



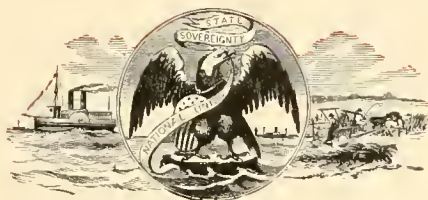
A. Lincoln

HISTORICAL
ENCYCLOPEDIA
OF
ILLINOIS

EDITED BY

NEWTON BATEMAN, LL. D.

PAUL SELBY, A. M.



AND HISTORY OF

SCHUYLER COUNTY

EDITED BY

HOWARD F. DYSON

ILLUSTRATED

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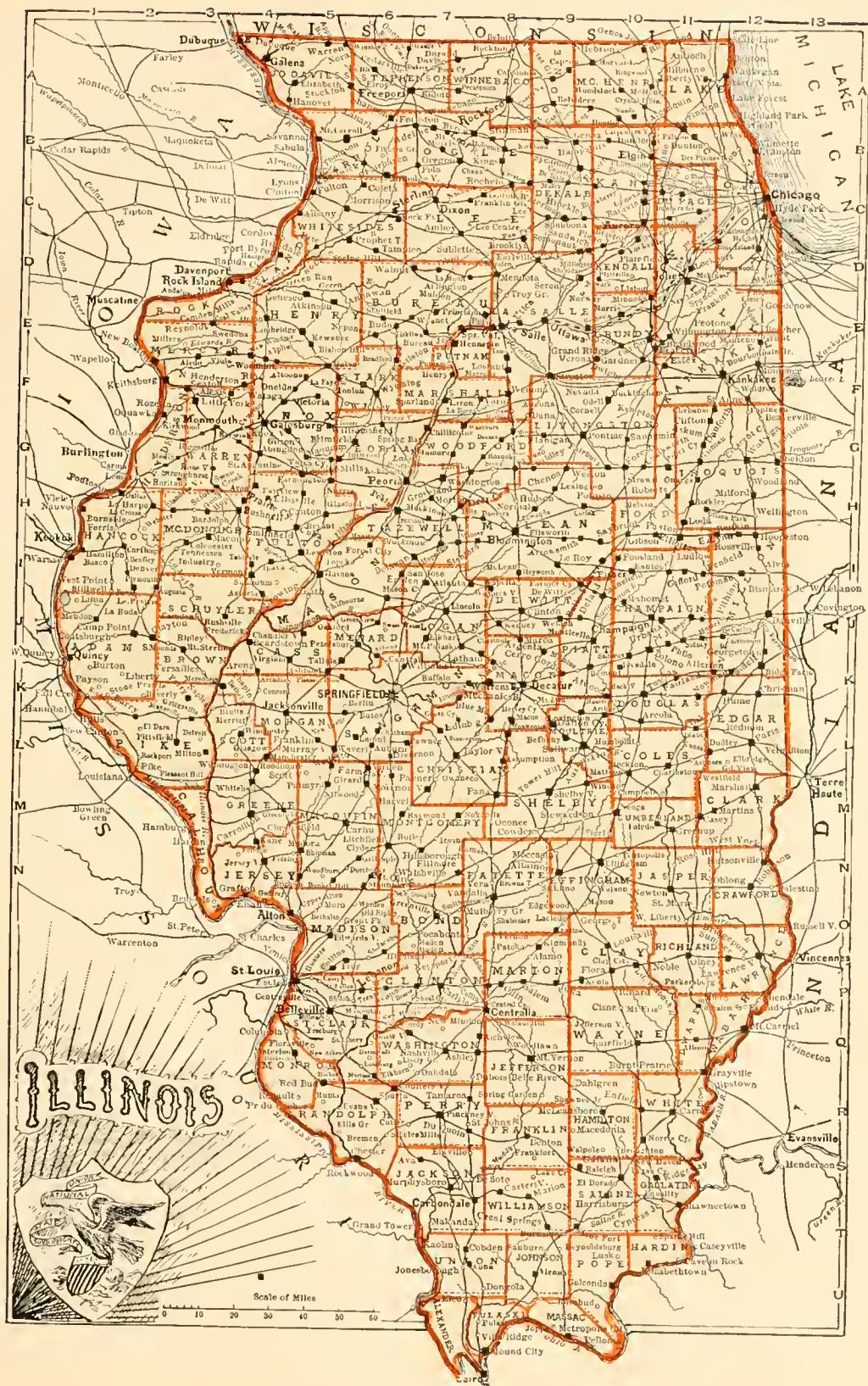
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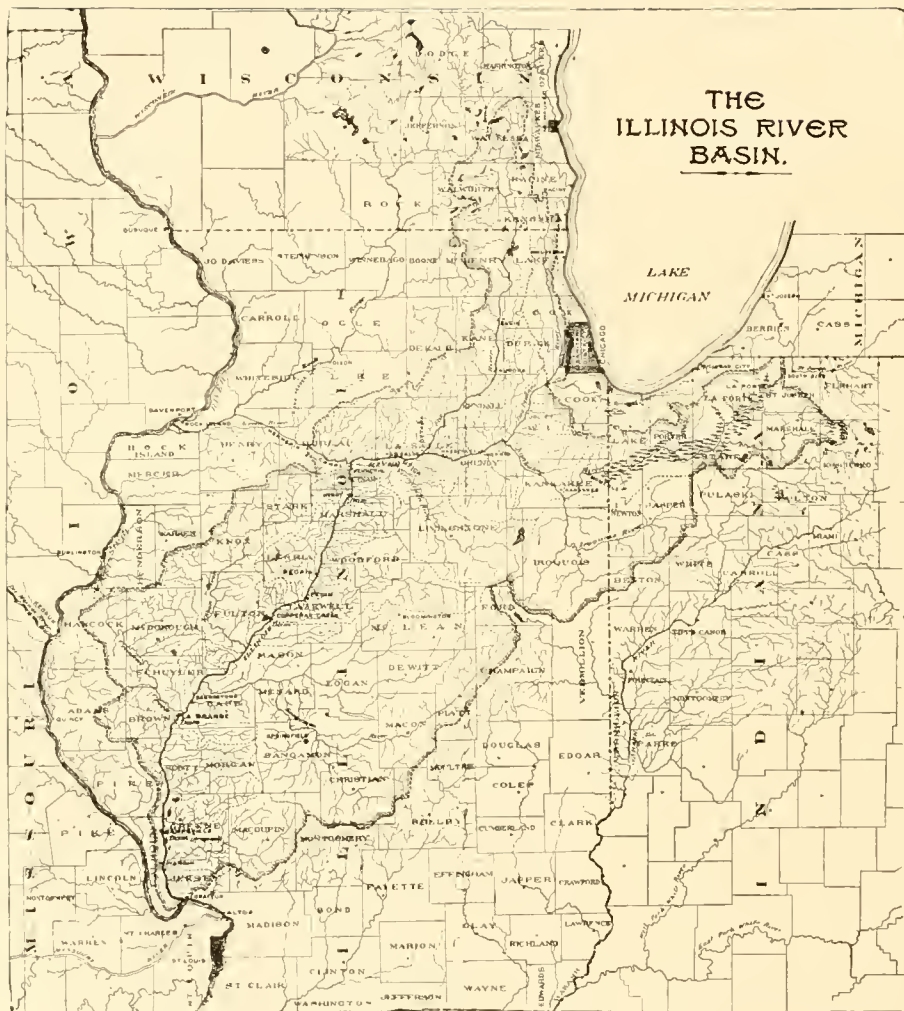
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Newton Bateman

PREFACE.

Why publish this book? There should be many and strong reasons to warrant such an undertaking. Are there such reasons? What considerations are weighty enough to have induced the publishers to make this venture? and what special claims has Illinois to such a distinction? These are reasonable and inevitable inquiries, and it is fitting they should receive attention.

In the first place, good State Histories are of great importance and value, and there is abundant and cheering evidence of an increasing popular interest in them. This is true of all such works, whatever States may be their subjects; and it is conspicuously true of Illinois, for the following, among many other reasons: Because of its great prominence in the early history of the West as the seat of the first settlements of Europeans northwest of the Ohio River—the unique character of its early civilization, due to or resulting from its early French population brought in contact with the aborigines—its political, military, and educational prominence—its steadfast loyalty and patriotism—the marvelous development of its vast resources—the number of distinguished statesmen, generals, and jurists whom it has furnished to the Government, and its grand record in the exciting and perilous conflicts on the Slavery question.

This is the magnificent Commonwealth, the setting forth of whose history, in all of its essential departments and features, seemed to warrant the bringing out of another volume devoted to that end. Its material has been gathered from every available source, and most carefully examined and sifted before acceptance. Especial care has been taken in collecting material of a biographical character; facts and incidents in the personal history of men identified with the life of the State in its Territorial and later periods. This material has been gathered from a great variety of sources widely scattered, and much of it quite inaccessible to the ordinary inquirer. The encyclopedic form of the work favors conciseness and compactness, and was adopted with a view to condensing the largest amount of information within the smallest practicable space.

And so the Historical Encyclopedia of Illinois was conceived and planned in the belief that it was *needed*; that no other book filled the place it was designed to occupy, or furnished the amount, variety and scope of information touching the infancy and later life of Illinois, that would be found in its pages. In that belief, and in furtherance of those ends, the book has been constructed and its topics selected and written. Simplicity, perspicuity, conciseness and accuracy **have** been the dominant aims and rules of its editors and writers. The supreme mission of the book is to record, fairly and truthfully, historical facts; facts of the earlier and later history of the State, and drawn from the almost innumerable sources connected with that history; facts of interest to the great body of our people, as well as to scholars, officials, and other special classes; a book convenient for reference in the school, the office, and the home. Hence, no attempt at fine writing, no labored, irrelevant and

long-drawn accounts of matters, persons or things, which really need but a few plain words for their adequate elucidation, will be found in its pages. On the other hand, perspicuity and fitting development are never intentionally sacrificed to mere conciseness and brevity. Whenever a subject, from its nature, demands a more elaborate treatment—and there are many of this character—it is handled accordingly.

As a rule, the method pursued is the separate and topical, rather than the chronological, as being more satisfactory and convenient for reference. That is, each topic is considered separately and exhaustively, instead of being blended, chronologically, with others. To pass from subject to subject, in the mere arbitrary order of time, is to sacrifice simplicity and order to complexity and confusion.

Absolute freedom from error or defect in all cases, in handling so many thousands of items, is not claimed, and could not reasonably be expected of any finite intelligence; since, in complicated cases, some element may possibly elude its sharpest scrutiny. But every statement of fact, made herein without qualification, is believed to be strictly correct, and the statistics of the volume, as a whole, are submitted to its readers with entire confidence.

Considerable space is also devoted to biographical sketches of persons deemed worthy of mention, for their close relations to the State in some of its varied interests, political, governmental, financial, social, religious, educational, industrial, commercial, economical, military, judicial or otherwise; or for their supposed personal deservings in other respects. It is believed that the extensive recognition of such individuals, by the publishers, will not be disapproved or regretted by the public; that personal biography has an honored, useful and legitimate place in such a history of Illinois as this volume aims to be, and that the omission of such a department would seriously detract from the completeness and value of the book. Perhaps no more delicate and difficult task has confronted the editors and publishers than the selection of names for this part of the work.

While it is believed that no unworthy name has a place in the list, it is freely admitted that there may be many others, equally or possibly even more worthy, whose names do not appear, partly for lack of definite and adequate information, and partly because it was not deemed best to materially increase the space devoted to this class of topics.

And so, with cordial thanks to the publishers for the risks they have so cheerfully assumed in this enterprise, for their business energy, integrity, and determination, and their uniform kindness and courtesy; to the many who have so generously and helpfully promoted the success of the work, by their contributions of valuable information, interesting reminiscences, and rare incidents; to Mr. Paul Selby, the very able associate editor, to whom especial honor and credit are due for his most efficient, intelligent and scholarly services; to Hon. Harvey B. Hurd, Walter B. Wines, and to all others who have, by word or act, encouraged us in this enterprise—with grateful recognition of all these friends and helpers, the Historical Encyclopedia of Illinois, with its thousands of topics and many thousands of details, items and incidents, is now respectfully submitted to the good people of the State, for whom it has been prepared, in the earnest hope and confident belief that it will be found instructive, convenient and useful for the purposes for which it was designed.

Norton Bateman,
Editor-in-Chief.



Paul Selby

PREFATORY STATEMENT.

Since the bulk of the matter contained in this volume was practically completed and ready for the press, Dr. Newton Bateman, who occupied the relation to it of editor-in-chief, has passed beyond the sphere of mortal existence. In placing the work before the public, it therefore devolves upon the undersigned to make this last prefatory statement.

As explained by Dr. Bateman in his preface, the object had in view in the preparation of a "Historical Encyclopedia of Illinois" has been to present, in compact and concise form, the leading facts of Territorial and State history, from the arrival of the earliest French explorers in Illinois to the present time. This has included an outline history of the State, under the title, "Illinois," supplemented by special articles relating to various crises and eras in State history; changes in form of government and administration; the history of Constitutional Conventions and Legislative Assemblies; the various wars in which Illinoisans have taken part, with a summary of the principal events in the history of individual military organizations engaged in the Civil War of 1861-65, and the War of 1898 with Spain; lists of State officers, United States Senators and Members of Congress, with the terms of each; the organization and development of political divisions; the establishment of charitable and educational institutions; the growth of public improvements and other enterprises which have marked the progress of the State; natural features and resources; the history of early newspapers, and the growth of religious denominations, together with general statistical information and unusual or extraordinary occurrences of a local or general State character—all arranged under topical heads, and convenient for ready reference by all seeking information on these subjects, whether in the family, in the office of the professional or business man, in the teacher's study and the school-room, or in the public library.

While individual or collected biographies of the public men of Illinois have not been wholly lacking or few in number—and these already in existence have a present and constantly increasing value—they have been limited, for the most part, to special localities and particular periods or classes. Rich as the annals of Illinois are in the records and character of its distinguished citizens who, by their services in the public councils, upon the judicial bench and in the executive chair, in the forum and in the field, have reflected honor upon the State and the Nation, there has been hitherto no comprehensive attempt to gather together, in one volume, sketches of those who have been conspicuous in the creation and upbuilding of the State. The collection of material of this sort has been a task requiring patient and laborious research; and, while all may not have been achieved in this direction that was desirable, owing to the insufficiency or total absence of data relating to the lives of many men most prominent in public affairs during the period to which they belonged, it is still believed that what has been accomplished will be found of permanent value and be appreciated by those most deeply interested in this phase of State history.

The large number of topics treated has made brevity and conciseness an indispensable feature of the work; consequently there has been no attempt to indulge in graces of style or

elaboration of narrative. The object has been to present, in simple language and concise form, facts of history of interest or value to those who may choose to consult its pages. Absolute inerrancy is not claimed for every detail of the work, but no pains has been spared, and every available authority consulted, to arrive at complete accuracy of statement.

In view of the important bearing which railroad enterprises have had upon the extraordinary development of the State within the past fifty years, considerable space has been given to this department, especially with reference to the older lines of railroad whose history has been intimately interwoven with that of the State, and its progress in wealth and population.

In addition to the acknowledgments made by Dr. Bateman, it is but proper that I should express my personal obligations to the late Prof. Samuel M. Inglis, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and his assistant, Prof. J. H. Freeman; to ex-Senator John M. Palmer, of Springfield; to the late Hon. Joseph Medill, editor of "The Chicago Tribune"; to the Hon. James B. Bradwell, of "The Chicago Legal News"; to Gen. Green B. Raum, Dr. Samuel Willard, and Dr. Garrett Newkirk, of Chicago (the latter as author of the principal portions of the article on the "Underground Railroad"); to the Librarians of the State Historical Library, the Chicago Historical Library, and the Chicago Public Library, for special and valuable aid rendered, as well as to a large circle of correspondents in different parts of the State who have courteously responded to requests for information on special topics, and have thereby materially aided in securing whatever success may have been attained in the work.

In conclusion, I cannot omit to pay this final tribute to the memory of my friend and associate, Dr. Bateman, whose death, at his home in Galesburg, elsewhere recorded, was deplored, not only by his associates in the Faculty of Knox College, his former pupils and immediate neighbors, but by a large circle of friends in all parts of the State.

Although his labors as editor of this volume had been substantially finished at the time of his death (and they included the reading and revision of every line of copy at that time prepared, comprising the larger proportion of the volume as it now goes into the hands of the public), the enthusiasm, zeal and kindly appreciation of the labor of others which he brought to the discharge of his duties, have been sadly missed in the last stages of preparation of the work for the press. In the estimation of many who have held his scholarship and his splendid endowments of mind and character in the highest admiration, his connection with the work will be its strongest commendation and the surest evidence of its merit.

With myself, the most substantial satisfaction I have in dismissing the volume from my hands and submitting it to the judgment of the public, exists in the fact that, in its preparation, I have been associated with such a co-laborer—one whose abilities commanded universal respect, and whose genial, scholarly character and noble qualities of mind and heart won the love and confidence of all with whom he came in contact, and whom it had been my privilege to count as a friend from an early period in his long and useful career.

Paul Selby,
Associate Editor.

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ABBOTT, (Lient.-Gov.) Edward, a British officer, who was commandant at Post Vincennes (called by the British, Fort Sackville) at the time Col. George Rogers Clark captured Kaskaskia in 1778. Abbott's jurisdiction extended, at least nominally, over a part of the "Illinois Country." Ten days after the occupation of Kaskaskia, Colonel Clark, having learned that Abbott had gone to the British headquarters at Detroit, leaving the Post without any guard except that furnished by the inhabitants of the village, took advantage of his absence to send Pierre Gibault, the Catholic Vicar-General of Illinois, to win over the people to the American cause, which he did so successfully that they at once took the oath of allegiance, and the American flag was run up over the fort. Although Fort Sackville afterwards fell into the hands of the British for a time, the manner of its occupation was as much of a surprise to the British as that of Kaskaskia itself, and contributed to the completeness of Clark's triumph. (See *Clark*, *Col. George Rogers*, also, *Gibault*, *Pierre*.) Governor Abbott seems to have been of a more humane character than the mass of British officers of his day, as he wrote a letter to General Carleton about this time, protesting strongly against the employment of Indians in carrying on warfare against the colonists on the frontier, on the ground of humanity, claiming that it was a detriment to the British cause, although he was overruled by his superior officer, Colonel Hamilton, in the steps soon after taken to recapture Vincennes.

ABINGDON, second city in size in Knox County, at the junction of the Iowa Central and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroads; 10 miles south of Galesburg, with which it is connected by electric car line; has city waterworks, electric light plant, wagon works, brick and tile works, sash, blind and swing factories, two banks,

three weekly papers, public library, fine high school building and two ward schools. Hedding College, a flourishing institution, under auspices of the M. E. Church, is located here. Population (1900), 2,022; (est. 1904), 3,000.

ACCAULT, Michael (Ak-ko), French explorer and companion of La Salle, who came to the "Illinois Country" in 1780, and accompanied Hennepin when the latter descended the Illinois River to its mouth and then ascended the Mississippi to the vicinity of the present city of St. Paul, where they were captured by Sioux. They were rescued by Greysolon Dulhut (for whom the city of Duluth was named), and having discovered the Falls of St. Anthony, returned to Green Bay. (See *Hennepin*.)

ACKERMAN, William K., Railway President and financier, was born in New York City, Jan. 29, 1832, of Knickerbocker and Revolutionary ancestry, his grandfather, Abraham D. Ackerman, having served as Captain of a company of the famous "Jersey Blues," participating with "Mad" Anthony Wayne in the storming of Stony Point during the Revolutionary War, while his father served as Lieutenant of Artillery in the War of 1812. After receiving a high school education in New York, Mr. Ackerman engaged in mercantile business, but in 1852 became a clerk in the financial department of the Illinois Central Railroad. Coming to Chicago in the service of the Company in 1860, he successively filled the positions of Secretary, Auditor and Treasurer, until July, 1876, when he was elected Vice-President and a year later promoted to the Presidency, voluntarily retiring from this position in August, 1883, though serving some time longer in the capacity of Vice-President. During the progress of the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago (1892-93) Mr. Ackerman served as Auditor of the Exposition, and was City Comptroller of Chicago under the administration of Mayor Hopkins

(1893-95). He is an active member of the Chicago Historical Society, and has rendered valuable service to railroad history by the issue of two brochures on the "Early History of Illinois Railroads," and a "Historical Sketch of the Illinois Central Railroad."

ADAMS, John, LL.D., educator and philanthropist, was born at Canterbury, Conn., Sept. 18, 1772; graduated at Yale College in 1795; taught for several years in his native place, in Plainfield, N. J., and at Colchester, Conn. In 1810 he became Principal of Phillips Academy at Andover, Mass., remaining there twenty-three years. In addition to his educational duties he participated in the organization of several great charitable associations which attained national importance. On retiring from Phillips Academy in 1833, he removed to Jacksonville, Ill., where, four years afterward, he became the third Principal of Jacksonville Female Academy, remaining six years. He then became Agent of the American Sunday School Union, in the course of the next few years founding several hundred Sunday Schools in different parts of the State. He received the degree of LL.D. from Yale College in 1854. Died in Jacksonville, April 24, 1863. The subject of this sketch was father of Dr. William Adams, for forty years a prominent Presbyterian clergyman of New York and for seven years (1873-80) President of Union Theological Seminary.

ADAMS, John McGregor, manufacturer, was born at Londonderry, N. H., March 11, 1834, the son of Rev. John R. Adams, who served as Chaplain of the Fifth Maine and One Hundred and Twenty-first New York Volunteers during the Civil War. Mr. Adams was educated at Gorham, Me., and Andover, Mass., after which, going to New York City, he engaged as clerk in a dry-goods house at \$150 a year. He next entered the office of Clark & Jessup, hardware manufacturers, and in 1858 came to Chicago to represent the house of Morris K. Jessup & Co. He thus became associated with the late John Crerar, the firm of Jessup & Co. being finally merged into that of Crerar, Adams & Co., which, with the Adams & Westlake Co., have done a large business in the manufacture of railway supplies. Since the death of Mr. Crerar, Mr. Adams has been principal manager of the concern's vast manufacturing business.

ADAMS, (Dr.) Samuel, physician and educator, was born at Brunswick, Me., Dec. 19, 1806, and educated at Bowdoin College, where he graduated in both the departments of literature and of medicine. Then, having practiced as a

physician several years, in 1838 he assumed the chair of Natural Philosophy, Chemistry and Natural History in Illinois College at Jacksonville, Ill. From 1843 to 1845 he was also Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the Medical Department of the same institution, and, during his connection with the College, gave instruction at different times in nearly every branch embraced in the college curriculum, including the French and German languages. Of uncompromising firmness and invincible courage in his adherence to principle, he was a man of singular modesty, refinement and amiability in private life, winning the confidence and esteem of all with whom he came in contact, especially the students who came under his instruction. A profound and thorough scholar, he possessed a refined and exalted literary taste, which was illustrated in occasional contributions to scientific and literary periodicals. Among productions of his pen on philosophic topics may be enumerated articles on "The Natural History of Man in his Scriptural Relations;" contributions to the "Biblical Repository" (1844); "Auguste Comte and Positivism" ("New Englander," 1873), and "Herbert Spencer's Proposed Reconciliation between Religion and Science" ("New Englander," 1875). His connection with Illinois College continued until his death, April, 1877—a period of more than thirty-eight years. A monument to his memory has been erected through the grateful donations of his former pupils.

ADAMS, George Everett, lawyer and ex-Congressman, born at Keene, N. H., June 18, 1840; was educated at Harvard College, and at Dahe Law School, Cambridge, Mass., graduating at the former in 1860. Early in life he settled in Chicago, where, after some time spent as a teacher in the Chicago High School, he engaged in the practice of his profession. His first post of public responsibility was that of State Senator, to which he was elected in 1880. In 1882 he was chosen, as a Republican, to represent the Fourth Illinois District in Congress, and re-elected in 1884, '86 and '88. In 1890 he was again a candidate, but was defeated by Walter C. Newberry. He is one of the Trustees of the Newberry Library.

ADAMS, James, pioneer lawyer, was born in Hartford, Conn., Jan. 26, 1803; taken to Oswego County, N. Y., in 1809, and, in 1821, removed to Springfield, Ill., being the first lawyer to locate in the future State capital. He enjoyed an extensive practice for the time; in 1823 was elected a Justice of the Peace, took part in the Winne-

bago and Black Hawk wars, was elected Probate Judge in 1841, and died in office, August 11, 1843.

ADAMS COUNTY, an extreme westerly county of the State, situated about midway between its northern and southern extremities, and bounded on the west by the Mississippi River. It was organized in 1825 and named in honor of John Quincy Adams, the name of Quincy being given to the county seat. The United States Census of 1890 places its area at 830 sq. m. and its population at 61,888. The soil of the county is fertile and well watered, the surface diversified and hilly, especially along the Mississippi bluffs, and its climate equable. The wealth of the county is largely derived from agriculture, although a large amount of manufacturing is carried on in Quincy. Population (1900), 67,058.

ADDAMS, John Huy, legislator, was born at Sinking Springs, Berks County, Pa., July 12, 1822; educated at Trappe and Upper Dublin, Pa., and learned the trade of a miller in his youth, which he followed in later life. In 1844, Mr. Addams came to Illinois, settling at Cedarville, Stephenson County, purchased a tract of land and built a saw and grist mill on Cedar Creek. In 1854 he was elected to the State Senate from Stephenson County, serving continuously in that body by successive re-elections until 1870—first as a Whig and afterwards as a Republican. In 1865 he established the Second National Bank of Freeport, of which he continued to be the president until his death, August 17, 1881.—Miss **Jane** (Addams), philanthropist, the founder of the "Hull House," Chicago, is a daughter of Mr. Addams.

ADDISON, village, Du Page County; seat of Evangelical Lutheran College, Normal School and Orphan Asylum; has State Bank, stores and public school. Pop. (1900), 591; (1904), 614.

ADJUTANTS-GENERAL. The office of Adjutant-General for the State of Illinois was first created by Act of the Legislature, Feb. 2, 1865. Previous to the War of the Rebellion the position was rather honorary than otherwise, its duties (except during the Black Hawk War) and its emoluments being alike unimportant. The incumbent was simply the Chief of the Governor's Staff. In 1861, the post became one of no small importance. Those who held the office during the Territorial period were: Elias Rector, Robert Morrison, Benjamin Stephenson and Wm. Alexander. After the admission of Illinois as a State up to the beginning of the Civil War, the duties (which were almost wholly nominal) were discharged by Wm. Alexander, 1819-21; Elijah C. Berry, 1821-28; James W. Berry, 1828-39; Moses

K. Anderson, 1839-57; Thomas S. Mather, 1858-61. In November, 1861, Col. T. S. Mather, who had held the position for three years previous, resigned to enter active service, and Judge Allen C. Fuller was appointed, remaining in office until January 1, 1865. The first appointee, under the act of 1865, was Isham N. Haynie, who held office until his death in 1869. The Legislature of 1869, taking into consideration that all the Illinois volunteers had been mustered out, and that the duties of the Adjutant-General had been materially lessened, reduced the proportions of the department and curtailed the appropriation for its support. Since the adoption of the military code of 1877, the Adjutant-General's office has occupied a more important and conspicuous position among the departments of the State government. The following is a list of those who have held office since General Haynie, with the date and duration of their respective terms of office: Hubert Dilger, 1869-73; Edwin L. Higgins, 1873-75; Hiram Hilliard, 1875-81; Isaac H. Elliot, 1881-84; Joseph W. Vance, 1884-93; Albert Orendorff, 1893-96; C. C. Hilton, 1896-97; Jasper N. Reece, 1897—.

AGRICULTURE. Illinois ranks high as an agricultural State. A large area in the eastern portion of the State, because of the absence of timber, was called by the early settlers "the Grand Prairie." Upon and along a low ridge beginning in Jackson County and running across the State is the prolific fruit-growing district of Southern Illinois. The bottom lands extending from Cairo to the mouth of the Illinois River are of a fertility seemingly inexhaustible. The central portion of the State is best adapted to corn, and the southern and southwestern to the cultivation of winter wheat. Nearly three-fourths of the entire State—some 42,000 square miles—is upland prairie, well suited to the raising of cereals. In the value of its oat crop Illinois leads all the States, that for 1891 being \$31,106,674, with 3,068,930 acres under cultivation. In the production of corn it ranks next to Iowa, the last census (1890) showing 7,014,336 acres under cultivation, and the value of the crop being estimated at \$86,905,510. In wheat-raising it ranked seventh, although the annual average value of the crop from 1880 to 1890 was a little less than \$29,000,000. As a live-stock State it leads in the value of horses (\$83,000,000), ranks second in the production of swine (\$30,000,000), third in cattle-growing (\$32,000,000), and fourth in dairy products, the value of milch cows being estimated at \$24,000,000. (See also *Farmers' Institute*.)

AGRICULTURE, DEPARTMENT OF. A department of the State administration which grew out of the organization of the Illinois Agricultural Society, incorporated by Act of the Legislature in 1853. The first appropriation from the State treasury for its maintenance was \$1,000 per annum, "to be expended in the promotion of mechanical and agricultural arts." The first President was James N. Brown, of Sangamon County. Simeon Francis, also of Sangamon, was the first Recording Secretary; John A. Kennicott of Cook, first Corresponding Secretary; and John Williams of Sangamon, first Treasurer. Some thirty volumes of reports have been issued, covering a variety of topics of vital interest to agriculturists. The department has well equipped offices in the State House, and is charged with the conduct of State Fairs and the management of annual exhibitions of fat stock, besides the collection and dissemination of statistical and other information relative to the State's agricultural interests. It receives annual reports from all County Agricultural Societies. The State Board consists of three general officers (President, Secretary and Treasurer) and one representative from each Congressional district. The State appropriates some \$20,000 annually for the prosecution of its work, besides which there is a considerable income from receipts at State Fairs and fat stock shows. Between \$20,000 and \$25,000 per annum is disbursed in premiums to competing exhibitors at the State Fairs, and some \$10,000 divided among County Agricultural Societies holding fairs.

AKERS, Peter, D. D., Methodist Episcopal clergyman, born of Presbyterian parentage, in Campbell County, Va., Sept. 1, 1790; was educated in the common schools, and, at the age of 16, began teaching, later pursuing a classical course in institutions of Virginia and North Carolina. Having removed to Kentucky, after a brief season spent in teaching at Mount Sterling in that State, he began the study of law and was admitted to the bar in 1817. Two years later he began the publication of a paper called "The Star," which was continued for a short time. In 1821 he was converted and joined the Methodist church, and a few months later began preaching. In 1832 he removed to Illinois, and, after a year spent in work as an evangelist, he assumed the Presidency of McKendree College at Lebanon, remaining during 1833-34; then established a "manual labor school" near Jacksonville, which he maintained for a few years. From 1837 to 1852 was spent as stationed minister or Presiding

Elder at Springfield, Quincy and Jacksonville. In the latter year he was again appointed to the Presidency of McKendree College, where he remained five years. He was then (1857) transferred to the Minnesota Conference, but a year later was compelled by declining health to assume a superannuated relation. Returning to Illinois about 1865, he served as Presiding Elder of the Jacksonville and Pleasant Plains Districts, but was again compelled to accept a superannuated relation, making Jacksonville his home, where he died, Feb. 21, 1886. While President of McKendree College, he published his work on "Biblical Chronology," to which he had devoted many previous years of his life, and which gave evidence of great learning and vast research. Dr. Akers was a man of profound convictions, extensive learning and great eloquence. As a pulpit orator and logician he probably had no superior in the State during the time of his most active service in the denomination to which he belonged.

AKIN, Edward C., lawyer and Attorney-General, was born in Will County, Ill., in 1852, and educated in the public schools of Joliet and at Ann Arbor, Mich. For four years he was paying and receiving teller in the First National Bank of Joliet, but was admitted to the bar in 1878 and has continued in active practice since. In 1887 he entered upon his political career as the Republican candidate for City Attorney of Joliet, and was elected by a majority of over 700 votes, although the city was usually Democratic. The following year he was the candidate of his party for State's Attorney of Will County, and was again elected, leading the State and county ticket by 800 votes—being re-elected to the same office in 1892. In 1895 he was the Republican nominee for Mayor of Joliet, and, although opposed by a citizen's ticket headed by a Republican, was elected over his Democratic competitor by a decisive majority. His greatest popular triumph was in 1896, when he was elected Attorney-General on the Republican State ticket by a plurality over his Democratic opponent of 132,248 and a majority over all competitors of 111,255. His legal abilities are recognized as of a very high order, while his personal popularity is indicated by his uniform success as a candidate, in the face, at times, of strong political majorities.

ALBANY, a village of Whiteside County, located on the Mississippi River and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway (Rock Island branch). Population (1890), 611; (1900), 621.

ALBION, county-seat of Edwards County, on Southern Railway, midway between St. Louis



EXPERIMENT FARM—UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS.



EXPERIMENT FARM (THE VINEYARD) UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS



EXPERIMENT FARM (ORCHARD CULTIVATION) UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS.

and Louisville; seat of Southern Collegiate Institute; has plant for manufacture of vitrified shale paving brick, two newspapers, creamery, flouring mills, and is important shipping point for live stock; is in a rich fruit-growing district; has five churches and splendid public schools. Population (1900), 1,162; (est. 1904), 1,500.

ALCORN, James Lusk, was born near Golconda, Ill., Nov. 4, 1816; early went South and held various offices in Kentucky and Mississippi, including member of the Legislature in each; was a member of the Mississippi State Conventions of 1851 and 1861, and by the latter appointed a Brigadier-General in the Confederate service, but refused a commission by Jefferson Davis because his fidelity to the rebel cause was doubted. At the close of the war he was one of the first to accept the reconstruction policy; was elected United States Senator from Mississippi in 1865, but not admitted to his seat. In 1869 he was chosen Governor as a Republican, and two years later elected United States Senator, serving until 1877. Died, Dec. 20, 1894.

ALDRICH, J. Frank, Congressman, was born at Two Rivers, Wis., April 6, 1853, the son of William Aldrich, who afterwards became Congressman from Chicago; was brought to Chicago in 1861, attended the public schools and the Chicago University, and graduated from the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y., in 1877, receiving the degree of Civil Engineer. Later he engaged in the linseed oil business in Chicago. Becoming interested in politics, he was elected a member of the Board of County Commissioners of Cook County, serving as President of that body during the reform period of 1887; was also a member of the County Board of Education and Chairman of the Chicago Citizens' Committee, appointed from the various clubs and commercial organizations of the city, to promote the formation of the Chicago Sanitary District. From May 1, 1891, to Jan. 1, 1893, he was Commissioner of Public Works for Chicago, when he resigned his office, having been elected (Nov., 1892) a member of the Fifty-third Congress, on the Republican ticket, from the First Congressional District; was re-elected in 1894, retiring at the close of the Fifty-fourth Congress. In 1898 he was appointed to a position in connection with the office of Comptroller of the Currency at Washington.

ALDRICH, William, merchant and Congressman, was born at Greenfield, N. Y., Jan. 20, 1820. His early common school training was supplemented by private tuition in higher branches of

mathematics and in surveying, and by a term in an academy. Until he had reached the age of 26 years he was engaged in farming and teaching, but, in 1846, turned his attention to mercantile pursuits. In 1851 he removed to Wisconsin, where, in addition to merchandising, he engaged in the manufacture of furniture and woodenware, and where he also held several important offices, being Superintendent of Schools for three years, Chairman of the County Board of Supervisors one year, besides serving one term in the Legislature. In 1860 he removed to Chicago, where he embarked in the wholesale grocery business. In 1875 he was elected to the City Council, and, in 1876, chosen to represent his district (the First) in Congress, as a Republican, being re-elected in 1878, and again in 1880. Died in Fond du Lac, Wis., Dec. 3, 1885.

ALEDO, county-seat of Mercer County; is in the midst of a rich farming and bituminous coal region; fruit-growing and stock-raising are also extensively carried on, and large quantities of these commodities are shipped here; has two newspapers and ample school facilities. Population (1890), 1,601; (1900), 2,081.

ALEXANDER, John T., agriculturist and stock-grower, was born in Western Virginia, Sept. 15, 1820; removed with his father, at six years of age, to Ohio, and to Illinois in 1848. Here he bought a tract of several thousand acres of land on the Wabash Railroad, 10 miles east of Jacksonville, which finally developed into one of the richest stock-farms in the State. After the war he became the owner of the celebrated "Sullivant farm," comprising some 20,000 acres on the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroad in Champaign County, to which he transferred his stock interests, and although overtaken by reverses, left a large estate. Died, August 22, 1876.

ALEXANDER, Milton K., pioneer, was born in Elbert County, Ga., Jan. 23, 1796; emigrated with his father, in 1804, to Tennessee, and, while still a boy, enlisted as a soldier in the War of 1812, serving under the command of General Jackson until the capture of Pensacola, when he entered upon the campaign against the Seminoles in Florida. In 1823 he removed to Edgar County, Ill., and engaged in mercantile and agricultural pursuits at Paris; serving also as Postmaster there some twenty-five years, and as Clerk of the County Commissioners' Court from 1826 to '37. In 1826 he was commissioned by Governor Coles, Colonel of the Nineteenth Regiment, Illinois State Militia; in 1830 was Aide-de-Camp to Governor Reynolds, and, in 1832, took part in the Black

Hawk War as Brigadier-General of the Second Brigade, Illinois Volunteers. On the inception of the internal improvement scheme in 1837 he was elected by the Legislature a member of the first Board of Commissioners of Public Works, serving until the Board was abolished. Died, July 7, 1856.

ALEXANDER, (Dr.) William M., pioneer, came to Southern Illinois previous to the organization of Union County (1818), and for some time, while practicing his profession as a physician, acted as agent of the proprietors of the town of America, which was located on the Ohio River, on the first high ground above its junction with the Mississippi. It became the first county-seat of Alexander County, which was organized in 1819, and named in his honor. In 1820 we find him a Representative in the Second General Assembly from Pope County, and two years later Representative from Alexander County, when he became Speaker of the House during the session of the Third General Assembly. Later, he removed to Kaskaskia, but finally went South, where he died, though the date and place of his death are unknown.

ALEXANDER COUNTY, the extreme southern county of the State, being bounded on the west by the Mississippi, and south and east by the Ohio and Cache rivers. Its area is about 230 square miles and its population, in 1890, was 16,563. The first American settlers were Tennesseans named Bird, who occupied the delta and gave it the name of Bird's Point, which, at the date of the Civil War (1861-65), had been transferred to the Missouri shore opposite the mouth of the Ohio. Other early settlers were Clark, Kennedy and Philips (at Mounds), Conyer and Terrel (at America), and Humphreys (near Caledonia). In 1818 Shadrach Bond (afterwards Governor), John G. Comyges and others entered a claim for 1800 acres in the central and northern part of the county, and incorporated the "City and Bank of Cairo." The history of this enterprise is interesting. In 1818 (on Comyges' death) the land reverted to the Government; but in 1835 Sidney Breese, David J. Baker and Miles A. Gilbert re-entered the forfeited bank tract and the title thereto became vested in the "Cairo City and Canal Company," which was chartered in 1837, and, by purchase, extended its holdings to 10,000 acres. The county was organized in 1819; the first county-seat being America, which was incorporated in 1820. Population (1900), 19,384.

ALEXIAN BROTHERS' HOSPITAL, located at Chicago; established in 1860, and under the management of the Alexian Brothers, a monastic

order of the Roman Catholic Church. It was originally opened in a small frame building, but a better edifice was erected in 1868, only to be destroyed in the great fire of 1871. The following year, through the aid of private benefactions and an appropriation of \$18,000 from the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, a larger and better hospital was built. In 1888 an addition was made, increasing the accommodation to 150 beds. Only poor male patients are admitted, and these are received without reference to nationality or religion, and absolutely without charge. The present medical staff (1896) comprises fourteen physicians and surgeons. In 1895 the close approach of an intramural transit line having rendered the building unfit for hospital purposes, a street railway company purchased the site and buildings for \$250,000 and a new location has been selected.

ALEXIS, a village of Warren County, on the Rock Island & St. Louis Division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway, 12 miles east of north from Monmouth. It has manufactures of brick, drain-tile, pottery and agricultural implements; is also noted for its Clydesdale horses. Population (1880), 398; (1890), 562; (1900), 915.

ALGONQUINS, a group of Indian tribes. Originally their territory extended from about latitude 37° to 53° north, and from longitude 25° east to 15° west of the meridian of Washington. Branches of the stock were found by Cartier in Canada, by Smith in Virginia, by the Puritans in New England and by Catholic missionaries in the great basin of the Mississippi. One of the principal of their five confederacies embraced the Illinois Indians, who were found within the State by the French when the latter discovered the country in 1673. They were hereditary foes of the warlike Iroquois, by whom their territory was repeatedly invaded. Besides the Illinois, other tribes of the Algonquin family who originally dwelt within the present limits of Illinois, were the Foxes, Kickapoos, Miamis, Menominees, and Sacs. Although nomadic in their mode of life, and subsisting largely on the spoils of the chase, the Algonquins were to some extent tillers of the soil and cultivated large tracts of maize. Various dialects of their language have been reduced to grammatical rules, and Eliot's Indian Bible is published in their tongue. The entire Algonquin stock extant is estimated at about 95,000, of whom some 35,000 are within the United States.

ALLEN, William Joshua, jurist, was born June 9, 1829, in Wilson County, Tenn.; of Virginia ancestry of Scotch-Irish descent. In early

infancy he was brought by his parents to Southern Illinois, where his father, Willis Allen, became a Judge and member of Congress. After reading law with his father and at the Louisville Law School, young Allen was admitted to the bar, settling at Metropolis and afterward (1853) at his old home, Marion, in Williamson County. In 1855 he was appointed United States District Attorney for Illinois, but resigned in 1859 and resumed private practice as partner of John A. Logan. The same year he was elected Circuit Judge to succeed his father, who had died, but he declined a re-election. He was a member of the Constitutional Conventions of 1862 and 1869, serving in both bodies on the Judicial Committee and as Chairman of the Committee on the Bill of Rights. From 1864 to 1888 he was a delegate to every National Democratic Convention, being chairman of the Illinois delegation in 1876. He has been four times a candidate for Congress, and twice elected, serving from 1862 to 1865. During this period he was an ardent opponent of the war policy of the Government. In 1874-75, at the solicitation of Governor Beveridge, he undertook the prosecution of the leaders of a bloody "vendetta" which had broken out among his former neighbors in Williamson County, and, by his fearless and impartial efforts, brought the offenders to justice and assisted in restoring order. In 1886, Judge Allen removed to Springfield, and in 1887 was appointed by President Cleveland to succeed Judge Samuel H. Treat (deceased) as Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Illinois. Died Jan. 26, 1901.

ALLEN, Willis, a native of Tennessee, who removed to Williamson County, Ill., in 1829 and engaged in farming. In 1834 he was chosen Sheriff of Franklin County, in 1838 elected Representative in the Eleventh General Assembly, and, in 1844, became State Senator. In 1841, although not yet a licensed lawyer, he was chosen Prosecuting Attorney for the old Third District, and was shortly afterward admitted to the bar. He was chosen Presidential Elector in 1844, a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1847, and served two terms in Congress (1851-55). On March 2, 1859, he was commissioned Judge of the Twenty-sixth Judicial Circuit, but died three months later. His son, William Joshua, succeeded him in the latter office.

ALLERTON, Samuel Waters, stock-dealer and capitalist, was born of Pilgrim ancestry in Dutchess County, N. Y., May 26, 1829. His youth was spent with his father on a farm in Yates County, N. Y., but about 1852 he engaged

in the live-stock business in Central and Western New York. In 1856 he transferred his operations to Illinois, shipping stock from various points to New York City, finally locating in Chicago. He was one of the earliest projectors of the Chicago Stock-Yards, later securing control of the Pittsburg Stock-Yards, also becoming interested in yards at Baltimore, Philadelphia, Jersey City and Omaha. Mr. Allerton is one of the founders and a Director of the First National Bank of Chicago, a Director and stockholder of the Chicago City Railway (the first cable line in that city), the owner of an extensive area of highly improved farming lands in Central Illinois, as also of large tracts in Nebraska and Wyoming, and of valuable and productive mining properties in the Black Hills. A zealous Republican in politics, he is a liberal supporter of the measures of that party, and, in 1893, was the unsuccessful Republican candidate for Mayor of Chicago in opposition to Carter H. Harrison.

ALLOUEZ, Claude Jean, sometimes called "The Apostle of the West," a Jesuit priest, was born in France in 1620. He reached Quebec in 1658, and later explored the country around Lakes Superior and Michigan, establishing the mission of La Pointe, near where Ashland, Wis., now stands, in 1665, and St. Xavier, near Green Bay, in 1669. He learned from the Indians the existence and direction of the upper Mississippi, and was the first to communicate the information to the authorities at Montreal, which report was the primary cause of Joliet's expedition. He succeeded Marquette in charge of the mission at Kaskaskia, on the Illinois, in 1677, where he preached to eight tribes. From that date to 1690 he labored among the aborigines of Illinois and Wisconsin. Died at Fort St. Joseph, in 1690.

ALLYN, (Rev.) Robert, clergyman and educator, was born at Ledyard, New London County, Conn., Jan. 25, 1817, being a direct descendant in the eighth generation of Captain Robert Allyn, who was one of the first settlers of New London. He grew up on a farm, receiving his early education in a country school, supplemented by access to a small public library, from which he acquired a good degree of familiarity with standard English writers. In 1837 he entered the Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn., where he distinguished himself as a mathematician and took a high rank as a linguist and rhetorician, graduating in 1841. He immediately engaged as a teacher of mathematics in the Wesleyan Academy at Wilbraham, Mass., and, in 1846, was elected principal of the school.

meanwhile (1843) becoming a licentiate of the Providence Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. From 1848 to 1854 he served as Principal of the Providence Conference Seminary at East Greenwich, R. I., when he was appointed Commissioner of Public Schools of Rhode Island —also serving the same year as a Visitor to West Point Military Academy. Between 1857 and 1859 he filled the chair of Ancient Languages in the State University at Athens, Ohio, when he accepted the Presidency of the Wesleyan Female College at Cincinnati, four years later (1863) becoming President of McKendree College at Lebanon, Ill., where he remained until 1874. That position he resigned to accept the Presidency of the Southern Illinois Normal University at Carbondale, whence he retired in 1892. Died at Carbondale, Jan. 7, 1894.

ALTAMONT, Effingham County, is intersecting point of the Vandalia, Chicago & Eastern Illinois, Baltimore & Ohio S. W., and Wabash Railroads, being midway and highest point between St. Louis and Terre Haute, Ind.; was laid out in 1870. The town is in the center of a grain, fruit-growing and stock-raising district; has a bank, two grain elevators, flouring mill, tile works, a large creamery, wagon, furniture and other factories, besides churches and good schools. Population (1890), 1,044, (1900), 1,335.

ALTGELD, John Peter, ex-Judge and ex-Governor, was born in Prussia in 1848, and in boyhood accompanied his parents to America, the family settling in Ohio. At the age of 16 he enlisted in the One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Ohio Infantry, serving until the close of the war. His legal education was acquired at St. Louis and Savannah, Mo., and from 1874 to '78 he was Prosecuting Attorney for Andrew County in that State. In 1878 he removed to Chicago, where he devoted himself to professional work. In 1884 he led the Democratic forlorn hope as candidate for Congress in a strong Republican Congressional district, and in 1886 was elected to the bench of the Superior Court of Cook County, but resigned in August, 1891. The Democratic State convention of 1892 nominated him for Governor, and he was elected the following November, being the first foreign-born citizen to hold that office in the history of the State, and the first Democrat elected since 1852. In 1896 he was a prominent factor in the Democratic National Convention which nominated William J. Bryan for President, and was also a candidate for re-election to the office of Governor, but was defeated by John R. Tanner, the Republican nominee.

ALTON, principal city in Madison County and important commercial and manufacturing point on Mississippi River, 25 miles north of St. Louis; site was first occupied as a French trading-post about 1807, the town proper being laid out by Col. Rufus Easton in 1817; principal business houses are located in the valley along the river, while the residence portion occupies the bluffs overlooking the river, sometimes rising to the height of nearly 250 feet. The city has extensive glass works employing (1903) 4,000 hands, flouring mills, iron foundries, manufactories of agricultural implements, coal cars, miners' tools, shoes, tobacco, lime, etc., besides several banks, numerous churches, schools, and four newspapers, three of them daily. A monument to the memory of Elijah P. Lovejoy, who fell while defending his press against a pro-slavery mob in 1837, was erected in Alton Cemetery, 1896-7, at a cost of \$30,000, contributed by the State and citizens of Alton. Population (1890), 10,294; (1900), 14,210.

ALTON PENITENTIARY. The earliest punishments imposed upon public offenders in Illinois were by public flogging or imprisonment for a short time in jails rudely constructed of logs, from which escape was not difficult for a prisoner of nerve, strength and mental resource. The inadequacy of such places of confinement was soon perceived, but popular antipathy to any increase of taxation prevented the adoption of any other policy until 1827. A grant of 40,000 acres of saline lands was made to the State by Congress, and a considerable portion of the money received from their sale was appropriated to the establishment of a State penitentiary at Alton. The sum set apart proved insufficient, and, in 1831, an additional appropriation of \$10,000 was made from the State treasury. In 1833 the prison was ready to receive its first inmates. It was built of stone and had but twenty-four cells. Additions were made from time to time, but by 1857 the State determined upon building a new penitentiary, which was located at Joliet (see *Northern Penitentiary*), and, in 1860, the last convicts were transferred thither from Alton. The Alton prison was conducted on what is known as "the Auburn plan" — associated labor in silence by day and separate confinement by night. The management was in the hands of a "lessee," who furnished supplies, employed guards and exercised the general powers of a warden under the supervision of a Commissioner appointed by the State, and who handled all the products of convict labor.

ALTON RIOTS. (See *Lovjoy, Elijah Parrish.*)

ALTONA, town of Knox County, on C., B. & Q. R. R., 16 miles northeast of Galesburg; has an endowed public library, electric light system, cement sidewalks, four churches and good school system. Population (1900), 633.

ALTON & SANGAMON RAILROAD. (See *Chicago & Alton Railroad.*)

AMBOY, city in Lee County on Green River, at junction of Illinois Central and C., B. & Q. Railroads, 95 miles south by west from Chicago; has artesian water with waterworks and fire protection, city park, two telephone systems, electric lights, railroad repair shops, two banks, two newspapers, seven churches, graded and high schools; is on line of Northern Illinois Electric Ry. from De Kalb to Dixon; extensive bridge and iron works located here. Pop. (1900), 1,826.

AMES, Edward Raymond, Methodist Episcopal Bishop, born at Amesville, Athens County, Ohio, May 30, 1806; was educated at the Ohio State University, where he joined the M. E. Church. In 1828 he left college and became Principal of the Seminary at Lebanon, Ill., which afterwards became McKendree College. While there he received a license to preach, and, after holding various charges and positions in the church, including membership in the General Conference of 1840, '44 and '52, in the latter year was elected Bishop, serving until his death, which occurred in Baltimore, April 25, 1879.

ANDERSON, Galusha, clergyman and educator, was born at Bergen, N. Y., March 7, 1832; graduated at Rochester University in 1854 and at the Theological Seminary there in 1856; spent ten years in Baptist pastoral work at Janesville, Wis., and at St. Louis, and seven as Professor in Newton Theological Institute, Mass. From 1873 to '80 he preached in Brooklyn and Chicago; was then chosen President of the old Chicago University, remaining eight years, when he again became a pastor at Salem, Mass., but soon after assumed the Presidency of Denison University, Ohio. On the organization of the new Chicago University, he accepted the chair of Homiletics and Pastoral Theology, which he now holds.

ANDERSON, George A., lawyer and Congressman, was born in Botetourt County, Va., March 11, 1853. When two years old he was brought by his parents to Hancock County, Ill. He received a collegiate education, and, after studying law at Lincoln, Neb., and at Sedalia, Mo., settled at Quincy, Ill., where he began practice in 1880. In 1884 he was elected City Attorney on the

Democratic ticket, and re-elected in 1885 without opposition. The following year he was the successful candidate of his party for Congress, which was his last public service. Died at Quincy, Jan. 31, 1896.

ANDERSON, James C., legislator, was born in Henderson County, Ill., August 1, 1845; raised on a farm, and after receiving a common-school education, entered Monmouth College, but left early in the Civil War to enlist in the Twentieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in which he attained the rank of Second Lieutenant. After the war he served ten years as Sheriff of Henderson County, was elected Representative in the General Assembly in 1888, '90, '92 and '96, and served on the Republican "steering committee" during the session of 1893. He also served as Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate for the session of 1895, and was a delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1896. His home is at Decorra.

ANDERSON, Stinson II., Lieutenant-Governor, was born in Sumner County, Tenn., in 1800; came to Jefferson County, Ill., in his youth, and, at an early age, began to devote his attention to breeding fine stock; served in the Black Hawk War as a Lieutenant in 1832, and the same year was elected to the lower branch of the Eighth General Assembly, being re-elected in 1834. In 1838 he was chosen Lieutenant-Governor on the ticket with Gov. Thomas Carlin, and soon after the close of his term entered the United States Army as Captain of Dragoons, in this capacity taking part in the Seminole War in Florida. Still later he served under President Polk as United States Marshal for Illinois, and also held the position of Warden of the State Penitentiary at Alton for several years. Died, September, 1857.—**William B. (Anderson)**, son of the preceding, was born at Mount Vernon, Ill., April 30, 1830; attended the common schools and later studied surveying, being elected Surveyor of Jefferson County, in 1851. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1858, but never practiced, preferring the more quiet life of a farmer. In 1856 he was elected to the lower house of the General Assembly and re-elected in 1858. In 1861 he entered the volunteer service as a private, was promoted through the grades of Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel to a Colonelcy, and, at the close of the war, was brevetted Brigadier-General. In 1868 he was a candidate for Presidential Elector on the Democratic ticket, was a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1869-70, and, in 1871, was elected to the State Senate, to fill a vacancy. In 1874 he was elected to the Forty-

fourth Congress on the Democratic ticket. In 1893 General Anderson was appointed by President Cleveland Pension Agent for Illinois, continuing in that position four years, when he retired to private life.

ANDRUS, Rev. Reuben, clergyman and educator, was born at Rutland, Jefferson County, N. Y., Jan. 29, 1824; early came to Fulton County, Ill., and spent three years (1844-47) as a student at Illinois College, Jacksonville, but graduated at McKendree College, Lebanon, in 1849; taught for a time at Greenfield, entered the Methodist ministry, and, in 1850, founded the Illinois Wesleyan University at Bloomington, of which he became a Professor; later re-entered the ministry and held charges at Beardstown, Decatur, Quincy, Springfield and Bloomington, meanwhile for a time being President of Illinois Conference Female College at Jacksonville, and temporary President of Quincy College. In 1867 he was transferred to the Indiana Conference and stationed at Evansville and Indianapolis; from 1872 to '75 was President of Indiana Asbury University at Greencastle. Died at Indianapolis, Jan. 17, 1887.

ANNA, a city in Union County, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 36 miles from Cairo; is center of extensive fruit and vegetable-growing district, and largest shipping-point for these commodities on the Illinois Central Railroad. It has an ice plant, pottery and lime manufactories, two banks and two newspapers. The Southern (Ill.) Hospital for the Insane is located here. Population (1890), 2,295; (1900), 2,618; (est. 1904), 3,000.

ANTHONY, Elliott, jurist, was born of New England Quaker ancestry at Spafford, Onondaga County, N. Y., June 10, 1827; was related on the maternal side to the Chases and Phelps (distinguished lawyers) of Vermont. His early years were spent in labor on a farm, but after a course of preparatory study at Cortland Academy, in 1847 he entered the sophomore class in Hamilton College at Clinton, graduating with honors in 1850. The next year he began the study of law, at the same time giving instruction in an Academy at Clinton, where he had President Cleveland as one of his pupils. After admission to the bar at Oswego, in 1851, he removed West, stopping for a time at Sterling, Ill., but the following year located in Chicago. Here he compiled "A Digest of Illinois Reports"; in 1858 was elected City Attorney, and, in 1863, became solicitor of the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad (now the Chicago & Northwestern). Judge Anthony served in two State Constitutional Conventions—

those of 1862 and 1869-70—being chairman of the Committee on Executive Department and member of the Committee on Judiciary in the latter. He was delegate to the National Republican Convention of 1880, and was the same year elected a Judge of the Superior Court of Chicago, and was re-elected in 1886, retiring in 1892, after which he resumed the practice of his profession, being chiefly employed as consulting counsel. Judge Anthony was one of the founders and incorporators of the Chicago Law Institute and a member of the first Board of Directors of the Chicago Public Library; also served as President of the State Bar Association (1894-95), and delivered several important historical addresses before that body. His other most important productions are volumes on "The Constitutional History of Illinois," "The Story of the Empire State" and "Sanitation and Navigation." Near the close of his last term upon the bench, he spent several months in an extended tour through the principal countries of Europe. His death occurred, after a protracted illness, at his home at Evanston, Feb. 24, 1898.

ANTI-NEBRASKA EDITORIAL CONVENTION, a political body, which convened at Decatur, Feb. 22, 1856, pursuant to the suggestion of "The Morgan Journal," then a weekly paper published at Jacksonville, for the purpose of formulating a policy in opposition to the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. Twelve editors were in attendance, as follows: Charles H. Ray of "The Chicago Tribune"; V. Y. Ralston of "The Quincy Whig"; O. P. Wharton of "The Rock Island Advertiser"; T. J. Pickett of "The Peoria Republican"; George Schneider of "The Chicago Staats Zeitung"; Charles Faxon of "The Princeton Post"; A. N. Ford of "The Lacon Gazette"; B. F. Shaw of "The Dixon Telegraph"; E. C. Daugherty of "The Rockford Register"; E. W. Blaisdell of "The Rockford Gazette"; W. J. Usrey of "The Decatur Chronicle"; and Paul Selby of "The Jacksonville Journal." Paul Selby was chosen Chairman and W. J. Usrey, Secretary. The convention adopted a platform and recommended the calling of a State convention at Bloomington on May 29, following, appointing the following State Central Committee to take the matter in charge: W. B. Ogden, Chicago; S. M. Church, Rockford; G. D. A. Parks, Joliet; T. J. Pickett, Peoria; E. A. Dudley, Quincy; William H. Herndon, Springfield; R. J. Oglesby, Decatur; Joseph Gillespie, Edwardsville; D. L. Phillips, Jonesboro; and Ira O. Wilkinson and Gustavus Koerner for the State-at-large. Abra-

ham Lincoln was present and participated in the consultations of the committees. All of these served except Messrs. Ogden, Oglesby and Koerner, the two former declining on account of absence from the State. Ogden was succeeded by the late Dr. John Evans, afterwards Territorial Governor of Colorado, and Oglesby by Col. Isaac C. Pugh of Decatur. (See *Bloomington Convention of 1856*.)

APPLE RIVER, a village of Jo Daviess County, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 21 miles east-northeast from Galena. Population (1880), 626; (1890), 572; (1900), 576.

APPLINGTON, (Maj.) Zenas, soldier, was born in Broome County, N. Y., Dec. 24, 1815; in 1837 emigrated to Ogle County, Ill., where he followed successively the occupations of farmer, blacksmith, carpenter and merchant, finally becoming the founder of the town of Polo. Here he became wealthy, but lost much of his property in the financial revulsion of 1857. In 1858 he was elected to the State Senate, and, during the session of 1859, was one of the members of that body appointed to investigate the "canal scrip fraud" (which see), and two years later was one of the earnest supporters of the Government in its preparation for the War of the Rebellion. The latter year he assisted in organizing the Seventh Illinois Cavalry, of which he was commissioned Major, being some time in command at Bird's Point, and later rendering important service to General Pope at New Madrid and Island No. 10. He was killed at Corinth, Miss., May 8, 1862, while obeying an order to charge upon a band of rebels concealed in a wood.

APPORTIONMENT, a mode of distribution of the counties of the State into Districts for the election of members of the General Assembly and of Congress, which will be treated under separate heads:

LEGISLATIVE.—The first legislative apportionment was provided for by the Constitution of 1818. That instrument vested the Legislature with power to divide the State as follows: To create districts for the election of Representatives not less than twenty-seven nor more than thirty-six in number, until the population of the State should amount to 100,000; and to create senatorial districts, in number not less than one-third nor more than one-half of the representative districts at the time of organization.

The schedule appended to the first Constitution contained the first legal apportionment of Senators and Representatives. The first fifteen counties were allowed fourteen Senators and

twenty-nine Representatives. Each county formed a distinct legislative district for representation in the lower house, with the number of members for each varying from one to three; while Johnson and Franklin were combined in one Senatorial district, the other counties being entitled to one Senator each. Later apportionments were made in 1821, '26, '31, '36, '41 and '47. Before an election was held under the last, however, the Constitution of 1848 went into effect, and considerable changes were effected in this regard. The number of Senators was fixed at twenty-five and of Representatives at seventy-five, until the entire population should equal 1,000,000, when five members of the House were added and five additional members for each 500,000 increase in population until the whole number of Representatives reached 100. Thereafter the number was neither increased nor diminished, but apportioned among the several counties according to the number of white inhabitants. Should it be found necessary, a single district might be formed out of two or more counties.

The Constitution of 1848 established fifty-four Representative and twenty-five Senatorial districts. By the apportionment law of 1854, the number of the former was increased to fifty-eight, and, in 1861, to sixty-one. The number of Senatorial districts remained unchanged, but their geographical limits varied under each act, while the number of members from Representative districts varied according to population.

The Constitution of 1870 provided for an immediate reapportionment (subsequent to its adoption) by the Governor and Secretary of State upon the basis of the United States Census of 1870. Under the apportionment thus made, as prescribed by the schedule, the State was divided into twenty-five Senatorial districts (each electing two Senators) and ninety-seven Representative districts, with an aggregate of 177 members varying from one to ten for the several districts, according to population. This arrangement continued in force for only one Legislature—that chosen in 1870.

In 1872 this Legislature proceeded to reapportion the State in accordance with the principle of "minority representation," which had been submitted as an independent section of the Constitution and adopted on a separate vote. This provided for apportioning the State into fifty-one districts, each being entitled to one Senator and three Representatives. The ratio of representation in the lower house was ascertained by divid-

ing the entire population by 153 and each county to be allowed one Representative, provided its population reached three-fifths of the ratio; counties having a population equivalent to one and three-fifths times the ratio were entitled to two Representatives; while each county with a larger population was entitled to one additional Representative for each time the full ratio was repeated in the number of inhabitants. Apportionments were made on this principle in 1872, '82 and '93. Members of the lower house are elected biennially; Senators for four years, those in odd and even districts being chosen at each alternate legislative election. The election of Senators for the even (numbered) districts takes place at the same time with that of Governor and other State officers, and that for the odd districts at the intermediate periods.

CONGRESSIONAL.—For the first fourteen years of the State's history, Illinois constituted but one Congressional district. The census of 1830 showing sufficient population, the Legislature of 1831 (by act, approved Feb. 13) divided the State into three districts, the first election under this law being held on the first Monday in August, 1832. At that time Illinois comprised fifty-five counties, which were apportioned among the districts as follows. First — Gallatin, Pope, Johnson, Alexander, Union, Jackson, Franklin, Perry, Randolph, Monroe, Washington, St. Clair, Clinton, Bond, Madison, Macoupin; Second—White, Hamilton, Jefferson, Wayne, Edwards, Wabash, Clay, Marion, Lawrence, Fayette, Montgomery, Shelby, Vermilion, Edgar, Coles, Clark, Crawford; Third — Greene, Morgan, Sangamon, Macon, Tazewell, McLean, Cook, Henry, La Salle, Putnam, Peoria, Knox, Jo Daviess, Mercer, McDonough, Warren, Fulton, Hancock, Pike, Schuyler, Adams, Calhoun.

The reapportionment following the census of 1840 was made by Act of March 1, 1843, and the first election of Representatives thereunder occurred on the first Monday of the following August. Forty-one new counties had been created (making ninety-six in all) and the number of districts was increased to seven as follows: First — Alexander, Union, Jackson, Monroe, Perry, Randolph, St. Clair, Bond, Washington, Madison; Second — Johnson, Pope, Hardin, Williamson, Gallatin, Franklin, White, Wayne, Hamilton, Wabash, Massac, Jefferson, Edwards, Marion; Third — Lawrence, Richland, Jasper, Fayette, Crawford, Effingham, Christian, Montgomery, Shelby, Moultrie, Coles, Clark, Clay, Edgar, Piatt, Macon, De Witt; Fourth—Lake,

McHenry, Boone, Cook, Kane, De Kalb, Du Page, Kendall, Will, Grundy, La Salle, Iroquois, Livingston, Champaign, Vermilion, McLean, Bureau; Fifth—Greene, Jersey, Calhoun, Pike, Adams, Marquette (a part of Adams never fully organized), Brown, Schuyler, Fulton, Peoria, Macoupin; Sixth — Jo Daviess, Stephenson, Winnebago, Carroll, Ogle, Whiteside, Henry, Lee, Rock Island, Stark, Mercer, Henderson, Warren, Knox, McDonough, Hancock; Seventh — Putnam, Marshall, Woodford, Cass, Tazewell, Mason, Menard, Scott, Morgan, Logan, Sangamon.

The next Congressional apportionment (August 22, 1852) divided the State into nine districts, as follows—the first election under it being held the following November: First — Lake, McHenry, Boone, Winnebago, Stephenson, Jo Daviess, Carroll, Ogle; Second — Cook, Du Page, Kane, De Kalb, Lee, Whiteside, Rock Island; Third — Will, Kendall, Grundy, Livingston, La Salle, Putnam, Bureau, Vermilion, Iroquois, Champaign, McLean, De Witt; Fourth — Fulton, Peoria, Knox, Henry, Stark, Warren, Mercer, Marshall, Mason, Woodford, Tazewell; Fifth — Adams, Calhoun, Brown, Schuyler, Pike, McDonough, Hancock, Henderson; Sixth—Morgan, Scott, Sangamon, Greene, Macoupin, Montgomery, Shelby, Christian, Cass, Menard, Jersey; Seventh—Logan, Macon, Piatt, Coles, Edgar, Moultrie, Cumberland, Crawford, Clark, Effingham, Jasper, Clay, Lawrence, Richland, Fayette; Eighth — Randolph, Monroe, St. Clair, Bond, Madison, Clinton, Washington, Jefferson, Marion; Ninth—Alexander, Pulaski, Massac, Union, Johnson, Pope, Hardin, Gallatin, Saline, Jackson, Perry, Franklin, Williamson, Hamilton, Edwards, White, Wayne, Wabash.

The census of 1860 showed that Illinois was entitled to fourteen Representatives, but through an error the apportionment law of April 24, 1861, created only thirteen districts. This was compensated for by providing for the election of one Congressman for the State-at-large. The districts were as follows: First—Cook, Lake; Second—McHenry, Boone, Winnebago, De Kalb, and Kane; Third—Jo Daviess, Stephenson, Whiteside, Carroll, Ogle, Lee; Fourth—Adams, Hancock, Warren, Mercer, Henderson, Rock Island; Fifth—Peoria, Knox, Stark, Marshall, Putnam, Bureau, Henry; Sixth—La Salle, Grundy, Kendall, Du Page, Will, Kankakee; Seventh — Macon, Piatt, Champaign, Douglas, Moultrie, Cumberland, Vermilion, Coles, Edgar, Iroquois, Ford; Eighth—Sangamon, Logan, De Witt, McLean, Tazewell, Woodford, Livingston; Ninth—

Fulton, Mason, Menard, Cass, Pike, McDonough, Schuyler, Brown; Tenth—Bond, Morgan, Calhoun, Macoupin, Scott, Jersey, Greene, Christian, Montgomery, Shelby; Eleventh—Marion, Fayette, Richland, Jasper, Clay, Clark, Crawford, Franklin, Lawrence, Hamilton, Effingham, Wayne, Jefferson; Twelfth—St. Clair, Madison, Clinton, Monroe, Washington, Randolph; Thirteenth—Alexander, Pulaski, Union, Perry, Johnson, Williamson, Jackson, Massac, Pope, Hardin, Gallatin, Saline, White, Edwards, Wabash.

The next reapportionment was made July 1, 1872. The Act created nineteen districts, as follows: First—The first seven wards in Chicago and thirteen towns in Cook County, with the county of Du Page; Second—Wards Eighth to Fifteenth (inclusive) in Chicago; Third—Wards Sixteenth to Twentieth in Chicago, the remainder of Cook County, and Lake County; Fourth—Kane, De Kalb, McHenry, Boone, and Winnebago; Fifth—Jo Daviess, Stephenson, Carroll, Ogle, Whiteside; Sixth—Henry, Rock Island, Putnam, Bureau, Lee; Seventh—La Salle, Kendall, Grundy, Will; Eighth—Kankakee, Iroquois, Ford, Marshall, Livingston, Woodford; Ninth—Stark, Peoria, Knox, Fulton; Tenth—Mercer, Henderson, Warren, McDonough, Hancock, Schuyler; Eleventh—Adams, Brown, Calhoun, Greene, Pike, Jersey; Twelfth—Scott, Morgan, Menard, Sangamon, Cass, Christian; Thirteenth—Mason, Tazewell, McLean, Logan, De Witt; Fourteenth—Macon, Piatt, Champaign, Douglas, Coles, Vermilion; Fifteenth—Edgar, Clark, Cumberland, Shelby, Moultrie, Effingham, Lawrence, Jasper, Crawford; Sixteenth—Montgomery, Fayette, Washington, Bond, Clinton, Marion, Clay; Seventeenth—Macoupin, Madison, St. Clair, Monroe; Eighteenth—Randolph, Perry, Jackson, Union, Johnson, Williamson, Alexander, Pope, Massac, Pulaski; Nineteenth—Richland, Wayne, Edwards, White, Wabash, Saline, Gallatin, Hardin, Jefferson, Franklin, Hamilton.

In 1882 (by Act of April 29) the number of districts was increased to twenty, and the boundaries determined as follows: First—Wards First to Fourth (inclusive) in Chicago and thirteen towns in Cook County; Second—Wards 5th to 7th and part of 8th in Chicago; Third—Wards 9th to 14th and part of 8th in Chicago; Fourth—The remainder of the City of Chicago and of the county of Cook; Fifth—Lake, McHenry, Boone, Kane, and De Kalb; Sixth—Winnebago, Stephenson, Jo Daviess, Ogle, and Carroll;

Seventh—Lee, Whiteside, Henry, Bureau, Putnam; Eighth—La Salle, Kendall, Grundy, Du Page, and Will; Ninth—Kankakee, Iroquois, Ford, Livingston, Woodford, Marshall; Tenth—Peoria, Knox, Stark, Fulton; Eleventh—Rock Island, Mercer, Henderson, Warren, Hancock, McDonough, Schuyler; Twelfth—Cass, Brown, Adams, Pike, Scott, Greene, Calhoun, Jersey; Thirteenth—Tazewell, Mason, Menard, Sangamon, Morgan, Christian; Fourteenth—McLean, De Witt, Piatt, Macon, Logan; Fifteenth—Coles, Edgar, Douglas, Vermilion, Champaign; Sixteenth—Cumberland, Clark, Jasper, Clay, Crawford, Richland, Lawrence, Wayne, Edwards, Wabash; Seventeenth—Macoupin, Montgomery, Moultrie, Shelby, Effingham, Fayette; Eighteenth—Bond, Madison, St. Clair, Monroe, Washington; Nineteenth—Marion, Clinton, Jefferson, Saline, Franklin, Hamilton, White, Gallatin, Hardin; Twentieth—Perry, Randolph, Jackson, Union, Williamson, Johnson, Alexander, Pope, Pulaski, Massac.

The census of 1890 showed the State to be entitled to twenty-two Representatives. No reapportionment, however, was made until June, 1893, two members from the State-at-large being elected in 1892. The existing twenty-two Congressional districts are as follows: The first seven districts comprise the counties of Cook and Lake, the latter lying wholly in the Seventh district; Eighth—McHenry, De Kalb, Kane, Du Page, Kendall, Grundy; Ninth—Boone, Winnebago, Stephenson, Jo Daviess, Carroll, Ogle, Lee; Tenth—Whiteside, Rock Island, Mercer, Henry, Stark, Knox; Eleventh—Bureau, La Salle, Livingston, Woodford; Twelfth—Will, Kankakee, Iroquois, Vermilion; Thirteenth—Ford, McLean, DeWitt, Piatt, Champaign, Douglas; Fourteenth—Putnam, Marshall, Peoria, Fulton, Tazewell, Mason; Fifteenth—Henderson, Warren, Hancock, McDonough, Adams, Brown, Schuyler; Sixteenth—Cass, Morgan, Scott, Pike, Greene, Macoupin, Calhoun, Jersey; Seventeenth—Menard, Logan, Sangamon, Macon, Christian; Eighteenth—Madison, Montgomery, Bond, Fayette, Shelby, Moultrie; Nineteenth—Coles, Edgar, Clark, Cumberland, Effingham, Jasper, Crawford, Richland, Lawrence; Twentieth—Clay, Jefferson, Wayne, Hamilton, Edwards, Wabash, Franklin, White, Gallatin, Hardin; Twenty-first—Marion, Clinton, Washington, St. Clair, Monroe, Randolph, Perry; Twenty-second—Jackson, Union, Alexander, Pulaski, Johnson, Williamson, Saline, Pope, Massac. (See also *Representatives in Congress*.)

ARCHER, William B., pioneer, was born in Warren County, Ohio, in 1792, and taken to Kentucky at an early day, where he remained until 1817, when his family removed to Illinois, finally settling in what is now Clark County. Although pursuing the avocation of a farmer, he became one of the most prominent and influential men in that part of the State. On the organization of Clark County in 1819, he was appointed the first County and Circuit Clerk, resigning the former office in 1820 and the latter in 1822. In 1824 he was elected to the lower branch of the General Assembly, and two years later to the State Senate, serving continuously in the latter eight years. He was thus a Senator on the breaking out of the Black Hawk War (1832), in which he served as a Captain of militia. In 1834 he was an unsuccessful candidate for Lieutenant-Governor; was appointed by Governor Duncan, in 1835, a member of the first Board of Commissioners of the Illinois & Michigan Canal; in 1838 was returned a second time to the House of Representatives and re-elected in 1840 and '46 to the same body. Two years later (1848) he was again elected Circuit Clerk, remaining until 1852, and in 1854 was an Anti-Nebraska Whig candidate for Congress in opposition to James C. Allen. Although Allen received the certificate of election, Archer contested his right to the seat, with the result that Congress declared the seat vacant and referred the question back to the people. In a new election held in August, 1856, Archer was defeated and Allen elected. He held no public office of importance after this date, but in 1856 was a delegate to the first Republican National Convention at Philadelphia, and in that body was an enthusiastic supporter of Abraham Lincoln, whose zealous friend and admirer he was, for the office of Vice-President. He was also one of the active promoters of various railroad enterprises in that section of the State, especially the old Chicago & Vincennes Road, the first projected southward from the City of Chicago. His connection with the Illinois & Michigan Canal was the means of giving his name to Archer Avenue, a somewhat famous thoroughfare in Chicago. He was of tall stature and great energy of character, with a tendency to enthusiasm that communicated itself to others. A local history has said of him that "he did more for Clark County than any man in his day or since," although "no consideration, pecuniary or otherwise, was ever given him for his services." Colonel Archer was one of the founders of Marshall, the county-seat of Clark County, Governor Duncan being associ-

ated with him in the ownership of the land on which the town was laid out. His death occurred in Clark County, August 9, 1870, at the age of 78 years.

ARCOLA, incorporated city in Douglas County, 158 miles south of Chicago, at junction of Illinois Central and Terre Haute branch Vandalia Railroad; is center of largest broom-corn producing region in the world; has city waterworks, with efficient volunteer fire department, electric lights, telephone system, grain elevators and broom-corn warehouses, two banks, three newspapers, nine churches, library building and excellent free school system. Pop. (1890), 1,733; (1900), 1,995.

ARENZ, Francis A., pioneer, was born at Blankenberg, in the Province of the Rhein, Prussia, Oct. 31, 1800; obtained a good education and, while a young man, engaged in mercantile business in his native country. In 1827 he came to the United States and, after spending two years in Kentucky, in 1829 went to Galena, where he was engaged for a short time in the lead trade. He took an early opportunity to become naturalized, and coming to Beardstown a few months later, went into merchandising and real estate; also became a contractor for furnishing supplies to the State troops during the Black Hawk War, Beardstown being at the time a rendezvous and shipping point. In 1834 he began the publication of "The Beardstown Chronicle and Illinois Bounty Land Register," and was the projector of the Beardstown & Sangamon Canal, extending from the Illinois River at Beardstown to Miller's Ferry on the Sangamon, for which he secured a special charter from the Legislature in 1836. He had a survey of the line made, but the hard times prevented the beginning of the work and it was finally abandoned. Retiring from the mercantile business in 1835, he located on a farm six miles southeast of Beardstown, but in 1839 removed to a tract of land near the Morgan County line which he had bought in 1833, and on which the present village of Arenzville now stands. This became the center of a thrifty agricultural community composed largely of Germans, among whom he exercised a large influence. Resuming the mercantile business here, he continued it until about 1853, when he sold out a considerable part of his possessions. An ardent Whig, he was elected as such to the lower branch of the Fourteenth General Assembly (1844) from Morgan County, and during the following session succeeded in securing the passage of an act by which a strip of territory three miles wide in the northern part of Morgan County, including the village

of Arenzville, and which had been in dispute, was transferred by vote of the citizens to Cass County. In 1852 Mr. Arenz visited his native land, by appointment of President Fillmore, as bearer of dispatches to the American legations at Berlin and Vienna. He was one of the founders of the Illinois State Agricultural Society of 1853, and served as the Vice-President for his district until his death, and was also the founder and President of the Cass County Agricultural Society. Died, April 2, 1856.

ARLINGTON, a village of Bureau County, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 92 miles west of Chicago. Population (1880), 447; (1890), 436; (1900), 400.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS (formerly Dunton), a village of Cook County, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, 22 miles northwest of Chicago; is in a dairying district and has several cheese factories, besides a sewing machine factory, hotels and churches, a graded school, a bank and one newspaper. Population (1880), 995; (1890), 1,424; (1900), 1,380.

ARMOUR, Philip Danforth, packer, Board of Trade operator and capitalist, was born at Stockbridge, Madison County, N. Y., May 16, 1832. After receiving the benefits of such education as the village academy afforded, in 1852 he set out across the Plains to California, where he remained four years, achieving only moderate success as a miner. Returning east in 1856, he soon after embarked in the commission business in Milwaukee, continuing until 1863, when he formed a partnership with Mr. John Plankinton in the meat-packing business. Later, in conjunction with his brothers—H. O. Armour having already built up an extensive grain commission trade in Chicago—he organized the extensive packing and commission firm of Armour & Co., with branches in New York, Kansas City and Chicago, their headquarters being removed to the latter place from Milwaukee in 1875. Mr. Armour is a most industrious and methodical business man, giving as many hours to the superintendence of business details as the most industrious day-laborer, the result being seen in the creation of one of the most extensive and prosperous firms in the country. Mr. Armour's practical benevolence has been demonstrated in a munificent manner by his establishment and endowment of the Armour Institute (a manual training school) in Chicago, at a cost of over \$2,250,000, as an offshoot of the Armour Mission founded on the bequest of his deceased brother, Joseph F. Armour. Died Jan. 6, 1901.

ARMSTRONG, John Strawn, pioneer, born in Somerset County, Pa., May 29, 1810, the oldest of a family of nine sons; was taken by his parents in 1811 to Licking County, Ohio, where he spent his childhood and early youth. His father was a native of Ireland and his mother a sister of Jacob Strawn, afterwards a wealthy stock-grower and dealer in Morgan County. In 1829, John S. came to Tazewell County, Ill., but two years later joined the rest of his family in Putnam (now Marshall) County, all finally removing to La Salle County, where they were among the earliest settlers. Here he settled on a farm in 1834, where he continued to reside over fifty years, when he located in the village of Sheridan, but early in 1897 went to reside with a daughter in Ottawa. He was a soldier in the Black Hawk War, has been a prominent and influential farmer, and, in the later years of his life, has been a leader in "Granger" politics, being Master of his local "Grange," and also serving as Treasurer of the State Grange.—**George Washington** (Armstrong), brother of the preceding, was born upon the farm of his parents, Joseph and Elsie (Strawn) Armstrong, in Licking County, Ohio, Dec. 9, 1812; learned the trade of a weaver with his father (who was a woolen manufacturer), and at the age of 18 was in charge of the factory. Early in 1831 he came with his mother's family to Illinois, locating a few months later in La Salle County. In 1832 he served with his older brother as a soldier in the Black Hawk War, was identified with the early steps for the construction of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, finally becoming a contractor upon the section at Utica, where he resided several years. He then returned to the farm near the present village of Seneca, where he had located in 1833, and where (with the exception of his residence at Utica) he has resided continuously over sixty-five years. In 1844 Mr. Armstrong was elected to the lower branch of the Fourteenth General Assembly, also served in the Constitutional Convention of 1847 and, in 1858, was the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for Congress in opposition to Owen Lovejoy. Re-entering the Legislature in 1860 as Representative from La Salle County, he served in that body by successive re-elections until 1868, proving one of its ablest and most influential members, as well as an accomplished parliamentarian. Mr. Armstrong was one of the original promoters of the Kankakee & Seneca Railroad.—**William E.** (Armstrong), third brother of this family, was born in Licking County, Ohio, Oct. 25, 1814; came to Illinois with the rest of the

family in 1831, and resided in La Salle County until 1841, meanwhile serving two or three terms as Sheriff of the county. The latter year he was appointed one of the Commissioners to locate the county-seat of the newly-organized county of Grundy, finally becoming one of the founders and the first permanent settler of the town of Grundy—later called Morris, in honor of Hon. I. N. Morris, of Quincy, Ill., at that time one of the Commissioners of the Illinois & Michigan Canal. Here Mr. Armstrong was again elected to the office of Sheriff, serving several terms. So extensive was his influence in Grundy County, that he was popularly known as "The Emperor of Grundy." Died, Nov. 1, 1850.—**Joel W. (Armstrong)**, a fourth brother, was born in Licking County, Ohio, Jan. 6, 1817; emigrated in boyhood to La Salle County, Ill.; served one term as County Recorder, was member of the Board of Supervisors for a number of years and the first Postmaster of his town. Died, Dec. 3, 1871.—**Perry A. (Armstrong)**, the seventh brother of this historic family, was born near Newark, Licking County, Ohio, April 15, 1823, and came to La Salle County, Ill., in 1831. His opportunities for acquiring an education in a new country were limited, but between work on the farm and service as a clerk of his brother George, aided by a short term in an academy and as a teacher in Kendall County, he managed to prepare himself for college, entering Illinois College at Jacksonville in 1843. Owing to failure of health, he was compelled to abandon his plan of obtaining a collegiate education and returned home at the end of his Freshman year, but continued his studies, meanwhile teaching district schools in the winter and working on his mother's farm during the crop season, until 1845, when he located in Morris, Grundy County, opened a general store and was appointed Postmaster. He has been in public position of some sort ever since he reached his majority, including the offices of School Trustee, Postmaster, Justice of the Peace, Supervisor, County Clerk (two terms), Delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1862, and two terms as Representative in the General Assembly (1862-64 and 1872-74). During his last session in the General Assembly he took a conspicuous part in the revision of the statutes under the Constitution of 1870, framing some of the most important laws on the statute book, while participating in the preparation of others. At an earlier date it fell to his lot to draw up the original charters of the Chicago & Rock Island, the Illinois Central, and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroads. He

has also been prominent in Odd Fellow and Masonic circles, having been Grand Master of the first named order in the State and being the oldest 32d degree Mason in Illinois; was admitted to the State bar in 1864 and to that of the Supreme Court of the United States in 1868, and has been Master in Chancery for over twenty consecutive years. Mr. Armstrong has also found time to do some literary work, as shown by his history of "The Sauks and Black Hawk War," and a number of poems. He takes much pleasure in relating reminiscences of pioneer life in Illinois, one of which is the story of his first trip from Ottawa to Chicago, in December, 1831, when he accompanied his oldest brother (William E. Armstrong) to Chicago with a sled and ox-team for salt to cure their mast-fed pork, the trip requiring ten days. His recollection is, that there were but three white families in Chicago at that time, but a large number of Indians mixed with half-breeds of French and Indian origin.

ARNOLD, Isaac N., lawyer and Congressman, was born near Cooperstown, N. Y., Nov. 30, 1813, being descended from one of the companions of Roger Williams. Thrown upon his own resources at an early age, he was largely "self-made." He read law at Cooperstown, and was admitted to the bar in 1835. The next year he removed to Chicago, was elected the first City Clerk in 1837, but resigned before the close of the year and was admitted to the bar of Illinois in 1841. He soon established a reputation as a lawyer, and served for three terms (the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Twentieth) in the lower house of the Legislature. In 1844 he was a Presidential Elector on the Polk ticket, but the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, with the legislation regarding Kansas and Nebraska, logically forced him, as a free-soiler, into the ranks of the Republican party, by which he was sent to Congress from 1861 to 1865. While in Congress he prepared and delivered an exhaustive argument in support of the right of confiscation by the General Government. After the expiration of his last Congressional term, Mr. Arnold returned to Chicago, where he resided until his death, April 24, 1884. He was of scholarly instincts, fond of literature and an author of repute. Among his best known works are his "Life of Abraham Lincoln" and his "Life of Benedict Arnold."

ARRINGTON, Alfred W., clergyman, lawyer and author, was born in Iredell County, N. C., September, 1810, being the son of a Whig member of Congress from that State. In 1829 he was

received on trial as a Methodist preacher and became a circuit-rider in Indiana; during 1832-33 served as an itinerant in Missouri, gaining much celebrity by his eloquence. In 1834 he began the study of law, and having been admitted to the bar, practiced for several years in Arkansas, where he was sent to the Legislature, and, in 1844, was the Whig candidate for Presidential Elector. Later he removed to Texas, where he served as Judge for six years. In 1856 he removed to Madison, Wis., but a year later came to Chicago, where he attained distinction as a lawyer, dying in that city Dec. 31, 1867. He was an accomplished scholar and gifted writer, having written much for "The Democratic Review" and "The Southern Literary Messenger," over the signature of "Charles Summerfield," and was author of an "Apostrophe to Water," which he put in the mouth of an itinerant Methodist preacher, and which John B. Gough was accustomed to quote with great effect. A volume of his poems with a memoir was published in Chicago in 1869.

ARROWSMITH, a village of McLean County, on the Lake Erie & Western Railway, 20 miles east of Bloomington; is in an agricultural and stock region; has one newspaper. Population (1890), 420; (1900), 317.

ARTHUR, village in Moultrie and Douglas Counties, at junction of Chicago & Eastern Illinois and Terre Haute & Peoria Division Vandalia Line; is center of broom-corn belt; has two banks, a weekly newspaper. Population (1900), 858; (est. 1904), 1,000.

ASAY, Edward G., lawyer, was born in Philadelphia, Sept. 17, 1825; was educated in private schools and entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church; later spent some time in the South, but in 1853 retired from the ministry and began the study of law, meantime devoting a part of his time to mercantile business in New York City. He was admitted to the bar in 1856, removing the same year to Chicago, where he built up a lucrative practice. He was a brilliant speaker and became eminent, especially as a criminal lawyer. Politically he was a zealous Democrat and was the chief attorney of Buckner S. Morris and others during their trial for conspiracy in connection with the Camp Douglas affair of November, 1864. During 1871-72 he made an extended trip to Europe, occupying some eighteen months, making a second visit in 1882. His later years were spent chiefly on a farm in Ogle County. Died in Chicago, Nov. 24, 1898.

ASBURY, Henry, lawyer, was born in Harrison (now Robertson) County, Ky., August 10,

1810; came to Illinois in 1834, making the journey on horseback and finally locating in Quincy, where he soon after began the study of law with the Hon. O. H. Browning; was admitted to the bar in 1837, being for a time the partner of Col. Edward D. Baker, afterwards United States Senator from Oregon and finally killed at Ball's Bluff in 1862. In 1849 Mr. Asbury was appointed by President Taylor Register of the Quincy Land Office, and, in 1864-65, served by appointment of President Lincoln (who was his close personal friend) as Provost-Marshal of the Quincy district, thereby obtaining the title of "Captain," by which he was widely known among his friends. Later he served for several years as Registrar in Bankruptcy at Quincy, which was his last official position. Originally a Kentucky Whig, Captain Asbury was one of the founders of the Republican party in Illinois, acting in co-operation with Abram Jonas, Archibald Williams, Nehemiah Bushnell, O. H. Browning and others of his immediate neighbors, and with Abraham Lincoln, with whom he was a frequent correspondent at that period. Messrs. Nicolay and Hay, in their Life of Lincoln, award him the credit of having suggested one of the famous questions propounded by Lincoln to Douglas which gave the latter so much trouble during the memorable debates of 1858. In 1886 Captain Asbury removed to Chicago, where he continued to reside until his death, Nov. 19, 1896.

ASHLAND, a town in Cass County, at the intersection of the Chicago & Alton and the Baltimore & Ohio South-Western Railroad, 21 miles west-northwest of Springfield and 200 miles southwest of Chicago. It is in the midst of a rich agricultural region, and is an important shipping point for grain and stock. It has a bank, three churches and a weekly newspaper. Coal is mined in the vicinity. Population (1880), 609; (1890), 1,045; (1900), 1,201.

ASHLEY, a city of Washington County, at intersection of Illinois Central and Louisville & Nashville Railways, 62 miles east by southeast of St. Louis; is in an agricultural and fruit-growing region; has some manufactures, electric light plant and excellent granitoid sidewalks. Population (1890), 1,035; (1900), 953.

ASHMORE, a village of Coles County, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, 9 miles east of Charleston; has a newspaper and considerable local trade. Population (1890), 446; (1900), 487; (1903), 520.

ASHTON, a village of Lee County, on the Chicago & North-Western Railroad, 84 miles west of

Chicago; has one newspaper. Population (1880), 646; (1890), 680; (1900), 776.

ASPINWALL, Homer F., farmer and legislator, was born in Stephenson County, Ill., Nov. 15, 1846, educated in the Freeport high school, and, in early life, spent two years in a wholesale notion store, later resuming the occupation of a farmer. After holding various local offices, including that of member of the Board of Supervisors of Stephenson County, in 1892 Mr. Aspinwall was elected to the State Senate and re-elected in 1896. Soon after the beginning of the Spanish-American War in 1898, he was appointed by President McKinley Captain and Assistant Quartermaster in the Volunteer Army, but before being assigned to duty accepted the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the Twelfth Illinois Provisional Regiment. When it became evident that the regiment would not be called into the service, he was assigned to the command of the "Manitoba," a large transport steamer, which carried some 12,000 soldiers to Cuba and Porto Rico without a single accident. In view of the approaching session of the Forty-first General Assembly, it being apparent that the war was over, Mr. Aspinwall applied for a discharge, which was refused, a 20-days' leave of absence being granted instead. A discharge was finally granted about the middle of February, when he resumed his seat in the Senate. Mr. Aspinwall owns and operates a large farm near Freeport.

ASSUMPTION, a town in Christian County, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 23 miles south by west from Decatur and 9 miles north of Pana. It is situated in a rich agricultural and coal mining district, and has two banks, five churches, a public school, two weekly papers and coal mines. Population (1880), 706; (1890), 1,076; (1900), 1,702.

ASTORIA, town in Fulton County, on Rock Island & St. Louis Division C., B. & Q. R. R.; has city waterworks, electric light plant, telephone exchange, three large grain elevators, pressed brick works; six churches, two banks, two weekly papers, city hall and park, and good schools; is in a coal region; business portion is built of brick. Pop. (1890), 1,357; (1900), 1,684.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FÉ RAILWAY COMPANY. This Company operates three subsidiary lines in Illinois—the Chicago, Santa Fé & California, the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé in Chicago, and the Mississippi River Railroad & Toll Bridge, which are operated as a through line between Chicago and Kansas City, with a branch from Ancona to Pekin, Ill., having an aggregate operated mileage of 515 miles, of

which 295 are in Illinois. The total earnings and income for the year ending June 30, 1895, were \$1,298,600, while the operating expenses and fixed charges amounted to \$2,360,706. The accumulated deficit on the whole line amounted, June 30, 1894, to more than \$4,500,000. The total capitalization of the whole line in 1895 was \$52,775,251. The parent road was chartered in 1859 under the name of the Atchison & Topeka Railroad; but in 1863 was changed to the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad. The construction of the main line was begun in 1859 and completed in 1873. The largest number of miles operated was in 1893, being 7,481.65. January 1, 1896, the road was reorganized under the name of The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railway Company (its present name), which succeeded by purchase under foreclosure (Dec. 10, 1895) to the property and franchises of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company. Its mileage, in 1895, was 6,481.65 miles. The executive and general officers of the system (1898) are:

Aldace F. Walker, Chairman of the Board, New York; E. P. Ripley, President, Chicago; C. M. Higginson, Ass't to the President, Chicago; E. D. Kenna, 1st Vice-President and General Solicitor, Chicago; Paul Morton, 2d Vice-President, Chicago; E. Wilder, Secretary and Treasurer, Topeka; L. C. Deming, Assistant Secretary, New York; H. W. Gardner, Assistant Treasurer, New York; Victor Morawetz, General Counsel, New York; Jno. P. Whitehead, Comptroller, New York; H. C. Whitehead, General Auditor, Chicago; W. B. Biddle, Freight Traffic Manager, Chicago; J. J. Frey, General Manager, Topeka; H. W. Mudge, General Superintendent, Topeka; W. A. Bissell, Assistant Freight Traffic Manager, Chicago; W. F. White, Passenger Traffic Manager, Chicago; Geo. T. Nicholson, Assistant Passenger Traffic Manager, Chicago; W. E. Hodges, General Purchasing Agent, Chicago; James A. Davis, Industrial Commissioner, Chicago; James Dunn, Chief Engineer, Topeka, Kan.; John Player, Superintendent of Machinery, Topeka, Kan.; C. W. Kouns, Superintendent of Car Service, Topeka, Kan.; J. S. Hobson, Signal Engineer, Topeka; C. G. Sholes, Superintendent of Telegraph, Topeka, Kan.; C. W. Ryus, General Claim Agent, Topeka; F. C. Gay, General Freight Agent, Topeka; C. R. Hudson, Assistant General Freight Agent, Topeka; W. J. Black, General Passenger Agent, Chicago; P. Walsh, General Baggage Agent, Chicago.

ATHENS, an incorporated city and coal-mining town in Menard County, on the Chicago, Peoria

& St. Louis R. R., north by northwest of Springfield. It is also the center of a prosperous agricultural and stock-raising district, and large numbers of cattle are shipped there for the Chicago market. The place has an electric lighting plant, brickyards, two machine shops, two grain elevators, five churches, one newspaper, and good schools. Athens is one of the oldest towns in Central Illinois. Pop. (1890), 944; (1900), 1,535.

ATKINS, Smith D., soldier and journalist, was born near Elmira, N. Y., June 9, 1836; came with his father to Illinois in 1846, and lived on a farm till 1850; was educated at Rock River Seminary, Mount Morris, meanwhile learning the printer's trade, and afterwards established "The Savanna Register" in Carroll County. In 1854 he began the study of law, and in 1860, while practicing at Freeport, was elected Prosecuting Attorney, but resigned in 1861, being the first man to enlist as a private soldier in Stephenson County. He served as a Captain of the Eleventh Illinois Volunteers (three-months' men), re-enlisted with the same rank for three years and took part in the capture of Fort Donelson and the battle of Shiloh, serving at the latter on the staff of General Hurlbut. Forced to retire temporarily on account of his health, he next engaged in raising volunteers in Northern Illinois, was finally commissioned Colonel of the Ninety-second Illinois, and, in June, 1863, was assigned to command of a brigade in the Army of Kentucky, later serving in the Army of the Cumberland. On the organization of Sherman's great "March to the Sea," he efficiently coöperated in it, was brevetted Brigadier-General for gallantry at Savannah, and at the close of the war, by special order of President Lincoln, was brevetted Major-General. Since the war, General Atkins' chief occupation has been that of editor of "The Freeport Journal," though, for nearly twenty-four years, he served as Postmaster of that city. He took a prominent part in the erection of the Stephenson County Soldiers' Monument at Freeport, has been President of the Freeport Public Library since its organization, member of the Board of Education, and since 1895, by appointment of the Governor of Illinois, one of the Illinois Commissioners of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga Military Park.

ATKINSON, village of Henry County, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, 39 miles east of Rock Island; has an electric light plant, a bank and a newspaper. Pop. (1890), 534; (1900), 762.

ATLANTA, a city of Logan County, on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 20 miles southwest of Bloomington. It stands on a high, fertile prairie

and the surrounding region is rich in coal, as well as a productive agricultural and stock-raising district. It has a water-works system, electric light plant, five churches, a graded school, a weekly paper, two banks, a flouring mill, and is the headquarters of the Union Agricultural Society established in 1860. Population (1900), 1,270.

ATLAS, a hamlet in the southwestern part of Pike County, 10 miles southwest of Pittsfield and three miles from Rockport, the nearest station on the Quincy & Louisiana Division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. Atlas has an interesting history. It was settled by Col. William Ross and four brothers, who came here from Pittsfield, Mass., in the latter part of 1819, or early in 1820, making there the first settlement within the present limits of Pike County. The town was laid out by the Rosses in 1823, and the next year the county-seat was removed thither from Coles Grove—now in Calhoun County—but which had been the first county-seat of Pike County, when it comprised all the territory lying north and west of the Illinois River to the Mississippi River and the Wisconsin State line. Atlas remained the county-seat until 1833, when the seat of justice was removed to Pittsfield. During a part of that time it was one of the most important points in the western part of the State, and was, for a time, a rival of Quincy. It now has only a postoffice and general store. The population, according to the census of 1890, was 52.

ATTORNEYS-GENERAL. The following is a list of the Attorneys-General of Illinois under the Territorial and State Governments, down to the present time (1899), with the date and duration of the term of each incumbent:

TERRITORIAL—Benjamin H. Doyle, July to December, 1809; John J. Crittenden, Dec. 30 to April, 1810; Thomas T. Crittenden, April to October, 1810; Benj. M. Piatt, October, 1810-13; William Mears, 1813-18.

STATE—Daniel Pope Cook, March 5 to Dec. 14, 1819; William Mears, 1819-21; Samuel D. Lockwood, 1821-23; James Turney, 1823-29; George Forquer, 1829-33; James Semple, 1833-34; Ninian W. Edwards, 1834-35; Jesse B. Thomas, Jr., 1835-36; Walter B. Scates, 1836-37; Usher F. Linder, 1837-38; George W. Olney, 1838-39; Wickliffe Kitchell, 1839-40; Josiah Lamborn, 1840-43; James Allen McDougal, 1843-46; David B. Campbell, 1846-48.

The Constitution of 1848 made no provision for the continuance of the office, and for nineteen years it remained vacant. It was re-created,

however, by legislative enactment in 1867, and on Feb. 28 of that year Governor Oglesby appointed Robert G. Ingersoll, of Peoria, to discharge the duties of the position, which he continued to do until 1869. Subsequent incumbents of the office have been: Washington Bushnell, 1869-73; James K. Edsall, 1873-81; James McCartney, 1881-85; George Hunt, 1885-93; M. T. Moloney, 1893-97; Edward C. Akin, 1897 — Under the first Constitution (1818) the office of Attorney-General was filled by appointment by the Legislature; under the Constitution of 1848, as already stated, it ceased to exist until created by act of the Legislature of 1867, but, in 1870, it was made a constitutional office to be filled by popular election for a term of four years.

ATWOOD, a village lying partly in Piatt and partly in Douglas County, on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton R. R., 27 miles east of Decatur. The region is agricultural and fruit-growing; the town has two banks, an excellent school and a newspaper. Pop. (1890), 530; (1900), 698.

ATWOOD, Charles B., architect, was born at Millbury, Mass., May 18, 1849; at 17 began a full course in architecture at Harvard Scientific School, and, after graduation, received prizes for public buildings at San Francisco, Hartford and a number of other cities, besides furnishing designs for some of the finest private residences in the country. He was associated with D. H. Burnham in preparing plans for the Columbian Exposition buildings, at Chicago, for the World's Fair of 1893, and distinguished himself by producing plans for the "Art Building," the "Peristyle," the "Terminal Station" and other prominent structures. Died, in the midst of his highest successes as an architect, at Chicago, Dec. 19, 1895.

AUBURN, a village of Sangamon County, on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 15 miles south of Springfield; has some manufactories of flour and farm implements, besides tile and brick works, two coal mines, electric light plant, two banks, several churches, a graded school and a weekly newspaper. Pop. (1890), 874; (1900), 1,281.

AUDITORS OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS. The Auditors of Public Accounts under the Territorial Government were H. H. Maxwell, 1812-16; Daniel P. Cook, 1816-17; Robert Blackwell, (April to August), 1817; Elijah C. Berry, 1817-18. Under the Constitution of 1818 the Auditor of Public Accounts was made appointive by the legislature, without limitation of term; but by the Constitutions of 1848 and 1870 the office was made elective by the people for a term of four years.

The following is a list of the State Auditors from the date of the admission of the State into the Union down to the present time (1899), with the date and duration of the term of each: Elijah C. Berry, 1818-31; James T. B. Stapp, 1831-35; Levi Davis, 1835-41; James Shields, 1841-43; William Lee D. Ewing, 1843-46; Thomas H. Campbell, 1846-57; Jesse K. Dubois, 1857-64; Orlin H. Miner, 1864-69; Charles E. Lippincott, 1869-77; Thomas B. Needles, 1877-81; Charles P. Swigert, 1881-89; C. W. Pavey, 1889-93; David Gore, 1893-97; James S. McCullough, 1897 —.

AUGUSTA, a village in Augusta township, Hancock County, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 36 miles northeast of Quincy. Wagons and brick are the principal manufactures. The town has one newspaper, two banks, three churches and a graded school. The surrounding country is a fertile agricultural region and abounds in a good quality of bituminous coal. Fine qualities of potter's clay and mineral paint are obtained here. Population (1890), 1,077; (1900), 1,149.

AUGUSTANA COLLEGE, an educational institution controlled by the Evangelical Lutheran denomination, located at Rock Island and founded in 1863. Besides preparatory and collegiate departments, a theological school is connected with the institution. To the two first named, young women are admitted on an equality with men. More than 500 students were reported in attendance in 1896, about one-fourth being women. A majority of the latter were in the preparatory (or academic) department. The college is not endowed, but owns property (real and personal) to the value of \$250,000. It has a library of 12,000 volumes.

AURORA, a city and important railroad center, Kane County, on Fox River, 39 miles southwest of Chicago; is location of principal shops of Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R., has fine water-power and many successful manufactories, including extensive boiler works, iron foundries, cotton and woolen mills, flour mills, silver-plating works, corset, sash and door and carriage factories, stove and smelting works, establishments for turning out road-scraper, buggy tops, and wood-working machinery. The city owns water-works and electric light plant; has six banks, four daily and several weekly papers, some twenty-five churches, excellent schools and handsome public library building; is connected by interurban electric lines with the principal towns and villages in the Fox River valley. Population (1890), 19,688; (1900), 24,147.

AUSTIN, a suburb of Chicago, in Cook County. It is accessible from that city by either the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, or by street railway lines. A weekly newspaper is issued, a graded school is supported (including a high school department) and there are numerous churches, representing the various religious denominations. Population (1880), 1,359; (1890), 4,031. Annexed to City of Chicago, 1899.

AUSTIN COLLEGE, a mixed school at Effingham, Ill., founded in 1890. It has eleven teachers and reports a total of 312 pupils for 1897-98—162 males and 150 females. It has a library of 2,000 volumes and reports property valued at \$37,000.

AUSTRALIAN BALLOT, a form of ballot for popular elections, thus named because it was first brought into use in Australia. It was adopted by act of the Legislature of Illinois in 1891, and is applicable to the election of all public officers except Trustees of Schools, School Directors, members of Boards of Education and officers of road districts in counties not under township organization. Under it, all ballots for the election of officers (except those just enumerated) are required to be printed and distributed to the election officers for use on the day of election, at public cost. These ballots contain the names, on the same sheet, of all candidates to be voted for at such election, such names having been formally certified previously to the Secretary of State (in the case of candidates for offices to be voted for by electors of the entire State or any district greater than a single county) or to the County Clerk (as to all others), by the presiding officer and secretary of the convention or caucus making such nominations, when the party represented cast at least two per cent of the aggregate vote of the State or district at the preceding general election. Other names may be added to the ballot on the petition of a specified number of the legal voters under certain prescribed conditions named in the act. The duly registered voter, on presenting himself at the poll, is given a copy of the official ticket by one of the judges of election, upon which he proceeds to indicate his preference in a temporary booth or closet set apart for his use, by making a cross at the head of the column of candidates for whom he wishes to vote, if he desires to vote for all of the candidates of the same party, or by a similar mark before the name of each individual for whom he wishes to vote, in case he desires to distribute his support among the candidates of different parties. The object of the law is to secure for the voter secrecy of the ballot, with independence and freedom from dic-

tation or interference by others in the exercise of his right of suffrage.

AVA, a town in Jackson County (incorporated as a city, 1901), on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad (Cairo & St. Louis Division), 75 miles south-southeast from St. Louis. It has two banks and two newspapers. Pop. (1890), 807; (1900), 984.

AVON, village of Fulton County, on C., B & Q. R. R., 20 miles south of Galesburg; has drain-pipe works, two factories for manufacture of steam- and hot-water heaters, two banks and two newspapers; agricultural fair held here annually. Population (1900), 809; (1904, est.), 1,000.

AYER, Benjamin F., lawyer, was born in Kingston, N. H., April 22, 1825, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1846, studied law at Dane Law School (Harvard University), was admitted to the bar and began practice at Manchester, N. H. After serving one term in the New Hampshire Legislature, and as Prosecuting Attorney for Hillsborough County, in 1857 he came to Chicago, soon advancing to the front rank of lawyers then in practice there; became Corporation Counsel in 1861, and, two years later, drafted the revised city charter. After the close of his official career, he was a member for eight years of the law firm of Beckwith, Ayer & Kales, and afterwards of the firm of Ayer & Kales, until, retiring from general practice, Mr. Ayer became Solicitor of the Illinois Central Railroad, then a Director of the Company, and is at present its General Counsel and a potent factor in its management.

AYERS, Marshall Paul, banker, Jacksonville, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 27, 1823; came to Jacksonville, Ill., with his parents, in 1830, and was educated there, graduating from Illinois College, in 1843, as the classmate of Dr. Newton Bateman, afterwards President of Knox College at Galesburg, and Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, now of Elmira, N. Y. After leaving college he became the partner of his father (David B. Ayers) as agent of Mr. John Grigg, of Philadelphia, who was the owner of a large body of Illinois lands. His father dying in 1850, Mr. Ayers succeeded to the management of the business, about 75,000 acres of Mr. Grigg's unsold lands coming under his charge. In December, 1852, with the assistance of Messrs. Page & Bacon, bankers, of St. Louis, he opened the first bank in Jacksonville, for the sale of exchange, but which finally grew into a bank of deposit and has been continued ever since, being recognized as one of the most solid institutions in Central Illinois. In 1870-71, aided by Philadelphia and New York capitalists, he built the "Illinois Farmers' Rail-

road" between Jacksonville and Waverly, afterwards extended to Virden and finally to Centralia and Mount Vernon. This was the nucleus of the Jacksonville Southeastern Railway, though Mr. Ayers has had no connection with it for several years. Other business enterprises with which he has been connected are the Jacksonville Gas Company (now including an electric light and power plant), of which he has been President for forty years; the "Home Woolen Mills" (early wiped out by fire), sugar and paper-barrel manufacture, coal-mining, etc. About 1877 he purchased a body of 23,600 acres of land in Champaign County, known as "Broadlands," from John T. Alexander, an extensive cattle-dealer, who had become heavily involved during the years of financial revulsion. As a result of this transaction, Mr. Alexander's debts, which aggregated \$1,000,000, were discharged within the next two years. Mr. Ayers has been an earnest Republican since the organization of that party and, during the war, rendered valuable service in assisting to raise funds for the support of the operations of the Christian Commission in the field. He has also been active in Sunday School, benevolent and educational work, having been, for twenty years, a Trustee of Illinois College, of which he has been an ardent friend. In 1846 he was married to Miss Laura Allen, daughter of Rev. John Allen, D. D., of Huntsville, Ala., and is the father of four sons and four daughters, all living.

BABCOCK, Amos C., was born at Penn Yan, N. Y., Jan. 20, 1828, the son of a member of Congress from that State; at the age of 18, having lost his father by death, came West, and soon after engaged in mercantile business in partnership with a brother at Canton, Ill. In 1854 he was elected by a majority of one vote, as an Anti-Nebraska Whig, to the lower branch of the Nineteenth General Assembly, and, in the following session, took part in the election of United States Senator which resulted in the choice of Lyman Trumbull. Although a personal and political friend of Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Babcock, as a matter of policy, cast his vote for his townsman, William Kellogg, afterwards Congressman from that district, until it was apparent that a concentration of the Anti-Nebraska vote on Trumbull was necessary to defeat the election of a Democrat. In 1862 he was appointed by President Lincoln the first Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Fourth District, and, in 1863, was commissioned by Governor Yates Colonel of the One Hundred and Third Illinois Volunteers, but soon resigned. Colonel Babcock served as Delegate-at-large in

the Republican National Convention of 1868, which nominated General Grant for the Presidency, and the same year was made Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, also conducting the campaign two years later. He identified himself with the Greeley movement in 1872, but, in 1876, was again in line with his party and restored to his old position on the State Central Committee, serving until 1878. Among business enterprises with which he was connected was the extension, about 1854, of the Buda branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad from Yates City to Canton, and the erection of the State Capitol at Austin, Tex., which was undertaken, in conjunction with Abner Taylor and J. V. and C. B. Farwell, about 1881 and completed in 1888, for which the firm received over 3,000,000 acres of State lands in the "Pan Handle" portion of Texas. In 1889 Colonel Babcock took up his residence in Chicago, which continued to be his home until his death from apoplexy, Feb. 25, 1899.

BABCOCK, Andrew J., soldier, was born at Dorchester, Norfolk County, Mass., July 19, 1830; began life as a coppersmith at Lowell; in 1851 went to Concord, N. H., and, in 1856, removed to Springfield, Ill., where, in 1859, he joined a military company called the Springfield Greys, commanded by Capt. (afterwards Gen.) John Cook, of which he was First Lieutenant. This company became the nucleus of Company I, Seventh Illinois Volunteers, which enlisted on Mr. Lincoln's first call for troops in April, 1861. Captain Cook having been elected Colonel, Babcock succeeded him as Captain, on the re-enlistment of the regiment in July following becoming Lieutenant-Colonel, and, in March, 1862, being promoted to the Colonelcy "for gallant and meritorious service rendered at Fort Donelson." A year later he was compelled to resign on account of impaired health. His home is at Springfield.

BACON, George E., lawyer and legislator, born at Madison, Ind., Feb. 4, 1851; was brought to Illinois by his parents at three years of age, and, in 1876, located at Paris, Edgar County; in 1879 was admitted to the bar and held various minor offices, including one term as State's Attorney. In 1886 he was elected as a Republican to the State Senate and re-elected four years later, but finally removed to Aurora, where he died, July 6, 1896. Mr. Bacon was a man of recognized ability, as shown by the fact that, after the death of Senator John A. Logan, he was selected by his colleagues of the Senate to pronounce the eulogy on the deceased statesman.

BAGBY, John C., jurist and Congressman, was born at Glasgow, Ky., Jan. 24, 1819. After passing through the common schools of Barren County, Ky., he studied civil engineering at Bacon College, graduating in 1840. Later he read law and was admitted to the bar in 1845. In 1846 he commenced practice at Rushville, Ill., confining himself exclusively to professional work until nominated and elected to Congress in 1874, by the Democrats of the (old) Tenth District. In 1885 he was elected to the Circuit Bench for the Sixth Circuit. Died, April 4, 1896.

BAILEY, Joseph Mead, legislator and jurist, was born at Middlebury, Wyoming County, N. Y., June 22, 1833, graduated from Rochester (N. Y.) University in 1854, and was admitted to the bar in that city in 1855. In August, 1856, he removed to Freeport, Ill., where he soon built up a profitable practice. In 1866 he was elected a Representative in the Twenty-fifth General Assembly, being re-elected in 1868. Here he was especially prominent in securing restrictive legislation concerning railroads. In 1876 he was chosen a Presidential Elector for his district on the Republican ticket. In 1877 he was elected a Judge of the Thirteenth judicial district, and re-elected in 1879 and in 1885. In January, 1878, and again in June, 1879, he was assigned to the bench of the Appellate Court, being presiding Justice from June, 1879, to June, 1880, and from June, 1881, to June, 1882. In 1879 he received the degree of LL.D. from the Universities of Rochester and Chicago. In 1888 he was elected to the bench of the Supreme Court. Died in office, Oct. 16, 1895.

BAILLACHE, John, pioneer journalist, was born in the Island of Jersey, May 8, 1787; after gaining the rudiments of an education in his mother tongue (the French), he acquired a knowledge of English and some proficiency in Greek and Latin in an academy near his paternal home, when he spent five years as a printer's apprentice. In 1810 he came to the United States, first locating at Cambridge, Ohio, but, in 1812, purchased a half interest in "The Fredonian" at Chillicothe (then the State Capital), soon after becoming sole owner. In 1815 he purchased "The Scioto Gazette" and consolidated the two papers under the name of "The Scioto Gazette and Fredonian Chronicle." Here he remained until 1828, meantime engaging temporarily in the banking business, also serving one term in the Legislature (1820), and being elected Associate Justice of the Court of Common Pleas for Ross County. In 1828 he removed to Columbus, assuming charge

of "The Ohio State Journal," served one term as Mayor of the city, and for three consecutive years was State Printer. Selling out "The Journal" in 1836, he came west, the next year becoming part owner, and finally sole proprietor, of "The Telegraph" at Alton, Ill., which he conducted alone or in association with various partners until 1854, when he retired, giving his attention to the book and job branch of the business. He served as Representative from Madison County in the Thirteenth General Assembly (1842-44). As a man and a journalist Judge Bailhache commanded the highest respect, and did much to elevate the standard of journalism in Illinois, "The Telegraph," during the period of his connection with it, being one of the leading papers of the State. His death occurred at Alton, Sept. 3, 1857, as the result of injuries received the day previous, by being thrown from a carriage in which he was riding.—**Maj. William Henry** (Bailhache), son of the preceding, was born at Chillicothe, Ohio, August 14, 1826, removed with his father to Alton, Ill., in 1836, was educated at Shurtleff College, and learned the printing trade in the office of "The Telegraph," under the direction of his father, afterwards being associated with the business department. In 1855, in partnership with Edward L. Baker, he became one of the proprietors and business manager of "The State Journal" at Springfield. During the Civil War he received from President Lincoln the appointment of Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, serving to its close and receiving the brevet rank of Major. After the war he returned to journalism and was associated at different times with "The State Journal" and "The Quincy Whig," as business manager of each, but retired in 1873; in 1881 was appointed by President Arthur, Receiver of Public Moneys at Santa Fe., N. M., remaining four years. He is now (1899) a resident of San Diego, Cal., where he has been engaged in newspaper work, and, under the administration of President McKinley, has been a Special Agent of the Treasury Department.—**Preston Heath** (Bailhache), another son, was born in Columbus, Ohio, Feb. 21, 1835, served as a Surgeon during the Civil War, later became a Surgeon in the regular army and has held positions in marine hospitals at Baltimore, Washington and New York, and has visited Europe in the interest of sanitary and hospital service. At present (1899) he occupies a prominent position at the headquarters of the United States Marine Hospital Service in Washington.—**Arthur Lee** (Bailhache), a third son, born at Alton, Ill., April

12, 1839; at the beginning of the Civil War was employed in the State commissary service at Camp Yates and Cairo, became Adjutant of the Thirty-eighth Illinois Volunteers, and died at Pilot Knob, Mo., Jan. 9, 1862, as the result of disease and exposure in the service.

BAKER, David Jewett, lawyer and United States Senator, was born at East Haddam, Conn., Sept. 7, 1792. His family removed to New York in 1800, where he worked on a farm during boyhood, but graduated from Hamilton College in 1816, and three years later was admitted to the bar. In 1819 he came to Illinois and began practice at Kaskaskia, where he attained prominence in his profession and was made Probate Judge of Randolph County. His opposition to the introduction of slavery into the State was so aggressive that his life was frequently threatened. In 1830 Governor Edwards appointed him United States Senator, to fill the unexpired term of Senator McLean, but he served only one month when he was succeeded by John M. Robinson, who was elected by the Legislature. He was United States District Attorney from 1833 to 1841 (the State then constituting but one district), and thereafter resumed private practice. Died at Alton, August 6, 1869.

—**Henry Southard** (Baker), son of the preceding, was born at Kaskaskia, Ill., Nov. 10, 1824, received his preparatory education at Shurtleff College, Upper Alton, and, in 1843, entered Brown University, R. I., graduating therefrom in 1847; was admitted to the bar in 1849, beginning practice at Alton, the home of his father, Hon. David J. Baker. In 1854 he was elected as an Anti-Nebraska candidate to the lower branch of the Nineteenth General Assembly, and, at the subsequent session of the General Assembly, was one of the five Anti-Nebraska members whose uncompromising fidelity to Hon. Lyman Trumbull resulted in the election of the latter to the United States Senate for the first time—the others being his colleague, Dr. George T. Allen of the House, and Hon. John M. Palmer, afterwards United States Senator, Burton C. Cook and Norman B. Judd in the Senate. He served as one of the Secretaries of the Republican State Convention held at Bloomington in May, 1856, was a Republican Presidential Elector in 1864, and, in 1865, became Judge of the Alton City Court, serving until 1881. In 1876 he presided over the Republican State Convention, served as delegate to the Republican National Convention of the same year and was an unsuccessful candidate for Congress in opposition to William R. Morrison.

Judge Baker was the orator selected to deliver the address on occasion of the unveiling of the statue of Lieut.-Gov. Pierre Menard, on the capitol grounds at Springfield, in January, 1888. About 1888 he retired from practice, dying at Alton, March 5, 1897. — **Edward L. (Baker)**, second son of David Jewett Baker, was born at Kaskaskia, Ill., June 3, 1829; graduated at Shurtleff College in 1847; read law with his father two years, after which he entered Harvard Law School and was admitted to the bar at Springfield in 1855. Previous to this date Mr. Baker had become associated with William H. Bailhache, in the management of "The Alton Daily Telegraph," and, in July, 1855, they purchased "The Illinois State Journal," at Springfield, of which Mr. Baker assumed the editorship, remaining until 1874. In 1869 he was appointed United States Assessor for the Eighth District, serving until the abolition of the office. In 1873 he received the appointment from President Grant of Consul to Buenos Ayres, South America, and, assuming the duties of the office in 1874, remained there for twenty-three years, proving himself one of the most capable and efficient officers in the consular service. On the evening of the 20th of June, 1897, when Mr. Baker was about to enter a railway train already in motion at the station in the city of Buenos Ayres, he fell under the cars, receiving injuries which necessitated the amputation of his right arm, finally resulting in his death in the hospital at Buenos Ayres, July 8, following. His remains were brought home at the Government expense and interred in Oak Ridge Cemetery, at Springfield, where a monument has since been erected in his honor, bearing a tablet contributed by citizens of Buenos Ayres and foreign representatives in that city expressive of their respect for his memory. — **David Jewett** (Baker), Jr., a third son of David Jewett Baker, Sr., was born at Kaskaskia, Nov. 20, 1834; graduated from Shurtleff College in 1854, and was admitted to the bar in 1856. In November of that year he removed to Cairo and began practice. He was Mayor of that city in 1864-65, and, in 1869, was elected to the bench of the Nineteenth Judicial Circuit. The Legislature of 1873 (by Act of March 28) having divided the State into twenty-six circuits, he was elected Judge of the Twenty-sixth, on June 2, 1873. In August, 1878, he resigned to accept an appointment on the Supreme Bench as successor to Judge Breese, deceased, but at the close of his term on the Supreme Bench (1879), was re-elected Circuit Judge, and again in 1885. During this period he

served for several years on the Appellate Bench. In 1888 he retired from the Circuit Bench by resignation and was elected a Justice of the Supreme Court for a term of nine years. Again, in 1897, he was a candidate for re-election, but was defeated by Carroll C. Boggs. Soon after retiring from the Supreme Bench he removed to Chicago and engaged in general practice, in partnership with his son, John W. Baker. He fell dead almost instantly in his office, March 13, 1899. In all, Judge Baker had spent some thirty years almost continuously on the bench, and had attained eminent distinction both as a lawyer and a jurist.

BAKER, Edward Dickinson, soldier and United States Senator, was born in London, Eng., Feb. 24, 1811; emigrated to Illinois while yet in his minority, first locating at Belleville, afterwards removing to Carrollton and finally to Sangamon County, the last of which he represented in the lower house of the Tenth General Assembly, and as State Senator in the Twelfth and Thirteenth. He was elected to Congress as a Whig from the Springfield District, but resigned in December, 1846, to accept the colonelcy of the Fourth Regiment, Illinois Volunteers, in the Mexican War, and succeeded General Shields in command of the brigade, when the latter was wounded at Cerro Gordo. In 1848 he was elected to Congress from the Galena District; was also identified with the construction of the Panama Railroad; went to San Francisco in 1852, but later removed to Oregon, where he was elected to the United States Senate in 1860. In 1861 he resigned the Senatorship to enter the Union army, commanding a brigade at the battle of Ball's Bluff, where he was killed, October 21, 1861.

BAKER, Jehu, lawyer and Congressman, was born in Fayette County, Ky., Nov. 4, 1822. At an early age he removed to Illinois, making his home in Belleville, St. Clair County. He received his early education in the common schools and at McKendree College. Although he did not graduate from the latter institution, he received therefrom the honorary degree of A. M. in 1858, and that of LL. D. in 1882. For a time he studied medicine, but abandoned it for the study of law. From 1861 to 1865 he was Master in Chancery for St. Clair County. From 1865 to 1869 he represented the Belleville District as a Republican in Congress. From 1876 to 1881 and from 1882 to 1885 he was Minister Resident in Venezuela, during the latter portion of his term of service acting also as Consul-General. Returning home, he was again elected to Congress (1886)

from the Eighteenth District, but was defeated for re-election, in 1888, by William S. Forman, Democrat. Again, in 1896, having identified himself with the Free Silver Democracy and People's Party, he was elected to Congress from the Twentieth District over Everett J. Murphy, the Republican nominee, serving until March 3, 1899. He is the author of an annotated edition of Montesquieu's "Grandeur and Decadence of the Romans."

BALDWIN, Elmer, agriculturist and legislator, was born in Litchfield County, Conn., March 8, 1806; at 16 years of age began teaching a country school, continuing this occupation for several years during the winter months, while working on his father's farm in the summer. He then started a store at New Milford, which he managed for three years, when he sold out on account of his health and began farming. In 1833 he came west and purchased a considerable tract of Government land in La Salle County, where the village of Farm Ridge is now situated, removing thither with his family the following year. He served as Justice of the Peace for fourteen consecutive terms, as Postmaster twenty years and as a member of the Board of Supervisors of La Salle County six years. In 1856 he was elected as a Republican to the House of Representatives, was re-elected to the same office in 1866, and to the State Senate in 1872, serving two years. He was also appointed, in 1869, a member of the first Board of Public Charities, serving as President of the Board. Mr. Baldwin is author of a "History of La Salle County," which contains much local and biographical history. Died, Nov. 18, 1895.

BALDWIN, Theron, clergyman and educator, was born in Goshen, Conn., July 21, 1801; graduated at Yale College in 1827; after two years' study in the theological school there, was ordained a home missionary in 1829, becoming one of the celebrated "Yale College Band," or "Western College Society," of which he was Corresponding Secretary during most of his life. He was settled as a Congregationalist minister at Vandalia for two years, and was active in procuring the charter of Illinois College at Jacksonville, of which he was a Trustee from its organization to his death. He served for a number of years, from 1831, as Agent of the Home Missionary Society for Illinois, and, in 1838, became the first Principal of Monticello Female Seminary, near Alton, which he conducted five years. Died at Orange, N. J., April 10, 1870.

BALLARD, Addison, merchant, was born of Quaker parentage in Warren County, Ohio, November, 1822. He located at La Porte, Ind., about 1841, where he learned and pursued the carpenter's trade; in 1849 went to California, remaining two years, when he returned to La Porte; in 1853 removed to Chicago and embarked in the lumber trade, which he prosecuted until 1887, retiring with a competency. Mr. Ballard served several years as one of the Commissioners of Cook County, and, from 1876 to 1882, as Alderman of the City of Chicago, and again in the latter office, 1894-96.

BALTES, Peter Joseph, Roman Catholic Bishop of Alton, was born at Ensheim, Rhenish Bavaria, April 7, 1827; was educated at the colleges of the Holy Cross, at Worcester, Mass., and of St. Ignatius, at Chicago, and at Laval University, Montreal, and was ordained a priest in 1853, and consecrated Bishop in 1870. His diocesan administration was successful, but regarded by his priests as somewhat arbitrary. He wrote numerous pastoral letters and brochures for the guidance of clergy and laity. His most important literary work was entitled "Pastoral Instruction," first edition, N. Y., 1875; second edition (revised and enlarged), 1880. Died at Alton, Feb. 15, 1886.

BALTIMORE & OHIO SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY. This road (constituting a part of the Baltimore & Ohio system) is made up of two principal divisions, the first extending across the State from East St. Louis to Belpre, Ohio, and the second (known as the Springfield Division) extending from Beardstown to Shawneetown. The total mileage of the former (or main line) is 537 miles, of which 147½ are in Illinois, and of the latter (wholly within Illinois) 228 miles. The main line (originally known as the Ohio & Mississippi Railway) was chartered in Indiana in 1848, in Ohio in 1849, and in Illinois in 1851. It was constructed by two companies, the section from Cincinnati to the Indiana and Illinois State line being known as the Eastern Division, and that in Illinois as the Western Division, the gauge, as originally built, being six feet, but reduced in 1871 to standard. The banking firm of Page & Bacon, of St. Louis and San Francisco, were the principal financial backers of the enterprise. The line was completed and opened for traffic, May 1, 1857. The following year the road became financially embarrassed; the Eastern Division was placed in the hands of a receiver in 1860, while the Western Division was sold under foreclosure, in 1862, and reorganized as the Ohio & Mississippi Railway under act of the Illinois

Legislature passed in February, 1861. The Eastern Division was sold in January, 1867; and, in November of the same year, the two divisions were consolidated under the title of the Ohio & Mississippi Railway.—The Springfield Division was the result of the consolidation, in December, 1869, of the Pana, Springfield & Northwestern and the Illinois & Southeastern Railroad—each having been chartered in 1867—the new corporation taking the name of the Springfield & Illinois Southeastern Railroad, under which name the road was built and opened in March, 1871. In 1873, it was placed in the hands of receivers; in 1874 was sold under foreclosure, and, on March 1, 1875, passed into the hands of the Ohio & Mississippi Railway Company. In November, 1876, the road was again placed in the hands of a receiver, but was restored to the Company in 1884.—In November, 1893, the Ohio & Mississippi was consolidated with the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad, which was the successor of the Cincinnati, Washington & Baltimore Railroad, the reorganized Company taking the name of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railway Company. The total capitalization of the road, as organized in 1898, was \$84,770,531. Several branches of the main line in Indiana and Ohio go to increase the aggregate mileage, but being wholly outside of Illinois are not taken into account in this statement.

BALTIMORE & OHIO & CHICAGO RAILROAD, part of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad System, of which only 8.21 out of 265 miles are in Illinois. The principal object of the company's incorporation was to secure entrance for the Baltimore & Ohio into Chicago. The capital stock outstanding exceeds \$1,500,000. The total capital (including stock, funded and floating debt) is \$20,329,166 or \$76,728 per mile. The gross earnings for the year ending June 30, 1898, were \$3,383,016 and the operating expenses \$2,493,452. The income and earnings for the portion of the line in Illinois for the same period were \$209,208 and the expenses \$208,096.

BANGS, Mark, lawyer, was born in Franklin County, Mass., Jan. 9, 1822; spent his boyhood on a farm in Western New York, and, after a year in an institution at Rochester, came to Chicago in 1844, later spending two years in farm work and teaching in Central Illinois. Returning east in 1847, he engaged in teaching for two years at Springfield, Mass., then spent a year in a dry goods store at Lacon, Ill. meanwhile prosecuting his legal studies. In 1851 he began practice, was elected a Judge

of the Circuit Court in 1859; served one session as State Senator (1870-72); in 1873 was appointed Circuit Judge to fill the unexpired term of Judge Richmond, deceased, and, in 1875, was appointed by President Grant United States District Attorney for the Northern District, remaining in office four years. Judge Bangs was also a member of the first Anti-Nebraska State Convention of Illinois, held at Springfield in 1854; in 1862 presided over the Congressional Convention which nominated Owen Lovejoy for Congress for the first time; was one of the charter members of the "Union League of America," serving as its President, and, in 1868, was a delegate to the National Convention which nominated General Grant for President for the first time. After retiring from the office of District Attorney in 1879, he removed to Chicago, where he is still (1898) engaged in the practice of his profession.

BANKSON, Andrew, pioneer and early legislator, a native of Tennessee, settled on Silver Creek, in St. Clair County, Ill., four miles south of Lebanon, about 1808 or 1810, and subsequently removed to Washington County. He was a Colonel of "Rangers" during the War of 1812, and a Captain in the Black Hawk War of 1832. In 1822 he was elected to the State Senate from Washington County, serving four years, and at the session of 1822-23 was one of those who voted against the Convention resolution which had for its object to make Illinois a slave State. He subsequently removed to Iowa Territory, but died, in 1853, while visiting a son-in-law in Wisconsin.

BAPTISTS. The first Baptist minister to settle in Illinois was Elder James Smith, who located at New Design, in 1787. He was followed, about 1796-97, by Revs. David Badgley and Joseph Chance, who organized the first Baptist church within the limits of the State. Five churches, having four ministers and 111 members, formed an association in 1807. Several causes, among them a difference of views on the slavery question, resulted in the division of the denomination into factions. Of these perhaps the most numerous was the Regular (or Missionary) Baptists, at the head of which was Rev. John M. Peck, a resident of the State from 1822 until his death (1858). By 1835 the sect had grown, until it had some 250 churches, with about 7,500 members. These were under the ecclesiastical care of twenty-two Associations. Rev. Isaac McCoy, a Baptist Indian missionary, preached at Fort Dearborn on Oct. 9, 1825, and, eight years later, Rev. Allen B. Freeman organized the first Baptist society in what was then an infant set-

tlement. By 1890 the number of Associations had grown to forty, with 1010 churches, 891 ministers and 88,884 members. A Baptist Theological Seminary was for some time supported at Morgan Park, but, in 1895, was absorbed by the University of Chicago, becoming the divinity school of that institution. The chief organ of the denomination in Illinois is "The Standard," published at Chicago.

BARBER, Hiram, was born in Warren County, N. Y., March 24, 1835. At 11 years of age he accompanied his family to Wisconsin, of which State he was a resident until 1866. After graduating at the State University of Wisconsin, at Madison, he studied law at the Albany Law School, and was admitted to practice. After serving one term as District Attorney of his county in Wisconsin (1861-62), and Assistant Attorney-General of the State for 1865-66, in the latter year he came to Chicago and, in 1878, was elected to Congress by the Republicans of the old Second Illinois District. His home is in Chicago, where he holds the position of Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Cook County.

BARDOLPH, a village of McDonough County, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 7 miles northeast of Macomb; has a local paper. Population (1880), 409; (1890), 447; (1900), 387.

BARNSBACK, George Frederik Julius, pioneer, was born in Germany, July 25, 1781; came to Philadelphia in 1797, and soon after to Kentucky, where he became an overseer; two or three years later visited his native country, suffering shipwreck en route in the English Channel; returned to Kentucky in 1802, remaining until 1809, when he removed to what is now Madison (then a part of St. Clair) County, Ill.; served in the War of 1812, farmed and raised stock until 1824, when, after a second visit to Germany, he bought a plantation in St. Francois County, Mo. Subsequently becoming disgusted with slavery, he manumitted his slaves and returned to Illinois, locating on a farm near Edwardsville, where he resided until his death in 1869. Mr. Barnsback served as Representative in the Fourteenth General Assembly (1844-46) and, after returning from Springfield, distributed his salary among the poor of Madison County.—**Julius A. (Barnsback)**, his son, was born in St. Francois County, Mo., May 14, 1826; in 1846 became a merchant at Troy, Madison County; was elected Sheriff in 1860; in 1864 entered the service as Captain of a Company in the One Hundred and Fortieth Illinois Volunteers (100-days' men); also served as a member of the Twenty-fourth General Assembly (1865).

BARNUM, William H., lawyer and ex-Judge, was born in Onondaga County, N. Y., Feb. 13, 1840. When he was but two years old his family removed to St. Clair County, Ill., where he passed his boyhood and youth. His preliminary education was obtained at Belleville, Ill., Ypsilanti, Mich., and at the Michigan State University at Ann Arbor. After leaving the institution last named at the end of the sophomore year, he taught school at Belleville, still pursuing his classical studies. In 1862 he was admitted to the bar at Belleville, and soon afterward opened an office at Chester, where, for a time, he held the office of Master in Chancery. He removed to Chicago in 1867, and, in 1879, was elevated to the bench of the Cook County Circuit Court. At the expiration of his term he resumed private practice.

BARRERE, Granville, was born in Highland County, Ohio. After attending the common schools, he acquired a higher education at Augusta, Ky., and Marietta, Ohio. He was admitted to the bar in his native State, but began the practice of law in Fulton County, Ill., in 1856. In 1872 he received the Republican nomination for Congress and was elected, representing his district from 1873 to 1875, at the conclusion of his term retiring to private life. Died at Canton, Ill., Jan. 13, 1889.

BARRINGTON, a village located on the northern border of Cook County, and partly in Lake, at the intersection of the Chicago & Northwestern and the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Railway, 32 miles northwest of Chicago. It has banks, a local paper, and several cheese factories, being in a dairying district. Population (1890), 848; (1900), 1,162.

BARROWS, John Henry, D. D., clergyman and educator, was born at Medina, Mich., July 11, 1847; graduated at Mount Olivet College in 1867, and studied theology at Yale, Union and Andover Seminaries. In 1869 he went to Kansas, where he spent two and a half years in missionary and educational work. He then (in 1872) accepted a call to the First Congregational Church at Springfield, Ill., where he remained a year, after which he gave a year to foreign travel, visiting Europe, Egypt and Palestine, during a part of the time supplying the American chapel in Paris. On his return to the United States he spent six years in pastoral work at Lawrence and East Boston, Mass., when (in November, 1881) he assumed the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church of Chicago. Dr. Barrows achieved a world-wide celebrity by his services as Chairman of the "Parliament of Religions," a branch of the "World's Congress Auxiliary," held during the

World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893. Later, he was appointed Professorial Lecturer on Comparative Religions, under lectureships in connection with the University of Chicago endowed by Mrs. Caroline E. Haskell. One of these, established in Dr. Barrows' name, contemplated a series of lectures in India, to be delivered on alternate years with a similar course at the University. Courses were delivered at the University in 1895-96, and, in order to carry out the purposes of the foreign lectureship, Dr. Barrows found it necessary to resign his pastorate, which he did in the spring of 1896. After spending the summer in Germany, the regular itinerary of the round-the-world tour began at London in the latter part of November, 1896, ending with his return to the United States by way of San Francisco in May, 1897. Dr. Barrows was accompanied by a party of personal friends from Chicago and elsewhere, the tour embracing visits to the principal cities of Southern Europe, Egypt, Palestine, China and Japan, with a somewhat protracted stay in India during the winter of 1896-97. After his return to the United States he lectured at the University of Chicago and in many of the principal cities of the country, on the moral and religious condition of Oriental nations, but, in 1898, was offered the Presidency of Oberlin College, Ohio, which he accepted, entering upon his duties early in 1899.

BARRY, a city in Pike County, founded in 1836, on the Wabash Railroad, 18 miles east of Hannibal, Mo., and 30 miles southeast of Quincy. The surrounding country is agricultural. The city contains flouring mills, porkpacking and poultry establishments, etc. It has two local papers, two banks, three churches and a high school, besides schools of lower grade. Population (1880), 1,392; (1890), 1,354; (1900), 1,643.

BARTLETT, Adolphus Clay, merchant, was born of Revolutionary ancestry at Stratford, Fulton County, N. Y., June 22, 1844; was educated in the common schools and at Danville Academy and Clinton Liberal Institute, N. Y., and, coming to Chicago in 1863, entered into the employment of the hardware firm of Tuttle, Hibbard & Co., now Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co., of which, a few years later, he became a partner, and later Vice-President of the Company. Mr. Bartlett has also been a Trustee of Beloit College, President of the Chicago Home for the Friendless and a Director of the Chicago & Alton Railroad and the Metropolitan National Bank, besides being identified with various other business and benevolent associations.

BASCOM, (Rev.) Flavel, D. D., clergyman, was born at Lebanon, Conn., June 8, 1804; spent his boyhood on a farm until 17 years of age, meanwhile attending the common schools; prepared for college under a private tutor, and, in 1824, entered Yale College, graduating in 1828. After a year as Principal of the Academy at New Canaan, Conn., he entered upon the study of theology at Yale, was licensed to preach in 1831 and, for the next two years, served as a tutor in the literary department of the college. Then coming to Illinois (1833), he cast his lot with the "Yale Band," organized at Yale College a few years previous; spent five years in missionary work in Tazewell County and two years in Northern Illinois as Agent of the Home Missionary Society, exploring new settlements, founding churches and introducing missionaries to new fields of labor. In 1839 he became pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Chicago, remaining until 1849, when he assumed the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church at Galesburg, this relation continuing until 1856. Then, after a year's service as the Agent of the American Missionary Association of the Congregational Church, he accepted a call to the Congregational Church at Princeton, where he remained until 1869, when he took charge of the Congregational Church at Hinsdale. From 1878 he served for a considerable period as a member of the Executive Committee of the Illinois Home Missionary Society; was also prominent in educational work, being one of the founders and, for over twenty-five years, an officer of the Chicago Theological Seminary, a Trustee of Knox College and one of the founders and a Trustee of Beloit College, Wis., from which he received the degree of D. D. in 1869. Dr. Bascom died at Princeton, Ill., August 8, 1890.

BATAVIA, a city in Kane County, on Fox River and branch lines of the Chicago & Northwestern and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroads, 35 miles west of Chicago; has water power and several prosperous manufacturing establishments employing over 1,000 operatives. The city has fine water-works supplied from an artesian well, electric lighting plant, electric street car lines with interurban connections, two weekly papers, eight churches, two public schools, and private hospital for insane women. Population (1900), 3,871; (1903, est.), 4,400.

BATEMAN, Newton, A. M., LL.D., educator and Editor-in-Chief of the "Historical Encyclopedia of Illinois," was born at Fairfield, N. J., July 27, 1822, of mixed English and Scotch an-

cestry; was brought by his parents to Illinois in 1833; in his youth enjoyed only limited educational advantages, but graduated from Illinois College at Jacksonville in 1843, supporting himself during his college course wholly by his own labor. Having contemplated entering the Christian ministry, he spent the following year at Lane Theological Seminary, but was compelled to withdraw on account of failing health, when he gave a year to travel. He then entered upon his life-work as a teacher by engaging as Principal of an English and Classical School in St. Louis, remaining there two years, when he accepted the Professorship of Mathematics in St. Charles College, at St. Charles, Mo., continuing in that position four years (1847-51). Returning to Jacksonville, Ill., in the latter year, he assumed the principalship of the main public school of that city. Here he remained seven years, during four of them discharging the duties of County Superintendent of Schools for Morgan County. In the fall of 1857 he became Principal of Jacksonville Female Academy, but the following year was elected State Superintendent of Public Instruction, having been nominated for the office by the Republican State Convention of 1858, which put Abraham Lincoln in nomination for the United States Senate. By successive re-elections he continued in this office fourteen years, serving continuously from 1859 to 1875, except two years (1863-65), as the result of his defeat for re-election in 1862. He was also endorsed for the same office by the State Teachers' Association in 1856, but was not formally nominated by a State Convention. During his incumbency the Illinois common school system was developed and brought to the state of efficiency which it has so well maintained. He also prepared some seven volumes of biennial reports, portions of which have been republished in five different languages of Europe, besides a volume of "Common School Decisions," originally published by authority of the General Assembly, and of which several editions have since been issued. This volume has been recognized by the courts, and is still regarded as authoritative on the subjects to which it relates. In addition to his official duties during a part of this period, for three years he served as editor of "The Illinois Teacher," and was one of a committee of three which prepared the bill adopted by Congress creating the National Bureau of Education. Occupying a room in the old State Capitol at Springfield adjoining that used as an office by Abraham Lincoln during the first candidacy of the latter for the Presidency, in 1860, a

close intimacy sprang up between the two men, which enabled the "School-master," as Mr. Lincoln playfully called the Doctor, to acquire an insight into the character of the future emancipator of a race, enjoyed by few men of that time, and of which he gave evidence by his lectures full of interesting reminiscence and eloquent appreciation of the high character of the "Martyr President." A few months after his retirement from the State Superintendency (1875), Dr. Bateman was offered and accepted the Presidency of Knox College at Galesburg, remaining until 1893, when he voluntarily tendered his resignation. This, after having been repeatedly urged upon the Board, was finally accepted; but that body immediately, and by unanimous vote, appointed him President *Emeritus* and Professor of Mental and Moral Science, under which he continued to discharge his duties as a special lecturer as his health enabled him to do so. During his incumbency as President of Knox College, he twice received a tender of the Presidency of Iowa State University and the Chancellorship of two other important State institutions. He also served, by appointment of successive Governors between 1877 and 1891, as a member of the State Board of Health, for four years of this period being President of the Board. In February, 1878, Dr. Bateman, unexpectedly and without solicitation on his part, received from President Hayes an appointment as "Assay Commissioner" to examine and test the fineness and weight of United States coins, in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 22, 1874, and discharged the duties assigned at the mint in Philadelphia. Never of a very strong physique, which was rather weakened by his privations while a student and his many years of close confinement to mental labor, towards the close of his life Dr. Bateman suffered much from a chest trouble which finally developed into "angina pectoris," or heart disease, from which, as the result of a most painful attack, he died at his home in Galesburg, Oct. 21, 1897. The event produced the most profound sorrow, not only among his associates in the Faculty and among the students of Knox College, but a large number of friends throughout the State, who had known him officially or personally, and had learned to admire his many noble and beautiful traits of character. His funeral, which occurred at Galesburg on Oct. 25, called out an immense concourse of sorrowing friends. Almost the last labors performed by Dr. Bateman were in the revision of matter for this volume, in which he manifested

the deepest interest from the time of his assumption of the duties of its Editor-in-Chief. At the time of his death he had the satisfaction of knowing that his work in this field was practically complete. Dr. Bateman had been twice married, first in 1850 to Miss Sarah Dayton of Jacksonville, who died in 1857, and a second time in October, 1859, to Miss Annie N. Tyler, of Massachusetts (but for some time a teacher in Jacksonville Female Academy), who died, May 28, 1878.—**Clifford Rush** (Bateman), a son of Dr. Bateman by his first marriage, was born at Jacksonville, March 7, 1854, graduated at Amherst College and later from the law department of Columbia College, New York, afterwards prosecuting his studies at Berlin, Heidelberg and Paris, finally becoming Professor of Administrative Law and Government in Columbia College—a position especially created for him. He had filled this position a little over one year when his career—which was one of great promise—was cut short by death, Feb. 6, 1883. Three daughters of Dr. Bateman survive—all the wives of clergymen.—P. S.

BATES, Clara Doty, author, was born at Ann Arbor, Mich., Dec. 22, 1838; published her first book in 1868; the next year married Morgan Bates, a Chicago publisher; wrote much for juvenile periodicals, besides stories and poems, some of the most popular among the latter being "Blind Jakey" (1868) and "Æsop's Fables" in verse (1873). She was the collector of a model library for children, for the World's Columbian Exposition, 1893. Died in Chicago, Oct. 14, 1895.

BATES, Erastus Newton, soldier and State Treasurer, was born at Plainfield, Mass., Feb. 29, 1828, being descended from Pilgrims of the Mayflower. When 8 years of age he was brought by his father to Ohio, where the latter soon afterward died. For several years he lived with an uncle, preparing himself for college and earning money by teaching and manual labor. He graduated from Williams College, Mass., in 1853, and commenced the study of law in New York City, but later removed to Minnesota, where he served as a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1856 and was elected to the State Senate in 1857. In 1859 he removed to Centralia, Ill., and commenced practice there in August, 1862; was commissioned Major of the Eightieth Illinois Volunteers, being successively promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel, and finally brevetted Brigadier-General. For fifteen months he was a prisoner of war, escaping from Libby Prison only to be recaptured and later exposed to the fire of the Union batteries at Mor-

ris Island, Charleston harbor. In 1866 he was elected to the Legislature, and, in 1868, State Treasurer, being re-elected to the latter office under the new Constitution of 1870, and serving until January, 1873. Died at Minneapolis, Minn., May 29, 1898, and was buried at Springfield.

BATES, George C., lawyer and politician, was born in Canandaigua, N. Y., and removed to Michigan in 1834; in 1849 was appointed United States District Attorney for that State, but removed to California in 1850, where he became a member of the celebrated "Vigilance Committee" at San Francisco, and, in 1856, delivered the first Republican speech there. From 1861 to 1871, he practiced law in Chicago; the latter year was appointed District Attorney for Utah, serving two years, in 1878 removing to Denver, Colo., where he died, Feb. 11, 1886. Mr. Bates was an orator of much reputation, and was selected to express the thanks of the citizens of Chicago to Gen. B. J. Sweet, commandant of Camp Douglas, after the detection and defeat of the Camp Douglas conspiracy in November, 1864—a duty which he performed in an address of great eloquence. At an early day he married the widow of Dr. Alexander Wolcott, for a number of years previous to 1830 Indian Agent at Chicago, his wife being a daughter of John Kinzie, the first white settler of Chicago.

BATH, a village of Mason County, on the Jacksonville branch of the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railway, 8 miles south of Havana. Population (1880), 439; (1890), 384; (1900), 330.

BAYLIS, a corporate village of Pike County, on the main line of the Wabash Railway, 40 miles southeast of Quincy; has one newspaper. Population (1890), 368; (1900), 340.

BAYLISS, Alfred, Superintendent of Public Instruction, was born about 1846, served as a private in the First Michigan Cavalry the last two years of the Civil War, and graduated from Hillsdale College (Mich.), in 1870, supporting himself during his college course by work upon a farm and teaching. After serving three years as County Superintendent of Schools in La Grange County, Ind., in 1874 he came to Illinois and entered upon the vocation of a teacher in the northern part of the State. He served for some time as Superintendent of Schools for the city of Sterling, afterwards becoming Principal of the Township High School at Streator, where he was, in 1898, when he received the nomination for the office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction, to which he was elected in November follow-

ing by a plurality over his Democratic opponent of nearly 70,000 votes.

BEARD, Thomas, pioneer and founder of the city of Beardstown, Ill., was born in Granville, Washington County, N. Y., in 1795, taken to Northeastern Ohio in 1800, and, in 1818, removed to Illinois, living for a time about Edwardsville and Alton. In 1820 he went to the locality of the present city of Beardstown, and later established there the first ferry across the Illinois River. In 1827, in conjunction with Enoch March of Morgan County, he entered the land on which Beardstown was platted in 1829. Died, at Beardstown, in November, 1849.

BEARDSTOWN, a city in Cass County, on the Illinois River, being the intersecting point for the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railways, and the northwestern terminus of the former. It is 111 miles north of St. Louis and 90 miles south of Peoria. Thomas Beard, for whom the town was named, settled here about 1820 and soon afterwards established the first ferry across the Illinois River. In 1827 the land was patented by Beard and Enoch March, and the town platted, and, during the Black Hawk War of 1832, it became a principal base of supplies for the Illinois volunteers. The city has six churches and three schools (including a high school), two banks and two daily newspapers. Several branches of manufacturing are carried on here—flouring and saw mills, cooperage works, an axe-handle factory, two button factories, two stove factories, one shoe factory, large machine shops, and others of less importance. The river is spanned here by a fine railroad bridge, costing some \$300,000. Population (1890), 4,226; (1900), 4,827.

BEAUBIEN, Jean Baptiste, the second permanent settler on the site of Chicago, was born at Detroit in 1780, became clerk of a fur-trader on Grand River, married an Ottawa woman for his first wife, and, in 1800, had a trading-post at Milwaukee, which he maintained until 1818. He visited Chicago as early as 1804, bought a cabin there soon after the Fort Dearborn massacre of 1812, married the daughter of Francis La Framboise, a French trader, and, in 1818, became agent of the American Fur Company, having charge of trading posts at Mackinaw and elsewhere. After 1823 he occupied the building known as "the factory," just outside of Fort Dearborn, which had belonged to the Government, but removed to a farm on the Des Plaines in 1840. Out of the ownership of this building grew his claim to the right, in 1835, to enter seventy-five

acres of land belonging to the Fort Dearborn reservation. The claim was allowed by the Land Office officials and sustained by the State courts, but disallowed by the Supreme Court of the United States after long litigation. An attempt was made to revive this claim in Congress in 1878, but it was reported upon adversely by a Senate Committee of which the late Senator Thomas F. Bayard was chairman. Mr. Beaubien was evidently a man of no little prominence in his day. He led a company of Chicago citizens to the Black Hawk War in 1832, was appointed by the Governor the first Colonel of Militia for Cook County, and, in 1850, was commissioned Brigadier-General. In 1858 he removed to Nashville, Tenn., and died there, Jan. 5, 1863.—**Mark** (Beaubien), a younger brother of Gen. Beaubien, was born in Detroit in 1800, came to Chicago in 1826, and bought a log house of James Kinzie, in which he kept a hotel for some time. Later, he erected the first frame building in Chicago, which was known as the "Sauganash," and in which he kept a hotel until 1834. He also engaged in merchandising, but was not successful, ran the first ferry across the South Branch of the Chicago River, and served for many years as lighthouse keeper at Chicago. About 1834 the Indians transferred to him a reservation of 640 acres of land on the Calumet, for which, some forty years afterwards, he received a patent which had been signed by Martin Van Buren—he having previously been ignorant of its existence. He was married twice and had a family of twenty-two children. Died, at Kankakee, Ill., April 16, 1881.—**Madore B.** (Beaubien), the second son of General Beaubien by his Indian wife, was born on Grand River in Michigan, July 15, 1809, joined his father in Chicago, was educated in a Baptist Mission School where Niles, Mich., now stands; was licensed as a merchant in Chicago in 1831, but failed as a business man; served as Second Lieutenant of the Naperville Company in the Black Hawk War, and later was First Lieutenant of a Chicago Company. His first wife was a white woman, from whom he separated, afterwards marrying an Indian woman. He left Illinois with the Pottawatomies in 1840, resided at Council Bluffs and, later, in Kansas, being for many years the official interpreter of the tribe and, for some time, one of six Commissioners employed by the Indians to look after their affairs with the United States Government.—**Alexander** (Beaubien), son of General Beaubien by his white wife, was born in one of the buildings belonging to Fort Dearborn, Jan. 28,

1822. In 1840 he accompanied his father to his farm on the Des Plaines, but returned to Chicago in 1862, and for years past has been employed on the Chicago police force.

BEBB, William, Governor of Ohio, was born in Hamilton County in that State in 1802; taught school at North Bend, the home of William Henry Harrison, studied law and practiced at Hamilton; served as Governor of Ohio, 1846-48; later led a Welsh colony to Tennessee, but left at the outbreak of the Civil War, removing to Winnebago County, Ill., where he had purchased a large body of land. He was a man of uncompromising loyalty and high principle; served as Examiner of Pensions by appointment of President Lincoln and, in 1868, took a prominent part in the campaign which resulted in Grant's first election to the Presidency. Died at Rockford, Oct. 23, 1873. A daughter of Governor Bebb married Hon. John P. Reynolds, for many years the Secretary of the Illinois State Agricultural Society, and, during the World's Columbian Exposition, Director-in-Chief of the Illinois Board of World's Fair Commissioners.

BECKER, Charles St. N., ex-State Treasurer, was born in Germany, June 14, 1840, and brought to this country by his parents at the age of 11 years, the family settling in St. Clair County, Ill. Early in the Civil War he enlisted in the Twelfth Missouri regiment, and, at the battle of Pea Ridge, was so severely wounded that it was found necessary to amputate one of his legs. In 1866 he was elected Sheriff of St. Clair County, and, from 1872 to 1880, he served as clerk of the St. Clair Circuit Court. He also served several terms as a City Councilman of Belleville. In 1888 he was elected State Treasurer on the Republican ticket, serving from Jan. 14, 1889, to Jan. 12, 1891.

BECKWITH, Corydon, lawyer and jurist, was born in Vermont in 1823, and educated at Providence, R. I., and Wrentham, Mass. He read law and was admitted to the bar in St. Albans, Vt., where he practiced for two years. In 1853 he removed to Chicago, and, in January, 1864, was appointed by Governor Yates a Justice of the Supreme Court, to fill the five remaining months of the unexpired term of Judge Caton, who had resigned. On retiring from the bench he resumed private practice. Died, August 18, 1890.

BECKWITH, Hiram Williams, lawyer and author, was born at Danville, Ill., March 5, 1833. Mr. Beckwith's father, Dan W. Beckwith, a pioneer settler of Eastern Illinois and one of the founders of the city of Danville, was a native of Wyalusing, Pa., where he was born about 1789,

his mother being, in her girlhood, Hannah York, one of the survivors of the famous Wyoming massacre of 1778. In 1817, the senior Beckwith, in company with his brother George, descended the Ohio River, afterwards ascending the Wabash to where Terre Haute now stands, but finally locating in what is now a part of Edgar County, Ill. A year later he moved to the vicinity of the present site of the city of Danville. Having been employed for a time in a surveyor's corps, he finally became a surveyor himself, and, on the organization of Vermilion County, served for a time as County Surveyor by appointment of the Governor, and was also employed by the General Government in surveying lands in the eastern part of the State, some of the Indian reservations in that section of the State being set off by him. In connection with Guy W. Smith, then Receiver of Public Moneys in the Land Office at Palestine, Ill., he donated the ground on which the county-seat of Vermilion County was located, and it took the name of Danville from his first name—"Dan." In 1830 he was elected Representative in the State Legislature for the District composed of Clark, Edgar, and Vermilion Counties, then including all that section of the State between Crawford County and the Kankakee River. He died in 1835. **Hiram**, the subject of this sketch, thus left fatherless at less than three years of age, received only such education as was afforded in the common schools of that period. Nevertheless, he began the study of law in the Danville office of Lincoln & Lamon, and was admitted to practice in 1854, about the time of reaching his majority. He continued in their office and, on the removal of Lamon to Bloomington in 1859, he succeeded to the business of the firm at Danville. Mr. Lamon—who, on Mr. Lincoln's accession to the Presidency in 1861, became Marshal of the District of Columbia—was distantly related to Mr. Beckwith by a second marriage of the mother of the latter. While engaged in the practice of his profession, Mr. Beckwith has been over thirty years a zealous collector of records and other material bearing upon the early history of Illinois and the Northwest, and is probably now the owner of one of the most complete and valuable collections of Americana in Illinois. He is also the author of several monographs on historic themes, including "The Winnebago War," "The Illinois and Indiana Indians," and "Historic Notes of the Northwest," published in the "Fergus Series," besides having edited an edition of "Reynolds' History of Illinois" (published by the

same firm), which he has enriched by the addition of valuable notes. During 1895-96 he contributed a series of valuable articles to "The Chicago Tribune" on various features of early Illinois and Northwest history. In 1890 he was appointed by Governor Fifer a member of the first Board of Trustees of the Illinois State Historical Library, serving until the expiration of his term in 1894, and was re-appointed to the same position by Governor Tanner in 1897, in each case being chosen President of the Board.

BEECHER, Charles A., attorney and railway solicitor, was born in Herkimer County, N. Y., August 27, 1829, but, in 1836, removed with his family to Licking County, Ohio, where he lived upon a farm until he reached the age of 18 years. Having taken a course in the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, in 1854 he removed to Illinois, locating at Fairfield, Wayne County, and began the study of law in the office of his brother, Edwin Beecher, being admitted to practice in 1855. In 1867 he united with others in the organization of the Illinois Southeastern Railroad projected from Shawneetown to Edgewood on the Illinois Central in Effingham County. This enterprise was consolidated, a year or two later, with the Pana, Springfield & Northwestern, taking the name of the Springfield & Illinois Southeastern, under which name it was constructed and opened for traffic in 1871. (This line—which Mr. Beecher served for some time as Vice-President—now constitutes the Beardstown & Shawneetown Division of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern.) The Springfield & Illinois Southeastern Company having fallen into financial difficulty in 1873, Mr. Beecher was appointed receiver of the road, and, for a time, had control of its operation as agent for the bondholders. In 1875 the line was conveyed to the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad (now a part of the Baltimore & Ohio), when Mr. Beecher became General Counsel of the controlling corporation, so remaining until 1888. Since that date he has been one of the assistant counsel of the Baltimore & Ohio system. His present home is in Cincinnati, although for over a quarter of a century he has been prominently identified with one of the most important railway enterprises in Southern Illinois. In politics Mr. Beecher has always been a Republican, and was one of the few in Wayne County who voted for Fremont in 1856, and for Lincoln in 1860. He was also a member of the Republican State Central Committee of Illinois from 1860 for a period of ten or twelve years.

BEECHER, Edward, D. D., clergyman and educator, was born at East Hampton, L. I., August 27, 1803—the son of Rev. Lyman Beecher and the elder brother of Henry Ward; graduated at Yale College in 1822, taught for over a year at Hartford, Conn., studied theology, and after a year's service as tutor in Yale College, in 1826 was ordained pastor of the Park Street Congregational Church in Boston. In 1830 he became President of Illinois College at Jacksonville, remaining until 1844, when he resigned and returned to Boston, serving as pastor of the Salem Street Church in that city until 1856, also acting as senior editor of "The Congregationalist" for four years. In 1856 he returned to Illinois as pastor of the First Congregational Church at Galesburg, continuing until 1871, when he removed to Brooklyn, where he resided without pastoral charge, except 1885-89, when he was pastor of the Parkville Congregational Church. While President of Illinois College, that institution was exposed to much hostile criticism on account of his outspoken opposition to slavery, as shown by his participation in founding the first Illinois State Anti-Slavery Society and his eloquent denunciation of the murder of Elijah P. Lovejoy. Next to his brother Henry Ward, he was probably the most powerful orator belonging to that gifted family, and, in connection with his able associates in the faculty of the Illinois College, assisted to give that institution a wide reputation as a nursery of independent thought. Up to a short time before his death, he was a prolific writer, his productions (besides editorials, reviews and contributions on a variety of subjects) including nine or ten volumes, of which the most important are: "Statement of Anti-Slavery Principles and Address to the People of Illinois" (1837); "A Plea for Illinois College"; "History of the Alton Riots" (1838); "The Concord of Ages" (1853); "The Conflict of Ages" (1854); "Papal Conspiracy Exposed" (1854), besides a number of others invariably on religious or anti-slavery topics. Died in Brooklyn, July 28, 1895.

BEECHER, William H., clergyman — oldest son of Rev. Lyman Beecher and brother of Edward and Henry Ward—was born at East Hampton, N. Y., educated at home and at Andover, became a Congregationalist clergyman, occupying pulpits at Newport, R. I., Batavia, N. Y., and Cleveland, Ohio; came to Chicago in his later years, dying at the home of his daughters in that city, June 23, 1889.

BEGGS, (Rev.) Stephen R., pioneer Methodist

Episcopal preacher, was born in Buckingham County, Va., March 30, 1801. His father, who was opposed to slavery, moved to Kentucky in 1805, but remained there only two years, when he removed to Clark County, Ind. The son enjoyed but poor educational advantages here, obtaining his education chiefly by his own efforts in what he called "Brush College." At the age of 21 he entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, during the next ten years traveling different circuits in Indiana. In 1831 he was appointed to Chicago, but the Black Hawk War coming on immediately thereafter, he retired to Plainfield. Later he traveled various circuits in Illinois, until 1868, when he was superannuated, occupying his time thereafter in writing reminiscences of his early history. A volume of this character published by him, was entitled "Pages from the Early History of the West and Northwest." He died at Plainfield, Ill., Sept. 9, 1895, in the 95th year of his age.

BEIDLER, Henry, early settler, was born of German extraction in Bucks County, Pa., Nov. 27, 1812; came to Illinois in 1843, settling first at Springfield, where he carried on the grocery business for five years, then removed to Chicago and engaged in the lumber trade in connection with a brother, afterwards carrying on a large lumber manufacturing business at Muskegon, Mich., which proved very profitable. In 1871 Mr. Beidler retired from the lumber trade, investing largely in west side real estate in the city of Chicago, which appreciated rapidly in value, making him one of the most wealthy real estate owners in Chicago. Died, March 16, 1893.—**Jacob** (Beidler), brother of the preceding, was born in Bucks County, Penn., in 1815; came west in 1842, first began working as a carpenter, but later engaged in the grocery business with his brother at Springfield, Ill.; in 1844 removed to Chicago, where he was joined by his brother four years later, when they engaged largely in the lumber trade. Mr. Beidler retired from business in 1891, devoting his attention to large real estate investments. He was a liberal contributor to religious, educational and benevolent institutions. Died in Chicago, March 15, 1898.

BELFIELD, Henry Holmes, educator, was born in Philadelphia, Nov. 17, 1837; was educated at an Iowa College, and for a time was tutor in the same; during the War of the Rebellion served in the army of the Cumberland, first as Lieutenant and afterwards as Adjutant of the Eighth Iowa Cavalry, still later being upon the staff of Gen. E. M. McCook, and taking part in the

Atlanta and Nashville campaigns. While a prisoner in the hands of the rebels he was placed under fire of the Union batteries at Charleston. Coming to Chicago in 1866, he served as Principal in various public schools, including the North Division High School. He was one of the earliest advocates of manual training, and, on the establishment of the Chicago Manual Training School in 1884, was appointed its Director—a position which he has continued to occupy. During 1891-92 he made a trip to Europe by appointment of the Government, to investigate the school systems in European countries.

BELKNAP, Hugh Reid, ex-Member of Congress, was born in Keokuk, Iowa, Sept. 1, 1860, being the son of W. W. Belknap, for some time Secretary of War under President Grant. After attending the public schools of his native city, he took a course at Adams Academy, Quincy, Mass., and at Phillips Academy, Andover, when he entered the service of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, where he remained twelve years in various departments, finally becoming Chief Clerk of the General Manager. In 1892 he retired from this position to become Superintendent of the South Side Elevated Railroad of Chicago. He never held any political position until nominated (1894) as a Republican for the Fifty-fourth Congress, in the strongly Democratic Third District of Chicago. Although the returns showed a plurality of thirty-one votes for his Democratic opponent (Lawrence McGann), a recount proved him elected, when, Mr. McGann having voluntarily withdrawn, Mr. Belknap was unanimously awarded the seat. In 1896 he was re-elected from a District usually strongly Democratic, receiving a plurality of 590 votes, but was defeated by his Democratic opponent in 1898, retiring from Congress, March 3, 1899, when he received an appointment as Paymaster in the Army from President McKinley, with the rank of Major.

BELL, Robert, lawyer, was born in Lawrence County, Ill., in 1829, educated at Mount Carmel and Indiana State University at Bloomington, graduating from the law department of the latter in 1855; while yet in his minority edited "The Mount Carmel Register," during 1851-52 becoming joint owner and editor of the same with his brother, Victor D. Bell. After graduation he opened an office at Fairfield, Wayne County, but, in 1857, returned to Mount Carmel and from 1864 was the partner of Judge E. B. Green, until the appointment of the latter Chief Justice of Oklahoma by President Harrison in 1890. In 1869 Mr. Bell was appointed County

Judge of Lawrence County, being elected to the same office in 1894. He was also President of the Illinois Southern Railroad Company until it was merged into the Cairo & Vincennes Road in 1867; later became President of the St. Louis & Mt. Carmel Railroad, now a part of the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis line, and secured the construction of the division from Princeton, Ind., to Albion, Ill. In 1876 he visited California as Special Agent of the Treasury Department to investigate alleged frauds in the Revenue Districts on the Pacific Coast; in 1878 was an unsuccessful candidate for Congress on the Republican ticket in the strong Democratic Nineteenth District; was appointed, the same year, a member of the Republican State Central Committee for the State-at-large, and, in 1881, officiated by appointment of President Garfield, as Commissioner to examine a section of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad in New Mexico. Judge Bell is a gifted stump-speaker and is known in the southeastern part of the State as the "Silver-tongued Orator of the Wabash."

BELLEVILLE, the county-seat of St. Clair County, a city and railroad center, 14 miles south of east from St. Louis. It is one of the oldest towns in the State, having been selected as the county-seat in 1814 and platted in 1815. It lies in the center of a rich agricultural and coal-bearing district and contains numerous factories of various descriptions, including flouring mills, a nail mill, glass works and shoe factories. It has five newspaper establishments, two being German, which issue daily editions. Its commercial and educational facilities are exceptionally good. Its population is largely of German descent. Population (1890), 15,361; (1900), 17,484.

BELLEVILLE, CENTRALIA & EASTERN RAILROAD. (See *Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis (Consolidated) Railroad*.)

BELLEVILLE & CARONDELET RAILROAD, a short line of road extending from Belleville to East Carondelet, Ill., 17.3 miles. It was chartered Feb. 20, 1881, and leased to the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad Company, June 1, 1883. The annual rental is \$30,000, a sum equivalent to the interest on the bonded debt. The capital stock (1895) is \$500,000 and the bonded debt \$485,000. In addition to these sums the floating debt swells the entire capitalization to \$995,054 or \$57,317 per mile.

BELLEVILLE & ELDERADO RAILROAD, a road 50.4 miles in length running from Belleville to Duquoin, Ill. It was chartered Feb. 22, 1861, and completed Oct. 31, 1871. On July 1,

1880, it was leased to the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad Company for 486 years, and has since been operated by that corporation in connection with its Belleville branch, from East St. Louis to Belleville. At Eldorado the road intersects the Cairo & Vincennes Railroad and the Shawneetown branch of the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad, operated by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company. Its capital stock (1895) is \$1,000,000 and its bonded debt \$550,000. The corporate office is at Belleville.

BELLEVILLE & ILLINOISTOWN RAILROAD. (See *St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad.*)

BELLEVILLE & SOUTHERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD, a road (laid with steel rails) running from Belleville to Duquoin, Ill., 56.4 miles in length. It was chartered Feb. 15, 1857, and completed Dec. 15, 1873. At Duquoin it connects with the Illinois Central and forms a short line between St. Louis and Cairo. Oct. 1, 1866, it was leased to the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad Company for 999 years. The capital stock is \$1,692,000 and the bonded debt \$1,000,000. The corporate office is at Belleville.

BELLMONT, a village of Wabash County, on the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis Railway, 9 miles west of Mount Carmel. Population (1880), 350; (1890), 487; (1900), 624.

BELT RAILWAY COMPANY OF CHICAGO, THE, a corporation chartered, Nov. 22, 1882, and the lessee of the Belt Division of the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad (which see). Its total trackage (all of standard gauge and laid with 66-pound steel rails) is 93.26 miles, distributed as follows: Auburn Junction to Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Junction, 15.9 miles; branches from Pullman Junction to Irondale, Ill., etc., 5.41 miles; second track, 14.1 miles; sidings, 57.85 miles. The cost of construction has been \$524,549; capital stock, \$1,200,000. It has no funded debt. The earnings for the year ending June 30, 1895, were \$556,847, the operating expenses \$378,012, and the taxes \$51,009.

BELVIDERE, an incorporated city, the county-seat of Boone County, situated on the Kishwaukee River, and on two divisions of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 78 miles west-northwest of Chicago and 14 miles east of Rockford; is connected with the latter city by electric railroad. The city has twelve churches, five graded schools, and three banks (two national). Two daily and two semi-weekly papers are published here. Belvidere also has very considerable manufacturing interests, including manufactories of sewing machines, bicycles, automobiles, besides a large

milk-condensing factory and two creameries. Population (1890), 3,867; (1900), 6,937.

BEMENT, a village in Piatt County, at intersection of main line and Chicago Division of Wabash Railroad, 20 miles east of Decatur and 166 miles south-southwest of Chicago; in agricultural and stock-raising district; has three grain elevators, broom factory, water-works, electric-light plant, four churches, two banks and weekly paper. Pop. (1890), 1,129; (1900), 1,484.

BENJAMIN, Reuben Moore, lawyer, born at Chatham Centre, Columbia County, N. Y., June 29, 1833; was educated at Amherst College, Amherst, Mass.; spent one year in the law department of Harvard, another as tutor at Amherst and, in 1856, came to Bloomington, Ill., where, on an examination certificate furnished by Abraham Lincoln, he was licensed to practice. The first public office held by Mr. Benjamin was that of Delegate to the State Constitutional Convention of 1869-70, in which he took a prominent part in shaping the provisions of the new Constitution relating to corporations. In 1873 he was chosen County Judge of McLean County, by repeated re-elections holding the position until 1886, when he resumed private practice. For more than twenty years he has been connected with the law department of Wesleyan University at Bloomington, a part of the time being Dean of the Faculty; is also the author of several volumes of legal text-books.

BENNETT MEDICAL COLLEGE, an Eclectic Medical School of Chicago, incorporated by special charter and opened in the autumn of 1868. Its first sessions were held in two large rooms; its faculty consisted of seven professors, and there were thirty matriculates. More commodious quarters were secured the following year, and a still better home after the fire of 1871, in which all the college property was destroyed. Another change of location was made in 1874. In 1890 the property then owned was sold and a new college building, in connection with a hospital, erected in a more quiet quarter of the city. A free dispensary is conducted by the college. The teaching faculty (1896) consists of nineteen professors, with four assistants and demonstrators. Women are admitted as pupils on equal terms with men.

BENT, Charles, journalist, was born in Chicago, Dec. 8, 1844, but removed with his family, in 1856, to Morrison, Whiteside County, where, two years later, he became an apprentice to the printing business in the office of "The Whiteside Sentinel." In June, 1864, he enlisted as a soldier

in the One Hundred and Fortieth Illinois (100-days' regiment) and, on the expiration of his term of service, re-enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-seventh Illinois, being mustered out at Savannah, Ga., in January, 1866, with the rank of Second Lieutenant. Then resuming his vocation as a printer, in July, 1867, he purchased the office of "The Whiteside Sentinel," in which he learned his trade, and has since been the editor of that paper, except during 1877-79 while engaged in writing a "History of Whiteside County." He is a charter member of the local Grand Army Post and served on the staff of the Department Commander; was Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue during 1870-73, and, in 1878, was elected as a Republican to the State Senate for Whiteside and Carroll Counties, serving four years. Other positions held by him include the office of City Alderman, member of the State Board of Canal Commissioners (1883-85) and Commissioner of the Joliet Penitentiary (1889-93). He has also been a member of the Republican State Central Committee and served as its Chairman 1886-88.

BENTON, county-seat of Franklin County, on Ill. Cent. and Chi. & E.-Ill. Railroads; has electric-light plant, water-works, saddle and harness factory, two banks, two flouring mills, shale brick and tile works (projected), four churches and three weekly papers. Pop. (1890), 939; (1900), 1,341.

BERDAN, James, lawyer and County Judge, was born in New York City, July 4, 1805, and educated at Columbia and Yale Colleges, graduating from the latter in the class of 1824. His father, James Berdan, Sr., came west in the fall of 1819 as one of the agents of a New York Emigration Society, and, in January, 1820, visited the vicinity of the present site of Jacksonville, Ill., but died soon after his return, in part from exposure incurred during his long and arduous winter journey. Thirteen years later (1832) his son, the subject of this sketch, came to the same region, and Jacksonville became his home for the remainder of his life. Mr. Berdan was a well-read lawyer, as well as a man of high principle and sound culture, with pure literary and social tastes. Although possessing unusual capabilities, his refinement of character and dislike of ostentation made him seek rather the association and esteem of friends than public office. In 1849 he was elected County Judge of Morgan County, serving by a second election until 1857. Later he was Secretary for several years of the Tonica & Petersburg Railroad (at that time in course of construction), serving until it was merged into the St. Louis, Jacksonville & Chicago Railroad,

now constituting a part of the Jacksonville division of the Chicago & Alton Railroad; also served for many years as a Trustee of Illinois College. In the latter years of his life he was, for a considerable period, the law partner of ex-Governor and ex-Senator Richard Yates. Judge Berdan was the ardent political friend and admirer of Abraham Lincoln, as well as an intimate friend and frequent correspondent of the poet Longfellow, besides being the correspondent, during a long period of his life, of a number of other prominent literary men. Pierre Irving, the nephew and biographer of Washington Irving, was his brother-in-law through the marriage of a favorite sister. Judge Berdan died at Jacksonville, August 24, 1884.

BERGEN, (Rev.) John G., pioneer clergyman, was born at Hightstown, N. J., Nov. 27, 1790; studied theology, and, after two years' service as tutor at Princeton and sixteen years as pastor of a Presbyterian church at Madison, N. J., in 1828 came to Springfield, Ill., and assisted in the erection of the first Protestant church in the central part of the State, of which he remained pastor until 1848. Died, at Springfield, Jan. 17, 1872.

BERGGREN, Augustus W., legislator, born in Sweden, August 17, 1840; came to the United States at 16 years of age and located at Oneida, Knox County, Ill., afterwards removing to Galesburg; held various offices, including that of Sheriff of Knox County (1873-81), State Senator (1881-89)—serving as President *pro tem.* of the Senate 1887-89, and was Warden of the State penitentiary at Joliet, 1888-91. He was for many years the very able and efficient President of the Covenant Mutual Life Association of Illinois, and is now its Treasurer.

BERGIER, (Rev.) J., a secular priest, born in France, and an early missionary in Illinois. He labored among the Tamaraos, being in charge of the mission at Cahokia from 1700 to his death in 1710.

BERRY, Orville F., lawyer and legislator, was born in McDonough County, Ill., Feb. 16, 1852; early left an orphan and, after working for some time on a farm, removed to Carthage, Hancock County, where he read law and was admitted to the bar in 1877; in 1883 was elected Mayor of Carthage and twice re-elected; was elected to the State Senate in 1888 and '92, and, in 1894, took a prominent part in securing the enactment of the compulsory education clause in the common school law. Mr. Berry presided over the Republican State Convention of 1896, the same year was a candidate for re-election to the State Senate,

but the certificate was awarded to his Democratic competitor, who was declared elected by 164 plurality. On a contest before the Senate at the first session of the Fortieth General Assembly, the seat was awarded to Mr. Berry on the ground of illegality in the rulings of the Secretary of State affecting the vote of his opponent.

BERRY, (Col.) William W., lawyer and soldier, was born in Kentucky, Feb. 22, 1834, and educated at Oxford, Ohio. His home being then in Covington, he studied law in Cincinnati, and, at the age of 23, began practice at Louisville, Ky., being married two years later to Miss Georgie Hewitt of Frankfort. Early in 1861 he entered the Civil War on the Union side as Major of the Louisville Legion, and subsequently served in the Army of the Cumberland, marching to the sea with Sherman and, during the period of his service, receiving four wounds. After the close of the war he was offered the position of Governor of one of the Territories, but, determining not to go further west than Illinois, declined. For three years he was located and in practice at Winchester, Ill., but removed to Quincy in 1874, where he afterwards resided. He always took a warm interest in politics and, in local affairs, was a leader of his party. He was an organizer of the G. A. R. Post at Quincy and its first Commander, and, in 1884-85, served as Commander of the State Department of the G. A. R. He organized a Young Men's Republican Club, as he believed that the young minds should take an active part in politics. He was one of the committee of seven appointed by the Governor to locate the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home for Illinois, and, after spending six months inspecting various sites offered, the institution was finally located at Quincy; was also Trustee of Knox College, at Galesburg, for several years. He was frequently urged by his party friends to run for public office, but it was so much against his nature to ask for even one vote, that he would not consent. He died at his home in Quincy, much regretted, May 6, 1895.

BESTOR, George C., legislator, born in Washington City, April 11, 1811; was assistant document clerk in the House of Representatives eight years; came to Illinois in 1835 and engaged in real-estate business at Peoria; was twice appointed Postmaster of that city (1842 and 1861) and three times elected Mayor; served as financial agent of the Peoria & Oquawka (now Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad), and a Director of the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw; a delegate to the Whig National Convention of 1852; a State

Senator (1858-62), and an ardent friend of Abraham Lincoln. Died, in Washington, May 14, 1872, while prosecuting a claim against the Government for the construction of gunboats during the war.

BETHALTO, a village of Madison County, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, 25 miles north of St. Louis. Population (1880), 628; (1890), 879; (1900), 477.

BETHANY, a village of Moultrie County, on Peoria Division Ill. Cent. Railroad, 18 miles southeast of Decatur; in farming district; has one newspaper and four churches. Pop., mostly American born, (1890), 688; (1900), 873; (1903, est.), 900.

BETTIE STUART INSTITUTE, an institution for young ladies at Springfield, Ill., founded in 1868 by Mrs. Mary McKee Homes, who conducted it for some twenty years, until her death. Its report for 1898 shows a faculty of ten instructors and 125 pupils. Its property is valued at \$23,500. Its course of instruction embraces the preparatory and classical branches, together with music, oratory and fine arts.

BEVERIDGE, James H., State Treasurer, was born in Washington County, N. Y., in 1828; served as State Treasurer, 1865-67, later acted as Secretary of the Commission which built the State Capitol. His later years were spent in superintending a large dairy farm near Sandwich, De Kalb County, where he died in January, 1896.

BEVERIDGE, John L., ex-Governor, was born in Greenwich, N. Y., July 6, 1824; came to Illinois, 1842, and, after spending some two years in Granville Academy and Rock River Seminary, went to Tennessee, where he engaged in teaching while studying law. Having been admitted to the bar, he returned to Illinois in 1851, first locating at Sycamore, but three years later established himself in Chicago. During the first year of the war he assisted to raise the Eighth Regiment Illinois Cavalry, and was commissioned first as Captain and still later Major; two years later became Colonel of the Seventeenth Cavalry, which he commanded to the close of the war, being mustered out, February, 1866, with the rank of brevet Brigadier-General. After the war he held the office of Sheriff of Cook County four years; in 1870 was elected to the State Senate, and, in the following year, Congressman-at-large to succeed General Logan, elected to the United States Senate; resigned this office in January, 1873, having been elected Lieutenant-Governor, and a few weeks later succeeded to the governorship by the election of Governor Oglesby to the United States Senate. In 1881 he was appointed.

by President Arthur, Assistant United States Treasurer for Chicago, serving until after Cleveland's first election. His present home (1898), is near Los Angeles, Cal.

BIENVILLE, Jean Baptiste le Moyne, Sieur de, was born at Montreal, Canada, Feb. 23, 1680, and was the French Governor of Louisiana at the time the Illinois country was included in that province. He had several brothers, a number of whom played important parts in the early history of the province. Bienville first visited Louisiana, in company with his brother Iberville, in 1698, their object being to establish a French colony near the mouth of the Mississippi. The first settlement was made at Biloxi, Dec. 6, 1699, and Sanvolle, another brother, was placed in charge. The latter was afterward made Governor of Louisiana, and, at his death (1701), he was succeeded by Bienville, who transferred the seat of government to Mobile. In 1704 he was joined by his brother Chateaugay, who brought seventeen settlers from Canada. Soon afterwards Iberville died, and Bienville was recalled to France in 1707, but was reinstated the following year. Finding the Indians worthless as tillers of the soil, he seriously suggested to the home government the expediency of trading off the copper-colored aborigines for negroes from the West Indies, three Indians to be reckoned as equivalent to two blacks. In 1713 Cadillac was sent out as Governor, Bienville being made Lieutenant-Governor. The two quarreled. Cadillac was superseded by Epinay in 1717, and, in 1718, Law's first expedition arrived (see *Company of the West*), and brought a Governor's commission for Bienville. The latter soon after founded New Orleans, which became the seat of government for the province (which then included Illinois), in 1723. In January, 1724, he was again summoned to France to answer charges; was removed in disgrace in 1726, but reinstated in 1733 and given the rank of Lieutenant-General. Failing in various expeditions against the Chickasaw Indians, he was again superseded in 1743, returning to France, where he died in 1768.

BIGGS, William, pioneer, Judge and legislator, was born in Maryland in 1753, enlisted in the Revolutionary army, and served as an officer under Colonel George Rogers Clark in the expedition for the capture of Illinois from the British in 1778. He settled in Bellefontaine (now Monroe County) soon after the close of the war. He was Sheriff of St. Clair County for many years, and later Justice of the Peace and Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He also represented his

county in the Territorial Legislatures of Indiana and Illinois. Died, in St. Clair County, in 1827.

BIGGSVILLE, a village of Henderson County, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 15 miles northeast of Burlington; has a bank and two newspapers; considerable grain and livestock are shipped here. Population (1880), 358; (1890), 487; (1900), 417.

BIG MUDDY RIVER, a stream formed by the union of two branches which rise in Jefferson County. It runs south and southwest through Franklin and Jackson Counties, and enters the Mississippi about five miles below Grand Tower. Its length is estimated at 140 miles.

BILLINGS, Albert Merritt, capitalist, was born in New Hampshire, April 19, 1814, educated in the common schools of his native State and Vermont, and, at the age of 22, became Sheriff of Windsor County, Vt. Later he was proprietor for a time of the mail stage-coach line between Concord, N. H., and Boston, but, having sold out, invested his means in the securities of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway and became identified with the business interests of Chicago. In the '50's he became associated with Cornelius K. Garrison in the People's Gas Company of Chicago, of which he served as President from 1859 to 1888. In 1890 Mr. Billings became extensively interested in the street railway enterprises of Mr. C. B. Holmes, resulting in his becoming the proprietor of the street railway system at Memphis, Tenn., valued, in 1897, at \$3,000,000. In early life he had been associated with Commodore Vanderbilt in the operation of the Hudson River steamboat lines of the latter. In addition to his other business enterprises, he was principal owner and, during the last twenty-five years of his life, President of the Home National and Home Savings Banks of Chicago. Died, Feb. 7, 1897, leaving an estate valued at several millions of dollars.

BILLINGS, Henry W., was born at Conway, Mass., July 11, 1814, graduated at Amherst College at twenty years of age, and began the study of law with Judge Foote, of Cleveland, Ohio, was admitted to the bar two years later and practiced there some two years longer. He then removed to St. Louis, Mo., later resided for a time at Waterloo and Cairo, Ill., but, in 1845, settled at Alton; was elected Mayor of that city in 1851, and the first Judge of the newly organized City Court, in 1859, serving in this position six years. In 1869 he was elected a Delegate from Madison County to the State Constitutional Convention of

1869-70, but died before the expiration of the session, on April 19, 1870.

BIRKBECK, Morris, early colonist, was born in England about 1762 or 1763, emigrated to America in 1817, and settled in Edwards County, Ill. He purchased a large tract of land and induced a large colony of English artisans, laborers and farmers to settle upon the same, founding the town of New Albion. He was an active, uncompromising opponent of slavery, and was an important factor in defeating the scheme to make Illinois a slave State. He was appointed Secretary of State by Governor Coles in October, 1824, but resigned at the end of three months, a hostile Legislature having refused to confirm him. A strong writer and a frequent contributor to the press, his letters and published works attracted attention both in this country and in Europe. Principal among the latter were: "Notes on a Journey Through France" (1815); "Notes on a Journey Through America" (1818), and "Letters from Illinois" (1818). Died from drowning in 1825, aged about 63 years. (See *Slavery and Slave Laws*.)

BISSELL, William H., first Republican Governor of Illinois, was born near Cooperstown, N. Y., on April 25, 1811, graduated in medicine at Philadelphia in 1835, and, after practicing a short time in Steuben County, N. Y., removed to Monroe County, Ill. In 1840 he was elected a Representative in the General Assembly, where he soon attained high rank as a debater. He studied law and practiced in Belleville, St. Clair County, becoming Prosecuting Attorney for that county in 1844. He served as Colonel of the Second Illinois Volunteers during the Mexican War, and achieved distinction at Buena Vista. He represented Illinois in Congress from 1849 to 1855, being first elected as an Independent Democrat. On the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, he left the Democratic party and, in 1856, was elected Governor on the Republican ticket. While in Congress he was challenged by Jefferson Davis after an interchange of heated words respecting the relative courage of Northern and Southern soldiers, spoken in debate. Bissell accepted the challenge, naming muskets at thirty paces. Mr. Davis's friends objected, and the duel never occurred. Died in office, at Springfield, Ill., March 18, 1860.

BLACK, John Charles, lawyer and soldier, born at Lexington, Miss., Jan. 29, 1839, at eight years of age came with his widowed mother to Illinois; while a student at Wabash College, Ind., in April, 1861, enlisted in the Union army, serving gallantly and with distinction until Aug. 15,

1865, when, as Colonel of the 37th Ill. Vol. Inf., he retired with the rank of Brevet Brigadier-General; was admitted to the bar in 1857, and after practicing at Danville, Champaign and Urbana, in 1885 was appointed Commissioner of Pensions, serving until 1889, when he removed to Chicago; served as Congressman-at-large (1893-95), and U. S. District Attorney (1895-99); Commander of the Loyal Legion and of the G. A. R. (Department of Illinois); was elected Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army at the Grand Encampment, 1903. Gen. Black received the honorary degree of A.M. from his Alma Mater and that of LL.D. from Knox College; in January, 1904, was appointed by President Roosevelt member of the U. S. Civil Service Commission, and chosen its President.

BLACKBURN UNIVERSITY, located at Carlinville, Macoupin County. It owes its origin to the efforts of Dr. Gideon Blackburn, who, having induced friends in the East to unite with him in the purchase of Illinois lands at Government price, in 1837 conveyed 16,656 acres of these lands, situated in ten different counties, in trust for the founding of an institution of learning, intended particularly "to qualify young men for the gospel ministry." The citizens of Carlinville donated funds wherewith to purchase eighty acres of land, near that city, as a site, which was included in the deed of trust. The enterprise lay dormant for many years, and it was not until 1857 that the institution was formally incorporated, and ten years later it was little more than a high school, giving one course of instruction considered particularly adapted to prospective students of theology. At present (1898) there are about 110 students in attendance, a faculty of twelve instructors, and a theological, as well as preparatory and collegiate departments. The institution owns property valued at \$110,000, of which \$50,000 is represented by real estate and \$40,000 by endowment funds.

BLACK HAWK, a Chief of the Sac tribe of Indians, reputed to have been born at Kaskaskia in 1767. (It is also claimed that he was born on Rock River, as well as within the present limits of Hancock County.) Conceiving that his people had been wrongfully despoiled of lands belonging to them, in 1832 he inaugurated what is commonly known as the Black Hawk War. His Indian name was Makabaimishekiakiak, signifying Black Sparrow Hawk. He was ambitious, but susceptible to flattery, and while having many of the qualities of leadership, was lacking in moral force. He was always attached to British interests, and unquestionably received British aid of a

substantial sort. After his defeat he was made the ward of Keokuk, another Chief, which humiliation of his pride broke his heart. He died on a reservation set apart for him in Iowa, in 1838, aged 71. His body is said to have been exhumed nine months after death, and his articulated skeleton is alleged to have been preserved in the rooms of the Burlington (Ia.) Historical Society until 1855, when it was destroyed by fire. (See also *Black Hawk War: Appendix.*)

BLACKSTONE, Timothy B., Railway President, was born at Branford, Conn., March 28, 1829. After receiving a common school education, supplemented by a course in a neighboring academy, at 18 he began the practical study of engineering in a corps employed by the New York & New Hampshire Railway Company, and the same year became assistant engineer on the Stockbridge & Pittsfield Railway. While thus employed he applied himself diligently to the study of the theoretical science of engineering, and, on coming to Illinois in 1851, was qualified to accept and fill the position of division engineer (from Bloomington to Dixon) on the Illinois Central Railway. On the completion of the main line of that road in 1855, he was appointed Chief Engineer of the Joliet & Chicago Railroad, later becoming financially interested therein, and being chosen President of the corporation on the completion of the line. In January, 1864, the Chicago & Joliet was leased in perpetuity to the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company. Mr. Blackstone then became a Director in the latter organization and, in April following, was chosen its President. This office he filled uninterruptedly until April 1, 1899, when the road passed into the hands of a syndicate of other lines. He was also one of the original incorporators of the Union Stock Yards Company, and was its President from 1864 to 1868. His career as a railroad man was conspicuous for its long service, the uninterrupted success of his management of the enterprises entrusted to his hands and his studious regard for the interests of stockholders. This was illustrated by the fact that, for some thirty years, the Chicago & Alton Railroad paid dividends on its preferred and common stock, ranging from 6 to 8½ per cent per annum, and, on disposing of his stock consequent on the transfer of the line to a new corporation in 1899, Mr. Blackstone rejected offers for his stock—aggregating nearly one-third of the whole—which would have netted him \$1,000,000 in excess of the amount received, because he was unwilling to use his position to reap an advantage over smaller stockholders. Died, May 26, 1900.

BLACKWELL, Robert S., lawyer, was born at Belleville, Ill., in 1823. He belonged to a prominent family in the early history of the State, his father, David Blackwell, who was also a lawyer and settled in Belleville about 1819, having been a member of the Second General Assembly (1820) from St. Clair County, and also of the Fourth and Fifth. In April, 1823, he was appointed by Governor Coles Secretary of State, succeeding Judge Samuel D. Lockwood, afterwards a Justice of the Supreme Court, who had just received from President Monroe the appointment of Receiver of Public Moneys at the Edwardsville Land Office. Mr. Blackwell served in the Secretary's office to October, 1824, during a part of the time acting as editor of "The Illinois Intelligencer," which had been removed from Kaskaskia to Vandalia, and in which he strongly opposed the policy of making Illinois a slave State. He finally died in Belleville. Robert Blackwell, a brother of David and the uncle of the subject of this sketch, was joint owner with Daniel P. Cook, of "The Illinois Herald"—afterwards "The Intelligencer"—at Kaskaskia, in 1816, and in April, 1817, succeeded Cook in the office of Territorial Auditor of Public Accounts, being himself succeeded by Elijah C. Berry, who had become his partner on "The Intelligencer," and served as Auditor until the organization of the State Government in 1818. Blackwell & Berry were chosen State Printers after the removal of the State capital to Vandalia in 1820, serving in this capacity for some years. Robert Blackwell located at Vandalia and served as a member of the House from Fayette County in the Eighth and Ninth General Assemblies (1832-36) and in the Senate, 1840-42. Robert S.—the son of David, and the younger member of this somewhat famous and historic family—whose name stands at the head of this paragraph, attended the common schools at Belleville in his boyhood, but in early manhood removed to Galena, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits. He later studied law with Hon. O. H. Browning at Quincy, beginning practice at Rushville, where he was associated for a time with Judge Minshall. In 1852 he removed to Chicago, having for his first partner Corydon Beckwith, afterwards of the Supreme Court, still later being associated with a number of prominent lawyers of that day. He is described by his biographers as "an able lawyer, an eloquent advocate and a brilliant scholar." "Blackwell on Tax Titles," from his pen, has been accepted by the profession as a high authority on that branch of law. He also published a revision

of the Statutes in 1858, and began an "Abstract of Decisions of the Supreme Court," which had reached the third or fourth volume at his death, May 16, 1863.

BLAIR, William, merchant, was born at Homer, Cortland County, N. Y., May 20, 1818, being descended through five generations of New England ancestors. After attending school in the town of Cortland, which became his father's residence, at the age of 14 he obtained employment in a stove and hardware store, four years later (1836) coming to Joliet, Ill., to take charge of a branch store which the firm had established there. The next year he purchased the stock and continued the business on his own account. In August, 1842, he removed to Chicago, where he established the earliest and one of the most extensive wholesale hardware concerns in that city, with which he remained connected nearly fifty years. During this period he was associated with various partners, including C. B. Nelson, E. G. Hall, O. W. Belden, James H. Horton and others, besides, at times, conducting the business alone. He suffered by the fire of 1871 in common with other business men of Chicago, but promptly resumed business and, within the next two or three years, had erected business blocks, successively, on Lake and Randolph Streets, but retired from business in 1888. He was a Director of the Merchants' National Bank of Chicago from its organization in 1865, as also for a time of the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company and the Chicago Gaslight & Coke Company, a Trustee of Lake Forest University, one of the Managers of the Presbyterian Hospital and a member of the Chicago Historical Society. Died in Chicago, May 10, 1899.

BLAKELY, David, journalist, was born in Franklin County, Vt., in 1834; learned the printer's trade and graduated from the University of Vermont in 1857. He was a member of a musical family which, under the name of "The Blakely Family," made several successful tours of the West. He engaged in journalism at Rochester, Minn., and, in 1862, was elected Secretary of State and ex-officio Superintendent of Schools, serving until 1865, when he resigned and, in partnership with a brother, bought "The Chicago Evening Post," with which he was connected at the time of the great fire and for some time afterward. Later, he returned to Minnesota and became one of the proprietors and a member of the editorial staff of "The St. Paul Pioneer-Press." In his later years Mr. Blakely was President of the Blakely Printing Company, of Chicago, also

conducting a large printing business in New York, which was his residence. He was manager for several years of the celebrated Gilmore Band of musicians, and also instrumental in organizing the celebrated Sousa's Band, of which he was manager up to the time of his decease in New York, Nov. 7, 1896.

BLAKEMAN, Curtiss, sea-captain, and pioneer settler, came from New England to Madison County, Ill., in 1819, and settled in what was afterwards known as the "Marine Settlement," of which he was one of the founders. This settlement, of which the present town of Marine (first called Madison) was the outcome, took its name from the fact that several of the early settlers, like Captain Blakeman, were sea-faring men. Captain Blakeman became a prominent citizen and represented Madison County in the lower branch of the Third and Fourth General Assemblies (1822 and 1824), in the former being one of the opponents of the pro-slavery amendment of the Constitution. A son of his, of the same name, was a Representative in the Thirteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth General Assemblies from Madison County.

BLANCHARD, Jonathan, clergyman and educator, was born in Rockingham, Vt., Jan. 19, 1811; graduated at Middlebury College in 1832; then, after teaching some time, spent two years in Andover Theological Seminary, finally graduating in theology at Lane Seminary, Cincinnati, in 1838, where he remained nine years as pastor of the Sixth Presbyterian Church of that city. Before this time he had become interested in various reforms, and, in 1843, was sent as a delegate to the second World's Anti-Slavery Convention in London, serving as the American Vice-President of that body. In 1846 he assumed the Presidency of Knox College at Galesburg, remaining until 1858, during his connection with that institution doing much to increase its capacity and resources. After two years spent in pastoral work, he accepted (1860) the Presidency of Wheaton College, which he continued to fill until 1882, when he was chosen President Emeritus, remaining in this position until his death, May 14, 1892.

BLANDINSVILLE, a town in McDonough County, on the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad, 26 miles southeast of Burlington, Iowa, and 64 miles west by south from Peoria. It is a shipping point for the grain grown in the surrounding country, and has a grain elevator and steam flour and saw mills. It also has banks, two weekly newspapers and several churches. Population (1900) 877; (1900), 995.

BLANEY, Jerome Van Zandt, early physician, born at Newcastle, Del., May 1, 1820; was educated at Princeton and graduated in medicine at Philadelphia when too young to receive his diploma; in 1842 came west and joined Dr. Daniel Brainard in founding Rush Medical College at Chicago, for a time filling three chairs in that institution; also, for a time, occupied the chair of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy in Northwestern University. In 1861 he was appointed Surgeon, and afterwards Medical Director, in the army, and was Surgeon-in-Chief on the staff of General Sheridan at the time of the battle of Winchester; after the war was delegated by the Government to pay off medical officers in the Northwest, in this capacity disbursing over \$600,000; finally retiring with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Died, Dec. 11, 1874.

BLATCHFORD, Eliphalet Wickes, LL.D., son of Dr. John Blatchford, was born at Stillwater, N. Y., May 31, 1826; being a grandson of Samuel Blatchford, D.D., who came to New York from England, in 1795. He prepared for college at Lansingburg Academy. New York, and at Marion College, Mo., finally graduating at Illinois College, Jacksonville, in the class of 1845. After graduating, he was employed for several years in the law offices of his uncles, R. M. and E. H. Blatchford, New York. For considerations of health he returned to the West, and, in 1850, engaged in business for himself as a lead manufacturer in St. Louis, Mo., afterwards associating with him the late Morris Collins, under the firm name of Blatchford & Collins. In 1854 a branch was established in Chicago, known as Collins & Blatchford. After a few years the firm was dissolved, Mr. Blatchford taking the Chicago business, which has continued as E. W. Blatchford & Co. to the present time. While Mr. Blatchford has invariably declined political offices, he has been recognized as a staunch Republican, and the services of few men have been in more frequent request for positions of trust in connection with educational and benevolent enterprises. Among the numerous positions of this character which he has been called to fill are those of Treasurer of the Northwestern Branch of the United States Sanitary Commission, during the Civil War, to which he devoted a large part of his time; Trustee of Illinois College (1866-75); President of the Chicago Academy of Sciences; a member, and for seventeen years President, of the Board of Trustees of the Chicago Eye and Ear Infirmary; Trustee of the Chicago Art Institute; Executor and Trustee of the late Walter L. Newberry, and, since its

incorporation, President of the Board of Trustees of The Newberry Library; Trustee of the John Crerar Library; one of the founders and President of the Board of Trustees of the Chicago Manual Training School; life member of the Chicago Historical Society; for nearly forty years President of the Board of Directors of the Chicago Theological Seminary; during his residence in Chicago an officer of the New England Congregational Church; a corporate member of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and for fourteen years its Vice-President; a charter member of the City Missionary Society, and of the Congregational Club of Chicago; a member of the Chicago Union League, the University, the Literary and the Commercial Clubs, of which latter he has been President. Oct. 7, 1858, Mr. Blatchford was married to Miss Mary Emily Williams, daughter of John C. Williams, of Chicago. Seven children—four sons and three daughters—have blessed this union, the eldest son, Paul, being to-day one of Chicago's valued business men. Mr. Blatchford's life has been one of ceaseless and successful activity in business, and to him Chicago owes much of its prosperity. In the giving of time and money for Christian, educational and benevolent enterprises, he has been conspicuous for his generosity, and noted for his valuable counsel and executive ability in carrying these enterprises to success.

BLATCHFORD, John, D.D., was born at Newfield (now Bridgeport), Conn., May 24, 1799; removed in childhood to Lansingburg, N. Y., and was educated at Cambridge Academy and Union College in that State, graduating in 1820. He finished his theological course at Princeton, N. J., in 1823, after which he ministered successively to Presbyterian churches at Pittstown and Stillwater, N. Y., in 1830 accepting the pastorate of the First Congregational Church of Bridgeport, Conn. In 1836 he came to the West, spending the following winter at Jacksonville, Ill., and, in 1837, was installed the first pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Chicago, where he remained until compelled by failing health to resign and return to the East. In 1841 he accepted the chair of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy at Marion College, Mo., subsequently assuming the Presidency. The institution having been purchased by the Free Masons, in 1844, he removed to West Ely, Mo., and thence, in 1847, to Quincy, Ill., where he resided during the remainder of his life. His death occurred in St. Louis, April 8, 1855. The churches he served

testified strongly to Dr. Blatchford's faithful, acceptable and successful performance of his ministerial duties. He was married in 1825 to Frances Wickes, daughter of Eliphalet Wickes, Esq., of Jamaica, Long Island, N. Y.

BLEDSON, Albert Taylor, teacher and lawyer, was born in Frankfort, Ky., Nov. 9, 1809; graduated at West Point Military Academy in 1830, and, after two years' service at Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, retired from the army in 1832. During 1833-34 he was Adjunct Professor of Mathematics and teacher of French at Kenyon College, Ohio, and, in 1835-36, Professor of Mathematics at Miami University. Then, having studied theology, he served for several years as rector of Episcopal churches in Ohio. In 1838 he settled at Springfield, Ill., and began the practice of law, remaining several years, when he removed to Washington, D. C. Later he became Professor of Mathematics, first (1848-54) in the University of Mississippi, and (1854-61) in the University of Virginia. He then entered the Confederate service with the rank of Colonel, but soon became Acting Assistant Secretary of War; in 1863 visited England to collect material for a work on the Constitution, which was published in 1866, when he settled at Baltimore, where he began the publication of "The Southern Review," which became the recognized organ of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Later he became a minister of the Methodist Church. He gained considerable reputation for eloquence during his residence in Illinois, and was the author of a number of works on religious and political subjects, the latter maintaining the right of secession; was a man of recognized ability, but lacked stability of character. Died at Alexandria, Va., Dec. 8, 1877.

BLODGETT, Henry Williams, jurist, was born at Amherst, Mass., in 1821. At the age of 10 years he removed with his parents to Illinois, where he attended the district schools, later returning to Amherst to spend a year at the Academy. Returning home, he spent the years 1839-42 in teaching and surveying. In 1842 he began the study of law at Chicago, being admitted to the bar in 1845, and beginning practice at Waukegan, Ill., where he has continued to reside. In 1852 he was elected to the lower house of the Legislature from Lake County, as an anti-slavery candidate, and, in 1858, to the State Senate, in the latter serving four years. He gained distinction as a railroad solicitor, being employed at different times by the Chicago & Northwestern, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St.

Paul, the Michigan Southern and the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne Companies. Of the second named road he was one of the projectors, procuring its charter, and being identified with it in the several capacities of Attorney, Director and President. In 1870 President Grant appointed him Judge of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois. This position he continued to occupy for twenty-two years, resigning it in 1892 to accept an appointment by President Cleveland as one of the counsel for the United States before the Behring Sea Arbitrators at Paris, which was his last official service.

BLOOMINGDALE, a village of Du Page County, 30 miles west by north from Chicago. Population (1880), 226; (1890), 463; (1900), 235.

BLOOMINGTON, the county-seat of McLean County, a flourishing city and railroad center, 59 miles northeast of Springfield; is in a rich agricultural and coal-mining district. Besides car shops and repair works employing some 2,000 hands, there are manufactories of stoves, furnaces, plows, flour, etc. Nurseries are numerous in the vicinity and horse breeding receives much attention. The city is the seat of Illinois Wesleyan University, has fine public schools, several newspapers (two published daily), besides educational and other publications. The business section suffered a disastrous fire in 1900, but has been rebuilt more substantially than before. The principal streets are paved and electric street cars connect with Normal (two miles distant), the site of the "State Normal University" and "Soldiers' Orphans' Home." Pop. (1890), 20,284; (1900), 23,286.

BLOOMINGTON CONVENTION OF 1856.

Although not formally called as such, this was the first Republican State Convention held in Illinois, out of which grew a permanent Republican organization in the State. A mass convention of those opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise (known as an "Anti-Nebraska Convention") was held at Springfield during the week of the State Fair of 1854 (on Oct. 4 and 5), and, although it adopted a platform in harmony with the principles which afterwards became the foundation of the Republican party, and appointed a State Central Committee, besides putting in nomination a candidate for State Treasurer—the only State officer elected that year—the organization was not perpetuated, the State Central Committee failing to organize. The Bloomington Convention of 1856 met in accordance with a call issued by a State Central Committee appointed by the Convention of Anti-Nebraska editors held at Decatur on February 22, 1856. (See *Anti-Neb-*

raska Editorial Convention.) The call did not even contain the word "Republican," but was addressed to those opposed to the principles of the Nebraska Bill and the policy of the existing Democratic administration. The Convention met on May 29, 1856, the date designated by the Editorial Convention at Decatur, but was rather in the nature of a mass than a delegate convention, as party organizations existed in few counties of the State at that time. Consequently representation was very unequal and followed no systematic rule. Out of one hundred counties into which the State was then divided, only seventy were represented by delegates, ranging from one to twenty-five each, leaving thirty counties (embracing nearly the whole of the southern part of the State) entirely unrepresented. Lee County had the largest representation (twenty-five), Morgan County (the home of Richard Yates) coming next with twenty delegates, while Cook County had seventeen and Sangamon had five. The whole number of delegates, as shown by the contemporaneous record, was 269. Among the leading spirits in the Convention were Abraham Lincoln, Archibald Williams, O. H. Browning, Richard Yates, John M. Palmer, Owen Lovejoy, Norman B. Judd, Burton C. Cook and others who afterwards became prominent in State politics. The delegation from Cook County included the names of John Wentworth, Grant Goodrich, George Schneider, Mark Skinner, Charles H. Ray and Charles L. Wilson. The temporary organization was effected with Archibald Williams of Adams County in the chair, followed by the election of John M. Palmer of Macoupin, as Permanent President. The other officers were: Vice-Presidents—John A. Davis of Stephenson; William Ross of Pike; James McKee of Cook; John H. Bryant of Bureau; A. C. Harding of Warren; Richard Yates of Morgan; Dr. H. C. Johns of Macon; D. L. Phillips of Union; George Smith of Madison; Thomas A. Marshall of Coles; J. M. Ruggles of Mason; G. D. A. Parks of Will, and John Clark of Schuyler. Secretaries—Henry S. Baker of Madison; Charles L. Wilson of Cook; John Tillson of Adams; Washington Bushnell of La Salle, and B. J. F. Hanna of Randolph. A State ticket was put in nomination consisting of William H. Bissell for Governor (by acclamation); Francis A. Hoffman of Du Page County, for Lieutenant-Governor; Ozias M. Hatch of Pike, for Secretary of State; Jesse K. Dubois of Lawrence, for Auditor; James Miller of McLean, for Treasurer, and William H. Powell of Peoria,

for Superintendent of Public Instruction. Hoffman, having been found ineligible by lack of residence after the date of naturalization, withdrew, and his place was subsequently filled by the nomination of John Wood of Quincy. The platform adopted was outspoken in its pledges of unswerving loyalty to the Union and opposition to the extension of slavery into new territory. A delegation was appointed to the National Convention to be held in Philadelphia on June 17, following, and a State Central Committee was named to conduct the State campaign, consisting of James C. Conkling of Sangamon County; Asahel Gridley of McLean; Burton C. Cook of La Salle, and Charles H. Ray and Norman B. Judd of Cook. The principal speakers of the occasion, before the convention or in popular meetings held while the members were present in Bloomington, included the names of O. H. Browning, Owen Lovejoy, Abraham Lincoln, Burton C. Cook, Richard Yates, the venerable John Dixon, founder of the city bearing his name, and Governor Reeder of Pennsylvania, who had been Territorial Governor of Kansas by appointment of President Pierce, but had refused to carry out the policy of the administration for making Kansas a slave State. None of the speeches were fully reported, but that of Mr. Lincoln has been universally regarded by those who heard it as the gem of the occasion and the most brilliant of his life, foreshadowing his celebrated "house-divided-against-itself" speech of June 17, 1858. John L. Scripps, editor of "The Chicago Democratic Press," writing of it, at the time, to his paper, said: "Never has it been our fortune to listen to a more eloquent and masterly presentation of a subject. . . . For an hour and a half he (Mr. Lincoln) held the assemblage spellbound by the power of his argument, the intense irony of his invective, and the deep earnestness and fervid brilliancy of his eloquence. When he concluded, the audience sprang to their feet and cheer after cheer told how deeply their hearts had been touched and their souls warmed up to a generous enthusiasm." At the election, in November following, although the Democratic candidate for President carried the State by a plurality of over 9,000 votes, the entire State ticket put in nomination at Bloomington was successful by majorities ranging from 3,000 to 20,000 for the several candidates.

BLUE ISLAND, a village of Cook County, on the Calumet River and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, the Chicago & Grand Trunk and the Illinois Central Railways, 15 miles south of

Chicago. It has a high school, churches and two newspapers, besides brick, smelting and oil works. Population (1890), 2,521; (1900), 6,114.

BLUE ISLAND RAILROAD, a short line 3.96 miles in length, lying wholly within Illinois; capital stock \$25,000; operated by the Illinois Central Railroad Company. Its funded debt (1895) was \$100,000 and its floating debt, \$3,779.

BLUE MOUND, a town of Macon County, on the Wabash Railway, 14 miles southeast of Decatur; in rich grain and live-stock region; has three grain elevators, two banks, tile factory and one newspaper. Pop. (1890), 696; (1900), 714.

BLUFFS, a village of Scott County, at the junction of the Quincy and Hannibal branches of the Wabash Railway, 52 miles west of Springfield; has a bank and a newspaper. Population (1880), 162; (1890), 421; (1900), 539.

BOAL, Robert, M.D., physician and legislator, born near Harrisburg, Pa., in 1806; was brought by his parents to Ohio when five years old and educated at Cincinnati, graduating from the Ohio Medical College in 1828; settled at Lacon, Ill., in 1836, practicing there until 1862, when, having been appointed Surgeon of the Board of Enrollment for that District, he removed to Peoria. Other public positions held by Dr. Boal have been those of Senator in the Fourteenth and Fifteenth General Assemblies (1844-48), Representative in the Nineteenth and Twentieth (1854-58), and Trustee of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Jacksonville, remaining in the latter position seventeen years under the successive administrations of Governors Bissell, Yates, Oglesby, Palmer and Beveridge—the last five years of his service being President of the Board. He was also President of the State Medical Board in 1882. Dr. Boal continued to practice at Peoria until about 1890, when he retired, and, in 1893, returned to Lacon to reside with his daughter, the widow of the late Colonel Greenbury L. Fort, for eight years Representative in Congress from the Eighth District.

BOARD OF ARBITRATION, a Bureau of the State Government, created by an act of the Legislature, approved August 2, 1895. It is appointed by the Executive and is composed of three members (not more than two of whom can belong to the same political party), one of whom must be an employer of labor and one a member of some labor organization. The term of office for the members first named was fixed at two years; after March 1, 1897, it is to be three years, one member retiring annually. A compensation of

\$1,500 per annum is allowed to each member of the Board, while the Secretary, who must also be a stenographer, receives a salary of \$1,200 per annum. When a controversy arises between an individual, firm or corporation employing not less than twenty-five persons, and his or its employes, application may be made by the aggrieved party to the Board for an inquiry into the nature of the disagreement, or both parties may unite in the submission of a case. The Board is required to visit the locality, carefully investigate the cause of the dispute and render a decision as soon as practicable, the same to be at once made public. If the application be filed by the employer, it must be accompanied by a stipulation to continue in business, and order no lock-out for the space of three weeks after its date. In like manner, complaining employes must promise to continue peacefully at work, under existing conditions, for a like period. The Board is granted power to send for persons and papers and to administer oaths to witnesses. Its decisions are binding upon applicants for six months after rendition, or until either party shall have given the other sixty days' notice in writing of his or their intention not to be bound thereby. In case the Board shall learn that a disagreement exists between employes and an employer having less than twenty-five persons in his employ, and that a strike or lock-out is seriously threatened, it is made the duty of the body to put itself into communication with both employer and employes and endeavor to effect an amicable settlement between them by mediation. The absence of any provision in the law prescribing penalties for its violation leaves the observance of the law, in its present form, dependent upon the voluntary action of the parties interested.

BOARD OF EQUALIZATION, a body organized under act of the General Assembly, approved March 8, 1867. It first consisted of twenty-five members, one from each Senatorial District. The first Board was appointed by the Governor, holding office two years, afterwards becoming elective for a term of four years. In 1872 the law was amended, reducing the number of members to one for each Congressional District, the whole number at that time becoming nineteen, with the Auditor as a member ex-officio, who usually presides. From 1884 to 1897 it consisted of twenty elective members, but, in 1897, it was increased to twenty-two. The Board meets annually on the second Tuesday of August. The abstracts of the property assessed for taxation in the several counties of the State are laid before

it for examination and equalization, but it may not reduce the aggregate valuation nor increase it more than one per cent. Its powers over the returns of the assessors do not extend beyond equalization of assessments between counties. The Board is required to consider the various classes of property separately, and determine such rates of addition to or deduction from the listed, or assessed, valuation of each class as it may deem equitable and just. The statutes prescribe rules for determining the value of all the classes of property enumerated—personal, real, railroad, telegraph, etc. The valuation of the capital stock of railroads, telegraph and other corporations (except newspapers) is fixed by the Board. Its consideration having been completed, the Board is required to summarize the results of its labors in a comparative table, which must be again examined, compared and perfected. Reports of each annual meeting, with the results reached, are printed at the expense of the State and distributed as are other public documents. The present Board (1897-1901) consists by districts of (1) George F. McKnight, (2) John J. McKenna, (3) Solomon Simon, (4) Andrew McAnsh, (5) Albert Oberndorf, (6) Henry Severin, (7) Edward S. Taylor, (8) Theodore S. Rogers, (9) Charles A. Works, (10) Thomas P. Pierce, (11) Samuel M. Barnes, (12) Frank P. Martin, (13) Frank K. Robeson, (14) W. O. Cadwallader, (15) J. S. Cruttenden, (16) H. D. Hirschheimer, (17) Thomas N. Leavitt, (18) Joseph F. Long, (19) Richard Cadle, (20) Charles Emerson, (21) John W. Larimer, (22) William A. Wall, besides the Auditor of Public Accounts as ex-officio member—the District members being divided politically in the proportion of eighteen Republicans to four Democrats.

BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES, a State Bureau, created by act of the Legislature in 1869, upon the recommendation of Governor Oglesby. The act creating the Board gives the Commissioners supervisory oversight of the financial and administrative conduct of all the charitable and correctional institutions of the State, with the exception of the penitentiaries, and they are especially charged with looking after and caring for the condition of the paupers and the insane. As originally constituted the Board consisted of five male members who employed a Secretary. Later provision was made for the appointment of a female Commissioner. The office is not elective. The Board has always carefully scrutinized the accounts of the various State charitable institutions, and, under its man-

agement, no charge of speculation against any official connected with the same has ever been substantiated; there have been no scandals, and only one or two isolated charges of cruelty to inmates. Its supervision of the county jails and almshouses has been careful and conscientious, and has resulted in benefit alike to the tax-payers and the inmates. The Board, at the close of the year 1898, consisted of the following five members, their terms ending as indicated in parenthesis: J. C. Corbus (1898), R. D. Lawrence (1899), Julia C. Lathrop (1900), William J. Calhoun (1901), Ephraim Banning (1902). J. C. Corbus was President and Frederick H. Wines, Secretary.

BOGARDUS, Charles, legislator, was born in Cayuga County, N. Y., March 28, 1841, and left an orphan at six years of age; was educated in the common schools, began working in a store at 12, and, in 1862, enlisted in the One Hundred and Fifty-first New York Infantry, being elected First Lieutenant, and retiring from the service as Lieutenant-Colonel "for gallant and meritorious service" before Petersburg. While in the service he participated in some of the most important battles in Virginia, and was once wounded and once captured. In 1872 he located in Ford County, Ill., where he has been a successful operator in real estate. He has been twice elected to the House of Representatives (1884 and '86) and three times to the State Senate (1888, '92 and '96), and has served on the most important committees in each house, and has proved himself one of the most useful members. At the session of 1895 he was chosen President *pro tem.* of the Senate.

BOGGS, Carroll C., Justice of the Supreme Court, was born in Fairfield, Wayne County, Ill., Oct. 19, 1844, and still resides in his native town; has held the offices of State's Attorney, County Judge of Wayne County, and Judge of the Circuit Court for the Second Judicial Circuit, being assigned also to Appellate Court duty. In June, 1897, Judge Boggs was elected a Justice of the Supreme Court to succeed Judge David J. Baker, his term to continue until 1906.

BOLTWOOD, Henry L., the son of William and Electa (Stetson) Boltwood, was born at Amherst, Mass., Jan. 17, 1831; fitted for college at Amherst Academy and graduated from Amherst College in 1853. While in college he taught school every winter, commencing on a salary of \$4 per week and "boarding round" among the scholars. After graduating he taught in academies at Limerick, Me., and at Pembroke and

Derry, N. H., and in the high school at Lawrence, Mass.; also served as School Commissioner for Rockingham County, N. H. In 1864 he went into the service of the Sanitary Commission in the Department of the Gulf, remaining until the close of the war; was also ordained Chaplain of a colored regiment, but was not regularly mustered in. After the close of the war he was employed as Superintendent of Schools at Griggsville, Ill., for two years, and, while there, in 1867, organized the first township high school ever organized in the State, where he remained eleven years. He afterwards organized the township high school at Ottawa, remaining there five years, after which, in 1883, he organized and took charge of the township high school at Evanston, where he has since been employed in his profession as a teacher. Professor Boltwood has been a member of the State Board of Education and has served as President of the State Teachers' Association. As a teacher he has given special attention to English language and literature, and to history, being the author of an English Grammar, a High School Speller and "Topical Outlines of General History," besides many contributions to educational journals. He has done a great deal of institute work, both in Illinois and Iowa, and has been known somewhat as a tariff reformer.

BOND, Lester L., lawyer, was born at Ravenna, Ohio, Oct. 27, 1829; educated in the common schools and at an academy, meanwhile laboring in local factories; studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1853, the following year coming to Chicago, where he has given his attention chiefly to practice in connection with patent laws. Mr. Bond served several terms in the Chicago City Council, was Republican Presidential Elector in 1868, and served two terms in the General Assembly—1866-70.

BOND, Shadrach, first Territorial Delegate in Congress from Illinois and first Governor of the State, was born in Maryland, and, after being liberally educated, removed to Kaskaskia while Illinois was a part of the Northwest Territory. He served as a member of the first Territorial Legislature (of Indiana Territory) and was the first Delegate from the Territory of Illinois in Congress, serving from 1812 to 1814. In the latter year he was appointed Receiver of Public Moneys; he also held a commission as Captain in the War of 1812. On the admission of the State, in 1818, he was elected Governor, and occupied the executive chair until 1822. Died at Kaskaskia, April 13, 1832.—**Shadrach Bond, Sr.**, an uncle of the preceding, came to Illinois in 1781 and was

elected Delegate from St. Clair County (then comprehending all Illinois) to the Territorial Legislature of Northwest Territory, in 1799, and, in 1804, to the Legislative Council of the newly organized Territory of Indiana.

BOND COUNTY, a small county lying northeast from St. Louis, having an area of 380 square miles and a population (1900) of 16,078. The first American settlers located here in 1807, coming from the South, and building Hill's and Jones's forts for protection from the Indians. Settlement was slow, in 1816 there being scarcely twenty-five log cabins in the county. The county-seat is Greenville, where the first cabin was erected in 1815 by George Davidson. The county was organized in 1818, and named in honor of Gov. Shadrach Bond. Its original limits included the present counties of Clinton, Fayette and Montgomery. The first court was held at Perryville, and, in May, 1817, Judge Jesse B. Thomas presided over the first Circuit Court at Hill's Station. The first court house was erected at Greenville in 1822. The county contains good timber and farming lands, and at some points, coal is found near the surface.

BONNEY, Charles Carroll, lawyer and reformer, was born in Hamilton, N. Y., Sept. 4, 1831; educated at Hamilton Academy and settled in Peoria, Ill., in 1850, where he pursued the avocation of a teacher while studying law; was admitted to the bar in 1852, but removed to Chicago in 1860, where he has since been engaged in practice; served as President of the National Law and Order League in New York in 1885, being repeatedly re-elected, and has also been President of the Illinois State Bar Association, as well as a member of the American Bar Association. Among the reforms which he has advocated are constitutional prohibition of special legislation; an extension of equity practice to bankruptcy and other law proceedings; civil service pensions; State Boards of labor and capital, etc. He has also published some treatises in book form, chiefly on legal questions, besides editing a volume of "Poems by Alfred W. Arrington, with a sketch of his Character" (1869.) As President of the World's Congresses Auxiliary, in 1893, Mr. Bonney contributed largely to the success of that very interesting and important feature of the great Columbian Exposition in Chicago.

BOONE, Levi D., M. D., early physician, was born near Lexington, Ky., December, 1808—a descendant of the celebrated Daniel Boone; received the degree of M. D. from Transylvania University and came to Edwardsville, Ill., at an

early day, afterwards locating at Hillsboro and taking part in the Black Hawk War as Captain of a cavalry company; came to Chicago in 1836 and engaged in the insurance business, later resuming the practice of his profession; served several terms as Alderman and was elected Mayor in 1855 by a combination of temperance men and Know-Nothings; acquired a large property by operations in real estate. Died, February, 1882.

BOONE COUNTY, the smallest of the "north-ern tier" of counties, having an area of only 290 square miles, and a population (1900) of 15,791. Its surface is chiefly rolling prairie, and the principal products are oats and corn. The earliest settlers came from New York and New England, and among them were included Medkiff, Dunham, Caswell, Cline, Towner, Doty and Whitney. Later (after the Pottawatomies had evacuated the country), came the Shattuck brothers, Maria Hollenbeck and Mrs. Bullard, Oliver Hale, Nathaniel Crosby, Dr. Whiting, H. C. Walker, and the Neeley and Mahoney families. Boone County was cut off from Winnebago, and organized in 1837, being named in honor of Kentucky's pioneer. The first frame house in the county was erected by S. F. Doty and stood for fifty years in the village of Belvidere on the north side of the Kishwaukee River. The county-seat (Belvidere) was platted in 1837, and an academy built soon after. The first Protestant church was a Baptist society under the pastorate of Rev. Dr. King.

BOURBONNAIS, a village of Kankakee County, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 5 miles north of Kankakee. Population (1890), 510; (1900), 595.

BOUTELL, Henry Sherman, lawyer and Congressman, was born in Boston, Mass., March 14, 1856, graduated from the Northwestern University at Evanston, Ill., in 1874, and from Harvard in 1876; was admitted to the bar in Illinois in 1879, and to that of the Supreme Court of the United States in 1885. In 1884 Mr. Boutell was elected to the lower branch of the Thirty-fourth General Assembly and was one of the "103" who, in the long struggle during the following session, participated in the election of Gen. John A. Logan to the United States Senate for the last time. At a special election held in the Sixth Illinois District in November, 1897, he was elected Representative in Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the sudden death of his predecessor, Congressman Edward D. Cooke, and at the regular election of 1898 was re-elected to the same position, receiving a plurality of 1,116 over

his Democratic competitor and a majority of 719 over all.

BOUTON, Nathaniel S., manufacturer, was born in Concord, N. H., May 14, 1828; in his youth farmed and taught school in Connecticut, but in 1852 came to Chicago and was employed in a foundry firm, of which he soon afterwards became a partner, in the manufacture of car-wheels and railway castings. Later he became associated with the American Bridge Company's works, which was sold to the Illinois Central Railroad Company in 1857, when he bought the Union Car Works, which he operated until 1863. He then became the head of the Union Foundry Works, which having been consolidated with the Pullman Car Works in 1886, he retired, organizing the Bouton Foundry Company. Mr. Bouton is a Republican, was Commissioner of Public Works for the city of Chicago two terms before the Civil War, and served as Assistant Quartermaster in the Eighty-eighth Illinois Infantry (Second Board of Trade Regiment) from 1862 until after the battle of Chickamauga.

BOYD, Thomas A., was born in Adams County, Pa., June 25, 1830, and graduated at Marshall College, Mercersburg, Pa., at the age of 18; studied law at Chambersburg and was admitted to the bar at Bedford in his native State, where he practiced until 1856, when he removed to Illinois. In 1861 he abandoned his practice to enlist in the Seventeenth Illinois Infantry, in which he held the position of Captain. At the close of the war he returned to his home at Lewistown, and, in 1866, was elected State Senator and re-elected at the expiration of his term in 1870, serving in the Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh General Assemblies. He was also a Republican Representative from his District in the Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Congresses (1877-81). Died, at Lewistown, May 28, 1897.

BRACEVILLE, a town in Grundy County, 61 miles by rail southwest of Chicago. Coal mining is the principal industry. The town has two banks, two churches and good public schools. Population (1890), 2,150; (1900), 1,669.

BRADFORD, village of Stark County, on Buda and Rushville branch Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway; is in excellent farming region and has large grain and live-stock trade, excellent high school building, fine churches, good hotels and one newspaper. Pop. (1900), 773.

BRADSBY, William H., pioneer and Judge, was born in Bedford County, Va., July 12, 1787. He removed to Illinois early in life, and was the first postmaster in Washington County (at Cov-

ington), the first school-teacher and the first Circuit and County Clerk and Recorder. At the time of his death he was Probate and County Judge. Besides being Clerk of all the courts, he was virtually County Treasurer, as he had custody of all the county's money. For several years he was also Deputy United States Surveyor, and in that capacity surveyed much of the south part of the State, as far east as Wayne and Clay Counties. Died at Nashville, Ill., August 21, 1839.

BRADWELL, James Bolesworth, lawyer and editor, was born at Loughborough, England, April 16, 1828, and brought to America in infancy, his parents locating in 1829 or '30 at Utica, N. Y. In 1833 they emigrated to Jacksonville, Ill., but the following year removed to Wheeling, Cook County, settling on a farm, where the younger Bradwell received his first lessons in breaking prairie, splitting rails and tilling the soil. His first schooling was obtained in a country log-school-house, but, later, he attended the Wilson Academy in Chicago, where he had Judge Lorenzo Sawyer for an instructor. He also took a course in Knox College at Galesburg, then a manual-labor school, supporting himself by working in a wagon and plow shop, sawing wood, etc. In May, 1852, he was married to Miss Myra Colby, a teacher, with whom he went to Memphis, Tenn., the same year, where they engaged in teaching a select school, the subject of this sketch meanwhile devoting some attention to reading law. He was admitted to the bar there, but after a stay of less than two years in Memphis, returned to Chicago and began practice. In 1861 he was elected County Judge of Cook County, and re-elected four years later, but declined a re-election in 1869. The first half of his term occurring during the progress of the Civil War, he had the opportunity of rendering some vigorous decisions which won for him the reputation of a man of courage and inflexible independence, as well as an incorruptible champion of justice. In 1872 he was elected to the lower branch of the Twenty-eighth General Assembly from Cook County, and re-elected in 1874. He was again a candidate in 1882, and by many believed to have been honestly elected, though his opponent received the certificate. He made a contest for the seat, and the majority of the Committee on Elections reported in his favor; but he was defeated through the treachery and suspected corruption of a professed political friend. He is the author of the law making women eligible to school offices in Illinois and

allowing them to become Notaries Public, and has always been a champion for equal rights for women in the professions and as citizens. He was a Second Lieutenant of the One Hundred and Fifth Regiment, Illinois Militia, in 1848; presided over the American Woman's Suffrage Association at its organization in Cleveland; has been President of the Chicago Press Club, of the Chicago Bar Association, and, for a number of years, the Historian of the latter; one of the founders and President of the Union League Club, besides being associated with many other social and business organizations. At present (1899) he is editor of "The Chicago Legal News," founded by his wife thirty years ago, and with which he has been identified in a business capacity from its establishment.—**Myra Colby** (Bradwell), the wife of Judge Bradwell, was born at Manchester, Vt., Feb. 12, 1831—being descended on her mother's side from the Chase family to which Bishop Philander Chase and Salmon P. Chase, the latter Secretary of the Treasury and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court by appointment of Abraham Lincoln, belonged. In infancy she was brought to Portage, N. Y., where she remained until she was twelve years of age, when her family removed west. She attended school in Kenosha, Wis., and a seminary at Elgin, afterwards being engaged in teaching. On May 18, 1852, she was married to Judge Bradwell, almost immediately going to Memphis, Tenn., where, with the assistance of her husband, she conducted a select school for some time, also teaching in the public schools, when they returned to Chicago. In the early part of the Civil War she took a deep interest in the welfare of the soldiers in the field and their families at home, becoming President of the Soldiers' Aid Society, and was a leading spirit in the Sanitary Fairs held in Chicago in 1863 and in 1865. After the war she commenced the study of law and, in 1868, began the publication of "The Chicago Legal News," with which she remained identified until her death—also publishing biennially an edition of the session laws after each session of the General Assembly. After passing a most creditable examination, application was made for her admission to the bar in 1871, but denied in an elaborate decision rendered by Judge C. B. Lawrence of the Supreme Court of the State, on the sole ground of sex, as was also done by the Supreme Court of the United States in 1873, on the latter occasion Chief Justice Chase dissenting. She was finally admitted to the bar on March 28, 1892, and was the first lady member of the State Bar Associ-

ation. Other organizations with which she was identified embraced the Illinois State Press Association, the Board of Managers of the Soldiers' Home (in war time), the "Illinois Industrial School for Girls" at Evanston, the Washingtonian Home, the Board of Lady Managers of the World's Columbian Exposition, and Chairman of the Woman's Committee on Jurisprudence of the World's Congress Auxiliary of 1893. Although much before the public during the latter years of her life, she never lost the refinement and graces which belong to a true woman. Died, at her home in Chicago, Feb. 14, 1894.

BRAIDWOOD, a city in Will County, incorporated in 1860; is 58 miles from Chicago, on the Chicago & Alton Railroad; an important coal-mining point, and in the heart of a rich agricultural region. It has a bank and a weekly newspaper. Population (1890), 4,641; (1900), 3,279.

BRANSON, Nathaniel W., lawyer, was born in Jacksonville, Ill., May 29, 1837; was educated in the private and public schools of that city and at Illinois College, graduating from the latter in 1857; studied law with David A. Smith, a prominent and able lawyer of Jacksonville, and was admitted to the bar in January, 1860, soon after establishing himself in practice at Petersburg, Menard County, where he has ever since resided. In 1867 Mr. Branson was appointed Register in Bankruptcy for the Springfield District—a position which he held thirteen years. He was also elected Representative in the General Assembly in 1872, by re-election in 1874 serving four years in the stormy Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth General Assemblies; was a Delegate from Illinois to the National Republican Convention of 1876, and served for several years most efficiently as a Trustee of the State Institution for the Blind at Jacksonville, part of the time as President of the Board. Politically a conservative Republican, and in no sense an office-seeker, the official positions which he has occupied have come to him unsought and in recognition of his fitness and capacity for the proper discharge of their duties.

BRAYMAN, Mason, lawyer and soldier, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., May 23, 1813; brought up as a farmer, became a printer and edited "The Buffalo Bulletin," 1834-35; studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1836; removed west in 1837, was City Attorney of Monroe, Mich., in 1838 and became editor of "The Louisville Advertiser" in 1841. In 1842 he opened a law office in Springfield, Ill., and the following year was appointed by Governor Ford a commissioner to adjust the Mormon troubles, in which capacity

he rendered valuable service. In 1844-45 he was appointed to revise the statutes of the State. Later he devoted much attention to railroad enterprises, being attorney of the Illinois Central Railroad, 1851-55; then projected the construction of a railroad from Bird's Point, opposite Cairo, into Arkansas, which was partially completed before the war, and almost wholly destroyed during that period. In 1861 he entered the service as Major of the Twenty-ninth Illinois Volunteers, taking part in a number of the early battles, including Fort Donelson and Shiloh; was promoted to a colonelcy for meritorious conduct at the latter, and for a time served as Adjutant-General on the staff of General McClelland; was promoted Brigadier-General in September, 1862, at the close of the war receiving the brevet rank of Major-General. After the close of the war he devoted considerable attention to reviving his railroad enterprises in the South; edited "The Illinois State Journal," 1872-73; removed to Wisconsin and was appointed Governor of Idaho in 1876, serving four years, after which he returned to Ripon, Wis. Died. in Kansas City, Feb. 27, 1895.

BREESE, a village in Clinton County, on Baltimore & Ohio S. W. Railway, 39 miles east of St. Louis; has coal mines, water system, bank and weekly newspaper. Pop. (1890), 808, (1900), 1,571.

BREESE, Sidney, statesman and jurist, was born at Whitesboro, N. Y., (according to the generally accepted authority) July 13, 1800. Owing to a certain sensitiveness about his age in his later years, it has been exceedingly difficult to secure authentic data on the subject; but his arrival at Kaskaskia in 1818, after graduating at Union College, and his admission to the bar in 1820, have induced many to believe that the date of his birth should be placed somewhat earlier. He was related to some of the most prominent families in New York, including the Livingstons and the Morses, and, after his arrival at Kaskaskia, began the study of law with his friend Elias Kent Kane, afterwards United States Senator. Meanwhile, having served as Postmaster at Kaskaskia, he became Assistant Secretary of State, and, in December, 1820, superintended the removal of the archives of that office to Vandalia, the new State capital. Later he was appointed Prosecuting Attorney, serving in that position from 1822 till 1827, when he became United States District Attorney for Illinois. He was the first official reporter of the Supreme Court, issuing its first volume of decisions; served as Lieutenant-Colonel of volunteers during the

Black Hawk War (1832); in 1835 was elected to the circuit bench, and, in 1841, was advanced to the Supreme bench, serving less than two years, when he resigned to accept a seat in the United States Senate, to which he was elected in 1843 as the successor of Richard M. Young, defeating Stephen A. Douglas in the first race of the latter for the office. While in the Senate (1843-49) he served as Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, and was one of the first to suggest the construction of a transcontinental railway to the Pacific. He was also one of the originators and active promoters in Congress of the Illinois Central Railroad enterprise. He was Speaker of the Illinois House of Representatives in 1851, again became Circuit Judge in 1855 and returned to the Supreme bench in 1857 and served more than one term as Chief Justice, the last being in 1873-74. His home during most of his public life in Illinois was at Carlyle. His death occurred at Pinckneyville, June 28, 1878.

BRENTANO, Lorenzo, was born at Mannheim, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, Germany, Nov. 14, 1813; was educated at the Universities of Heidelberg and Freiburg, receiving the degree of LL.D., and attaining high honors, both professional and political. He was successively a member of the Baden Chamber of Deputies and of the Frankfort Parliament, and always a leader of the revolutionist party. In 1849 he became President of the Provisional Republican Government of Baden, but was, before long, forced to find an asylum in the United States. He first settled in Kalamazoo County, Mich., as a farmer, but, in 1859, removed to Chicago, where he was admitted to the Illinois bar, but soon entered the field of journalism, becoming editor and part proprietor of "The Illinois Staats Zeitung." He held various public offices, being elected to the Legislature in 1862, serving five years as President of the Chicago Board of Education, was a Republican Presidential Elector in 1868, and United States Consul at Dresden in 1872 (a general amnesty having been granted to the participants in the revolution of 1848), and Representative in Congress from 1877 to 1879. Died, in Chicago, Sept. 17, 1891.

BRIDGEPORT, a town of Lawrence County, on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad, 14 miles west of Vincennes, Ind. It has a bank and one weekly paper. Population (1900), 487.

BRIDGEPORT, a former suburb (now a part of the city) of Chicago, located at the junction of the Illinois & Michigan Canal with the South Branch of the Chicago River. It is now the

center of the large slaughtering and packing industry.

BRIDGEPORT & SOUTH CHICAGO RAILWAY. (See *Chicago & Northern Pacific Railroad*.)

BRIGHTON, a village of Macoupin County, at the intersection of the Chicago & Alton and the Rock Island and St. Louis branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railways; coal is mined here; has a newspaper. Population (1880), 691; (1890), 697; (1900), 660.

BRIMFIELD, a town of Peoria County, on the Buda and Rushville branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway, 38 miles south of Buda; coal-mining and farming are the chief industries. It has one weekly paper and a bank. Population (1880), 832; (1890), 719; (1900), 677.

BRISTOL, Frank Milton, clergyman, was born in Orleans County, N. Y., Jan. 4, 1851; came to Kankakee, Ill., in boyhood, and having lost his father at 12 years of age, spent the following years in various manual occupations until about nineteen years of age, when, having been converted, he determined to devote his life to the ministry. Through the aid of a benevolent lady, he was enabled to get two years' (1870-72) instruction at the Northwestern University, at Evanston, afterwards supporting himself by preaching at various points, meanwhile continuing his studies at the University until 1877. After completing his course he served as pastor of some of the most prominent Methodist churches in Chicago, his last charge in the State being at Evanston. In 1897 he was transferred to Washington City, becoming pastor of the Metropolitan M. E. Church, attended by President McKinley. Dr. Bristol is an author of some repute and an orator of recognized ability.

BROADWELL, Norman M., lawyer, was born in Morgan County, Ill., August 1, 1825; was educated in the common schools and at McKendree and Illinois Colleges, but compelled by failing health to leave college without graduating; spent some time in the book business, then began the study of medicine with a view to benefiting his own health, but finally abandoned this and, about 1850, commenced the study of law in the office of Lincoln & Herndon at Springfield. Having been admitted to the bar, he practiced for a time at Pekin, but, in 1854, returned to Springfield, where he spent the remainder of his life. In 1860 he was elected as a Democrat to the House of Representatives from Sangamon County, serving in the Twenty-second General Assembly. Other offices held by him included those of County Judge (1863-65) and Mayor of the city of Spring-

field, to which last position he was twice elected (1867 and again in 1869). Judge Broadwell was one of the most genial of men, popular, high-minded and honorable in all his dealings. Died, in Springfield, Feb. 28, 1893.

BROOKS, John Flavel, educator, was born in Oneida County, New York, Dec. 3, 1801; graduated at Hamilton College, 1828; studied three years in the theological department of Yale College; was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry in 1831, and came to Illinois in the service of the American Home Missionary Society. After preaching at Collinsville, Belleville and other points, Mr. Brooks, who was a member of the celebrated "Yale Band," in 1837 assumed the principalship of a Teachers' Seminary at Waverly, Morgan County, but three years later removed to Springfield, where he established an academy for both sexes. Although finally compelled to abandon this, he continued teaching with some interruptions to within a few years of his death, which occurred in 1886. He was one of the Trustees of Illinois College from its foundation up to his death.

BROSS, William, journalist, was born in Sussex County, N. J., Nov. 14, 1813, and graduated with honors from Williams College in 1838, having previously developed his physical strength by much hard work upon the Delaware and Hudson Canal, and in the lumbering trade. For five years after graduating he was a teacher, and settled in Chicago in 1848. There he first engaged in bookselling, but later embarked in journalism. His first publication was "The Prairie Herald," a religious paper, which was discontinued after two years. In 1852, in connection with John L. Scripps, he founded "The Democratic Press," which was consolidated with "The Tribune" in 1858, Mr. Bross retaining his connection with the new concern. He was always an ardent free-soiler, and a firm believer in the great future of Chicago and the Northwest. He was an enthusiastic Republican, and, in 1856 and 1860, served as an effective campaign orator. In 1864 he was the successful nominee of his party for Lieutenant-Governor. This was his only official position outside of a membership in the Chicago Common Council in 1855. As a presiding officer, he was dignified yet affable, and his impartiality was shown by the fact that no appeals were taken from his decisions. After quitting public life he devoted much time to literary pursuits, delivering lectures in various parts of the country. Among his best known works are a brief "History of Chicago," "History of Camp Douglas,"

and "Tom Quick." Died, in Chicago, Jan. 27, 1890.

BROWN, Henry, lawyer and historian, was born at Hebron, Tolland County, Conn., May 13, 1789—the son of a commissary in the army of General Greene of Revolutionary fame; graduated at Yale College, and, when of age, removed to New York, later studying law at Albany, Canandaigua and Batavia, and being admitted to the bar about 1813, when he settled down in practice at Cooperstown; in 1816 was appointed Judge of Herkimer County, remaining on the bench until about 1824. He then resumed practice at Cooperstown, continuing until 1836, when he removed to Chicago. The following year he was elected a Justice of the Peace, serving two years, and, in 1842, became Prosecuting Attorney of Cook County. During this period he was engaged in writing a "History of Illinois," which was published in New York in 1844. This was regarded at the time as the most voluminous and best digested work on Illinois history that had as yet been published. In 1846, on assuming the Presidency of the Chicago Lyceum, he delivered an inaugural entitled "Chicago, Present and Future," which is still preserved as a striking prediction of Chicago's future greatness. Originally a Democrat, he became a Free-soiler in 1848. Died of cholera, in Chicago, May 16, 1849.

BROWN, James B., journalist, was born in Gilmanton, Belknap County, N. H., Sept. 1, 1833—his father being a member of the Legislature and Selectman for his town. The son was educated at Gilmanton Academy, after which he studied medicine for a time, but did not graduate. In 1857 he removed West, first settling at Dunleith, Jo Daviess County, Ill., where he became Principal of the public schools; in 1861 was elected County Superintendent of Schools for Jo Daviess County, removing to Galena two years later and assuming the editorship of "The Gazette" of that city. Mr. Brown also served as Postmaster of Galena for several years. Died, Feb. 13, 1896.

BROWN, James N., agriculturist and stockman, was born in Fayette County, Ky., Oct. 1, 1806; came to Sangamon County, Ill., in 1833, locating at Island Grove, where he engaged extensively in farming and stock-raising. He served as Representative in the General Assemblies of 1840, '42, '46, and '52, and in the last was instrumental in securing the incorporation of the Illinois State Agricultural Society, of which he was chosen the first President, being re-elected in 1854. He was one of the most enterprising grow-

ers of blooded cattle in the State and did much to introduce them in Central Illinois; was also an earnest and influential advocate of scientific education for the agricultural classes and an efficient collaborer with Prof. J. B. Turner, of Jacksonville, in securing the enactment by Congress, in 1862, of the law granting lands for the endowment of Industrial Colleges, out of which grew the Illinois State University and institutions of like character in other States. Died, Nov. 16, 1868.

BROWN, William, lawyer and jurist, was born June 1, 1819, in Cumberland, England, his parents emigrating to this country when he was eight years old, and settling in Western New York. He was admitted to the bar at Rochester, in October, 1845, and at once removed to Rockford, Ill., where he commenced practice. In 1852 he was elected State's Attorney for the Fourteenth Judicial Circuit, and, in 1857, was chosen Mayor of Rockford. In 1870 he was elected to the bench of the Circuit Court as successor to Judge Sheldon, later was promoted to the Supreme Court, and was re-elected successively in 1873, in '79 and '85. Died, at Rockford, Jan. 15, 1891.

BROWN, William H., lawyer and financier, was born in Connecticut, Dec. 20, 1796; spent his boyhood at Auburn, N. Y., studied law, and, in 1818, came to Illinois with Samuel D. Lockwood (afterwards a Justice of the State Supreme Court), descending the Ohio River to Shawneetown in a flat-boat. Mr. Brown visited Kaskaskia and was soon after appointed Clerk of the United States District Court by Judge Nathaniel Pope, removing, in 1820, to Vandalia, the new State capital, where he remained until 1835. He then removed to Chicago to accept the position of Cashier of the Chicago branch of the State Bank of Illinois, which he continued to fill for many years. He served the city as School Agent for thirteen years (1840-53), managing the city's school fund through a critical period with great discretion and success. He was one of the group of early patriots who successfully resisted the attempt to plant slavery in Illinois in 1823-24; was also one of the projectors of the Chicago & Galena Union Railroad, was President of the Chicago Historical Society for seven years and connected with many other local enterprises. He was an ardent personal friend of President Lincoln and served as Representative in the Twenty-second General Assembly (1860-62). While making a tour of Europe he died of paralysis at Amsterdam, June 17, 1867.

BROWN COUNTY, situated in the western part of the State, with an area of 300 square miles, and a population (1890) of 11,951; was cut off from Schuyler and made a separate county in May, 1839, being named in honor of Gen. Jacob Brown. Among the pioneer settlers were the Vandeventers and Hambaughs, John and David Six, William McDaniel, Jeremiah Walker, Willis O'Neil, Harry Lester, John Ausmus and Robert H. Curry. The county-seat is Mount Sterling, a town of no little attractiveness. Other prosperous villages are Mound Station and Ripley. The chief occupation of the people is farming, although there is some manufacturing of lumber and a few potteries along the Illinois River. Population (1900), 11,557.

BROWNE, Francis Fisher, editor and author, was born in South Hallowell, Me., Dec. 1, 1843, the son of William Goldsmith Browne, who was a teacher, editor and author of the song "A Hundred Years to Come." In childhood he was brought by his parents to Western Massachusetts, where he attended the public schools and learned the printing trade in his father's newspaper office at Chicopee, Mass. Leaving school in 1862, he enlisted in the Forty-sixth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, in which he served one year, chiefly in North Carolina and in the Army of the Potomac. On the discharge of his regiment he engaged in the study of law at Rochester, N. Y., entering the law department of the University of Michigan in 1866, but abandoning his intention of entering the legal profession, removed to Chicago in 1867, where he engaged in journalistic and literary pursuits. Between 1869 and '74 he was editor of "The Lakeside Monthly," when he became literary editor of "The Alliance," but, in 1880, he established and assumed the editorship of "The Dial," a purely literary publication which has gained a high reputation, and of which he has remained in control continuously ever since, meanwhile serving as the literary adviser, for many years, of the well-known publishing house of McClurg & Co. Besides his journalistic work, Mr. Browne has contributed to the magazines and literary anthologies a number of short lyrics, and is the author of "The Everyday Life of Abraham Lincoln" (1886), and a volume of poems entitled, "Volunteer Grain" (1893). He also compiled and edited "Golden Poems by British and American Authors" (1881); "The Golden Treasury of Poetry and Prose" (1886), and the "Laurel Crowned" series of standard poetry (1891-92). Mr. Browne was Chairman of the Committee of the Congress of Authors in

the World's Congress Auxiliary held in connection with The Columbian Exposition in 1893.

BROWNE, Thomas C., early jurist, was born in Kentucky, studied law there and, coming to Shawneetown in 1812, served in the lower branch of the Second Territorial Legislature (1814-16) and in the Council (1816-18), being the first lawyer to enter that body. In 1815 he was appointed Prosecuting Attorney and, on the admission of Illinois as a State, was promoted to the Supreme bench, being re-elected by joint ballot of the Legislature in 1825, and serving continuously until the reorganization of the Supreme Court under the Constitution of 1848, a period of over thirty years. Judge Browne's judicial character and abilities have been differently estimated. Though lacking in industry as a student, he is represented by the late Judge John D. Caton, who knew him personally, as a close thinker and a good judge of men. While seldom, if ever, accustomed to argue questions in the conference room or write out his opinions, he had a capacity for expressing himself in short, pungent sentences, which indicated that he was a man of considerable ability and had clear and distinct views of his own. An attempt was made to impeach him before the Legislature of 1843 "for want of capacity to discharge the duties of his office," but it failed by an almost unanimous vote. He was a Whig in politics, but had some strong supporters among Democrats. In 1822 Judge Browne was one of the four candidates for Governor—in the final returns standing third on the list and, by dividing the vote of the advocates of a pro-slavery clause in the State Constitution, contributing to the election of Governor Coles and the defeat of the pro-slavery party. (See *Coles, Edward*, and *Slavery and Slave Laws*.) In the latter part of his official term Judge Browne resided at Galena, but, in 1853, removed with his son-in-law, ex-Congressman Joseph P. Hoge, to San Francisco, Cal., where he died a few years later—probably about 1856 or 1858.

BROWNING, Orville Hickman, lawyer, United States Senator and Attorney-General, was born in Harrison County, Ky., in 1810. After receiving a classical education at Augusta in his native State, he removed to Quincy, Ill., and was admitted to the bar in 1831. In 1832 he served in the Black Hawk War, and from 1836 to 1843, was a member of the Legislature, serving in both houses. A personal friend and political adherent of Abraham Lincoln, he aided in the organization of the Republican party at the memorable

Bloomington Convention of 1856. As a delegate to the Chicago Convention in 1860, he aided in securing Mr. Lincoln's nomination, and was a conspicuous supporter of the Government in the Civil War. In 1861 he was appointed by Governor Yates United States Senator to fill Senator Douglas' unexpired term, serving until 1863. In 1866 he became Secretary of the Interior by appointment of President Johnson, also for a time discharging the duties of Attorney-General. Returning to Illinois, he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1869-70, which was his last participation in public affairs, his time thereafter being devoted to his profession. He died at his home in Quincy, Ill., August 10, 1881.

BRYAN, Silas Lillard, legislator and jurist, born in Culpepper County, Va., Nov. 4, 1822; was left an orphan at an early age, and came west in 1840, living for a time with a brother near Troy, Mo. The following year he came to Marion County, Ill., where he attended school and worked on a farm; in 1845 entered McKendree College, graduating in 1849, and two years later was admitted to the bar, supporting himself meanwhile by teaching. He settled at Salem, Ill., and, in 1852, was elected as a Democrat to the State Senate, in which body he served for eight years, being re-elected in 1856. In 1861 he was elected to the bench of the Second Judicial Circuit, and again chosen in 1867, his second term expiring in 1873. While serving as Judge, he was also elected a Delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1869-70. He was an unsuccessful candidate for Congress on the Greeley ticket in 1872. Died at Salem, March 30, 1880.—**William Jennings** (Bryan), son of the preceding, was born at Salem, Ill., March 19, 1860. The early life of young Bryan was spent on his father's farm, but at the age of ten years he began to attend the public school in town; later spent two years in Whipple Academy, the preparatory department of Illinois College at Jacksonville, and, in 1881, graduated from the college proper as the valedictorian of his class. Then he devoted two years to the study of law in the Union Law School at Chicago, meanwhile acting as clerk and studying in the law office of ex-Senator Lyman Trumbull. Having graduated in law in 1883, he soon entered upon the practice of his profession at Jacksonville as the partner of Judge E. P. Kirby, a well-known lawyer and prominent Republican of that city. Four years later (1887) found him a citizen of Lincoln, Neb., which has since been his home. He took a prominent part

in the politics of Nebraska, stumping the State for the Democratic nominees in 1888 and '89, and in 1890 received the Democratic nomination for Congress in a district which had been regarded as strongly Republican, and was elected by a large majority. Again, in 1892, he was elected by a reduced majority, but two years later declined a renomination, though proclaiming himself a free-silver candidate for the United States Senate, meanwhile officiating as editor of "The Omaha World-Herald." In July, 1896, he received the nomination for President from the Democratic National Convention at Chicago, on a platform declaring for the "free and unlimited coinage of silver" at the ratio of sixteen of silver (in weight) to one of gold, and a few weeks later was nominated by the "Populists" at St. Louis for the same office—being the youngest man ever put in nomination for the Presidency in the history of the Government. He conducted an active personal campaign, speaking in nearly every Northern and Middle Western State, but was defeated by his Republican opponent, Maj. William McKinley. Mr. Bryan is an easy and fluent speaker, possessing a voice of unusual compass and power, and is recognized, even by his political opponents, as a man of pure personal character.

BRYAN, Thomas Barbour, lawyer and real estate operator, was born at Alexandria, Va., Dec. 22, 1828, being descended on the maternal side from the noted Barbour family of that State; graduated in law at Harvard, and, at the age of twenty-one, settled in Cincinnati. In 1852 he came to Chicago, where he acquired extensive real estate interests and built Bryan Hall, which became a popular place for entertainments. Being a gifted speaker, as well as a zealous Unionist, Mr. Bryan was chosen to deliver the address of welcome to Senator Douglas, when that statesman returned to Chicago a few weeks before his death in 1861. During the progress of the war he devoted his time and his means most generously to fitting out soldiers for the field and caring for the sick and wounded. His services as President of the great Sanitary Fair in Chicago (1865), where some \$300,000 were cleared for disabled soldiers, were especially conspicuous. At this time he became the purchaser (at \$3,000) of the original copy of President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, which had been donated to the cause. He also rendered valuable service after the fire of 1871, though a heavy sufferer from that event, and was a leading factor in securing the location of the

World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1890, later becoming Vice-President of the Board of Directors and making a visit to Europe in the interest of the Fair. After the war Mr. Bryan resided in Washington for some time, and, by appointment of President Hayes, served as Commissioner of the District of Columbia. Possessing refined literary and artistic tastes, he has done much for the encouragement of literature and art in Chicago. His home is in the suburban village of Elmhurst.—**Charles Page** (Bryan), son of the preceding, lawyer and foreign minister, was born in Chicago, Oct. 2, 1855, and educated at the University of Virginia and Columbia Law School; was admitted to practice in 1878, and the following year removed to Colorado, where he remained four years, while there serving in both Houses of the State Legislature. In 1883 he returned to Chicago and became a member of the First Regiment of the Illinois National Guard, serving upon the staff of both Governor Oglesby and Governor Fifer; in 1890, was elected to the State Legislature from Cook County, being re-elected in 1892, and in 1894; was also the first Commissioner to visit Europe in the interest of the World's Columbian Exposition, on his return serving as Secretary of the Exposition Commissioners in 1891-92. In the latter part of 1897 he was appointed by President McKinley Minister to China, but before being confirmed, early in 1898, was assigned to the United States mission to the Republic of Brazil, where he now is, Hon. E. H. Conger of Iowa, who had previously been appointed to the Brazilian mission, being transferred to Peking.

BRYANT, John Howard, pioneer, brother of William Cullen Bryant, the poet, was born in Cummington, Mass., July 22, 1807, educated at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in Troy, N. Y.; removed to Illinois in 1831, and held various offices in Bureau County, including that of Representative in the General Assembly, to which he was elected in 1842, and again in 1858. A practical and enterprising farmer, he was identified with the Illinois State Agricultural Society in its early history, as also with the movement which resulted in the establishment of industrial colleges in the various States. He was one of the founders of the Republican party and a warm personal friend of President Lincoln, being a member of the first Republican State Convention at Bloomington in 1856, and serving as Collector of Internal Revenue by appointment of Mr. Lincoln in 1862-64. In 1872 Mr. Bryant joined in the Liberal Republican movement at Cincinnati, two

years later was identified with the "Independent Reform" party, but has since coöperated with the Democratic party. He has produced two volumes of poems, published, respectively, in 1855 and 1885, besides a number of public addresses. His home is at Princeton, Bureau County.

BUCK, Hiram, clergyman, was born in Steuben County, N. Y., in 1818; joined the Illinois Methodist Episcopal Conference in 1843, and continued in its service for nearly fifty years, being much of the time a Presiding Elder. At his death he bequeathed a considerable sum to the endowment funds of the Wesleyan University at Bloomington and the Illinois Conference College at Jacksonville. Died at Decatur, Ill., August 22, 1892.

BUDA, a village in Bureau County, at the junction of the main line with the Buda and Rushville branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and the Sterling and Peoria branch of the Chicago & Northwestern, 12 miles southwest of Princeton and 117 miles west-southwest of Chicago; has excellent water-works, electric-light plant, brick and tile factory, fine churches, graded school, a bank and one newspaper. Dairying is carried on quite extensively and a good-sized creamery is located here. Population (1890), 990; (1900), 873.

BUFORD, Napoleon Bonaparte, banker and soldier, was born in Woodford County, Ky., Jan. 13, 1807; graduated at West Point Military Academy, 1827, and served for some time as Lieutenant of Artillery; entered Harvard Law School in 1831, served as Assistant Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy there (1834-35), then resigned his commission, and, after some service as an engineer upon public works in Kentucky, established himself as an iron-founder and banker at Rock Island, Ill., in 1857 becoming President of the Rock Island & Peoria Railroad. In 1861 he entered the volunteer service, as Colonel of the Twenty-seventh Illinois, serving at various points in Western Kentucky and Tennessee, as also in the siege of Vicksburg, and at Helena, Ark., where he was in command from September, 1863, to March, 1865. In the meantime, by promotion, he attained to the rank of Major-General by brevet, being mustered out in August, 1865. He subsequently held the post of Special United States Commissioner of Indian Affairs (1868), and that of Inspector of the Union Pacific Railroad (1867-69). Died, March 28, 1883.

BULKLEY, (Rev.) Justus, educator, was born at Leicester, Livingston County, N. Y., July 23, 1819, taken to Allegany County, N. Y., at 3

years of age, where he remained until 17, attending school in a log school-house in the winter and working on a farm in the summer. His family then removed to Illinois, finally locating at Barry, Pike County. In 1842 he entered the preparatory department of Shurtleff College at Upper Alton, graduating there in 1847. He was immediately made Principal of the preparatory department, remaining two years, when he was ordained to the Baptist ministry and became pastor of a church at Jerseyville. Four years later he was appointed Professor of Mathematics in Shurtleff College, but remained only two years, when he accepted the pastorate of a church at Carrollton, which he continued to fill nine years, when, in 1864, he was called to a church at Upper Alton. At the expiration of one year he was again called to a professorship in Shurtleff College, this time taking the chair of Church History and Church Polity, which he continued to fill for a period of thirty-four years; also serving for a time as Acting President during a vacancy in that office. During this period he was frequently called upon to preside as Moderator at General Associations of the Baptist Church, and he became widely known, not only in that denomination, but elsewhere. Died at Upper Alton, Jan. 16, 1899.

BULL, Lorenzo, banker, Quincy, Ill., was born in Hartford, Conn., March 21, 1819, being the eldest son of Lorenzo and Elizabeth Goodwin Bull. His ancestors on both sides were of the party who, under Thomas Hooker, moved from the vicinity of Boston and settled Hartford in 1634. Leaving Hartford in the spring of 1833, he arrived at Quincy, Ill., entirely without means, but soon after secured a position with Judge Henry H. Snow, who then held most of the county offices, being Clerk of the County Commissioners' Court, Clerk of the Circuit Court, Recorder, Judge of Probate, Notary Public and Justice of the Peace. Here the young clerk made himself acquainted with the people of the county (at that time few in number), with the land-system of the country and with the legal forms and methods of procedure in the courts. He remained with Judge Snow over two years, receiving for his services, the first year, six dollars per month, and, for the second, ten dollars per month, besides his board in Judge Snow's family. He next accepted a situation with Messrs. Holmes, Brown & Co., then one of the most prominent mercantile houses of the city, remaining through various changes of the firm until 1844, when he formed a partnership with

his brother under the firm name of L. & C. H. Bull, and opened a store for the sale of hardware and crockery, which was the first attempt made in Quincy to separate the mercantile business into different departments. Disposing of their business in 1861, the firm of L. & C. H. Bull embarked in the private banking business, which they continued in one location for about thirty years, when they organized the State Savings Loan & Trust Company, in which he held the position of President until 1898, when he retired. Mr. Bull has always been active in promoting the improvement and growth of the city, was one of the five persons who built most of the horse railroads in Quincy, and was, for about twenty years, President of the Company. The Quincy water-works are now (1898) owned entirely by himself and his son. He has never sought or held political office, but at one time was the active President of five distinct business corporations. He was also for some five years one of the Trustees of Illinois College at Jacksonville. He was married in 1844 to Miss Margaret H. Benedict, daughter of Dr. Wm. M. Benedict, of Milbury, Mass., and they have five children now living. In politics he is a Republican, and his religious associations are with the Congregational Church. — **Charles Henry (Bull)**, brother of the preceding, was born in Hartford, Conn., Dec. 16, 1822, and removed to Quincy, Ill., in June, 1837. He commenced business as a clerk in a general store, where he remained for seven years, when he entered into partnership with his brother, Lorenzo Bull, in the hardware and crockery business, to which was subsequently added dealing in agricultural implements. This business was continued until the year 1861, when it was sold out, and the brothers established themselves as private bankers under the same firm name. A few years later they organized the Merchants' and Farmers' National Bank, which was mainly owned and altogether managed by them. Five or six years later this bank was wound up, when they returned to private banking, continuing in this business until 1891, when it was merged in the State Savings Loan & Trust Company, organized under the laws of Illinois with a capital of \$300,000, held equally by Lorenzo Bull, Charles H. Bull and Edward J. Parker, respectively, as President, Vice-President and Cashier. Near the close of 1898 the First National Bank of Quincy was merged into the State Savings Loan & Trust Company with J. H. Warfield, the President of the former, as President of the consolidated concern. Mr. Bull

was one of the parties who originally organized the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Railroad Company in 1869—a road intended to be built from Quincy, Ill., across the State of Missouri to Brownsville, Neb., and of which he is now (1898) the President, the name having been changed to the Quincy, Omaha & Kansas City Railway. He was also identified with the construction of the system of street railways in Quincy, and continued active in their management for about twenty years. He has been active in various other public and private enterprises, and has done much to advance the growth and prosperity of the city.

BUNKER HILL, a city of Macoupin County, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, 37 miles northeast of St. Louis; has electric-lighting plant, telephone service, coal mine, flouring mill, wagon and various other manufactories, two banks, two newspapers, opera house, numerous churches, public library, a military academy and fine public schools, and many handsome residences; is situated on high ground in a rich agricultural and dairying region and an important shipping-point. Pop. (1900), 1,279.

BUNN, Jacob, banker and manufacturer, was born in Hunterdon County, N. J., in 1814; came to Springfield in 1836, and, four years later, began business as a grocer, to which he afterwards added that of private banking, continuing until 1878. During a part of this time his bank was one of the best known and widely regarded as one of the most solid institutions of its kind in the State. Though crippled by the financial revulsion of 1873-74 and forced investments in depreciated real estate, he paid dollar for dollar. After retiring from banking in 1878, he assumed charge of the Springfield Watch Factory, in which he was a large stockholder, and of which he became the President. Mr. Bunn was, between 1866 and 1870, a principal stockholder in "The Chicago Republican" (the predecessor of "The Inter-Ocean"), and was one of the bankers who came to the aid of the State Government with financial assistance at the beginning of the Civil War. Died at Springfield, Oct. 16, 1897. — **John W. (Bunn)**, brother of the preceding and successor to the grocery business of J. & J. W. Bunn, has been a prominent business man of Springfield, and served as Treasurer of the State Agricultural Board from 1858 to 1898, and of the Illinois University from its establishment to 1893.

BUNSEN, George, German patriot and educator, was born at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Germany, Feb. 18, 1794, and educated in his native

city and at Berlin University; while still a student took part in the Peninsular War which resulted in the downfall of Napoleon, but resuming his studies in 1816, graduated three years later. He then founded a boys' school at Frankfort, which he maintained fourteen years, when, having been implicated in the republican revolution of 1833, he was forced to leave the country, locating the following year on a farm in St. Clair County, Ill. Here he finally became a teacher in the public schools, served in the State Constitutional Convention of 1847, was elected School Commissioner of St. Clair County, and, having removed to Belleville in 1855, there conducted a private school for the instruction of teachers while discharging the duties of his office; later was appointed a member of the first State School Board, serving until 1860, and taking part in the establishment of the Illinois State Normal University, of which he was a zealous advocate. He was also a contributor to "The Illinois Teacher," and, for several years prior to his death, served as Superintendent of Schools at Belleville without compensation. Died, November, 1872.

BURCHARD, Horatio C., ex-Congressman, was born at Marshall, Oneida County, N. Y., Sept. 22, 1825; graduated at Hamilton College, N. Y., in 1850, and later removed to Stephenson County, Ill., making his home at Freeport. By profession he is a lawyer, but he has been also largely interested in mercantile pursuits. From 1857 to 1860 he was School Commissioner of Stephenson County; from 1863 to 1866 a member of the State Legislature, and from 1869 to 1879 a Representative in Congress, being each time elected as a Republican, for the first time as the successor of E. B. Washburne. After retiring from Congress, he served for six years (1879-85) as Director of the United States Mint at Philadelphia, with marked ability. During the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago (1893), Mr. Burchard was in charge of the Bureau of Awards in connection with the Mining Department, afterwards resuming the practice of his profession at Freeport.

BURDETTE, Robert Jones, journalist and humorist, was born in Greensborough, Pa., July 30, 1844, and taken to Peoria, Ill., in early life, where he was educated in the public schools. In 1862 he enlisted as a private in the Forty-seventh Illinois Volunteers and served to the end of the war; adopted journalism in 1869, being employed upon "The Peoria Transcript" and other papers of that city. Later he became associated with "The Burlington (Iowa) Hawkeye," upon which he gained a wide reputation as a genial humor-

ist. Several volumes of his sketches have been published, but in recent years he has devoted his attention chiefly to lecturing with occasional contributions to the literary press.

BUREAU COUNTY, set off from Putnam County in 1837, near the center of the northern half of the State, Princeton being made the county-seat. Coal had been discovered in 1834, there being considerable quantities mined at Mineral and Selby. Sheffield also has an important coal trade. Public lands were offered for sale as early as 1835, and by 1844 had been nearly all sold. Princeton was platted in 1832, and, in 1890, contained a population of 3,396. The county has an area of 870 square miles, and, according to the census of 1900, a population of 41,112. The pioneer settler was Henry Thomas, who erected the first cabin, in Bureau township, in 1828. He was soon followed by the Ament brothers (Edward, Justus and John L.), and for a time settlers came in rapid succession, among the earliest being Amos Leonard, Daniel Dimmick, John Hall, William Hoskins, Timothy Perkins, Leonard Roth, ——— Bulbona and John Dixon. Serious Indian disturbances in 1831 caused a hegira of the settlers, some of whom never returned. In 1833 a fort was erected for the protection of the whites, and, in 1836, there began a new and large influx of immigrants. Among other early settlers were John H. and Arthur Bryant, brothers of the poet, William Cullen Bryant.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, established in 1879, being an outgrowth of the agitation and discontent among the laboring classes, which culminated in 1877-78. The Board consists of five Commissioners, who serve for a nominal compensation, their term of office being two years. They are nominated by the Executive and confirmed by the Senate. The law requires that three of them shall be manual laborers and two employers of manual labor. The Bureau is charged with the collection, compilation and tabulation of statistics relative to labor in Illinois, particularly in its relation to the commercial, industrial, social, educational and sanitary conditions of the working classes. The Commission is required to submit biennial reports. Those already published contain much information of value concerning coal and lead mines, convict labor, manufactures, strikes and lock-outs, wages, rent, cost of living, mortgage indebtedness, and kindred topics.

BURGESS, Alexander, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of the diocese of Quincy, was born at Providence, R. I., Oct. 31, 1819. He graduated

from Brown University in 1838 and from the General Theological Seminary (New York) in 1841. He was made a Deacon, Nov. 3, 1842, and ordained a priest, Nov. 1, 1843. Prior to his elevation to the episcopate he was rector of various parishes in Maine, at Brooklyn, N. Y., and at Springfield, Mass. He represented the dioceses of Maine, Long Island and Massachusetts in the General Conventions of the Protestant Episcopal Church from 1844 to 1877, and, in the latter year, was President of the House of Deputies. Upon the death of his brother George, Bishop of Maine, he was chosen by the clergy of the diocese to succeed him but declined. When the diocese of Quincy Ill. was created, he was elected its first Bishop, and consecrated at Christ Church, Springfield, Mass. on May 15, 1878. Besides publishing a memoir of his brother, Bishop Burgess is the author of several Sunday-school question books, carols and hymns, and has been a contributor to periodical church literature. His residence is at Peoria.

BURLEY, Arthur Gilman, merchant, was born at Exeter, N. H., Oct. 4, 1812, received his education in the local schools, and, in 1835, came West, locating in Chicago. For some two years he served as clerk in the boot, shoe and clothing store of John Holbrook, after which he accepted a position with his half-brother, Stephen F. Gale, the proprietor of the first book and stationery store in Chicago. In 1838 he invested his savings in a bankrupt stock of crockery, purchased from the old State Bank, and entered upon a business career which was continued uninterruptedly for nearly sixty years. In that time Mr. Burley built up a business which, for its extent and success, was unsurpassed in its time in the West. His brother-in-law, Mr. John Tyrrell, became a member of the firm in 1852, the business thereafter being conducted under the name of Burley & Tyrrell, with Mr. Burley as President of the Company until his death, which occurred, August 27, 1897.—**Augustus Harris** (Burley), brother of the preceding, was born at Exeter, N. H., March 28, 1819; was educated in the schools of his native State, and, in his youth, was employed for a time as a clerk in Boston. In 1837 he came to Chicago and took a position as clerk or salesman in the book and stationery store of his half-brother, Stephen F. Gale, subsequently became a partner, and, on the retirement of Mr. Gale a few years later, succeeded to the control of the business. In 1857 he disposed of his book and stationery business, and about the same time became one of the founders of the Merchants'

Loan and Trust Company, with which he has been connected as a Director ever since. Mr. Burley was a member of the volunteer fire department organized in Chicago in 1841. Among the numerous public positions held by him may be mentioned, member of the Board of Public Works (1867-70), the first Superintendent of Lincoln Park (1869), Representative from Cook County in the Twenty seventh General Assembly (1870-72), City Comptroller during the administration of Mayor Medill (1872-73), and again under Mayor Roche (1887), and member of the City Council (1881-82). Politically, Mr. Burley has been a zealous Republican and served on the Chicago Union Defense Committee in the first year of the Civil War, and was a delegate from the State-at-large to the National Republican Convention at Baltimore in 1864, which nominated Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency a second time.

BURNHAM, Daniel Hudson, architect, was born at Henderson, N. Y., Sept. 4, 1846; came to Chicago at 9 years of age; attended private schools and the Chicago High School, after which he spent two years at Waltham, Mass., receiving special instruction; returning to Chicago in 1867, he was afterwards associated with various firms. About 1873 he formed a business connection with J. W. Root, architect, which extended to the death of the latter in 1891. The firm of Burnham & Root furnished the plans of a large number of the most conspicuous business buildings in Chicago, but won their greatest distinction in connection with the construction of buildings for the World's Columbian Exposition, of which Mr. Root was Supervising Architect previous to his death, while Mr. Burnham was made Chief of Construction and, later, Director of Works. In this capacity his authority was almost absolute, but was used with a discretion that contributed greatly to the success of the enterprise.

BURR, Albert G., former Congressman, was born in Genesee County, N. Y., Nov. 8, 1829; came to Illinois about 1832 with his widowed mother, who settled in Springfield. In early life he became a citizen of Winchester, where he read law and was admitted to the bar, also, for a time, following the occupation of a printer. Here he was twice elected to the lower house of the General Assembly (1860 and 1862), meanwhile serving as a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1862. Having removed to Carrollton, Greene County, he was elected as a Democrat to the Fortieth and Forty-first Congresses (1866 and 1868), serving until March 4, 1871. In August, 1877, he was elected Circuit Judge to fill a

vacancy and was re-elected for the regular term in June, 1879, but died in office, June 10, 1882.

BURRELL, Orlando, member of Congress, was born in Bradford County, Pa.; removed with his parents to White County, Ill., in 1834, growing up on a farm near Carmi; received a common school education; in 1850 went to California, driving an ox-team across the plains. Soon after the beginning of the Civil War (1861) he raised a company of cavalry, of which he was elected Captain, and which became a part of the First Regiment Illinois Cavalry; served as County Judge from 1873 to 1881, and was elected Sheriff in 1886. In 1894 he was elected Representative in Congress as a Republican from the Twentieth District, composed of counties which formerly constituted a large part of the old Nineteenth District, and which had uniformly been represented by a Democrat. He suffered defeat as a candidate for re election in 1896.

BURROUGHS, John Curtis, clergyman and educator, was born in Stamford, N. Y., Dec. 7, 1818; graduated at Yale College in 1842, and Madison Theological Seminary in 1846. After five years spent as pastor of Baptist churches at Waterford and West Troy, N. Y., in 1852 he assumed the pastorate of the First Baptist Church of Chicago; about 1856 was elected to the presidency of the Chicago University, then just established, having previously declined the presidency of Shurtleff College at Upper Alton. Resigning his position in 1874, he soon after became a member of the Chicago Board of Education, and, in 1884, was elected Assistant Superintendent of Public Schools of that city, serving until his death, April 21, 1892.

BUSEY, Samuel T., banker and ex-Congressman, was born at Greencastle, Ind., Nov. 16, 1835; in infancy was brought by his parents to Urbana, Ill., where he was educated and has since resided. From 1857 to 1859 he was engaged in mercantile pursuits, but during 1860-61 attended a commercial college and read law. In 1862 he was chosen Town Collector, but resigned to enter the Union Army, being commissioned Second Lieutenant by Governor Yates, and assigned to recruiting service. Having aided in the organization of the Seventy-sixth Illinois Volunteers, he was commissioned its Lieutenant-Colonel, August 12, 1862; was afterward promoted to the colonelcy, and mustered out of service at Chicago, August 6, 1865, with the rank of Brevet Brigadier-General. In 1866 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the General Assembly on the Democratic ticket, and for Trustee of the State

University in 1888. From 1880 to 1889 he was Mayor and President of the Board of Education of Urbana. In 1867 he opened a private bank, which he conducted for twenty-one years. In 1890 he was elected to Congress from the Fifteenth Illinois District, defeating Joseph G. Cannon, Republican, by whom he was in turn defeated for the same office in 1892.

BUSHNELL, a flourishing city and manufacturing center in McDonough County, 11 miles northeast of Macomb, at the junction of two branches of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy with the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroads; has numerous manufactories, including wooden pumps, flour, agricultural implements, wagons and carriages, tank and fence-work, rural mail-boxes, mattresses, brick, besides egg and poultry packing houses; also has water-works and electric lights, grain elevators, three banks, several churches, graded public and high schools, two newspapers and a public library. Pop. (1900), 2,490.

BUSHNELL, Nehemiah, lawyer, was born in the town of Westbrook, Conn., Oct. 9, 1813, graduated at Yale College in 1835, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1837, coming in December of the same year to Quincy, Ill., where, for a time, he assisted in editing "The Whig" of that city, later forming a partnership with O. H. Browning, which was never fully broken until his death. In his practice he gave much attention to land titles in the "Military Tract"; in 1851 was President of the portion of the Northern Cross Railroad between Quincy and Galesburg (now a part of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy), and later of the Quincy Bridge Company and the Quincy & Palmyra (Mo.) Railroad. In 1872 he was elected by the Republicans the "minority" Representative from Adams County in the Twenty-eighth General Assembly, but died during the succeeding session, Jan. 31, 1873. He was able, high-minded and honorable in public and private life.

BUSHNELL, Washington, lawyer and Attorney-General, was born in Madison County, N. Y., Sept. 30, 1825; in 1837 came with his father to Lisbon, Kendall County, Ill., where he worked on a farm and taught at times; studied law at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., was admitted to the bar and established himself in practice at Ottawa, Ill. The public positions held by him were those of State Senator for La Salle County (1861-69) and Attorney-General (1869-73); was also a member of the Republican National Convention of 1864, besides being identified with various business enterprises at Ottawa. Died, June 30, 1885.

BUTLER, William, State Treasurer, was born in Adair County, Ky., Dec. 15, 1797; during the war of 1812, at the age of 16 years, served as the messenger of the Governor of Kentucky, carrying dispatches to Gen. William Henry Harrison in the field; removed to Sangamon County, Ill., in 1828, and, in 1836, was appointed Clerk of the Circuit Court by Judge Stephen T. Logan. In 1859 he served as foreman of the Grand Jury which investigated the "canal scrip frauds" charged against ex-Governor Matteson, and it was largely through his influence that the proceedings of that body were subsequently published in an official form. During the same year Governor Bissell appointed him State Treasurer to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of James Miller, and he was elected to the same office in 1860. Mr. Butler was an ardent supporter of Abraham Lincoln, whom he efficiently befriended in the early struggles of the latter in Springfield. He died in Springfield, Jan. 11, 1876.

BUTTERFIELD, Justin, early lawyer, was born at Keene, N. H., in 1790. He studied at Williams College, and was admitted to the bar at Watertown, N. Y., in 1812. After some years devoted to practice at Adams and at Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., he removed to New Orleans, where he attained a high rank at the bar. In 1835 he settled in Chicago and soon became a leader in his profession there also. In 1841 he was appointed by President Harrison United States District Attorney for the District of Illinois, and, in 1849, by President Taylor Commissioner of the General Land Office, one of his chief competitors for the latter place being Abraham Lincoln. This distinction he probably owed to the personal influence of Daniel Webster, then Secretary of State, of whom Mr. Butterfield was a personal friend and warm admirer. While Commissioner, he rendered valuable service to the State in securing the canal land grant. As a lawyer he was logical and resourceful, as well as witty and quick at repartee, yet his chief strength lay before the Court rather than the jury. Numerous stories are told of his brilliant sallies at the bar and elsewhere. One of the former relates to his address before Judge Nathaniel Pope, of the United States Court at Springfield, in a habeas-corpus case to secure the release of Joseph Smith, the Mormon prophet, who was under arrest under the charge of complicity in an attempt to assassinate Governor Boggs of Missouri. Rising to begin his argument, Mr. Butterfield said: "I am to address the Pope" (bowing to the Court), "sur-

rounded by angels" (bowing still lower to a party of ladies in the audience), "in the presence of the holy apostles, in behalf of the prophet of the Lord." On another occasion, being asked if he was opposed to the war with Mexico, he replied, "I opposed one war"—meaning his opposition as a Federalist to the War of 1812—"but learned the folly of it. Henceforth I am for war, pestilence and famine." He died, Oct. 25, 1855.

BYFORD, William H., physician and author, was born at Eaton, Ohio, March 20, 1817; in 1830 came with his widowed mother to Crawford County, Ill., and began learning the tailor's trade at Palestine; later studied medicine at Vincennes and practiced at different points in Indiana. Meanwhile, having graduated at the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, in 1850, he assumed a professorship in a Medical College at Evansville, Ind., also editing a medical journal. In 1857 he removed to Chicago, where he accepted a chair in Rush Medical College, but two years later became one of the founders of the Chicago Medical College, where he remained twenty years. He then (1879) returned to Rush, assuming the chair of Gynecology. In 1870 he assisted in founding the Woman's Medical College of Chicago, remaining President of the Faculty and Board of Trustees until his death, May 21, 1890. He published a number of medical works which are regarded as standard by the profession, besides acting as associate of Dr. N. S. Davis in the editorship of "The Chicago Medical Journal" and as editor-in-chief of "The Medical Journal and Examiner," the successor of the former. Dr. Byford was held in the highest esteem as a physician and a man, both by the general public and his professional associates.

BYRON, a village of Ogle County, in a picturesque region on Rock River, at junction of the Chicago Great Western and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways 83 miles west-northwest from Chicago; is in rich farming and dairying district; has two banks and two weekly papers. Population (1890), 698; (1900), 1,015.

CABLE, a town in Mercer County, on the Rock Island & Peoria Railroad, 26 miles south by east from Rock Island. Coal-mining is the principal industry, but there are also tile works, a good quality of clay for manufacturing purposes being found in abundance. Population (1880), 572, (1890), 1,376; (1900), 697.

CABLE, Benjamin T., capitalist and politician, was born in Georgetown, Scott County, Ky..

August 11, 1853. When he was three years old his father's family removed to Rock Island, Ill., where he has since resided. After passing through the Rock Island public schools, he matriculated at the University of Michigan, graduating in June, 1876. He owns extensive ranch and manufacturing property, and is reputed wealthy; is also an active Democratic politician, and influential in his party, having been a member of both the National and State Central Committees. In 1890 he was elected to Congress from the Eleventh Illinois District, but since 1893 has held no public office.

CABLE, Ransom R., railway manager, was born in Athens County, Ohio, Sept. 23, 1834. His early training was mainly of the practical sort, and by the time he was 17 years old he was actively employed as a lumberman. In 1857 he removed to Illinois, first devoting his attention to coal mining in the neighborhood of Rock Island. Later he became interested in the projection and management of railroads, being in turn Superintendent, Vice-President and President of the Rock Island & Peoria Railroad. His next position was that of General Manager of the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad. His experience in these positions rendered him familiar with both the scope and the details of railroad management, while his success brought him to the favorable notice of those who controlled railway interests all over the country. In 1876 he was elected a Director of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway. In connection with this company he has held, successively, the offices of Vice-President, Assistant to the President, General Manager and President, being chief executive officer since 1880. (See *Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway*.)

CAHOKIA, the first permanent white settlement in Illinois, and, in French colonial times, one of its principal towns. French Jesuit missionaries established the mission of the Tamaroas here in 1700, to which they gave the name of "Sainte Famille de Caoquias," antedating the settlement at Kaskaskia of the same year by a few months. Cahokia and Kaskaskia were jointly made the county-seats of St. Clair County, when that county was organized by Governor St. Clair in 1790. Five years later, when Randolph County was set off from St. Clair, Cahokia was continued as the county-seat of the parent county, so remaining until the removal of the seat of justice to Belleville in 1814. Like its early rival, Kaskaskia, it has dwindled in importance until, in 1890, its population was estimated

at 100. Descendants of the early French settlers make up a considerable portion of the present population. The site of the old town is on the line of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad, about four miles from East St. Louis. Some of the most remarkable Indian mounds in the Mississippi Valley, known as "the Cahokia Mounds," are located in the vicinity. (See *Mound-Builders, Works of the*.)

CAIRNES, Abraham, a native of Kentucky, in 1816 settled in that part of Crawford County, Ill., which was embraced in Lawrence County on the organization of the latter in 1821. Mr. Cairnes was a member of the House for Crawford County in the Second General Assembly (1820-22), and for Lawrence County in the Third (1822-24), in the latter voting against the pro-slavery Convention scheme. He removed from Lawrence County to some point on the Mississippi River in 1826, but further details of his history are unknown.

CAIRO, the county-seat of Alexander County, and the most important river point between St. Louis and Memphis. Its first charter was obtained from the Territorial Legislature by Shadrach Bond (afterwards Governor of Illinois), John G. Comyges and others, who incorporated the "City and Bank of Cairo." The company entered about 1,800 acres, but upon the death of Mr. Comyges, the land reverted to the Government. The forfeited tract was re-entered in 1835 by Sidney Breese and others, who later transferred it to the "Cairo City and Canal Company," a corporation chartered in 1837, which, by purchase, increased its holdings to 10,000 acres. Peter Stapleton is said to have erected the first house, and John Hawley the second, within the town limits. In consideration of certain privileges, the Illinois Central Railroad has erected around the water front a substantial levee, eighty feet wide. During the Civil War Cairo was an important base for military operations. Its population, according to the census of 1900, was 12,566. (See also *Alexander County*.)

CAIRO BRIDGE, THE, one of the triumphs of modern engineering, erected by the Illinois Central Railroad Company across the Ohio River, opposite the city of Cairo. It is the longest metallic bridge across a river in the world, being thirty-three feet longer than the Tay Bridge, in Scotland. The work of construction was begun, July 1, 1887, and uninterruptedly prosecuted for twenty-seven months, being completed, Oct. 29, 1889. The first train to cross it was made up of ten locomotives coupled together. The ap-

proaches from both the Illinois and Kentucky shores consist of iron viaducts and well-braced timber trestles. The Illinois viaduct approach consists of seventeen spans of 150 feet each, and one span of 106 $\frac{1}{4}$ feet. All these rest on cylinder piers filled with concrete, and are additionally supported by piles driven within the cylinders. The viaduct on the Kentucky shore is of similar general construction. The total number of spans is twenty-two—twenty-one being of 150 feet each, and one of 106 $\frac{1}{4}$ feet. The total length of the metal work, from end to end, is 10,650 feet, including that of the bridge proper, which is 4,644 feet. The latter consists of nine through spans and three deck spans. The through spans rest on ten first-class masonry piers on pneumatic foundations. The total length of the bridge, including the timber trestles, is 20,461 feet—about 3 $\frac{7}{8}$ miles. Four-fifths of the Illinois trestle work has been filled in with earth, while that on the southern shore has been virtually replaced by an embankment since the completion of the bridge. The bridge proper stands 104.42 feet in the clear above low water, and from the deepest foundation to the top of the highest iron work is 248.94 feet. The total cost of the work, including the filling and embankment of the trestles, has been (1895) between \$3,250,000 and \$3,500,000.

CAIRO, VINCENNES & CHICAGO RAILROAD, a division of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, extending from Danville to Cairo (261 miles), with a branch nine miles in length from St. Francisville, Ill., to Vincennes, Ind. It was chartered as the Cairo & Vincennes Railroad in 1867, completed in 1872, placed in the hands of a receiver in 1874, sold under foreclosure in January, 1880, and for some time operated as the Cairo Division of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway. In 1889, having been surrendered by the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway, it was united with the Danville & Southwestern Railroad, reorganized as the Cairo, Vincennes & Chicago Railroad, and, in 1890, leased to the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, of which it is known as the "Cairo Division." (See *Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway*.)

CAIRO & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD. (See *St. Louis & Cairo Railroad* and *Mobile & Ohio Railway*.)

CAIRO & VINCENNES RAILROAD. (See *Cairo, Vincennes & Chicago Railroad*.)

CALDWELL, (Dr.) George, early physician and legislator (the name is spelled both Cadwell and Caldwell in the early records), was born at

Wethersfield, Conn., Feb. 21, 1773, and received his literary education at Hartford, and his professional at Rutland, Vt. He married a daughter of Hon. Matthew Lyon, who was a native of Ireland, and who served two terms in Congress from Vermont, four from Kentucky (1803-11), and was elected the first Delegate in Congress from Arkansas Territory, but died before taking his seat in August, 1822. Lyon was also a resident for a time of St. Louis, and was a candidate for Delegate to Congress from Missouri Territory, but defeated by Edward Hempstead (see *Hempstead, Edward*). Dr. Caldwell descended the Ohio River in 1799 in company with Lyon's family and his brother-in-law, John Messinger (see *Messinger, John*), who afterwards became a prominent citizen of St. Clair County, the party locating at Eddyville, Ky. In 1802, Caldwell and Messinger removed to Illinois, landing near old Fort Chartres, and remained some time in the American Bottom. The former finally located on the banks of the Mississippi a few miles above St. Louis, where he practiced his profession and held various public offices, including those of Justice of the Peace and County Judge for St. Clair County, as also for Madison County after the organization of the latter. He served as State Senator from Madison County in the First and Second General Assemblies (1818-22), and, having removed in 1820 within the limits of what is now Morgan County (but still earlier embraced in Greene), in 1822 was elected to the Senate for Greene and Pike Counties—the latter at that time embracing all the northern and northwestern part of the State, including the county of Cook. During the following session of the Legislature he was a sturdy opponent of the scheme to make Illinois a slave State. His home in Morgan County was in a locality known as "Swinerton's Point," a few miles west of Jacksonville, where he died, August 1, 1826. (See *Slavery and Slave Laws*.) Dr. Caldwell (or Cadwell, as he was widely known) commanded a high degree of respect among early residents of Illinois. Governor Reynolds, in his "Pioneer History of Illinois," says of him: "He was moral and correct in his public and private life, . . . was a respectable physician, and always maintained an unblemished character."

CALHOUN, John, pioneer printer and editor, was born at Watertown, N. Y., April 14, 1808; learned the printing trade and practiced it in his native town, also working in a type-foundry in Albany and as a compositor in Troy. In the fall of 1833 he came to Chicago, bringing with him

an outfit for the publication of a weekly paper, and, on Nov. 26, began the issue of "The Chicago Democrat"—the first paper ever published in that city. Mr. Calhoun retained the management of the paper three years, transferring it in November, 1836, to John Wentworth, who conducted it until its absorption by "The Tribune" in July, 1861. Mr. Calhoun afterwards served as County Treasurer, still later as Collector, and, finally, as agent of the Illinois Central Railroad in procuring right of way for the construction of its lines. Died in Chicago, Feb. 20, 1859.

CALHOUN, John, surveyor and politician, was born in Boston, Mass., Oct. 14, 1806; removed to Springfield, Ill., in 1830, served in the Black Hawk War and was soon after appointed County Surveyor. It was under Mr. Calhoun, and by his appointment, that Abraham Lincoln served for some time as Deputy Surveyor of Sangamon County. In 1833 Calhoun was chosen Representative in the General Assembly, but was defeated in 1840, though elected Clerk of the House at the following session. He was a Democratic Presidential Elector in 1844, was an unsuccessful candidate for the nomination for Governor in 1846, and, for three terms (1849, '50 and '51), served as Mayor of the city of Springfield. In 1852 he was defeated by Richard Yates (afterwards Governor and United States Senator), as a candidate for Congress, but two years later was appointed by President Pierce Surveyor-General of Kansas, where he became discreditably conspicuous by his zeal in attempting to carry out the policy of the Buchanan administration for making Kansas a slave State—especially in connection with the Lecompton Constitutional Convention, with the election of which he had much to do, and over which he presided. Died at St. Joseph, Mo., Oct. 25, 1859.

CALHOUN, William J., lawyer, was born in Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 5, 1847. After residing at various points in that State, his family removed to Ohio, where he worked on a farm until 1864, when he enlisted as a private in the Nineteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving to the end of the war. He participated in a number of severe battles while with Sherman on the march against Atlanta, returning with General Thomas to Nashville, Tenn. During the last few months of the war he served in Texas, being mustered out at San Antonio in that State, though receiving his final discharge at Columbus, Ohio. After the war he entered the Poland Union Seminary, where he became the intimate personal friend of Maj. William McKinley, who was elected to the

Presidency in 1896. Having graduated at the seminary, he came to Arcola, Douglas County, Ill., and began the study of law, later taking a course in a law school in Chicago, after which he was admitted to the bar (1875) and established himself in practice at Danville as the partner of the Hon. Joseph B. Mann. In 1882 Mr. Calhoun was elected as a Republican to the lower branch of the Thirty-third General Assembly and, during the following session, proved himself one of the ablest members of that body. In May, 1897, Mr. Calhoun was appointed by President McKinley a special envoy to investigate the circumstances attending the death of Dr. Ricardo Ruiz, a naturalized citizen of the United States who had died while a prisoner in the hands of the Spaniards during the rebellion then in progress in Cuba. In 1898 he was appointed a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission to succeed William R. Morrison, whose term had expired.

CALHOUN COUNTY, situated between the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers, just above their junction. It has an area of 260 square miles, with a population (1900) of 8,917; was organized in 1825 and named for John C. Calhoun. Originally, the county was well timbered and the early settlers were largely engaged in lumbering, which tended to give the population more or less of a migratory character. Much of the timber has been cleared off, and the principal business in later years has been agriculture, although coal is found and mined in paying quantities along Silver Creek. Tradition has it that the aborigines found the precious metals in the bed of this stream. It was originally included within the limits of the Military Tract set apart for the veterans of the War of 1812. The physical conformation of the county's surface exhibits some peculiarities. Limestone bluffs, rising sometimes to the height of 200 feet, skirt the banks of both rivers, while through the center of the county runs a ridge dividing the two watersheds. The side valleys and the top of the central ridge are alike fertile. The bottom lands are very rich, but are liable to inundation. The county-seat and principal town is Hardin, with a population (1890) of 311.

CALLAHAN, Ethelbert, lawyer and legislator, was born near Newark, Ohio, Dec. 17, 1829; came to Crawford County, Ill., in 1849, where he farmed, taught school and edited, at different times, "The Wabash Sentinel" and "The Marshall Telegraph." He early identified himself with the Republican party, and, in 1864, was the Republican candidate for Congress in his dis-

trict; became a member of the first State Board of Equalization by appointment of Governor Oglesby in 1867; served in the lower house of the General Assembly during the sessions of 1875, '91, '93 and '95, and, in 1893-95, on a Joint Committee to revise the State Revenue Laws. He was also Presidential Elector in 1880, and again in 1888. Mr. Callahan was admitted to the bar when past 30 years of age, and was President of the State Bar Association in 1889. His home is at Robinson.

CALUMET RIVER, a short stream the main body of which is formed by the union of two branches which come together at the southern boundary of the city of Chicago, and which flows into Lake Michigan a short distance north of the Indiana State line. The eastern branch, known as the Grand Calumet, flows in a westerly direction from Northwestern Indiana and unites with the Little Calumet from the west, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the mouth of the main stream. From the southern limit of Chicago the general course of the stream is north between Lake Calumet and Wolf Lake, which it serves to drain. At its mouth, Calumet Harbor has been constructed, which admits of the entrance of vessels of heavy draught, and is a shipping and receiving point of importance for heavy freight for the Illinois Steel Works, the Pullman Palace Car Works and other manufacturing establishments in that vicinity. The river is regarded as a navigable stream, and has been dredged by the General Government to a depth of twenty feet and 200 feet wide for a distance of two miles, with a depth of sixteen feet for the remainder of the distance to the forks. The Calumet feeder for the Illinois and Michigan Canal extends from the west branch (or Little Calumet) to the canal in the vicinity of Willow Springs. The stream was known to the early French explorers as "the Calimic," and was sometimes confounded by them with the Chicago River.

CALUMET RIVER RAILROAD, a short line, 4.43 miles in length, lying wholly within Cook County. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company is the lessee, but the line is not operated at present (1898). Its outstanding capital stock is \$68,700. It has no funded debt, but has a floating debt of \$116,357, making a total capitalization of \$185,087. This road extends from One Hundredth Street in Chicago to Hegewisch, and was chartered in 1883. (See *Pennsylvania Railroad*.)

CAMBRIDGE, the county-seat of Henry County, about 160 miles southwest of Chicago, on the Rock Island & Peoria Railroad. It is situated in a fertile region chiefly devoted to

agriculture and stock-raising. The city is a considerable grain market and has some manufactories. Some coal is also mined. It has a public library, two newspapers, three banks, good schools, and handsome public (county) buildings. Population (1880), 1,203; (1890), United States census report, 940; (1900), 1,345.

CAMERON, James, Cumberland Presbyterian minister and pioneer, was born in Kentucky in 1791, came to Illinois in 1815, and, in 1818, settled in Sangamon County. In 1829 he is said to have located where the town of New Salem (afterwards associated with the early history of Abraham Lincoln) was built, and of which he and James Rutledge were the founders. He is also said to have officiated at the funeral of Ann Rutledge, with whose memory Mr. Lincoln's name has been tenderly associated by his biographers. Mr. Cameron subsequently removed successively to Fulton County, Ill., to Iowa and to California, dying at a ripe old age, in the latter State, about 1878.

CAMP DOUGLAS, a Federal military camp established at Chicago early in the War of the Rebellion, located between Thirty-first Street and College Place, and Cottage Grove and Forest Avenues. It was originally designed and solely used as a camp of instruction for new recruits. Afterwards it was utilized as a place of confinement for Confederate prisoners of war. (For plot to liberate the latter, together with other similar prisoners in Illinois, see *Camp Douglas Conspiracy*.)

CAMP DOUGLAS CONSPIRACY, a plot formed in 1864 for the liberation of the Confederate prisoners of war at Chicago (in Camp Douglas), Rock Island, Alton and Springfield. It was to be but a preliminary step in the execution of a design long cherished by the Confederate Government, viz., the seizing of the organized governments of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and the formation of a Northwestern Confederacy, through the coöperation of the "Sons of Liberty." (See *Secret Treasonable Societies*.) Three peace commissioners (Jacob Thompson, C. C. Clay and J. P. Holcomb), who had been sent from Richmond to Canada, held frequent conferences with leaders of the treasonable organizations in the North, including Clement L. Vallandigham, Bowles, of Indiana, and one Charles Walsh, who was head of the movement in Chicago, with a large number of allies in that city and scattered throughout the States. The general management of the affair was entrusted to Capt. Thomas H. Hines, who had been second

in command to the rebel Gen. John Morgan during his raid north of the Ohio River, while Col. Vincent Marmaduke, of Missouri, and G. St. Leger Grenfell (an Englishman) were selected to carry out the military program. Hines followed out his instructions with great zeal and labored indefatigably. Thompson's duty was to disseminate incendiary treasonable literature, and strengthen the timorous "Sons of Liberty" by the use of argument and money, both he and his agents being lavishly supplied with the latter. There was to be a draft in July, 1864, and it was determined to arm the "Sons of Liberty" for resistance, the date of uprising being fixed for July 20. This part of the scheme, however, was finally abandoned. Captain Hines located himself at Chicago, and personally attended to the distribution of funds and the purchase of arms. The date finally fixed for the attempt to liberate the Southern prisoners was August 29, 1864, when the National Democratic Convention was to assemble at Chicago. On that date it was expected the city would be so crowded that the presence of the promised force of "Sons" would not excite comment. The program also included an attack on the city by water, for which purpose reliance was placed upon a horde of Canadian refugees, under Capt. John B. Castleman. There were some 26,500 Southern prisoners in the State at this time, of whom about 8,000 were at Chicago, 6,000 at Rock Island, 7,500 at Springfield, and 5,000 at Alton. It was estimated that there were 4,000 "Sons of Liberty" in Chicago, who would be largely reinforced. With these and the Canadian refugees the prisoners at Camp Douglas were to be liberated, and the army thus formed was to march upon Rock Island, Springfield and Alton. But suspicions were aroused, and the Camp was reinforced by a regiment of infantry and a battery. The organization of the proposed assailing force was very imperfect, and the great majority of those who were to compose it were lacking in courage. Not enough of the latter reported for service to justify an attack, and the project was postponed. In the meantime a preliminary part of the plot, at least indirectly connected with the Camp Douglas conspiracy, and which contemplated the release of the rebel officers confined on Johnson's Island in Lake Erie, had been "nipped in the bud" by the arrest of Capt. C. H. Cole, a Confederate officer in disguise, on the 19th of September, just as he was on the point of putting in execution a scheme for seizing the United States steamer Michigan at Sandusky, and putting on board of it a Confeder-

ate crew. November 8 was the date next selected to carry out the Chicago scheme—the day of President Lincoln's second election. The same preliminaries were arranged, except that no water attack was to be made. But Chicago was to be burned and flooded, and its banks pillaged. Detachments were designated to apply the torch, to open fire plugs, to levy arms, and to attack banks. But representatives of the United States Secret Service had been initiated into the "Sons of Liberty," and the plans of Captain Hines and his associates were well known to the authorities. An efficient body of detectives was put upon their track by Gen. B. J. Sweet, the commandant at Camp Douglas, although some of the most valuable service in running down the conspiracy and capturing its agents, was rendered by Dr. T. Winslow Ayer of Chicago, a Colonel Langhorne (an ex-Confederate who had taken the oath of allegiance without the knowledge of some of the parties to the plot), and Col. J. T. Shanks, a Confederate prisoner who was known as "The Texan." Both Langhorne and Shanks were appalled at the horrible nature of the plot as it was unfolded to them, and entered with zeal into the effort to defeat it. Shanks was permitted to escape from Camp Douglas, thereby getting in communication with the leaders of the plot who assisted to conceal him, while he faithfully apprised General Sweet of their plans. On the night of Nov. 6—or rather after midnight on the morning of the 7th—General Sweet caused simultaneous arrests of the leaders to be made at their hiding-places. Captain Hines was not captured, but the following conspirators were taken into custody: Captains Cantrill and Traverse; Charles Walsh, the Brigadier-General of the "Sons of Liberty," who was sheltering them, and in whose barn and house was found a large quantity of arms and military stores; Cols. St. Leger Grenfell, W. R. Anderson and J. T. Shanks; R. T. Semmes, Vincent Marmaduke, Charles T. Daniel and Buckner S. Morris, the Treasurer of the order. They were tried by Military Commission at Cincinnati for conspiracy. Marmaduke and Morris were acquitted; Anderson committed suicide during the trial; Walsh, Semmes and Daniels were sentenced to the penitentiary, and Grenfell was sentenced to be hung, although his sentence was afterward commuted to life imprisonment at the Dry Tortugas, where he mysteriously disappeared some years afterward, but whether he escaped or was drowned in the attempt to do so has never been known. The British Government had made

repeated attempts to secure his release, a brother of his being a General in the British Army. Daniels managed to escape, and was never recaptured, while Walsh and Semmes, after undergoing brief terms of imprisonment, were pardoned by President Johnson. The subsequent history of Shanks, who played so prominent a part in defeating the scheme of wholesale arson, pillage and assassination, is interesting. While in prison he had been detailed for service as a clerk in one of the offices under the direction of General Sweet, and, while thus employed, made the acquaintance of a young lady member of a loyal family, whom he afterwards married. After the exposure of the contemplated uprising, the rebel agents in Canada offered a reward of \$1,000 in gold for the taking of his life, and he was bitterly persecuted. The attention of President Lincoln was called to the service rendered by him, and sometime during 1865 he received a commission as Captain and engaged in fighting the Indians upon the Plains. The efficiency shown by Colonel Sweet in ferreting out the conspiracy and defeating its consummation won for him the gratitude of the people of Chicago and the whole nation, and was recognized by the Government in awarding him a commission as Brigadier-General. (See *Benjamin J. Sweet, Camp Douglas and Secret Treasonable Societies.*)

CAMPBELL, Alexander, legislator and Congressman, was born at Concord, Pa., Oct. 4, 1814. After obtaining a limited education in the common schools, at an early age he secured employment as a clerk in an iron manufactory. He soon rose to the position of superintendent, managing iron-works in Pennsylvania, Kentucky and Missouri, until 1850, when he removed to Illinois, settling at La Salle. He was twice (1852 and 1853) elected Mayor of that city, and represented his county in the Twenty-first General Assembly (1859). He was also a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1862, and served one term (1875-77) as Representative in Congress, being elected as an Independent, but, in 1878, was defeated for re-election by Philip C. Hayes, Republican. Mr. Campbell was a zealous friend of Abraham Lincoln, and, in 1858, contributed liberally to the expenses of the latter in making the tour of the State during the debate with Douglas. He broke with the Republican party in 1874 on the greenback issue, which won for him the title of "Father of the Greenback." His death occurred at La Salle, August 9, 1898.

CAMPBELL, Autrim, early lawyer, was born in New Jersey in 1814; came to Springfield, Ill.,

in 1838; was appointed Master in Chancery for Sangamon County in 1849, and, in 1861, to a similar position by the United States District Court for that district. Died, August 11, 1868.

CAMPBELL, James R., Congressman and soldier, was born in Hamilton County, Ill., May 4, 1853, his ancestors being among the first settlers in that section of the State; was educated at Notre Dame University, Ind., read law and was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court in 1877; in 1878 purchased "The McLeansboro Times," which he has since conducted; was elected to the lower house of the General Assembly in 1884, and again in '86, advanced to the Senate in 1888, and re-elected in '92. During his twelve years' experience in the Legislature he participated, as a Democrat, in the celebrated Logan-Morrison contest for the United States Senate, in 1885, and assisted in the election of Gen. John M. Palmer to the Senate in 1891. At the close of his last term in the Senate (1896) he was elected to Congress from the Twentieth District, receiving a plurality of 2,851 over Orlando Burrell, Republican, who had been elected in 1894. On the second call for troops issued by the President during the Spanish-American War, Mr. Campbell organized a regiment which was mustered in as the Ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, of which he was commissioned Colonel and assigned to the corps of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee at Jacksonville, Fla. Although his regiment saw no active service during the war, it was held in readiness for that purpose, and, on the occupation of Cuba in December, 1898, it became a part of the army of occupation. As Colonel Campbell remained with his regiment, he took no part in the proceedings of the last term of the Fifty-fifth Congress, and was not a candidate for re-election in 1898.

CAMPBELL, Thompson, Secretary of State and Congressman, was born in Chester County, Pa., in 1811; removed in childhood to the western part of the State and was educated at Jefferson College, afterwards reading law at Pittsburg. Soon after being admitted to the bar he removed to Galena, Ill., where he had acquired some mining interests, and, in 1843, was appointed Secretary of State by Governor Ford, but resigned in 1846, and became a Delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1847; in 1850 was elected as a Democrat to Congress from the Galena District, but defeated for re-election in 1852 by E. B. Washburne. He was then appointed by President Pierce Commissioner to look after certain land grants by the Mexican Government in California,

removing to that State in 1853, but resigned this position about 1855 to engage in general practice. In 1859 he made an extended visit to Europe with his family, and, on his return, located in Chicago, the following year becoming a candidate for Presidential Elector-at-large on the Breckinridge ticket; in 1861 returned to California, and, on the breaking out of the Civil War, became a zealous champion of the Union cause, by his speeches exerting a powerful influence upon the destiny of the State. He also served in the California Legislature during the war, and, in 1864, was a member of the Baltimore Convention which nominated Mr. Lincoln for the Presidency a second time, assisting most ably in the subsequent campaign to carry the State for the Republican ticket. Died in San Francisco, Dec. 6, 1868.

CAMPBELL, William J., lawyer and politician, was born in Philadelphia in 1850. When he was two years old his father removed to Illinois, settling in Cook County. After passing through the Chicago public schools, Mr. Campbell attended the University of Pennsylvania, for two years, after which he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1875. From that date he was in active practice and attained prominence at the Chicago bar. In 1878 he was elected State Senator, and was re-elected in 1882, serving in all eight years. At the sessions of 1881, '83 and '85 he was chosen President pro tempore of the Senate, and, on Feb. 6, 1883, he became Lieutenant-Governor upon the accession of Lieutenant-Governor Hamilton to the executive office to succeed Shelby M. Cullom, who had been elected United States Senator. In 1888 he represented the First Illinois District in the National Republican Convention, and was the same year chosen a member of the Republican National Committee for Illinois and was re-elected in 1892. Died in Chicago, March 4, 1896. For several years immediately preceding his death, Mr. Campbell was the chief attorney of the Armour Packing Company of Chicago.

CAMP POINT, a village in Adams County, at the intersection of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Wabash Railroads, 22 miles east-northeast of Quincy. It is a grain center, has one flour mill, two feed mills, one elevator, a pressed brick plant, two banks, four churches, a high school, and one newspaper. Population (1890), 1,150; (1900), 1,260.

CANAL SCRIP FRAUD. During the session of the Illinois General Assembly of 1859, Gen. Jacob Fry, who, as Commissioner or Trustee, had been associated with the construction of the

Illinois & Michigan Canal from 1837 to 1845, had his attention called to a check purporting to have been issued by the Commissioners in 1839, which, upon investigation, he became convinced was counterfeit, or had been fraudulently issued. Having communicated his conclusions to Hon. Jesse K. DuBois, the State Auditor, in charge of the work of refunding the State indebtedness, an inquiry was instituted in the office of the Fund Commissioner—a position attached to the Governor's office, but in the charge of a secretary—which developed the fact that a large amount of these evidences of indebtedness had been taken up through that office and bonds issued therefor by the State Auditor under the laws for funding the State debt. A subsequent investigation by the Finance Committee of the State Senate, ordered by vote of that body, resulted in the discovery that, in May and August, 1839, two series of canal "scrip" (or checks) had been issued by the Canal Board, to meet temporary demands in the work of construction—the sum aggregating \$269,059—of which all but \$316 had been redeemed within a few years at the Chicago branch of the Illinois State Bank. The bank officers testified that this scrip (or a large part of it) had, after redemption, been held by them in the bank vaults without cancellation until settlement was had with the Canal Board, when it was packed in boxes and turned over to the Board. After having lain in the canal office for several years in this condition, and a new "Trustee" (as the officer in charge was now called) having come into the canal office in 1853, this scrip, with other papers, was repacked in a shoe-box and a trunk and placed in charge of Joel A. Matteson, then Governor, to be taken by him to Springfield and deposited there. Nothing further was known of these papers until October, 1854, when \$300 of the scrip was presented to the Secretary of the Fund Commissioner by a Springfield banker, and bond issued thereon. This was followed in 1856 and 1857 by larger sums, until, at the time the legislative investigation was instituted, it was found that bonds to the amount of \$223,182.66 had been issued on account of principal and interest. With the exception of the \$300 first presented, it was shown that all the scrip so funded had been presented by Governor Matteson, either while in office or subsequent to his retirement, and the bonds issued therefor delivered to him—although none of the persons in whose names the issue was made were known or ever afterward discovered. The developments made by the Senate Finance Committee led to an offer from Matteson to

indemnify the State, in which he stated that he had "unconsciously and innocently been made the instrument through whom a gross fraud upon the State had been attempted." He therefore gave to the State mortgages and an indemnifying bond for the sum shown to have been funded by him of this class of indebtedness, upon which the State, on foreclosure a few years later, secured judgment for \$255,000, although the property on being sold realized only \$238,000. A further investigation by the Legislature, in 1861, revealed the fact that additional issues of bonds for similar scrip had been made amounting to \$165,346, for which the State never received any compensation. A search through the State House for the trunk and box placed in the hands of Governor Matteson in 1853, while the official investigation was in progress, resulted in the discovery of the trunk in a condition showing it had been opened, but the box was never found. The fraud was made the subject of a protracted investigation by the Grand Jury of Sangamon County in May, 1859, and, although the jury twice voted to indict Governor Matteson for larceny, it as often voted to reconsider, and, on a third ballot, voted to "ignore the bill."

CANBY, Richard Sprigg, jurist, was born in Green County, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1808; was educated at Miami University and admitted to the bar, afterwards serving as Prosecuting Attorney, member of the Legislature and one term (1847-49) in Congress. In 1863 he removed to Illinois, locating at Olney, was elected Judge of the Twenty-fifth Judicial Circuit in 1867, resuming practice at the expiration of his term in 1873. Died in Richland County, July 27, 1895. Judge Canby was a relative of Gen. Edward Richard Spriggs Canby, who was treacherously killed by the Modocs in California in 1873.

CANNON, Joseph G., Congressman, was born at Guilford, N. C., May 7, 1836, and removed to Illinois in early youth, locating at Danville, Vermilion County. By profession he is a lawyer, and served as State's Attorney of Vermilion County for two terms (1861-68). Incidentally, he is conducting a large banking business at Danville. In 1872 he was elected as a Republican to the Forty-third Congress for the Fifteenth District, and has been re-elected biennially ever since, except in 1890, when he was defeated for the Fifty-second Congress by Samuel T. Busey, his Democratic opponent. He is now (1898) serving his twelfth term as the Representative for the Twelfth Congressional District, and has been re-elected for a thirteenth term in the Fifty-

sixth Congress (1899-1901). Mr. Cannon has been an influential factor in State and National politics, as shown by the fact that he has been Chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations during the important sessions of the Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Congresses.

CANTON, a flourishing city in Fulton County, 12 miles from the Illinois River, and 28 miles southwest of Peoria. It is the commercial metropolis of one of the largest and richest counties in the "corn belt"; also has abundant supplies of timber and clay for manufacturing purposes. There are coal mines within the municipal limits, and various manufacturing establishments. Among the principal outputs are agricultural implements, flour, brick and tile, cigars, cigar boxes, foundry and machine-shop products, firearms, brooms, and marble. The city is lighted by gas and electricity, has water-works, fire department, a public library, six ward schools and one high school, and three newspapers. Population (1890), 5,604; (1900), 6,564.

CAPPS, Jabez, pioneer, was born in London, England, Sept. 9, 1796; came to the United States in 1817, and to Sangamon County, Ill., in 1819. For a time he taught school in what is now called Round Prairie, in the present County of Sangamon, and later in Calhoun (the original name of a part of the city of Springfield), having among his pupils a number of those who afterwards became prominent citizens of Central Illinois. In 1836, in conjunction with two partners, he laid out the town of Mount Pulaski, the original county-seat of Logau County, where he continued to live for the remainder of his life, and where, during its later period, he served as Postmaster some fifteen years. He also served as Recorder of Logan County four years. Died, April 1, 1896, in the 100th year of his age.

CARBONDALE, a city in Jackson County, founded in 1852, 57 miles north of Cairo, and 91 miles from St. Louis. Three lines of railway center here. The chief industries are coal-mining, farming, stock-raising, fruit-growing and lumbering. It has two preserving plants, eight churches, two weekly papers, and four public schools, and is the seat of the Southern Illinois Normal University. Pop. (1890), 2,382; (1900), 3,318.

CARBONDALE & SHAWNEETOWN RAILROAD, a short line $17\frac{1}{4}$ miles in length, extending from Marion to Carbondale, and operated by the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad Company, as lessee. It was incorporated as the Murphysboro & Shawneetown Railroad in 1867; its name changed in 1869 to The Carbondale &

Shawneetown, was opened for business, Dec. 31, 1871, and leased in 1886 for 980 years to the St. Louis Southern, through which it passed into the hands of the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad, and by lease from the latter, in 1896, became a part of the Illinois Central System (which see).

CAREY, William, lawyer, was born in the town of Turner, Maine, Dec. 29, 1826; studied law with General Fessenden and at Yale Law School, was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Maine in 1856, the Supreme Court of Illinois in 1857, and the Supreme Court of the United States, on motion of Hon. Lyman Trumbull, in 1873. Judge Carey was a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1869-70 from Jo Daviess County, and the choice of the Republicans in that body for temporary presiding officer; was elected to the next General Assembly (the Twenty-seventh), serving as Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee through its four sessions; from 1873 to 1876 was United States District Attorney for Utah, still later occupying various offices at Deadwood, Dakota, and in Reno County, Kan. The first office held by Judge Carey in Illinois (that of Superintendent of Schools for the city of Galena) was conferred upon him through the influence of John A. Rawlins, afterwards General Grant's chief-of-staff during the war, and later Secretary of War—although at the time Mr. Rawlins and he were politically opposed. Mr. Carey's present residence is in Chicago.

CARLIN, Thomas, former Governor, was born of Irish ancestry in Fayette County, Ky., July 18, 1789; emigrated to Illinois in 1811, and served as a private in the War of 1812, and as a Captain in the Black Hawk War. While not highly educated, he was a man of strong common sense, high moral standard, great firmness of character and unflinching courage. In 1818 he settled in Greene County, of which he was the first Sheriff; was twice elected State Senator, and was Register of the Land Office at Quincy, when he was elected Governor on the Democratic ticket in 1838. An uncompromising partisan, he nevertheless commanded the respect and good-will of his political opponents. Died at his home in Carrollton, Feb. 14, 1852.

CARLIN, William Passmore, soldier, nephew of Gov. Thomas Carlin, was born at Rich Woods, Greene County, Ill., Nov. 24, 1829. At the age of 21 he graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point, and, in 1855, was attached to the Sixth United States Infantry as Lieutenant. After several years spent in Indian

fighting, he was ordered to California, where he was promoted to a captaincy and assigned to recruiting duty. On August 15, 1861, he was commissioned Colonel of the Thirty-eighth Illinois Volunteers. His record during the war was an exceptionally brilliant one. He defeated Gen. Jeff. Thompson at Fredericktown, Mo., Oct. 21, 1861; commanded the District of Southeast Missouri for eighteen months; led a brigade under Slocum in the Arkansas campaign; served with marked distinction in Kentucky and Mississippi; took a prominent part in the battle of Stone River, was engaged in the Tullahoma campaign, at Chattanooga, Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, and, on Feb. 8, 1864, was commissioned Major in the Sixteenth Infantry. He also took part in the Georgia campaign, aiding in the capture of Atlanta, and marching with Sherman to the sea. For gallant service in the assault at Jonesboro, Tenn., Sept. 1, 1864, he was made Colonel in the regular army, and, on March 13, 1865, was brevetted Brigadier-General for meritorious service at Bentonville, N. C., and Major-General for services during the war. Colonel Carlin was retired with the rank of Brigadier-General in 1893. His home is at Carrollton.

CARLINVILLE, the county-seat of Macoupin County; a city and railroad junction, 57 miles northeast of St. Louis, and 38 miles southwest of Springfield. Blackburn University (which see) is located here. Three coal mines are operated, and there are brick works, tile works, and one newspaper. The city has gas and electric light plants and water-works. Population (1880), 3,117, (1890), 3,293; (1900), 3,502.

CARLYLE, the county-seat of Clinton County, 48 miles east of St. Louis, located on the Kaskaskia River and the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad. The town has churches, parochial and public schools, water-works, lighting plant, and manufactures. It has a flourishing seminary for young ladies, three weekly papers, and a public library connected with the high school. Population (1890), 1,784; (1900), 1,874.

CARMI, the county-seat of White County, on the Little Wabash River, 124 miles east of St. Louis and 38 west of Evansville, Ind. The surrounding country is fertile, yielding both cereals and fruit. Flouring mills and lumber manufacturing, including the making of staves, are the chief industries, though the city has brick and tile works, a plow factory and foundry. Population (1880), 2,512; (1890), 2,785; (1900), 2,939.

CARPENTER, Milton, legislator and State Treasurer; entered upon public life in Illinois as

Representative in the Ninth General Assembly (1834) from Hamilton County, serving by successive re-elections in the Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth. While a member of the latter (1841) he was elected by the Legislature to the office of State Treasurer, retaining this position until the adoption of the Constitution of 1848, when he was chosen his own successor by popular vote, but died a few days after the election in August, 1848. He was buried in what is now known as the "Old Hutchinson Cemetery"—a burying ground in the west part of the city of Springfield, long since abandoned—where his remains still lie (1897) in a grave unmarked by a tombstone.

CARPENTER, Philo, pioneer and early druggist, was born of Puritan and Revolutionary ancestry in the town of Savoy, Mass., Feb. 27, 1805; engaged as a druggist's clerk at Troy, N. Y., in 1828, and came to Chicago in 1832, where he established himself in the drug business, which was later extended into other lines. Soon after his arrival, he began investing in lands, which have since become immensely valuable. Mr. Carpenter was associated with the late Rev. Jeremiah Porter in the organization of the First Presbyterian Church of Chicago, but, in 1851, withdrew on account of dissatisfaction with the attitude of some of the representatives of that denomination on the subject of slavery, identifying himself with the Congregationalist Church, in which he had been reared. He was one of the original founders and most liberal benefactors of the Chicago Theological Seminary, to which he gave in contributions, during his life-time, or in bequests after his death, sums aggregating not far from \$100,000. One of the Seminary buildings was named in his honor, "Carpenter Hall." He was identified with various other organizations, one of the most important being the Relief and Aid Society, which did such useful work after the fire of 1871. By a life of probity, liberality and benevolence, he won the respect of all classes, dying, August 7, 1886.

CARPENTER, (Mrs.) Sarah L. Warren, pioneer teacher, born in Fredonia, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1813; at the age of 13 she began teaching at State Line, N. Y.; in 1833 removed with her parents (Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Warren) to Chicago, and soon after began teaching in what was called the "Yankee settlement," now the town of Lockport, Will County. She came to Chicago the following year (1834) to take the place of assistant of Granville T. Sproat in a school for boys, and is said to have been the first teacher paid out of the public funds in Chicago, though Miss Eliza Chappell

(afterwards Mrs. Jeremiah Porter) began teaching the children about Fort Dearborn in 1833. Miss Warren married Abel E. Carpenter, whom she survived, dying at Aurora, Kane County, Jan. 10, 1897.

CARPENTERSVILLE, a village of Kane County and manufacturing center, on Lake Geneva branch of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 6 miles north of East Elgin and about 48 miles from Chicago. Pop. (1890), 754; (1900), 1,002.

CARR, Clark E., lawyer, politician and diplomat, was born at Boston, Erie County, N. Y., May 20, 1836; at 13 years of age accompanied his father's family to Galesburg, Ill., where he spent several years at Knox College. In 1857 he graduated from the Albany Law School, but on returning to Illinois, soon embarked in politics, his affiliations being uniformly with the Republican party. His first office was that of Postmaster at Galesburg, to which he was appointed by President Lincoln in 1861 and which he held for twenty-four years. He was a tried and valued assistant of Governor Yates during the War of the Rebellion, serving on the staff of the latter with the rank of Colonel. He was a delegate to the National Convention of his party at Baltimore in 1864, which renominated Lincoln, and took an active part in the campaigns of that year, as well as those of 1868 and 1872. In 1869 he purchased "The Galesburg Republican," which he edited and published for two years. In 1880 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor; in 1884 was a delegate to the Republican National Convention, from the State-at-large, and, in 1887, a candidate for the caucus nomination for United States Senator, which was given to Charles B. Farwell. In 1888 he was defeated in the Republican State Convention as candidate for Governor by Joseph W. Fifer. In 1889 President Harrison appointed him Minister to Denmark, which post he filled with marked ability and credit to the country until his resignation was accepted by President Cleveland, when he returned to his former home at Galesburg. While in Denmark he did much to promote American trade with that country, especially in the introduction of American corn as an article of food, which has led to a large increase in the annual exportation of this commodity to Scandinavian markets.

CARR, Eugene A., soldier, was born in Erie County, N. Y., May 20, 1830, and graduated at West Point in 1850, entering the Mounted Rifles. Until 1861 he was stationed in the Far West, and engaged in Indian fighting, earning a First Lieu

tenancy through his gallantry. In 1861 he entered upon active service under General Lyon, in Southwest Missouri, taking part in the engagements of Dug Springs and Wilson's Creek, winning the brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel. In September, 1861, he was commissioned Colonel of the Third Illinois Cavalry. He served as acting Brigadier-General in Fremont's hundred-day expedition, for a time commanding the Fourth Division of the Army of the Southwest. On the second day at Pea Ridge, although three times wounded, he remained on the field seven hours, and materially aided in securing a victory, for his bravery being made Brigadier-General of Volunteers. In the summer of 1862 he was promoted to the rank of Major in the Regular Army. During the Vicksburg campaign he commanded a division, leading the attack at Magnolia Church, at Port Gibson, and at Big Black River, and winning a brevet Lieutenant-Colonelcy in the United States Army. He also distinguished himself for a first and second assault upon taking Vicksburg, and, in the autumn of 1862, commanded the left wing of the Sixteenth Corps at Corinth. In December of that year he was transferred to the Department of Arkansas, where he gained new laurels, being brevetted Brigadier-General for gallantry at Little Rock, and Major-General for services during the war. After the close of the Civil War, he was stationed chiefly in the West, where he rendered good service in the Indian campaigns. In 1894 he was retired with the rank of Brigadier-General, and has since resided in New York.

CARRIEL, Henry F., M.D., alienist, was born at Charlestown, N. H., and educated at Marlow Academy, N. H., and Wesleyan Seminary, Vt.; graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, in 1857, and immediately accepted the position of Assistant Physician in the New Jersey State Lunatic Asylum, remaining until 1870. Meanwhile, however, he visited a large number of the leading hospitals and asylums of Europe. In 1870, Dr. Carriel received the appointment of Superintendent of the Illinois Central Hospital for the Insane at Jacksonville, a position which he continued to fill until 1893, when he voluntarily tendered to Governor Altgeld his resignation, to take effect July 1 of that year.—**Mrs. Mary Turner** (Carriel), wife of Dr. Carriel, and a daughter of Prof. Jonathan B. Turner of Jacksonville, was elected a Trustee of the University of Illinois on the Republican ticket in 1896, receiving a plurality of 148,039 over Julia Holmes Smith, her highest competitor.

CARROLL COUNTY, originally a part of Jo Daviess County, but set apart and organized in 1839, named for Charles Carroll of Carrollton. The first settlements were in and around Savanna, Cherry Grove and Arnold's Grove. The first County Commissioners were Messrs. L. H. Borden, Garner Moffett and S. M. Jersey, who held their first court at Savanna, April 13, 1839. In 1843 the county-seat was changed from Savanna to Mount Carroll, where it yet remains. Townships were first organized in 1850, and the development of the county has steadily progressed since that date. The surface of the land is rolling, and at certain points decidedly picturesque. The land is generally good for farming. It is well timbered, particularly along the Mississippi. Area of the county, 440 square miles; population, 18,963. Mount Carroll is a pleasant, prosperous, wide-awake town, of about 2,000 inhabitants, and noted for its excellent public and private schools.

CARROLLTON, the county-seat of Greene County, situated on the west branch of the Chicago & Alton and the Quincy, Carrollton & St. Louis Railroads, 33 miles north-northwest of Alton, and 34 miles south by west from Jacksonville. The town has a foundry, carriage and wagon factory, two machine shops, two flour mills, two banks, six churches, a high school, and two weekly newspapers. Population (1890), 2,258; (1900), 2,355.

CARTER, Joseph N., Justice of the Supreme Court, was born in Hardin County, Ky., March 12, 1843; came to Illinois in boyhood, and after attending school at Tuscola four years, engaged in teaching until 1863, when he entered Illinois College, graduating in 1866; in 1868 graduated from the Law Department of the University of Michigan, the next year establishing himself in practice at Quincy, where he has since resided. He was a member of the Thirty-first and Thirty-second General Assemblies (1878-82), and, in June, 1894, was elected to the seat on the Supreme Bench, which he now occupies.

CARTER, Thomas Henry, United States Senator, born in Scioto County, Ohio, Oct. 30, 1854; in his fifth year was brought to Illinois, his father locating at Pana, where he was educated in the public schools; was employed in farming, railroading and teaching several years, then studied law and was admitted to the bar, and, in 1882, removed to Helena, Mont., where he engaged in practice; was elected, as a Republican the last Territorial Delegate to Congress from Idaho and the first Representative from the new

State; was Commissioner of the General Land Office (1891-92), and, in 1895, was elected to the United States Senate for the term ending in 1901. In 1892 he was chosen Chairman of the Republican National Committee, serving until the St. Louis Convention of 1896.

CARTERVILLE, a city in Williamson County, 10 miles by rail northwest of Marion. Coal mining is the principal industry. It has a bank, five churches, a public school, and a weekly newspaper. Population (1880), 692; (1890), 969; (1900), 1,749; (1904, est.), 2,000.

CARTHAGE, a city and the county-seat of Hancock County, 13 miles east of Keokuk, Iowa, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Wabash Railroads; has water-works electric lights, three banks, four trust companies, four weekly and two semi-weekly papers, and is the seat of a Lutheran College. Pop. (1890), 1,654; (1900), 2,104.

CARTHAGE COLLEGE, at Carthage, Hancock County, incorporated in 1871; has a teaching faculty of twelve members, and reports 158 pupils—sixty-eight men and ninety women—for 1897-98. It has a library of 5,000 volumes and endowment of \$32,000. Instruction is given in the classical, scientific, musical, fine arts and business departments, as well as in preparatory studies. In 1898 this institution reported a property valuation of \$41,000, of which \$35,000 was in real estate.

CARTHAGE & BURLINGTON RAILROAD. (See *Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad*.)

CARTWRIGHT, James Henry, Justice of the Supreme Court, was born at Maquoketa, Iowa, Dec. 1, 1842—the son of a frontier Methodist clergyman; was educated at Rock River Seminary and the University of Michigan, graduating from the latter in 1867; began practice in 1870 at Oregon, Ogle County, which is still his home; in 1888 was elected Circuit Judge to succeed Judge Eustace, deceased, and in 1891 assigned to Appellate Court duty; in December, 1895, was elected Justice of the Supreme Court to succeed Justice John M. Bailey, deceased, and re-elected in 1897.

CARTWRIGHT, Peter, pioneer Methodist preacher, was born in Amherst County, Va., Sept. 1, 1785, and at the age of five years accompanied his father (a Revolutionary veteran) to Logan County, Ky. The country was wild and unsettled, there were no schools, the nearest mill was 40 miles distant, the few residents wore homespun garments of flax or cotton; and coffee, tea and sugar in domestic use were almost unknown. Methodist circuit riders soon invaded the district, and, at a camp meeting held at Cane

Ridge in 1801, Peter received his first religious impressions. A few months later he abandoned his reckless life, sold his race-horse and abjured gambling. He began preaching immediately after his conversion, and, in 1803, was regularly received into the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, although only 18 years old. In 1823 he removed to Illinois, locating in Sangamon County, then but sparsely settled. In 1828, and again in 1832, he was elected to the Legislature, where his homespun wit and undaunted courage stood him in good stead. For a long series of years he attended annual conferences (usually as a delegate), and was a conspicuous figure at camp-meetings. Although a Democrat all his life, he was an uncompromising antagonist of slavery, and rejoiced at the division of his denomination in 1844. He was also a zealous supporter of the Government during the Civil War. In 1846 he was a candidate for Congress on the Democratic ticket, but was defeated by Abraham Lincoln. He was a powerful preacher, a tireless worker, and for fifty years served as a Presiding Elder of his denomination. On the lecture platform, his quaintness and eccentricity, together with his inexhaustible fund of personal anecdotes, insured an interested audience. Numerous stories are told of his physical prowess in overcoming unruly characters whom he had failed to convince by moral suasion. Inside the church he was equally fearless and outspoken, and his strong common sense did much to promote the success of the denomination in the West. He died at his home near Pleasant Plains, Sangamon County, Sept. 25, 1872. His principal published works are "A Controversy with the Devil" (1853), "Autobiography of Peter Cartwright" (1856), "The Backwoods Preacher" (London, 1869), and several works on Methodism.

CARY, Eugene, lawyer and insurance manager, was born at Boston, Erie County, N. Y., Feb. 20, 1835; began teaching at sixteen, meanwhile attending a select school or academy at intervals; studied law at Sheboygan, Wis., and Buffalo, N. Y., 1855-56; served as City Attorney and later as County Judge, and, in 1861, enlisted in the First Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers, serving as a Captain in the Army of the Cumberland, and the last two years as Judge-Advocate on the staff of General Rousseau. After the war he settled at Nashville, Tenn., where he held the office of Judge of the First District, but in 1871 he was elected to the City Council, and, in 1883, was the High-License candidate for Mayor in opposition to Mayor Harrison, and believed by

many to have been honestly elected, but counted off by the machine methods then in vogue.

CASAD, Anthony Wayne, clergyman and physician, was born in Wantage Township, Sussex County, N. J., May 2, 1791; died at Summerfield, Ill., Dec. 16, 1857. His father, Rev. Thomas Casad, was a Baptist minister, who, with his wife, Abigail Tingley, was among the early settlers of Sussex County. He was descended from Dutch-Huguenot ancestry, the family name being originally Cossart, the American branch having been founded by Jacques Cossart, who emigrated from Leyden to New York in 1663. At the age of 19 Anthony removed to Greene County, Ohio, settling at Fairfield, near the site of the present city of Dayton, where some of his relatives were then residing. On Feb. 6, 1811, he married Anna, eldest daughter of Captain Samuel Stites and Martha Martin Stites, her mother's father and grandfather having been patriot soldiers in the War of the Revolution. Anthony Wayne Casad served as a volunteer from Ohio in the War of 1812, being a member of Captain Wm. Stephenson's Company. In 1818 he removed with his wife's father to Union Grove, St. Clair County, Ill. A few years later he entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and during 1821-23 was stationed at Kaskaskia and Buffalo, removing, in 1823, to Lebanon, where he taught school. Later he studied medicine and attained considerable prominence as a practitioner, being commissioned Surgeon of the Forty-ninth Illinois Infantry in 1835. He was one of the founders of McKendree College and a liberal contributor to its support; was also for many years Deputy Superintendent of Schools at Lebanon, served as County Surveyor of St. Clair County, and acted as agent for Harper Brothers in the sale of Southern Illinois lands. He was a prominent Free Mason and an influential citizen. His youngest daughter, Amanda Keziah, married Rev. Colin D. James (which see).

CASEY, a village of Clark County, at the intersection of the Vandalia Line and the Chicago & Ohio River Railroad, 35 miles southwest of Terre Haute. Population (1890), 841; (1900), 1,500.

CASEY, Zadoc, pioneer and early Congressman, was born in Georgia, March 17, 1796, the youngest son of a soldier of the Revolutionary War who removed to Tennessee about 1800. The subject of this sketch came to Illinois in 1817, bringing with him his widowed mother, and settling in the vicinity of the present city of Mount Vernon, in Jefferson County, where he acquired great prominence as a politician and became the head

of an influential family. He began preaching at an early age, and continued to do so occasionally through his political career. In 1819, he took a prominent part in the organization of Jefferson County, serving on the first Board of County Commissioners; was an unsuccessful candidate for the Legislature in 1820, but was elected Representative in 1822 and re-elected two years later; in 1826 was advanced to the Senate, serving until 1830, when he was elected Lieutenant-Governor, and during his incumbency took part in the Black Hawk War. On March 1, 1833, he resigned the Lieutenant-Governorship to accept a seat as one of the three Congressmen from Illinois, to which he had been elected a few months previous, being subsequently re-elected for four consecutive terms. In 1842 he was again a candidate, but was defeated by John A. McClernand. Other public positions held by him included those of Delegate to the Constitutional Conventions of 1847 and 1862, Representative in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth General Assemblies (1848-52), serving as Speaker in the former. He was again elected to the Senate in 1860, but died before the expiration of his term, Sept. 4, 1862. During the latter years of his life he was active in securing the right of way for the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, the original of the Mississippi division of the Baltimore, Ohio & Southwestern. He commenced life in poverty, but acquired a considerable estate, and was the donor of the ground upon which the Supreme Court building for the Southern Division at Mount Vernon was erected.—**Dr. Newton R.** (Casey), son of the preceding, was born in Jefferson County, Ill., Jan. 27, 1826, received his primary education in the local schools and at Hillsboro and Mount Vernon Academies; in 1842 entered the Ohio University at Athens in that State, remaining until 1845, when he commenced the study of medicine, taking a course of lectures the following year at the Louisville Medical Institute; soon after began practice, and, in 1847, removed to Benton, Ill., returning the following year to Mount Vernon. In 1856-57 he attended a second course of lectures at the Missouri Medical College, St. Louis, the latter year removing to Mound City, where he filled a number of positions, including that of Mayor from 1859 to 1864, when he declined a re-election. In 1860, Dr. Casey served as delegate from Illinois to the Democratic National Convention at Charleston, S. C., and, on the establishment of the United States Government Hospital at Mound City, in 1861, acted for some time as a volunteer

surgeon, later serving as Assistant Surgeon. In 1866, he was elected Representative in the Twenty-fifth General Assembly and re-elected in 1868, when he was an unsuccessful Democratic candidate for Speaker in opposition to Hon. S. M. Cullom; also again served as Representative in the Twenty-eighth General Assembly (1872-74). Since retiring from public life Dr. Casey has given his attention to the practice of his profession.—**Col. Thomas S. (Casey)**, another son, was born in Jefferson County, Ill., April 6, 1832, educated in the common schools and at McKendree College, in due course receiving the degree of A.M. from the latter; studied law for three years, being admitted to the bar in 1854; in 1860, was elected State's Attorney for the Twelfth Judicial District; in September, 1862, was commissioned Colonel of the One Hundred and Tenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, but was mustered out May 16, 1863, having in the meantime taken part in the battle of Stone River and other important engagements in Western Tennessee. By this time his regiment, having been much reduced in numbers, was consolidated with the Sixtieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. In 1864, he was again elected State's Attorney, serving until 1868; in 1870, was chosen Representative, and, in 1872, Senator for the Mount Vernon District for a term of four years. In 1879, he was elected Circuit Judge and was immediately assigned to Appellate Court duty, soon after the expiration of his term, in 1885, removing to Springfield, where he died, March 1, 1891.

CASS COUNTY, situated a little west of the center of the State, with an area of 360 square miles and a population (1900) of 17,222—named for Gen. Lewis Cass. French traders are believed to have made the locality of Beardstown their headquarters about the time of the discovery of the Illinois country. The earliest permanent white settlers came about 1820, and among them were Thomas Beard, Martin L. Lindsley, John Cetroug and Archibald Job. As early as 1821 there was a horse-mill on Indian Creek, and, in 1827, M. L. Lindsley conducted a school on the bluffs. Peter Cartwright, the noted Methodist missionary and evangelist, was one of the earliest preachers, and among the pioneers may be named Messrs. Robertson, Toplo, McDonald, Downing, Davis, Shepherd, Penny, Bergen and Hopkins. Beardstown was the original county-seat, and during both the Black Hawk and Mormon troubles was a depot of supplies and rendezvous for troops. Here also Stephen A. Douglas made his first political speech. The site of the town,

as at present laid out, was at one time sold by Mr. Downing for twenty-five dollars. The county was set off from Morgan in 1837. The principal towns are Beardstown, Virginia, Chandlerville, Ashland and Arenzville. The county-seat, formerly at Beardstown, was later removed to Virginia, where it now is. Beardstown was incorporated in 1837, with about 700 inhabitants. Virginia was platted in 1836, but not incorporated until 1842.

CASTLE, Orlando Lane, educator, was born at Jericho, Vt., July 26, 1822; graduated at Denison University, Ohio, 1846; spent one year as tutor there, and, for several years, had charge of the public schools of Zanesville, Ohio. In 1858, he accepted the chair of Rhetoric, Oratory and Belles-Lettres in Shurtleff College, at Upper Alton, Ill., remaining until his death, Jan. 31, 1892. Professor Castle received the degree of LL.D. from Denison University in 1877.

CATHERWOOD, Mary Hartwell, author, was born (Hartwell) in Luray, Ohio, Dec. 16, 1844, educated at the Female College, Granville, Ohio, where she graduated, in 1868, and, in 1887, was married to James S. Catherwood, with whom she resides at Hoopeston, Ill. Mrs. Catherwood is the author of a number of works of fiction, which have been accorded a high rank. Among her earlier productions are "Craque-o'-Doom" (1881), "Rocky Fork" (1882), "Old Caravan Days" (1884), "The Secrets at Roseladies" (1888), "The Romance of Dollard" and "The Bells of St. Anne" (1889). During the past few years she has shown a predilection for subjects connected with early Illinois history, and has published popular romances under the title of "The Story of Tonty," "The White Islander," "The Lady of Fort St. John," "Old Kaskaskia" and "The Chase of Sant Castin and other Stories of the French in the New World."

CATON, John Dean, early lawyer and jurist, was born in Monroe County, N. Y., March 19, 1812. Left to the care of a widowed mother at an early age, his childhood was spent in poverty and manual labor. At 15 he was set to learn a trade, but an infirmity of sight compelled him to abandon it. After a brief attendance at an academy at Utica, where he studied law between the ages of 19 and 21, in 1833 he removed to Chicago, and shortly afterward, on a visit to Pekin, was examined and licensed to practice by Judge Stephen T. Logan. In 1834, he was elected Justice of the Peace, served as Alderman in 1837-38, and sat upon the bench of the Supreme Court from 1842 to 1864, when he resigned, hav-



ANNEN CENTRAL HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, JACKSONVILLE.



ASYLUM FOR THE INCURABLE INSANE, BARTONVILLE (Peoria)

ing served nearly twenty-two years. During this period he more than once occupied the position of Chief Justice. Being embarrassed by the financial stringency of 1837-38, in the latter year he entered a tract of land near Plainfield, and, taking his family with him, began farming. Later in life, while a resident of Ottawa, he became interested in the construction of telegraph lines in the West, which for a time bore his name and were ultimately incorporated in the "Western Union," laying the foundation of a large fortune. On retiring from the bench, he devoted himself for the remainder of his life to his private affairs, to travel, and to literary labors. Among his published works are "The Antelope and Deer of America," "A Summer in Norway," "Miscellanies," and "Early Bench and Bar of Illinois." Died in Chicago, July 30, 1895.

CAVARLY, Alfred W., early lawyer and legislator, was born in Connecticut, Sept. 15, 1793; served as a soldier in the War of 1812, and, in 1822, came to Illinois, first settling at Edwardsville, and soon afterwards at Carrollton, Greene County. Here he was elected Representative in the Fifth General Assembly (1826), and again to the Twelfth (1840); also served as Senator in the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Assemblies (1842-48), acting, in 1845, as one of the Commissioners to revise the statutes. In 1844, he was chosen a Presidential Elector, and, in 1846, was a prominent candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor, but was defeated in convention by Augustus C. French. Mr. Cavarly was prominent both in his profession and in the Legislature while a member of that body. In 1853, he removed to Ottawa, where he resided until his death, Oct. 25, 1876.

CENTERVILLE (or Central City), a village in the coal-mining district of Grundy County, near Coal City. Population (1880), 673; (1900), 290.

CENTRAL HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, established under act of the Legislature passed March 1, 1847, and located at Jacksonville, Morgan County. Its founding was largely due to the philanthropic efforts of Miss Dorothea L. Dix, who addressed the people from the platform and appeared before the General Assembly in behalf of this class of unfortunates. Construction of the building was begun in 1848. By 1851 two wards were ready for occupancy, and the first patient was received in November of that year. The first Superintendent was Dr. J. M. Higgins, who served less than two years, when he was succeeded by Dr. H. K. Jones, who had been Assistant Superintendent. Dr. Jones remained as

Acting Superintendent for several months, when the place was filled by the appointment of Dr. Andrew McFarland of New Hampshire, his administration continuing until 1870, when he resigned on account of ill-health, being succeeded by Dr. Henry F. Carriel of New Jersey. Dr. Carriel tendered his resignation in 1893, and, after one or two further changes, in 1897 Dr. F. C. Winslow, who had been Assistant Superintendent under Dr. Carriel, was placed in charge of the institution. The original plan of construction provided for a center building, five and a half stories high, and two wings with a rear extension in which were to be the chapel, kitchen and employes' quarters. Subsequently these wings were greatly enlarged, permitting an increase in the number of wards, and as the exigencies of the institution demanded, appropriations have been made for the erection of additional buildings. Numerous detached buildings have been erected within the past few years, and the capacity of the institution greatly increased—"The Annex" admitting of the introduction of many new and valuable features in the classification and treatment of patients. The number of inmates of late years has ranged from 1,200 to 1,400. The counties from which patients are received in this institution embrace: Rock Island, Mercer, Henry, Bureau, Putnam, Marshall, Stark, Knox, Warren, Henderson, Hancock, McDonough, Fulton, Peoria, Tazewell, Logan, Mason, Menard, Cass, Schuyler, Adams, Pike, Calhoun, Brown, Scott, Morgan, Sangamon, Christian, Montgomery, Macoupin, Greene and Jersey.

CENTRALIA, a city and railway center of Marion County, 250 miles south of Chicago. It forms a trade center for the famous "fruit belt" of Southern Illinois; has a number of coal mines, a glass plant, an envelope factory, iron foundries, railroad repair shops, flour and rolling mills, and an ice plant; also has water-works and sewerage system, a fire department, two daily papers, and excellent graded schools. Several parks afford splendid pleasure resorts. Population (1890), 4,763; (1900), 6,721; (1903, est.), 8,000.

CENTRALIA & ALTAMONT RAILROAD. (See *Centralia & Chester Railroad*.)

CENTRALIA & CHESTER RAILROAD, a railway line wholly within the State, extending from Salem, in Marion County, to Chester, on the Mississippi River (91.6 miles), with a lateral branch from Sparta to Roxborough (5 miles), and trackage facilities over the Illinois Central from the branch junction to Centralia (2.9 miles)—

total, 99.5 miles. The original line was chartered as the Centralia & Chester Railroad, in December, 1887, completed from Sparta to Coulterville in 1889, and consolidated the same year with the Sparta & Evansville and the Centralia & Altamont Railroads (projected); line completed from Centralia to Evansville early in 1894. The branch from Sparta to Rosborough was built in 1895, the section of the main line from Centralia to Salem (14.9 miles) in 1896, and that from Evansville to Chester (17.6 miles) in 1897-98. The road was placed in the hands of a receiver, June 7, 1897, and the expenditures for extension and equipment made under authority granted by the United States Court for the issue of Receiver's certificates. The total capitalization is \$2,374,-841, of which \$978,000 is in stocks and \$948,000 in bonds.

CENTRAL MILITARY TRACT RAILROAD.

(See *Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad*.)

CERRO GORDO, a town in Piatt County, 12 miles by rail east-northeast of Decatur. The crop of cereals in the surrounding country is sufficient to support two elevators at Cerro Gordo, which has also a flouring mill, brick and tile factories, etc. There are three churches, graded schools, a bank and two newspaper offices. Population (1890), 939; (1900), 1,008.

CHADDOCK COLLEGE, an institution under the patronage of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Quincy, Ill., incorporated in 1878; is co-educational, has a faculty of ten instructors, and reports 127 students—70 male and 57 female—in the classes of 1895-96. Besides the usual departments in literature, science and the classics, instruction is given to classes in theology, music, the fine arts, oratory and preparatory studies. It has property valued at \$110,000, and reports an endowment fund of \$8,000.

CHAMBERLIN, Thomas Crowder, geologist and educator, was born near Mattoon, Ill., Sept. 25, 1845; graduated at Beloit College, Wisconsin, in 1866; took a course in Michigan University (1868-69); taught in various Wisconsin institutions, also discharged the duties of State Geologist, later filling the chair of Geology at Columbian University, Washington, D. C. In 1878, he was sent to Paris, in charge of the educational exhibits of Wisconsin, at the International Exposition of that year—during his visit making a special study of the Alpine glaciers. In 1887, he was elected President of the University of Wisconsin, serving until 1892, when he became Head Professor of Geology at the University of Chicago, where he still remains. He is

also editor of the University "Journal of Geology" and President of the Chicago Academy of Sciences. Professor Chamberlin is author of a number of volumes on educational and scientific subjects, chiefly in the line of geology. He received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Michigan, Beloit College and Columbian University, all on the same date (1887).

CHAMPAIGN, a flourishing city in Champaign County, 128 miles southwest of Chicago and 83 miles northeast of Springfield; is the intersecting point of three lines of railway and connected with the adjacent city of Urbana, the county-seat, by an electric railway. The University of Illinois, located in Urbana, is contiguous to the city. Champaign has an excellent system of water-works, well-paved streets, and is lighted by both gas and electricity. The surrounding country is agricultural, but the city has manufacturing of carriages and machines. Three papers are published here, besides a college weekly conducted by the students of the University. The Burnham Hospital and the Garwood Old Ladies' Home are located in Champaign. In the residence portion of the city there is a handsome park, covering ten acres and containing a notable piece of bronze statuary, and several smaller parks in other sections. There are several handsome churches, and excellent schools, both public and private. Population (1890), 5,839; (1900), 9,098.

CHAMPAIGN COUNTY, situated in the eastern half of the central belt of the State; area, 1,008 square miles; population (1900), 47,622. The county was organized in 1833, and named for a county in Ohio. The physical conformation is flat, and the soil rich. The county lies in the heart of what was once called the "Grand Prairie." Workable seams of bituminous coal underlie the surface, but overlying quicksands interfere with their operation. The Sangamon and Kaskaskia Rivers have their sources in this region, and several railroads cross the county. The soil is a black muck underlaid by a yellow clay. Urbana (with a population of 5,708 in 1900) is the county-seat. Other important points in the county are Champaign (9,000), Tolono (1,000), and Rantoul (1,200). Champaign and Urbana adjoin each other, and the grounds of the Illinois State University extend into each corporation, being largely situated in Champaign. Large drifted masses of Niagara limestone are found, interspersed with coal measure limestone and sandstone. Alternating beds of clay, gravel and quicksand of the drift formation are found beneath the subsoil to the depth of 150 to 300 feet.

CHAMPAIGN, HAVANA & WESTERN RAILROAD. (See *Illinois Central Railroad*.)

CHANDLER, Charles, physician, was born at West Woodstock, Conn., July 2, 1806; graduated with the degree of M.D. at Castleton, Vt., and, in 1829, located in Scituate, R. I.; in 1832, started with the intention of settling at Fort Clark (now Peoria), Ill., but was stopped at Beardstown by the "Black Hawk War," finally locating on the Sangamon River, in Cass County, where, in 1848, he laid out the town of Chandlerville—Abraham Lincoln being one of the surveyors who platted the town. Here he gained a large practice, which he was compelled, in his later years, partially to abandon in consequence of injuries received while prosecuting his profession, afterwards turning his attention to merchandising and encouraging the development of the locality in which he lived by promoting the construction of railroads and the building of schoolhouses and churches. Liberal and public-spirited, his influence for good extended over a large region. Died, April 7, 1879.

CHANDLER, Henry B., newspaper manager, was born at Frelighsburg, Quebec, July 12, 1836; at 18 he began teaching, and later took charge of the business department of "The Detroit Free Press"; in 1861, came to Chicago with Wilbur F. Storey and became business manager of "The Chicago Times"; in 1870, disagreed with Storey and retired from newspaper business. Died, at Yonkers, N. Y., Jan. 18, 1896.

CHANDLERVILLE, a village in Cass County, on the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railroad, 7 miles north by east from Virginia, laid out in 1848 by Dr. Charles Chandler, and platted by Abraham Lincoln. It has a bank, a creamery, four churches, a weekly newspaper, a flour and a saw-mill. Population (1890), 910; (1900), 940.

CHAPIN, a village of Morgan County, at the intersection of the Wabash and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroads, 10 miles west of Jacksonville. Population (1890), 450; (1900), 514.

CHAPPELL, Charles H., railway manager, was born in Du Page County, Ill., March 3, 1841. With an ardent passion for the railroad business, at the age of 16 he obtained a position as freight brakeman on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, being steadily promoted through the ranks of conductor, train-master and dispatcher, until, in 1865, at the age of 24, he was appointed General Agent of the Eastern Division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. Other railroad positions which Mr. Chappell has since held are: Superintendent of a division of the Union Pacific

(1869-70); Assistant or Division Superintendent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, or some of its branches (1870-74); General Superintendent of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas (1874-76); Superintendent of the Western Division of the Wabash (1877-79). In 1880, he accepted the position of Assistant General Superintendent of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, being advanced in the next three years through the grades of General Superintendent and Assistant General Manager, to that of General Manager of the entire system, which he has continued to fill for over twelve years. Quietly and without show or display, Mr. Chappell continues in the discharge of his duties, assisting to make the system with which he is identified one of the most successful and perfect in its operation in the whole country.

CHARLESTON, the county-seat of Coles County, an incorporated city and a railway junction, 46 miles west of Terre Haute, Ind. It lies in the center of a farming region, yet has several factories, including woolen and flouring mills, broom, plow and carriage factories, a foundry and a canning factory. Three newspapers are published here, issuing daily editions. Population (1890), 4,135; (1900), 5,488. The Eastern State Normal School was located here in 1895.

CHARLESTON, NEOGA & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD. (See *Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City Railroad*.)

CHARLEVOIX, Pierre Francois Xavier de, a celebrated French traveler and an early explorer of Illinois, born at St. Quentin, France, Oct. 29, 1682. He entered the Jesuit Society, and while a student was sent to Quebec (1695), where for four years he was instructor in the college, and completed his divinity studies. In 1709 he returned to France, but came again to Quebec a few years later. He ascended the St. Lawrence, sailed through Lakes Ontario and Erie, and finally reached the Mississippi by way of the Illinois River. After visiting Cahokia and the surrounding country (1720-21), he continued down the Mississippi to New Orleans, and returned to France by way of Santo Domingo. Besides some works on religious subjects, he was the author of histories of Japan, Paraguay and San Domingo. His great work, however, was the "History of New France," which was not published until twenty years after his death. His journal of his American explorations appeared about the same time. His history has long been cited by scholars as authority, but no English translation was made until 1865, when it was undertaken by Shea. Died in France, Feb. 1, 1761.

CHASE, Philander, Protestant Episcopal Bishop, was born in Cornish, Vt., Dec. 14, 1775, and graduated at Dartmouth in 1795. Although reared as a Congregationalist, he adopted the Episcopal faith, and was ordained a priest in 1799, for several years laboring as a missionary in Northern and Western New York. In 1805, he went to New Orleans, but returning North in 1811, spent six years as a rector at New Haven, Conn., then engaged in missionary work in Ohio, organizing a number of parishes and founding an academy at Worthington; was consecrated a Bishop in 1819, and after a visit to England to raise funds, laid the foundation of Kenyon College and Gambier Theological Seminary, named in honor of two English noblemen who had contributed a large portion of the funds. Differences arising with some of his clergy in reference to the proper use of the funds, he resigned both the Bishopric and the Presidency of the college in 1831, and after three years of missionary labor in Michigan, in 1835 was chosen Bishop of Illinois. Making a second visit to England, he succeeded in raising additional funds, and, in 1838, founded Jubilee College at Robin's Nest, Peoria County, Ill., for which a charter was obtained in 1847. He was a man of great religious zeal, of indomitable perseverance and the most successful pioneer of the Episcopal Church in the West. He was Presiding Bishop from 1843 until his death, which occurred Sept. 20, 1852. Several volumes appeared from his pen, the most important being "A Plea for the West" (1826), and "Reminiscences: an Autobiography, Comprising a History of the Principal Events in the Author's Life" (1848).

CHATHAM, a village of Sangamon County, on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 9 miles south of Springfield. Population (1890), 482; (1900), 629.

CHATSWORTH, town in Livingston County, on Ill. Cent. and Toledo, Peoria & Western Railways, 79 miles east of Peoria; in farming and stock-raising district; has two banks, three grain elevators, five churches, a graded school, two weekly papers, water-works, electric lights, paved streets, cement sidewalks, brick works, and other manufactories. Pop. (1890), 827; (1900), 1,038.

CHEBANSE, a town in Iroquois and Kankakee Counties, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 64 miles south-southwest from Chicago; the place has two banks and one newspaper. Population (1880), 728; (1890), 616; (1900), 555.

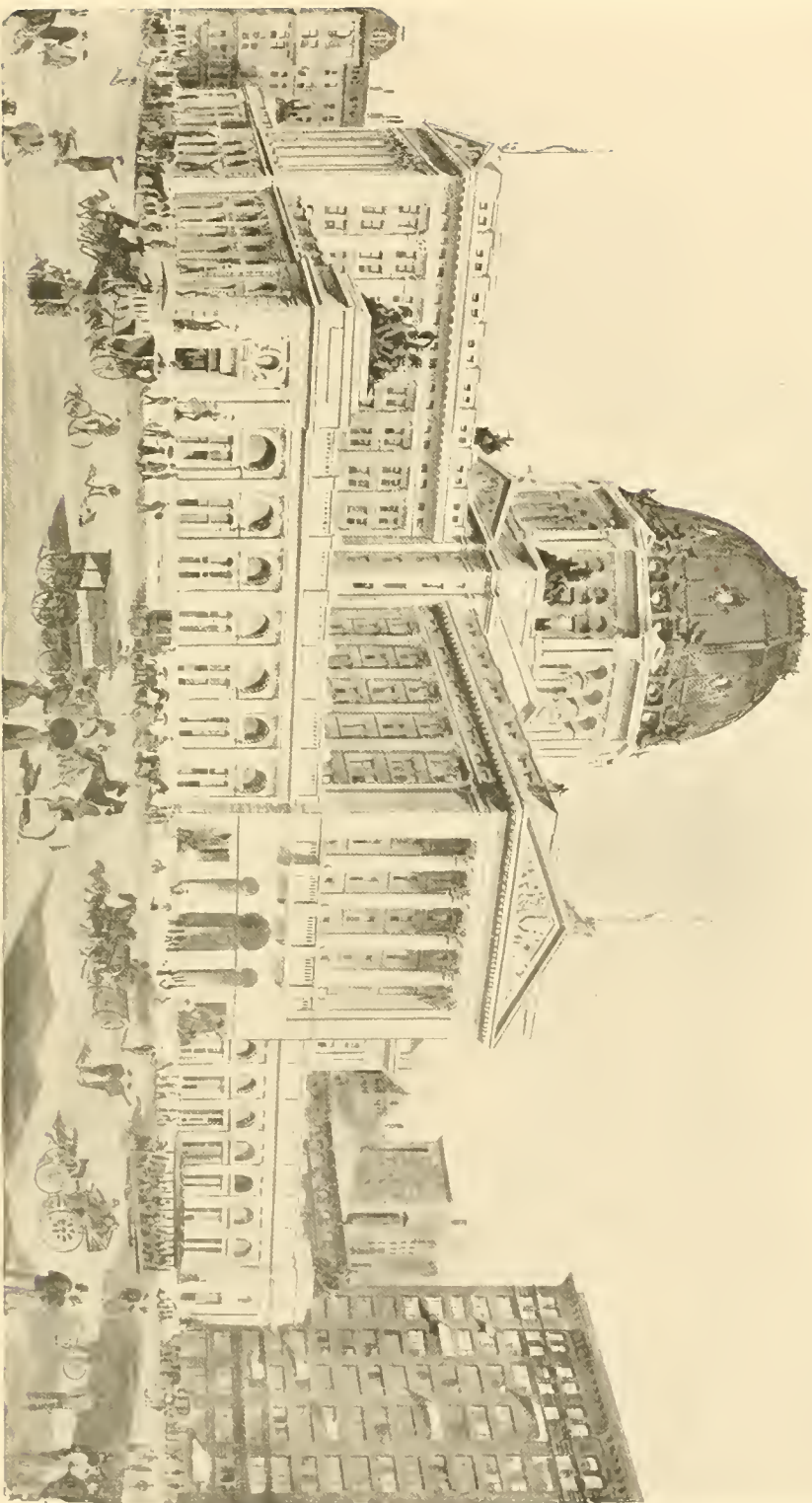
CHENEY, Charles Edward, Bishop of the Reformed Protestant Episcopal Church, was born in Canandaigua, N. Y., Feb. 12, 1836; graduated at

Hobart in 1857, and began study for the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Soon after ordination he became rector of Christ Church, Chicago, and was prominent among those who, under the leadership of Assistant Bishop Cummins of Kentucky, organized the Reformed Episcopal Church in 1873. He was elected Missionary Bishop of the Northwest for the new organization, and was consecrated in Christ Church, Chicago, Dec. 14, 1873.

CHENEY, John Vance, author and librarian, was born at Groveland, N. Y., Dec. 29, 1848, though the family home was at Dorset, Vt., where he grew up and received his primary education. He acquired his academic training at Manchester, Vt., and Temple Hill Academy, Genesee, N. Y., graduating from the latter in 1865, later becoming Assistant Principal of the same institution. Having studied law, he was admitted to the bar successively in Massachusetts and New York; but meanwhile having written considerably for the old "Scribner's Monthly" (now "Century Magazine"), while under the editorship of Dr. J. G. Holland, he gradually adopted literature as a profession. Removing to the Pacific Coast, he took charge, in 1887, of the Free Public Library at San Francisco, remaining until 1894, when he accepted the position of Librarian of the Newberry Library in Chicago, as successor to Dr. William F. Poole, deceased. Besides two or three volumes of verse, Mr. Cheney is the author of numerous essays on literary subjects. His published works include "Thistle-Drift," poems (1887); "Wood-Blooms," poems (1888), "Golden Guess," essays (1892); "That Dome in Air," essays (1895); "Queen Helen," poem (1895) and "Out of the Silence," poem (1897). He is also editor of "Wood Notes Wild," by Simeon Pease Cheney (1892), and Caxton Club's edition of Derby's *Phoenixiana*.

CHENOA, an incorporated city of McLean County, at the intersecting point of the Toledo, Peoria & Western and the Chicago & Alton Railroads, 48 miles east of Peoria, 23 miles northeast of Bloomington, and 102 miles south of Chicago. Agriculture, dairy farming, fruit-growing and coal-mining are the chief industries of the surrounding region. The city also has an electric light plant, water-works, canning works and tile works, besides two banks, seven churches, a graded school, two weekly papers, and telephone systems connecting with the surrounding country. Population (1890), 1,226; (1900), 1,512.

CHESBROUGH, Ellis Sylvester, civil engineer, was born in Baltimore, Md., July 6, 1813; at the



CHICAGO POSTOFFICE.



CHICAGO THOROUGHFARES.

age of thirteen was chainman to an engineering party on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, being later employed on other roads. In 1837, he was appointed senior assistant engineer in the construction of the Louisville, Cincinnati & Charleston Railroad, and, in 1846, Chief Engineer of the Boston Waterworks, in 1850 becoming sole Commissioner of the Water Department of that city. In 1855, he became engineer of the Chicago Board of Sewerage Commissioners, and in that capacity designed the sewerage system of the city—also planning the river tunnels. He resigned the office of Commissioner of Public Works of Chicago in 1879. He was regarded as an authority on water-supply and sewerage, and was consulted by the officials of New York, Boston, Toronto, Milwaukee and other cities. Died, August 19, 1886.

CHESNUT, John A., lawyer, was born in Kentucky, Jan. 19, 1816, his father being a native of South Carolina, but of Irish descent. John A. was educated principally in his native State, but came to Illinois in 1836, read law with P. H. Winchester at Carlinville, was admitted to the bar in 1837, and practiced at Carlinville until 1855, when he removed to Springfield and engaged in real estate and banking business. Mr. Chesnut was associated with many local business enterprises, was for several years one of the Trustees of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Jacksonville, also a Trustee of the Illinois Female College (Methodist) at the same place, and was Supervisor of the United States Census for the Sixth District of Illinois in 1880. Died, Jan. 14, 1898.

CHESTER, the county-seat of Randolph County, situated on the Mississippi River, 76 miles south of St. Louis. It is the seat of the Southern Illinois Penitentiary and of the State Asylum for Insane Convicts. It stands in the heart of a region abounding in bituminous coal, and is a prominent shipping point for this commodity; also has quarries of building stone. It has a grain elevator, flouring mills, rolling mills and foundries. Population (1880), 2,580; (1890), 2,708; (1900), 2,832.

CHETLAIN, Augustus Louis, soldier, was born in St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 26, 1824, of French Huguenot stock—his parents having emigrated from Switzerland in 1823, at first becoming members of the Selkirk colony on Red River, in Manitoba. Having received a common school education, he became a merchant at Galena, and was the first to volunteer there in response to the call for troops after the bombardment of Fort Sumter, in

1861, being chosen to the captaincy of a company in the Twelfth Regiment of Illinois Volunteers, which General Grant had declined; participated in the campaign on the Tennessee River which resulted in the capture of Fort Donelson and the battle of Shiloh, meanwhile being commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel; also distinguished himself at Corinth, where he remained in command until May, 1863, and organized the first colored regiment raised in the West. In December, 1863, he was promoted Brigadier-General and placed in charge of the organization of colored troops in Tennessee, serving later in Kentucky and being brevetted Major-General in January, 1864. From January to October, 1865, he commanded the post at Memphis, and later the District of Talladega, Ala., until January, 1866, when he was mustered out of the service. General Chetlain was Assessor of Internal Revenue for the District of Utah (1867-69), then appointed United States Consul at Brussels, serving until 1872, on his return to the United States establishing himself as a banker and broker in Chicago.

CHICAGO, the county-seat of Cook County, chief city of Illinois and (1890) second city in population in the United States.

SITUATION.—The city is situated at the southwest bend of Lake Michigan, 18 miles north of the extreme southern point of the lake, at the mouth of the Chicago River; 715 miles west of New York, 590 miles north of west from Washington, and 260 miles northeast of St. Louis. From the Pacific Coast it is distant 2,417 miles. Latitude 41° 52' north; longitude 87° 35' west of Greenwich. Area (1898), 186 square miles.

TOPOGRAPHY.—Chicago stands on the dividing ridge between the Mississippi and St. Lawrence basins. It is 502 feet above sea-level, and its highest point is some 18 feet above Lake Michigan. The Chicago River is virtually a bayou, dividing into north and south branches about a half-mile west of the lake. The surrounding country is a low, flat prairie, but engineering science and skill have done much for it in the way of drainage. The Illinois & Michigan Canal terminates at a point on the south branch of the Chicago River, within the city limits, and unites the waters of Lake Michigan with those of the Illinois River.

COMMERCE.—The Chicago River, with its branches, affords a water frontage of nearly 60 miles, the greater part of which is utilized for the shipment and unloading of grain, lumber, stone, coal, merchandise, etc. Another navigable stream (the Calumet River) also lies within the

corporate limits. Dredging has made the Chicago River, with its branches, navigable for vessels of deep draft. The harbor has also been widened and deepened. Well constructed breakwaters protect the vessels lying inside, and the port is as safe as any on the great lakes. The city is a port of entry, and the tonnage of vessels arriving there exceeds that of any other port in the United States. During 1897, 9,156 vessels arrived, with an aggregate tonnage of 7,209,442, while 9,201 cleared, representing a tonnage of 7,185,324. It is the largest grain market in the world, its elevators (in 1897) having a capacity of 32,550,000 bushels.

According to the reports of the Board of Trade, the total receipts and shipments of grain for the year 1898—counting flour as its grain equivalent in bushels—amounted to 323,097,453 bushels of the former, to 289,920,028 bushels of the latter. The receipts and shipments of various products for the year (1898) were as follows:

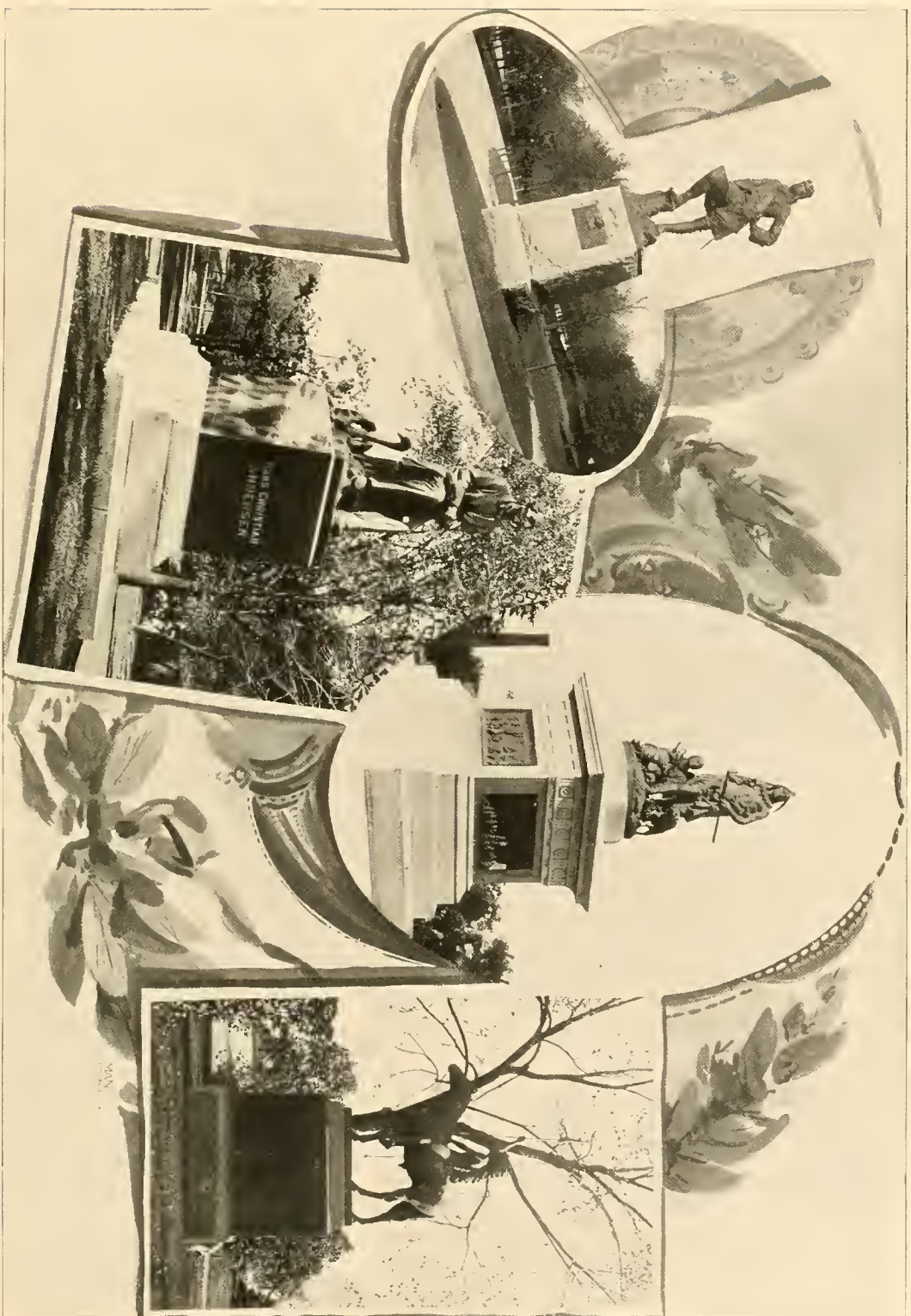
	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour (bbls.)	5,316,195	5,032,236
Wheat (bu.)	35,741,555	38,094,900
Corn "	127,426,374	130,397,681
Oats "	110,293,647	85,057,636
Rye "	4,935,308	4,453,384
Barley "	18,116,594	6,755,247
Cured Meats (lbs.)	229,005,246	923,627,722
Dressed Beef "	110,286,652	1,060,859,808
Live-stock—Hogs	9,360,968	1,334,768
" Cattle	2,480,632	864,408
" Sheep	3,502,378	545,001

Chicago is also an important lumber market, the receipts in 1895, including shingles, being 1,562,527 M. feet. As a center for beef and pork-packing, the city is without a rival in the amount of its products, there having been 92,459 cattle and 760,514 hogs packed in 1894-95. In bank clearings and general mercantile business it ranks second only to New York, while it is also one of the chief manufacturing centers of the country. The census of 1890 shows 9,959 manufacturing establishments, with a capital of \$292,477,038; employing 203,108 hands, and turning out products valued at \$632,184,140. Of the output by far the largest was that of the slaughtering and meat-packing establishments, amounting to \$203,825,092; men's clothing came next (\$32,517,226); iron and steel, \$31,419,854; foundry and machine shop products, \$29,928,616; planed lumber, \$17,604,494. Chicago is also the most important live-stock market in the United States. The Union Stock Yards (in the southwest part of the city) are connected with all railroad lines entering the city, and cover many hundreds of

acres. In 1894, there were received 8,788,049 animals (of all descriptions), valued at \$148,057,626. Chicago is also a primary market for hides and leather, the production and sales being both of large proportions, and the trade in manufactured leather (notably in boots and shoes) exceeds that of any other market in the country. Ship-building is a leading industry, as are also brick-making, distilling and brewing.

TRANSPORTATION, ETC.—Besides being the chief port on the great lakes, Chicago ranks second to no other American city as a railway center. The old "Galena & Chicago Union," its first railroad, was operated in 1849, and within three years a substantial advance had been scored in the way of steam transportation. Since then the multiplication of railroad lines focusing in or passing through Chicago has been rapid and steady. In 1895 not less than thirty-eight distinct lines enter the city, although these are operated by only twenty-two companies. Some 2,600 miles of railroad track are laid within the city limits. The number of trains daily arriving and departing (suburban and freight included) is about 2,000. Intramural transportation is afforded by electric, steam, cable and horse-car lines. Four tunnels under the Chicago River and its branches, and numerous bridges connect the various divisions of the city.

HISTORY.—Point du Sable (a native of San Domingo) was admittedly the first resident of Chicago other than the aborigines. The French missionaries and explorers—Marquette, Joliet, La Salle, Hennepin and others—came a century earlier, their explorations beginning in 1673. After the expulsion of the French at the close of the French and Indian War, the territory passed under British control, though French traders remained in this vicinity after the War of the Revolution. One of these named Le Mai followed Point du Sable about 1796, and was himself succeeded by John Kinzie, the Indian trader, who came in 1803. Fort Dearborn was built near the mouth of the Chicago River in 1804 on land acquired from the Indians by the treaty of Greenville, concluded by Gen. Anthony Wayne in 1795, but was evacuated in 1812, when most of the garrison and the few inhabitants were massacred by the savages. (See *Fort Dearborn*.) The fort was rebuilt in 1816, and another settlement established around it. The first Government survey was made, 1829-30. Early residents were the Kinzies, the Wolcotts, the Beanbiens and the Millers. The Black Hawk War (1832) rather aided in developing the resources and increasing



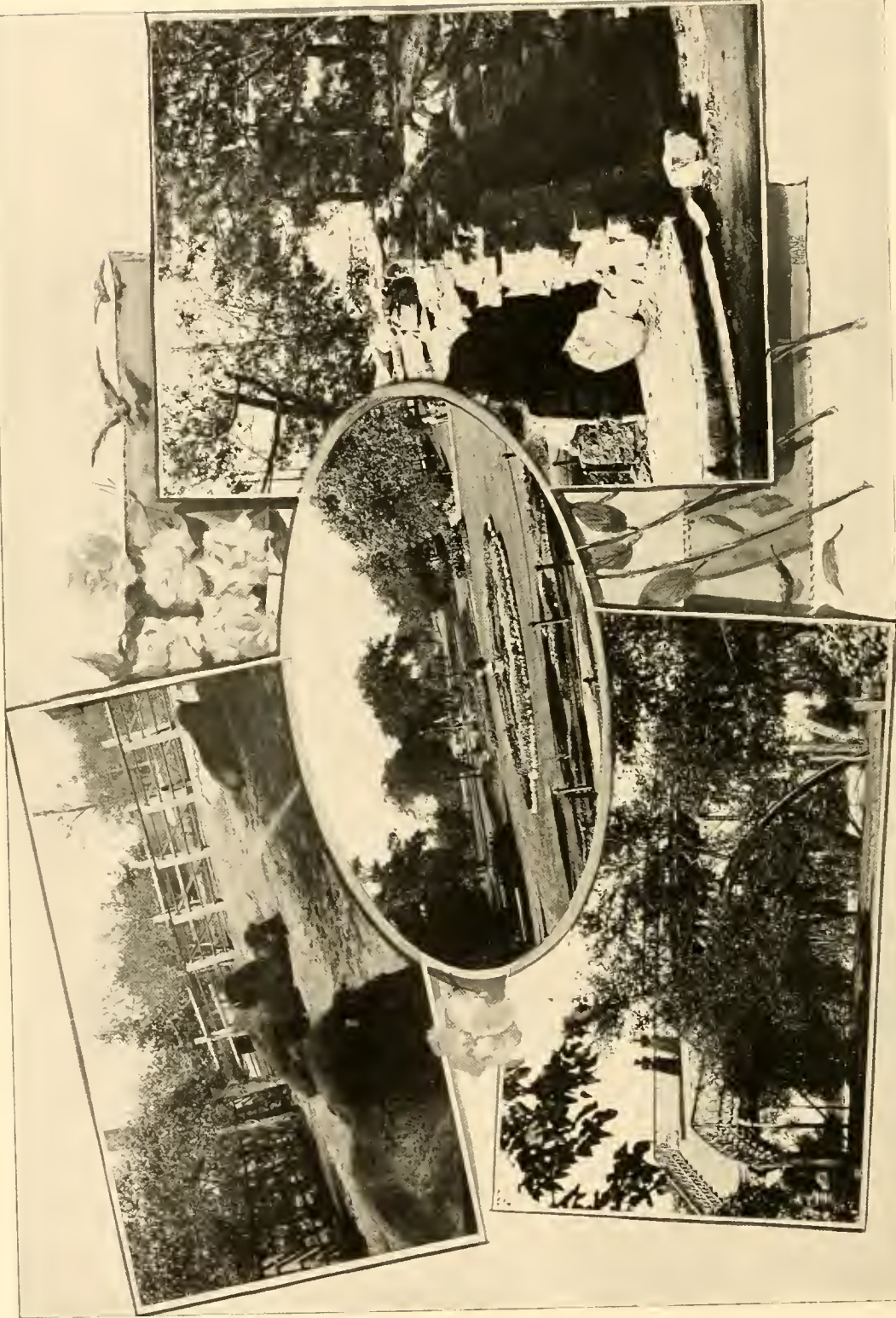
La Salle Statue

Hans Christian Andersen Statue.

Alumn Group.

Signal of Peace.

MONUMENTS IN LINCOLN PARK, CHICAGO.



Artesian Fountain.

Flower Beds.
VIEWS IN LINCOLN PARK, CHICAGO.

Buffalo Herd.
Bridge Over Lagoon.

the population of the infant settlement by drawing to it settlers from the interior for purposes of mutual protection. Town organization was effected on August 10, 1832, the total number of votes polled being 28. The town grew rapidly for a time, but received a set-back in the financial crisis of 1837. During May of that year, how-

ever, a charter was obtained and Chicago became a city. The total number of votes cast at that time was 703. The census of the city for the 1st of July of that year showed a population of 4,180. The following table shows the names and term of office of the chief city officers from 1837 to 1899:

YEAR.	MAYOR.	CITY CLERK.	CITY ATTORNEY.	CITY TREASURER.
1837	Wm. B. Ogden.....	I. N. Arnold, Geo. Davis (1)	N. B. Judd.....	Hiram Pearson.
1838	Buckner S. Morris.....	Geo. Davis.....	N. B. Judd.....	Hiram Pearson.
1839	Benj. W. Raymond.....	Wm. H. Brackett.....	Samuel L. Smith.....	Geo. W. Dole.
1840	Alexander Lloyd.....	Thomas Hoyne.....	Mark Skinner.....	W. S. Gurnee, N. H. Bolles (2)
1841	F. C. Sherman.....	Thomas Hoyne.....	Geo. Manierre.....	N. H. Bolles.
1842	Benj. W. Raymond.....	J. Curtis.....	Henry Brown.....	F. C. Sherman.
1843	Augustus Garrett.....	James M. Lowe.....	G. Manierre, Henry Brown (3)	Walter S. Gurnee.
1844	Aug. Garrett, Alon S. Sherman (4)	E. A. Rucker.....	Henry W. Clarke.....	Walter S. Gurnee.
1845	Aug. Garrett, Alon S. Sherman (4)	E. A. Rucker, Wm. S. Brown (5)	Henry W. Clarke.....	Wm. L. Church.
1846	John P. Chapin.....	Henry B. Clarke.....	Charles H. Larrabee.....	Wm. L. Church.
1847	James Curtiss.....	Henry B. Clarke.....	Patrick Ballingall.....	Andrew Getzler.
1848	James H. Woodworth.....	Sidney Abell.....	Giles Spring.....	Wm. L. Church.
1849	James H. Woodworth.....	Sidney Abell.....	O. R. W. Lull.....	Wm. L. Church.
1850	James Curtiss.....	Sidney Abell.....	Henry H. Clark.....	Edward Manierre.
1851	Walter S. Gurnee.....	Henry W. Zimmerman.....	Henry H. Clark.....	Edward Manierre.
1852	Walter S. Gurnee.....	Henry W. Zimmerman.....	Arno Voss.....	Edward Manierre.
1853	Charles M. Gray.....	Henry W. Zimmerman.....	Arno Voss.....	Edward Manierre.
1854	Ira L. Milliken.....	Henry W. Zimmerman.....	Patrick Ballingall.....	Uriah P. Harris.
1855	Levi D. Boone.....	Henry W. Zimmerman.....	J. A. Thompson.....	Wm. F. De Wolf.
1856	Thomas Dyer.....	Henry W. Zimmerman.....	J. L. Marsh.....	O. J. Rose.
1857	John Wentworth.....	H. Kreisman.....	John C. Miller.....	C. N. Holden.
1858	John C. Haines.....	H. Kreisman.....	Elliott Anthony.....	Alonzo Harvey.
1859	John C. Haines.....	H. Kreisman.....	Geo. F. Crocker.....	Alonzo Harvey.
1860	John Wentworth.....	Abraham Kohn.....	John Lyle King.....	Alonzo Harvey, C. W. Hunt (6)
1861	Julian S. Rumsey.....	A. J. Marble.....	Ira W. Buel.....	W. H. Rice.
1862	F. C. Sherman.....	A. J. Marble.....	Geo. A. Meech.....	F. H. Cutting, W. H. Rice (7)
1863	F. C. Sherman.....	H. W. Zimmerman.....	Francis Adams.....	David A. Gage.
1864	F. C. Sherman.....	H. W. Zimmerman.....	Francis Adams.....	David A. Gage.
1865	John B. Rice.....	Albert H. Bodman.....	Daniel D. Driscoll.....	A. G. Throop.
1866	John B. Rice.....	Albert H. Bodman.....	Daniel D. Driscoll.....	A. G. Throop.
1867	John B. Rice.....	Albert H. Bodman.....	Hasbrouck Davis.....	Wm. F. Wentworth.
1868	John B. Rice.....	Albert H. Bodman.....	Hasbrouck Davis.....	Wm. F. Wentworth.
1869	John B. Rice (8).....	Albert H. Bodman.....	Hasbrouck Davis.....	Wm. F. Wentworth.
1870	R. B. Mason.....	Charles T. Hotchkiss.....	Israel N. Stiles.....	David A. Gage.
1871	R. B. Mason.....	Charles T. Hotchkiss.....	Israel N. Stiles.....	David A. Gage.
1872	Joseph Medill.....	Charles T. Hotchkiss.....	Israel N. Stiles.....	David A. Gage.
1873	Joseph Medill.....	Charles T. Hotchkiss.....	Israel N. Stiles.....	David A. Gage.
1874	Harvey D. Colvin.....	Jos. K. C. Forrest.....	Egbert Jamieson.....	Daniel O'Hara.
1875	Harvey D. Colvin.....	Jos. K. C. Forrest.....	Egbert Jamieson.....	Daniel O'Hara.
1876	Monroe Heath, (9) H. D. Colvin, Thomas Hoyne.....	Caspar Butz.....	R. S. Tutthill.....	Clinton Briggs.
1877-78	Monroe Heath.....	Caspar Butz.....	R. S. Tutthill.....	Chas. B. Larrabee.
1879-80	Carter H. Harrison.....	P. J. Howard.....	Julius S. Grinnell.....	W. C. Seip.
1881-82	Carter H. Harrison.....	P. J. Howard.....	Julius S. Grinnell.....	Rudolph Brand.
1883-84	Carter H. Harrison.....	John G. Neumeister.....	Julius S. Grinnell.....	John M. Dunphy.
1885-86	Carter H. Harrison.....	C. Herman Plantz.....	Hempstead Washburne.....	Wm. M. Devine.
1887-88	John A. Roche.....	D. W. Nickerson.....	Hempstead Washburne.....	C. Herman Plantz.
1889-90	Dewitt C. Cregier.....	Franz Amberg.....	Geo. F. Sugg.....	Bernard Roesing.
1891-92	Hempstead Washburne.....	James R. B. Van Cleave.....	Jacob J. Kern, G. A. Trude (10)	Peter Kiobassa.
1893-94	Carter H. Harrison, Geo. B. Swift, (11) John P. Hopkins, (11)	Chas. D. Gastfield.....	Geo. A. Trude.....	Michael J. Bransfield.
1895-96	Geo. B. Swift.....	James R. B. Van Cleave.....	Roy O. West.....	Adam Wolf.
1897-98	Carter H. Harrison, Jr.....	William Loeffler.....	Miles J. Devine.....	Ernst Himmell.
1899—	Carter H. Harrison, Jr.....	William Loeffler.....	Andrew J. Ryan.....	Adam Ortseifen.

(1) I. N. Arnold resigned, and Geo. Davis appointed, October, 1837.

(2) Gurnee resigned, Bolles appointed his successor, April, 1840.

(3) Manierre resigned, Brown appointed his successor, July, 1843.

(4) Election of Garrett declared illegal, and Sherman elected at new election, held April, 1844.

(5) Brown appointed to fill vacancy caused by resignation of Rucker.

(6) Harvey resigned and Hunt appointed to fill vacancy.

(7) Cutting having failed to qualify, Rice, who was already in office, held over.

(8) Legislature changed date of election from April to November, the persons in office at beginning of 1869 remaining in office to December of that year.

(9) City organized under general Incorporation Act in 1875, and no city election held until April, 1876. The order for a new election omitted the office of Mayor, yet a popular vote was taken which gave a majority to Thomas Hoyne. The Council then in office refused to canvass this vote, but its successor, at its first meeting, did so, declaring Hoyne duly elected. Colvin, the incumbent, refused to surrender the office, claiming the right to "hold over." Hoyne then made a contest for the office, which resulted in a decision by the Supreme Court denying the claims of both contestants, when a new election was ordered by the City Council, July 12, 1876, at which Monroe Heath was elected, serving out the term.

(10) City Attorney Kern, having resigned November 21, 1892, Geo. A. Trude was appointed to serve out the remainder of the term.

(11) Mayor Harrison, having been assassinated, October 28, 1893, the City Council at its next meeting (November 6, 1893) elected Geo. B. Swift an Alderman from the Eleventh Ward Mayor *ad interim*. At a special election held December 19, 1893, John P. Hopkins was elected to fill out the unexpired term of Mayor Harrison.

THE FIRE OF 1871.—The city steadily grew in beauty, population and commercial importance until 1871. On Oct. 9 of that year occurred the "great fire" the story of which has passed into history. Recuperation was speedy, and the 2,100 acres burned over were rapidly being rebuilt, when, in 1874, occurred a second conflagration, although by no means so disastrous as that of 1871. The city's recuperative power was again demonstrated, and its subsequent development has been phenomenal. The subjoined statement shows its growth in population:

1837	.	.	.	.	4,179
1840	.	.	.	.	4,470
1850	.	.	.	.	28,269
1860	.	.	.	.	112,162
1870	.	.	.	.	298,977
1880	.	.	.	.	503,185
1890	.	.	.	.	1,099,850
1900	.	.	.	.	1,698,575

Notwithstanding a large foreign population and a constant army of unemployed men, Chicago has witnessed only three disturbances of the peace by mobs—the railroad riots of 1877, the Anarchist disturbance of 1886, and a strike of railroad employes in 1894.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION. — Chicago long since outgrew its special charter, and is now incorporated under the broader provisions of the law applicable to "cities of the first class," under which the city is virtually autonomous. The personnel, drill and equipment of the police and fire departments are second to none, if not superior to any, to be found in other American cities. The Chicago River, with its branches, divides the city into three principal divisions, known respectively as North, South and West. Each division has its statutory geographical boundaries, and each retains its own distinct township organization. This system is anomalous; it has, however, both assailants and defenders.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.—Chicago has a fine system of parks and boulevards, well developed, well improved and well managed. One of the parks (Jackson in the South Division) was the site of the World's Columbian Exposition. The water supply is obtained from Lake Michigan by means of cribs and tunnels. In this direction new and better facilities are being constantly introduced, and the existing water system will compare favorably with that of any other American city.

ARCHITECTURE.—The public and office buildings, as well as the business blocks, are in some instances classical, but generally severely plain.

Granite and other varieties of stone are used in the City Hall, County Court House, the Board of Trade structure, and in a few commercial buildings, as well as in many private residences. In the business part of the city, however, steel, iron, brick and fire clay are the materials most largely employed in construction, the exterior walls being of brick. The most approved methods of fire-proof building are followed, and the "Chicago construction" has been recognized and adopted (with modifications) all over the United States. Office buildings range from ten to sixteen, and even, as in the case of the Masonic Temple, twenty stories in height. Most of them are sumptuous as to the interior, and many of the largest will each accommodate 3,000 to 5,000 occupants, including tenants and their employes. In the residence sections wide diversity may be seen; the chaste and the ornate styles being about equally popular. Among the handsome public, or semi-public buildings may be mentioned the Public Library, the Newberry Library, the Art Institute, the Armour Institute, the Academy of Sciences, the Auditorium, the Board of Trade Building, the Masonic Temple, and several of the railroad depots.

EDUCATION AND LIBRARIES. — Chicago has a public school system unsurpassed for excellence in any other city in the country. According to the report of the Board of Education for 1898, the city had a total of 221 primary and grammar schools, besides fourteen high schools, employing 5,268 teachers and giving instruction to over 236,000 pupils in the course of the year. The total expenditures during the year amounted to \$6,785,601, of which nearly \$4,500,000 was on account of teachers' salaries. The city has nearly \$7,500,000 invested in school buildings. Besides pupils attending public schools there are about 100,000 in attendance on private and parochial schools, not reckoning students at higher institutions of learning, such as medical, law, theological, dental and pharmaceutical schools, and the great University of Chicago. Near the city are also the Northwestern and the Lake Forest Universities, the former at Evanston and the latter at Lake Forest. Besides an extensive Free Public Library for circulating and reference purposes, maintained by public taxation, and embracing (in 1898) a total of over 235,000 volumes and nearly 50,000 pamphlets, there are the Library of the Chicago Historical Society and the Newberry and Crerar Libraries—the last two the outgrowth of posthumous donations by public-spirited and liberal citizens—all open to



DAY AFTER CHICAGO FIRE.



CHICAGO THOROUGHFARES.

the public for purposes of reference under certain conditions. This list does not include the extensive library of the University of Chicago and those connected with the Armour Institute and the public schools, intended for the use of the pupils of these various institutions

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE, one of the leading commercial exchanges of the world. It was originally organized in the spring of 1843 as a voluntary association, with a membership of eighty-two. Its primary object was the promotion of the city's commercial interests by unity of action. On Feb. 8, 1849, the Legislature enacted a general law authorizing the establishment of Boards of Trade, and under its provisions an incorporation was effected—a second organization being effected in April, 1850. For several years the association languished, and at times its existence seemed precarious. It was, however, largely instrumental in securing the introduction of the system of measuring grain by weight, which initial step opened the way for subsequent great improvements in the methods of handling, storing, inspecting and grading cereals and seeds. By the close of 1856, the association had overcome the difficulties incident to its earlier years, and the feasibility of erecting a permanent Exchange building began to be agitated, but the project lay dormant for several years. In 1856 was adopted the first system of classification and grading of wheat, which, though crude, formed the foundation of the elaborate modern system, which has proved of such benefit to the grain-growing States of the West, and has done so much to give Chicago its commanding influence in the grain markets of the world. In 1858, the privilege of trading on the floor of the Exchange was limited to members. The same year the Board began to receive and send out daily telegraphic market reports at a cost, for the first year, of \$500,000, which was defrayed by private subscriptions. New York was the only city with which such communication was then maintained. In February, 1859, a special charter was obtained, conferring more extensive powers upon the organization, and correspondingly increasing its efficiency. An important era in the Board's history was the Civil War of 1861-65. During this struggle its attitude was one of undeviating loyalty and generous patriotism. Hundreds of thousands of dollars were contributed, by individual members and from the treasury of the organization, for the work of recruiting and equipping regiments, in caring for the wounded on Southern battlefields, and providing for the families of enlisted men. In

1864, the Board waged to a successful issue a war upon the irredeemable currency with which the entire West was then flooded, and secured such action by the banks and by the railroad and express companies as compelled its replacement by United States legal-tender notes and national bank notes. In 1865, handsome, large (and, as then supposed, permanent) quarters were occupied in a new building erected by the Chicago Chamber of Commerce under an agreement with the Board of Trade. This structure was destroyed in the fire of October, 1871, but at once rebuilt, and made ready for re-occupancy in precisely one year after the destruction of its predecessor. Spacious and ample as these quarters were then considered, the growing membership and increasing business demonstrated their inadequacy before the close of 1877. Steps looking to the erection of a new building were taken in 1881, and, on May 1, 1885, the new edifice—then the largest and most ornate of its class in the world—was opened for occupancy. The membership of the Board for the year 1898 aggregated considerably in excess of 1,800. The influence of the association is felt in every quarter of the commercial world.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & NORTHERN RAILROAD. (See *Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad*.)

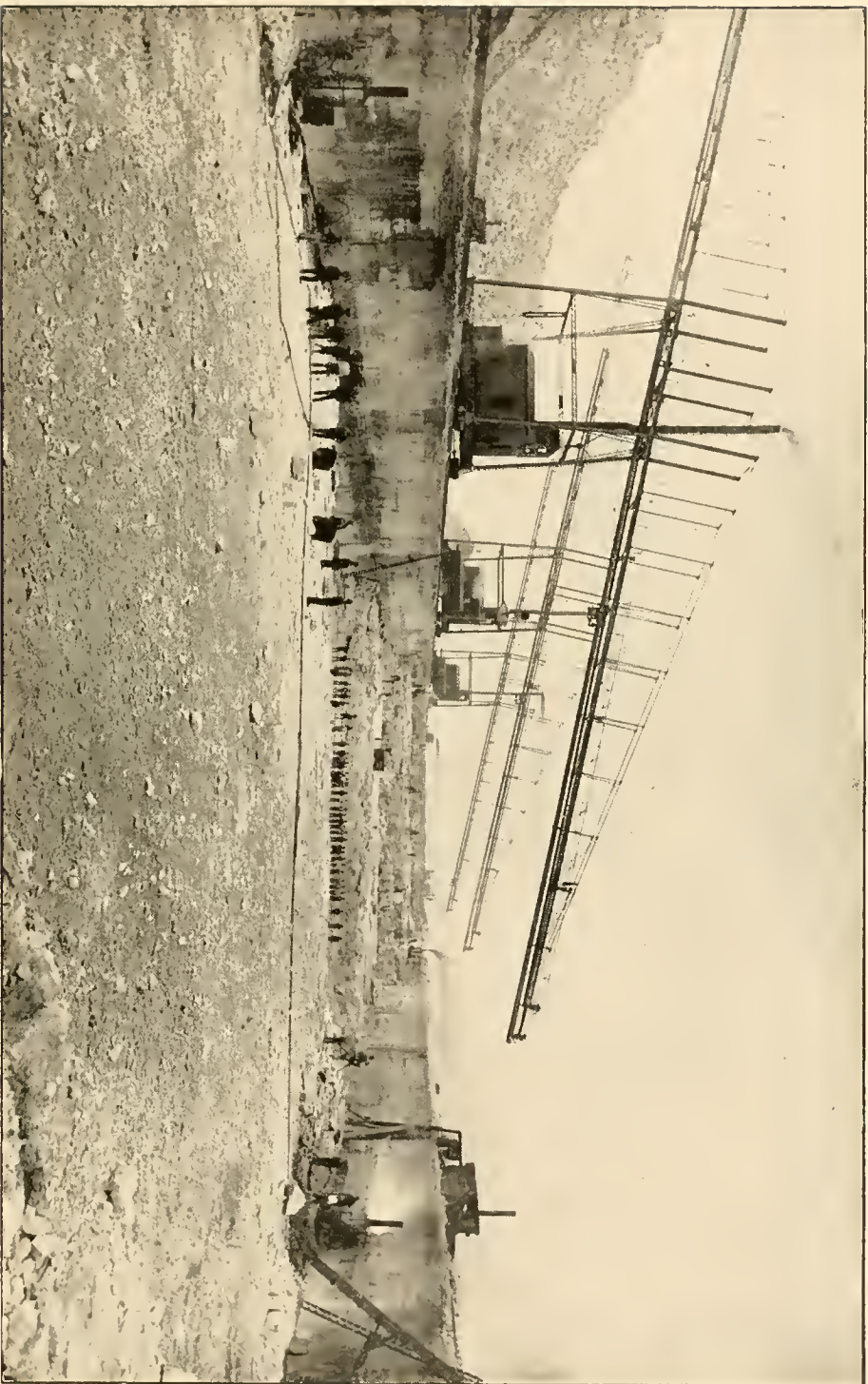
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD (known as the "Burlington Route") is the parent organization of an extensive system which operates railroads in eleven Western and Northwestern States, furnishing connections from Chicago with Omaha, Denver, St. Paul and Minneapolis, St. Louis and Kansas City, Cheyenne (Wyo.), Billings (Mont.), Deadwood (So. Dak.), and intermediate points, and having connections by affiliated roads with the Pacific Coast. The main line extends from Chicago to Denver (Colo.), 1,025.41 miles. The mileage of the various branches and leased proprietary lines (1898) aggregates 4,627.06 miles. The Company uses 207.23 miles in conjunction with other roads, besides subsidiary standard-gauge lines controlled through the ownership of securities amounting to 1,440 miles more. In addition to these the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy controls 179 miles of narrow-gauge road. The whole number of miles of standard-gauge road operated by the Burlington system, and known as the Burlington Route, on June 30, 1899, is estimated at 7,419, of which 1,509 is in Illinois, all but 47 miles being owned by the Company. The system in Illinois connects many important commercial

points, including Chicago, Aurora, Galesburg, Quincy, Peoria, Streator, Sterling, Mendota, Fulton, Lewistown, Rushville, Geneva, Keithsburg, Rock Island, Beardstown, Alton, etc. The entire capitalization of the line (including stock, bonds and floating debt) amounted, in 1898, to \$234,884,600, which was equivalent to about \$33,000 per mile. The total earnings of the road in Illinois, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, amounted to \$8,724,997, and the total disbursements of the Company within the State, during the same period, to \$7,469,456. Taxes paid in 1898, \$377,968.—(HISTORY). The first section of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad was constructed under a charter granted, in 1849, to the Aurora Branch Railroad Company, the name being changed in 1852 to the Chicago & Aurora Railroad Company. The line was completed in 1853, from the junction with the old Galena & Chicago Union Railroad, 30 miles west of Chicago, to Aurora, later being extended to Mendota. In 1855 the name of the Company was changed by act of the Legislature to the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. The section between Mendota and Galesburg (80 miles) was built under a charter granted in 1851 to the Central Military Tract Railroad Company, and completed in 1854. July 9, 1856, the two companies were consolidated under the name of the former. Previous to this consolidation the Company had extended aid to the Peoria & Oquawka Railroad (from Peoria to the Mississippi River, nearly opposite Burlington, Iowa), and to the Northern Cross Railroad from Quincy to Galesburg, both of which were completed in 1855 and operated by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. In 1857 the name of the Northern Cross was changed to the Quincy & Chicago Railroad. In 1860 the latter was sold under foreclosure to the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and, in 1863, the Peoria & Oquawka was acquired in the same way—the former constituting the Quincy branch of the main line and the latter giving it its Burlington connection. Up to 1863, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy used the track of the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad to enter the city of Chicago, but that year began the construction of its line from Aurora to Chicago, which was completed in 1864. In 1872 it acquired control, by perpetual lease, of the Burlington & Missouri River Road in Iowa, and, in 1880, extended this line into Nebraska, now reaching Billings, Mont., with a lateral branch to Deadwood, So. Dak. Other branches in Illinois, built or acquired by this corporation, include the Peoria & Hannibal; Carthage & Bur-

lington; Quincy & Warsaw; Ottawa, Chicago & Fox River Valley; Quincy, Alton & St. Louis, and the St. Louis, Rock Island & Chicago. The Chicago, Burlington & Northern—known as the Northern Division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy—is an important part of the system, furnishing a connection between St. Louis on the south and St. Paul and Minneapolis on the north, of which more than half of the distance of 583 miles between terminal points, is in Illinois. The latter division was originally chartered, Oct. 21, 1885, and constructed from Oregon, Ill., to St. Paul, Minn. (319 miles), and from Fulton to Savanna, Ill. (16.72 miles), and opened, Nov. 1, 1886. It was formally incorporated into the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy line in 1899. In June of the same year the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy also acquired by purchase the Keokuk & Western Railroad from Keokuk to Van Wert, Iowa (143 miles), and the Des Moines & Kansas City Railway, from Des Moines, Iowa, to Cainesville, Mo. (112 miles).

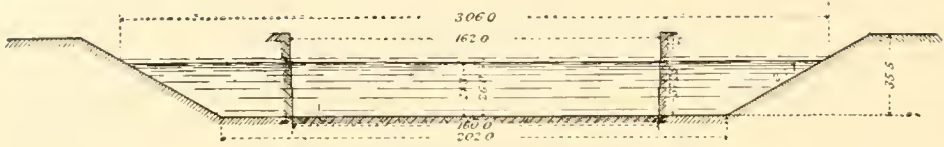
CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD. (See *Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad*.)

CHICAGO DRAINAGE CANAL, a channel or waterway, in course of construction (1892-99) from the Chicago River, within the limits of the city of Chicago, to Joliet Lake, in the Des Plaines River, about 12 miles above the junction of the Des Plaines with the Illinois. The primary object of the channel is the removal of the sewage of the city of Chicago and the proper drainage of the region comprised within what is called the "Sanitary District of Chicago." The feasibility of connecting the waters of Lake Michigan by way of the Des Plaines River with those of the Illinois, attracted the attention of the earliest French explorers of this region, and was commented upon, from time to time, by them and their successors. As early as 1808 the subject of a canal uniting Lake Michigan with the Illinois was discussed in a report on roads and canals by Albert Gallatin, then Secretary of the Treasury, and the project was touched upon in a bill relating to the Erie Canal and other enterprises, introduced in Congress in 1811. The measure continued to receive attention in the press, in Western Territorial Legislatures and in official reports, one of the latter being a report by John C. Calhoun, as Secretary of War, in 1819, in which it is spoken of as "valuable for military purposes." In 1822 Congress passed an act granting the right of way to the State through the public lands for such an enterprise, which was followed,

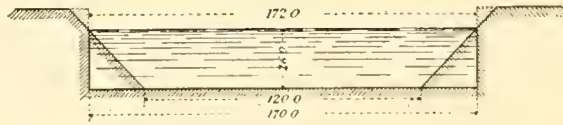


EXCAVATION IN ROCK FOR DRAINAGE CHANNEL AND WATERWAY. (FULL DEPTH IN CENTER.)

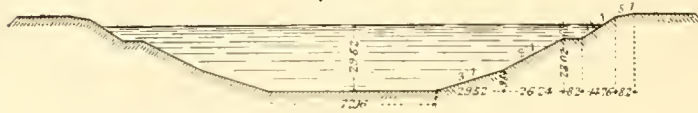
SANITARY CANAL - CHICAGO



MANCHESTER



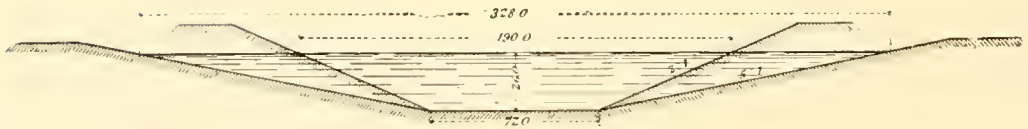
NORTH SEA
- BALTIC -



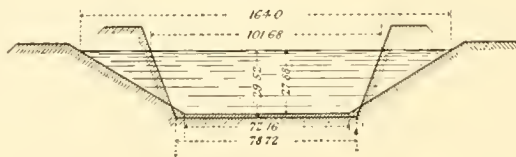
NORTH SEA
- AMSTERDAM -



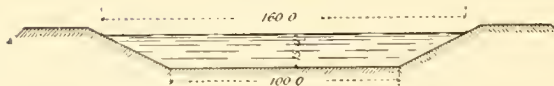
SUEZ



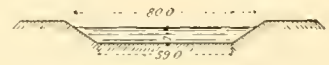
PANAMA



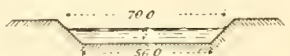
WELLAND



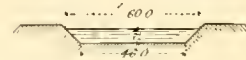
ILLINOIS & MISSISSIPPI
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COMPARATIVE SIZE OF NOTED CANALS.

five years later, by a grant of lands for the purpose of its construction. The work was begun in 1836, and so far completed in 1848 as to admit of the passage of boats from the Chicago basin to La Salle. (See *Illinois & Michigan Canal*.) Under an act passed by the Legislature in 1865, the work of deepening the canal was undertaken by the city of Chicago with a view to furnishing means to relieve the city of its sewage, the work being completed some time before the fire of 1871. This scheme having failed to accomplish the object designed, other measures began to be considered. Various remedies were proposed, but in all the authorities were confronted with the difficulty of providing a fund, under the provisions of the Constitution of 1870, to meet the necessary cost of construction. In the closing months of the year 1885, Hon. H. B. Hurd, who had been a member of a Board of "Drainage Commissioners," organized in 1855, was induced to give attention to the subject. Having satisfied himself and others that the difficulties were not insurmountable with proper action by the Legislature, the City Council, on Jan. 27, 1886, passed a resolution authorizing the Mayor to appoint a Commission, to consist of "one expert engineer of reputation and experience in engineering and sanitary matters," and two consulting engineers, to constitute a "drainage and water-supply commission" for the purpose of investigating and reporting upon the matter of water-supply and disposition of the sewage of the city. As a result of this action, Rudolph Hering, of Philadelphia, was appointed expert engineer by Mayor Harrison, with Benezette Williams and S. G. Artingstall, of Chicago, as consulting engineers. At the succeeding session of the General Assembly (1887), two bills—one known as the "Hurd bill" and the other as the "Winston bill," but both drawn by Mr. Hurd, the first contemplating doing the work by general taxation and the issue of bonds, and the other by special assessment—were introduced in that body. As it was found that neither of these bills could be passed at that session, a new and shorter one, which became known as the "Roche-Winston bill," was introduced and passed near the close of the session. A resolution was also adopted creating a commission, consisting of two Senators, two Representatives and Mayor Roche of Chicago, to further investigate the subject. The later act, just referred to, provided for the construction of a cut-off from the Des Plaines River, which would divert the flood-waters of that stream and the North Branch into Lake Michigan north of the

city. Nothing was done under this act, however. At the next session (1889) the commission made a favorable report, and a new law was enacted embracing the main features of the Hurd bill, though changing the title of the organization to be formed from the "Metropolitan Town," as proposed by Mr. Hurd, to the "Sanitary District." The act, as passed, provided for the election of a Board of nine Trustees, their powers being confined to "providing for the drainage of the district," both as to surplus water and sewage. Much opposition to the measure had been developed during the pendency of the legislation on the subject, especially in the Illinois valley, on sanitary grounds, as well as fear of midsummer flooding of the bottom lands which are cultivated to some extent: but this was overcome by the argument that the channel would, when the Des Plaines and Illinois Rivers were improved between Joliet and La Salle, furnish a new and enlarged waterway for the passage of vessels between the lake and the Mississippi River, and the enterprise was indorsed by conventions held at Peoria, Memphis and elsewhere, during the eighteen months preceding the passage of the act. The promise ultimately to furnish a flow of not less than 600,000 cubic feet per minute also excited alarm in cities situated upon the lakes, lest the taking of so large a volume of water from Lake Michigan should affect the lake-level injuriously to navigation; but these apprehensions were quieted by the assurance of expert engineers that the greatest reduction of the lake-level below the present minimum would not exceed three inches, and more likely would not produce a perceptible effect.

At the general election, held Nov. 5, 1889, the "Sanitary District of Chicago" was organized by an almost unanimous popular vote—the returns showing 70,958 votes for the measure to 242 against. The District, as thus formed, embraces all of the city of Chicago north of Eighty-seventh Street, with forty-three square miles outside of the city limits but within the area to be benefited by the improvement. Though the channel is located partly in Will County, the district is wholly in Cook and bears the entire expense of construction. The first election of Trustees was held at a special election, Dec. 12, 1889, the Trustees then elected to hold their offices for five years and until the following November. The second election occurred, Nov. 5, 1895, when the Board, as now constituted (1899), was chosen, viz.: William Boldenweck, Joseph C. Braden, Zina R.

Carter, Bernard A. Eckhart, Alexander J. Jones, Thomas Kelly, James P. Mallette, Thomas A. Smyth and Frank Wenter. The Trustees have power to sell bonds in order to procure funds to prosecute the work and to levy taxes upon property within the district, under certain limitations as to length of time the taxes run and the rate per cent imposed. Under an amendment of the Drainage Act adopted by the Legislature in 1897, the rate of assessment upon property within the Drainage District is limited to one and one-half per cent, up to and including the year 1899, but after that date becomes one-half of one per cent.

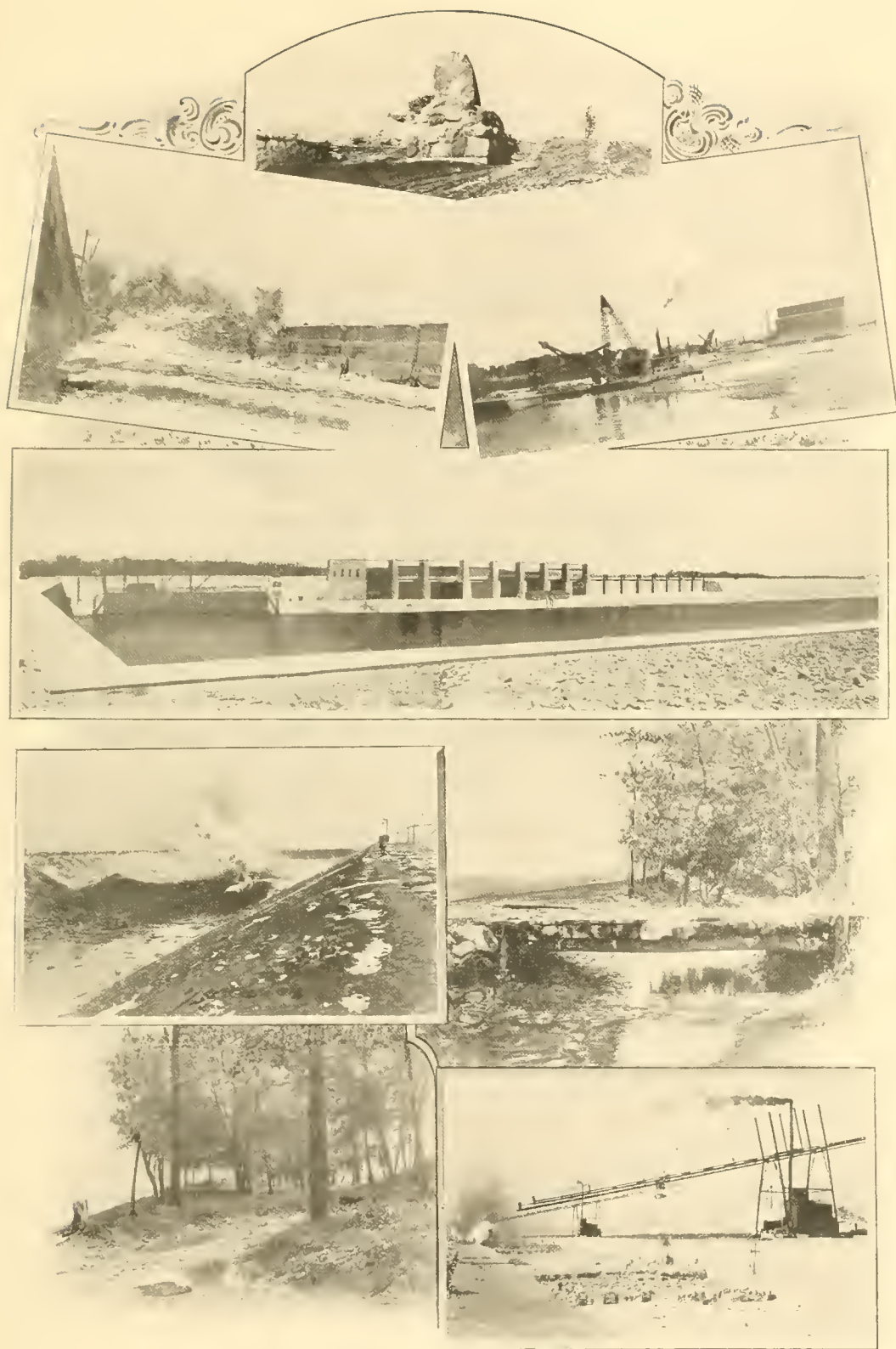
The bed of the channel, as now in process of construction, commences at Robey Street and the South Branch of the Chicago River, 5.8 miles from Lake Michigan, and extends in a south-westerly direction to the vicinity of Summit, where it intersects the Des Plaines River. From this point it follows the bed of that stream to Lockport, in Will County, where, in consequence of the sudden depression in the ground, the bed of the channel comes to the surface, and where the great controlling works are situated. This has made necessary the excavation of about thirteen miles of new channel for the river—which runs parallel with, and on the west side of, the drainage canal—besides the construction of about nineteen miles of levee to separate the waters of the canal from the river. The following statement of the quality of the material excavated and the dimensions of the work, is taken from a paper by Hon. H. B. Hurd, under the title, "The Chicago Drainage Channel and Waterway," published in the sixth volume of "Industrial Chicago" (1896): "Through that portion of the channel between Chicago and Summit, which is being constructed to produce a flow of 300,000 cubic feet per minute, which is supposed to be sufficient to dilute sewage for about the present population (of Chicago), the width of the channel is 110 feet on the bottom, with side slopes of two to one. This portion of the channel is ultimately to be enlarged to the capacity of 600,000 cubic feet per minute. The bottom of the channel, at Robey Street, is 24.448 feet below Chicago datum. The width of the channel from Summit down to the neighborhood of Willow Springs is 202 feet on the bottom, with the same side slope. The cut through the rock, which extends from the neighborhood of Willow Springs to the point where the channel runs out of ground near Lockport, is 160 feet wide at the bottom. The entire depth of the channel is substantially the same as at Robey Street, with the addition of one foot in 40,000 feet. The rock

portion of the channel is constructed to the full capacity of 600,000 cubic feet per minute. From the point where the channel runs out of ground to Joliet Lake, there is a rapid fall; over this slope works are to be constructed to let the water down in such a manner as not to damage Joliet."

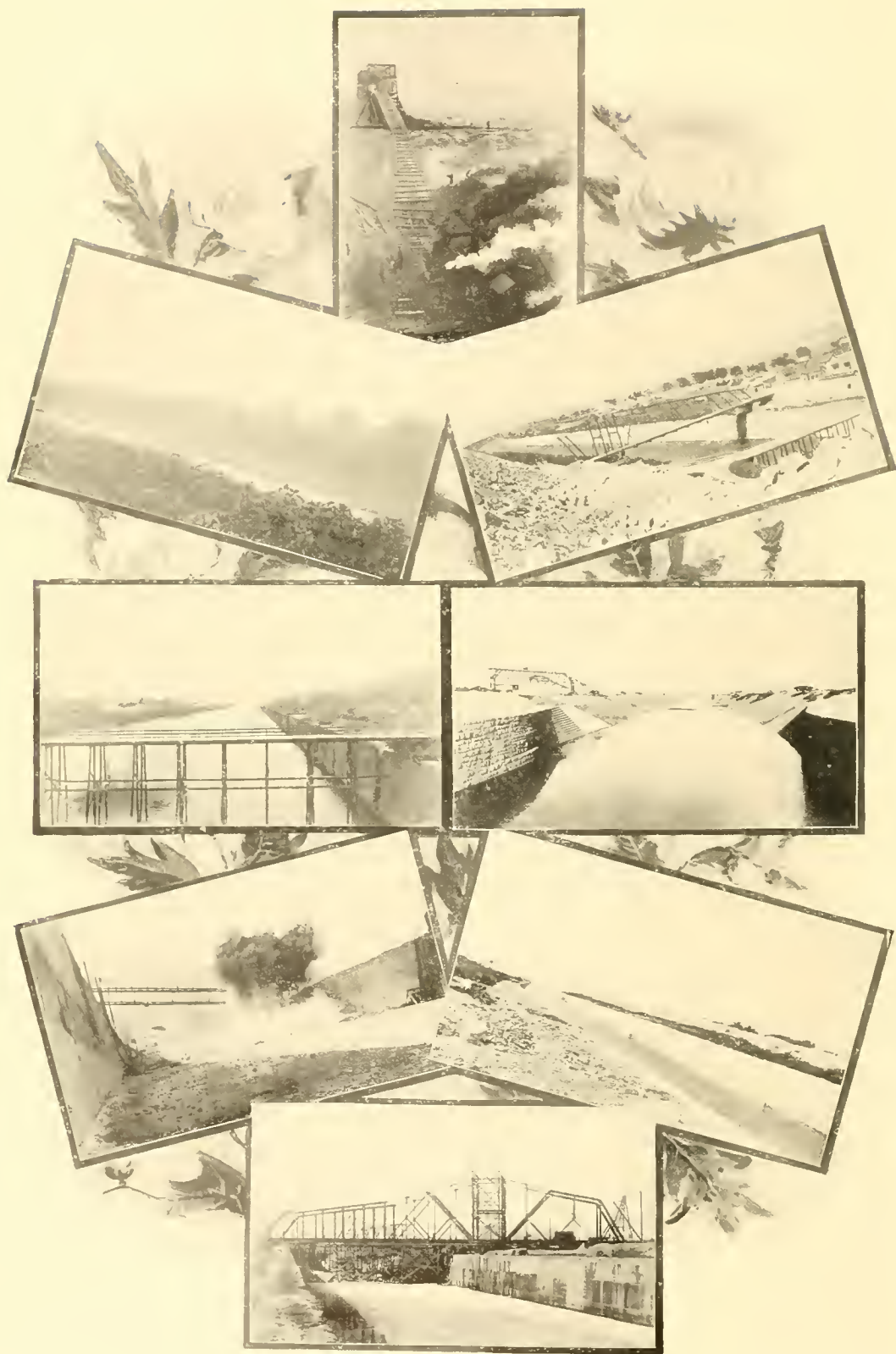
Ground was broken on the rock-cut near Lemont, on Sept. 3, 1892, and work has been in progress almost constantly ever since. The progress of the work was greatly obstructed during the year 1898, by difficulties encountered in securing the right of way for the discharge of the waters of the canal through the city of Joliet, but these were compromised near the close of the year, and it was anticipated that the work would be prosecuted to completion during the year 1899. From Feb. 1, 1890, to Dec. 31, 1898, the net receipts of the Board for the prosecution of the work aggregated \$28,257,707, while the net expenditures had amounted to \$28,221,864.57. Of the latter, \$20,099,284.67 was charged to construction account, \$3,156,903.12 to "land account" (including right of way), and \$1,222,092.82 to the cost of maintaining the engineering department. When finished, the cost will reach not less than \$35,000,000. These figures indicate the stupendous character of the work, which bids fair to stand without a rival of its kind in modern engineering and in the results it is expected to achieve.

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

The total mileage of this line, June 30, 1898, was 1,008 miles, of which 152.52 miles are operated and owned in Illinois. The line in this State extends west from Chicago to East Dubuque, the extreme terminal points being Chicago and Minneapolis in the Northwest, and Kansas City in the Southwest. It has several branches in Illinois, Iowa and Minnesota, and trackage arrangements with several lines, the most important being with the St. Paul & Northern Pacific (10.56 miles), completing the connection between St. Paul and Minneapolis; with the Illinois Central from East Dubuque to Portage (12.23 miles), and with the Chicago & Northern Pacific from Forest Home to the Grand Central Station in Chicago. The company's own track is single, of standard gauge, laid with sixty and seventy-five-pound steel rails. Grades and curvature are light, and the equipment well maintained. The outstanding capital stock (1898) was \$52,019,054; total capitalization, including stock, bonds and miscellaneous indebtedness, \$57,144,245. (HISTORY). The road was chartered, Jan. 5, 1892, under the laws of Illinois, for the purpose of reorganization of



VIEWS OF DRAINAGE CANAL.



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the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Railway Company on a stock basis. During 1895, the De Kalb & Great Western Railroad (5.81 miles) was built from De Kalb to Sycamore as a feeder of this line.

CHICAGO, HARLEM & BATAVIA RAILROAD. (See *Chicago & Northern Pacific Railroad*.)

CHICAGO, HAYANA & WESTERN RAILROAD. (See *Illinois Central Railroad*.)

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY, organized, April 24, 1856, for the purposes of (1) establishing a library and a cabinet of antiquities, relics, etc.; (2) the collection and preservation of historical manuscripts, documents, papers and tracts; (3) the encouragement of the discovery and investigation of aboriginal remains, particularly in Illinois; (4) the collection of material illustrating the growth and settlement of Chicago. By 1871 the Society had accumulated much valuable material, but the entire collection was destroyed in the great Chicago fire of that year, among the manuscripts consumed being the original draft of the emancipation proclamation by Abraham Lincoln. The nucleus of a second collection was consumed by fire in 1874. Its loss in this second conflagration included many valuable manuscripts. In 1877 a temporary building was erected, which was torn down in 1892 to make room for the erection, on the same lot, of a thoroughly fire-proof structure of granite, planned after the most approved modern systems. The new building was erected and dedicated under the direction of its late President, Edward G. Mason, Esq., Dec. 12, 1896. The Society's third collection now embraces about twenty-five thousand volumes and nearly fifty thousand pamphlets; seventy-five portraits in oils, with other works of art; a valuable collection of manuscript documents, and a large museum of local and miscellaneous antiquities. Mr. Charles Evans is Secretary and Librarian.

CHICAGO HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE, organized in 1876, with a teaching faculty of nineteen and forty-five matriculates. Its first term opened October 4, of that year, in a leased building. By 1881 the college had outgrown its first quarters, and a commodious, well appointed structure was erected by the trustees, in a more desirable location. The institution was among the first to introduce a graded course of instruction, extending over a period of eighteen years. In 1897, the matriculating class numbered over 200.

CHICAGO HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, located at Chicago, and founded in

1865 by Dr. Mary Harris Thompson. Its declared objects are: "To afford a home for women and children among the respectable poor in need of medical and surgical aid; to treat the same classes at home by an assistant physician; to afford a free dispensary for the same, and to train competent nurses." At the outset the hospital was fairly well sustained through private benefactions, and, in 1870, largely through Dr. Thompson's efforts, a college was organized for the medical education of women exclusively. (See *Northwestern University Woman's Medical School*.) The hospital building was totally destroyed in the great fire of 1871, but temporary accommodations were provided in another section of the city. The following year, with the aid of \$25,000 appropriated by the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, a permanent building was purchased, and, in 1885, a new, commodious and well planned building was erected on the same site, at a cost of about \$75,000.

CHICAGO, MADISON & NORTHERN RAILROAD, a line of railway 231.3 miles in length, 140 miles of which lie within Illinois. It is operated by the Illinois Central Railroad Company, and is known as its "Freeport Division." The par value of the capital stock outstanding is \$50,000 and of bonds \$2,500,000, while the floating debt is \$3,620,698, making a total capitalization of \$6,170,698, or \$26,698 per mile. (See also *Illinois Central Railroad*.) This road was opened from Chicago to Freeport in 1888.

CHICAGO MEDICAL COLLEGE. (See *Northwestern University Medical College*.)

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY, one of the great trunk lines of the Northwest, having a total mileage (1898) of 6,153.83 miles, of which 317.94 are in Illinois. The main line extends from Chicago to Minneapolis, 420 miles, although it has connections with Kansas City, Omaha, Sioux City and various points in Wisconsin, Iowa and the Dakotas. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company enjoys the distinction of being the owner of all the lines operated by it, though it operates 245 miles of second tracks owned jointly with other lines. The greater part of its track is laid with 60, 75 and 85-lb. steel rails. The total capital invested (1898) is \$220,005,901, distributed as follows: capital stock, \$77,845,000; bonded debt, \$135,285,500; other forms of indebtedness, \$5,572,401. Its total earnings in Illinois for 1898 were \$5,205,244, and the total expenditures, \$3,320,248. The total number of employes in Illinois for 1898 was 2,293, receiving

\$1,746,827.70 in aggregate compensation. Taxes paid for the same year amounted to \$151,285.—(HISTORY). The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway was organized in 1863 under the name of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway. The Illinois portion of the main line was built under a charter granted to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, and the Wisconsin portion under charter to the Wisconsin Union Railroad Company; the whole built and opened in 1872 and purchased by the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company. It subsequently acquired by purchase several lines in Wisconsin, the whole receiving the present name of the line by act of the Wisconsin Legislature, passed, Feb. 14, 1874. The Chicago & Evanston Railroad was chartered, Feb. 16, 1861, built from Chicago to Calvary (10.8 miles), and opened, May 1, 1885; was consolidated with the Chicago & Lake Superior Railroad, under the title of the Chicago, Evanston & Lake Superior Railroad Company, Dec. 22, 1885, opened to Evanston, August 1, 1886, and purchased, in June, 1887, by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company. The Road, as now organized, is made up of twenty-two divisions located in Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Missouri and Michigan.

CHICAGO, PADUCAH & MEMPHIS RAILROAD (Projected), a road chartered, Dec. 19, 1893, to run between Altamont and Metropolis, Ill., 152 miles, with a branch from Johnston City to Carbondale, 20 miles—total length, 172 miles. The gauge is standard, and the track laid with sixty-pound steel rails. By Feb. 1, 1895, the road from Altamont to Marion (100 miles) was completed, and work on the remainder of the line has been in progress. It is intended to connect with the Wabash and the St. Louis Southern systems. Capital stock authorized and subscribed, \$2,500,000; bonds issued, \$1,575,000. Funded debt, authorized, \$15,000 per mile in five per cent first mortgage gold bonds. Cost of road up to Feb. 1, 1895, \$20,000 per mile; estimated cost of the entire line, \$2,000,000. In December, 1896, this road passed into the hands of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Company, and is now operated to Marion, in Williamson County. (See *Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad*.)

CHICAGO, PEKIN & SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD, a division of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, chartered as the Chicago & Plainfield Railroad, in 1859; opened from Pekin to Streator in 1873, and to Mazon Bridge in 1876; sold under foreclosure in 1879, and now constitutes a part of the Chicago & Alton system.

CHICAGO, PEORIA & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY (of Illinois), a corporation operating two lines of railroad, one extending from Peoria to Jacksonville, and the other from Peoria to Springfield, with a connection from the latter place (in 1895), over a leased line, with St. Louis. The total mileage, as officially reported in 1895, was 208.66 miles, of which 166 were owned by the corporation. (1) The original of the Jacksonville Division of this line was the Illinois River Railroad, opened from Pekin to Virginia in 1859. In October, 1863, it was sold under foreclosure, and, early in 1864, was transferred by the purchasers to a new corporation called the Peoria, Pekin & Jacksonville Railroad Company, by whom it was extended the same year to Peoria, and, in 1869, to Jacksonville. Another foreclosure, in 1879, resulted in its sale to the creditors, followed by consolidation, in 1881, with the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway. (2) The Springfield Division was incorporated in 1869 as the Springfield & Northwestern Railway; construction was begun in 1872, and road opened from Springfield to Havana (45.20 miles) in December, 1874, and from Havana to Pekin and Peoria over the track of the Peoria, Pekin & Jacksonville line. The same year the road was leased to the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad Company, but the lease was forfeited, in 1875, and the road placed in the hands of a receiver. In 1881, together with the Jacksonville Division, it was transferred to the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway, and by that company operated as the Peoria & Springfield Railroad. The Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific having defaulted and gone into the hands of a receiver, both the Jacksonville and the Springfield Divisions were reorganized in February, 1887, under the name of the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railroad, and placed under control of the Jacksonville Southeastern Railroad. A reorganization of the latter took place, in 1890, under the name of the Jacksonville, Louisville & St. Louis Railway, and, in 1893, it passed into the hands of receivers, and was severed from its allied lines. The Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railroad remained under the management of a separate receiver until January, 1896, when a reorganization was effected under its present name—"The Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railroad of Illinois." The lease of the Springfield & St. Louis Division having expired in December, 1895, it has also been reorganized as an independent corporation under the name of the St. Louis, Peoria & Northern Railway (which see).

CHICAGO RIVER, a sluggish stream, draining a narrow strip of land between Lake Michigan and the Des Plaines River, the entire watershed drained amounting to some 470 square miles. It is formed by the union of the "North" and the "South Branch," which unite less than a mile and a half from the mouth of the main stream. At an early day the former was known as the "Guarie" and the latter as "Portage River." The total length of the North Branch is about 20 miles, only a small fraction of which is navigable. The South Branch is shorter but offers greater facilities for navigation, being lined along its lower portions with grain-elevators, lumber-yards and manufactories. The Illinois Indians in early days found an easy portage between it and the Des Plaines River. The Chicago River, with its branches, separates Chicago into three divisions, known, respectively, as the "North" the "South" and the "West Divisions." Drawbridges have been erected at the principal street crossings over the river and both branches, and four tunnels, connecting the various divisions of the city, have been constructed under the river bed.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILWAY, formed by the consolidation of various lines in 1880. The parent corporation (The Chicago & Rock Island Railroad) was chartered in Illinois in 1851, and the road opened from Chicago to the Mississippi River at Rock Island (181 miles), July 10, 1854. In 1852 a company was chartered under the name of the Mississippi & Missouri Railroad for the extension of the road from the Mississippi to the Missouri River. The two roads were consolidated in 1866 as the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, and the extension to the Missouri River and a junction with the Union Pacific completed in 1869. The Peoria & Bureau Valley Railroad (an important feeder from Peoria to Bureau Junction—46.7 miles) was incorporated in 1853, and completed and leased in perpetuity to the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad, in 1854. The St. Joseph & Iowa Railroad was purchased in 1889, and the Kansas City & Topeka Railway in 1891. The Company has financial and traffic agreements with the Chicago, Rock Island & Texas Railway, extending from Terral Station, Indian Territory, to Fort Worth, Texas. The road also has connections from Chicago with Peoria; St. Paul and Minneapolis; Omaha and Lincoln (Neb.); Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo (Colo.), besides various points in South Dakota, Iowa and Southwestern Kansas. The extent of the lines owned and operated by the Company ("Poor's Manual," 1898),

is 3,568.15 miles, of which 236.51 miles are in Illinois, 189.52 miles being owned by the corporation. All of the Company's owned and leased lines are laid with steel rails. The total capitalization reported for the same year was \$116,748,211, of which \$50,000,000 was in stock and \$58,830,000 in bonds. The total earnings and income of the line in Illinois, for the year ending June 30, 1898, was \$5,851,875, and the total expenses \$3,401,165, of which \$233,129 was in the form of taxes. The Company has received under Congressional grants 550,194 acres of land, exclusive of State grants, of which there had been sold, up to March 31, 1894, 548,609 acres.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL & FOND DU LAC RAILROAD. (See *Chicago & Northwestern Railway*.)

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL & KANSAS CITY RAILWAY. (See *Chicago Great Western Railway*.)

CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS & PADUCAH RAILWAY, a short road, of standard gauge, laid with steel rails, extending from Marion to Brooklyn, Ill., 53.64 miles. It was chartered, Feb. 7, 1887, and opened for traffic, Jan. 1, 1889. The St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad Company is the lessee, having guaranteed principal and interest on its first mortgage bonds. Its capital stock is \$1,000,000, and its bonded debt \$2,000,000, making the total capitalization about \$56,000 per mile. The cost of the road was \$2,950,000; total incumbrance (1895), \$3,016,715.

CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER RAILROAD, the successor to the Chicago & Northern Pacific Railroad. The latter was organized in November, 1889, to acquire and lease facilities to other roads and transact a local business. The Road under its new name was chartered, June 4, 1897, to purchase at foreclosure sale the property of the Chicago & Northern Pacific, soon after acquiring the property of the Chicago & Calumet Terminal Railway also. The combination gives it the control of 84.53 miles of road, of which 70.76 miles are in Illinois. The line is used for both passenger and freight terminal purposes, and also a belt line just outside the city limits. Its principal tenants are the Chicago Great Western, the Baltimore & Ohio, the Wisconsin Central Lines, and the Chicago, Hammond & Western Railroad. The Company also has control of the ground on which the Grand Central Depot is located. Its total capitalization (1898) was \$44,553,044, of which \$30,000,000 was capital stock and \$13,394,000 in the form of bonds.

CHICAGO THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, organized, Sept. 26, 1854, by a convention of Congregational ministers and laymen representing seven

Western States, among which was Illinois. A special and liberal charter was granted, Feb. 15, 1855. The Seminary has always been under Congregational control and supervision, its twenty-four trustees being elected at Triennial Conventions, at which are represented all the churches of that denomination west of the Ohio and east of the Rocky Mountains. The institution was formally opened to students, Oct. 6, 1858, with two professors and twenty-nine matriculates. Since then it has steadily grown in both numbers and influence. Preparatory and linguistic schools have been added and the faculty (1896) includes eight professors and nine minor instructors. The Seminary is liberally endowed, its productive assets being nearly \$1,000,000, and the value of its grounds, buildings, library, etc., amounting to nearly \$500,000 more. No charge is made for tuition or room rent, and there are forty-two endowed scholarships, the income of which is devoted to the aid of needy students. The buildings, including the library and dormitories, are four in number, and are well constructed and arranged.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD, an important railway running in a southwesterly direction from Chicago to St. Louis, with numerous branches, extending into Missouri, Kansas and Colorado. The Chicago & Alton Railroad proper was constructed under two charters—the first granted to the Alton & Sangamon Railroad Company, in 1847, and the second to the Chicago & Mississippi Railroad Company, in 1852. Construction of the former was begun in 1852, and the line opened from Alton to Springfield in 1853. Under the second corporation, the line was opened from Springfield to Bloomington in 1854, and to Joliet in 1856. In 1855 a line was constructed from Chicago to Joliet under the name of the Joliet & Chicago Railroad, and leased in perpetuity to the present Company, which was reorganized in 1857 under the name of the St. Louis, Alton & Chicago Railroad Company. For some time connection was had between Alton and St. Louis by steam-packet boats running in connection with the railroad; but later over the line of the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad—the first railway line connecting the two cities—and, finally, by the Company's own line, which was constructed in 1864, and formally opened Jan. 1, 1865. In 1861, a company with the present name (Chicago & Alton Railroad Company) was organized, which, in 1862, purchased the St. Louis, Alton & Chicago Road at foreclosure sale. Several branch lines have since

been acquired by purchase or lease, the most important in the State being the line from Bloomington to St. Louis by way of Jacksonville. This was chartered in 1851 under the name of the St. Louis, Jacksonville & Chicago Railroad, was opened for business in January, 1868, and having been diverted from the route upon which it was originally projected, was completed to Bloomington and leased to the Chicago & Alton in 1868. In 1884 this branch was absorbed by the main line. Other important branches are the Kansas City Branch from Roodhouse, crossing the Mississippi at Louisiana, Mo.; the Washington Branch from Dwight to Washington and Lacon, and the Chicago & Peoria, by which entrance is obtained into the city of Peoria over the tracks of the Toledo, Peoria & Western. The whole number of miles operated (1898) is 843.54, of which 580.73 lie in Illinois. Including double tracks and sidings, the Company has a total trackage of 1,186 miles. The total capitalization, in 1898, was \$32,793,972, of which \$22,230,600 was in stock, and \$6,694,850 in bonds. The total earnings and income for the year, in Illinois, were \$5,022,315, and the operating and other expenses, \$4,272,207. This road, under its management as it existed up to 1898, has been one of the most uniformly successful in the country. Dividends have been paid semiannually from 1863 to 1884, and quarterly from 1884 to 1896. For a number of years previous to 1897, the dividends had amounted to eight per cent per annum on both preferred and common stock, but later had been reduced to seven per cent on account of short crops along the line. The taxes paid in 1898 were \$341,040. The surplus, June 30, 1895, exceeded two and three-quarter million dollars. The Chicago & Alton was the first line in the world to put into service sleeping and dining cars of the Pullman model, which have since been so widely adopted, as well as the first to run free reclining chair-cars for the convenience and comfort of its passengers. At the time the matter embraced in this volume is undergoing final revision (1899), negotiations are in progress for the purchase of this historic line by a syndicate representing the Baltimore & Ohio, the Missouri Pacific, the Union Pacific, and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas systems, in whose interest it will hereafter be operated.

CHICAGO & AURORA RAILROAD. (See *Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.*)

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD. This company operates a line 516.3 miles in length, of which 278 miles are within Illinois.

The main line in this State extends southerly from Dolton Junction (17 miles south of Chicago) to Danville. Entrance to the Polk Street Depot in Chicago is secured over the tracks of the Western Indiana Railroad. The company owns several important branch lines, as follows: From Momence Junction to the Indiana State Line; from Cissna Junction to Cissna Park; from Danville Junction to Shelbyville, and from Sidell to Rossville. The system in Illinois is of standard gauge, about 108 miles being double track. The right of way is 100 feet wide and well fenced. The grades are light, and the construction (including rails, ties, ballast and bridges), is generally excellent. The capital stock outstanding (1895) is \$13,594,400; funded debt, \$18,018,000; floating debt, \$916,381; total capital invested, \$32,570,781; total earnings in Illinois, \$2,592,072; expenditures in the State, \$2,595,631. The company paid the same year a dividend of six per cent on its common stock (\$286,914), and reported a surplus of \$1,484,762. The Chicago & Eastern Illinois was originally chartered in 1865 as the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad, its main line being completed in 1872. In 1873, it defaulted on interest, was sold under foreclosure in 1877, and reorganized as the Chicago & Nashville, but later in same year took its present name. In 1894 it was consolidated with the Chicago & Indiana Coal Railway. Two spurs (5.27 miles in length) were added to the line in 1895. Early in 1897 this line obtained control of the Chicago, Paducah & Memphis Railroad, which is now operated to Marion, in Williamson County. (See *Chicago, Paducah & Memphis Railroad*.)

CHICAGO & GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY. Of the 335.27 miles of the Chicago & Grand Trunk Railroad, only 30.65 are in Illinois, and of the latter 9.7 miles are operated under lease. That portion of the line within the State extends from Chicago easterly to the Indiana State line. The Company is also lessee of the Grand Junction Railroad, four miles in length. The Road is capitalized at \$6,600,000, has a bonded debt of \$12,000,000 and a floating debt (1895) of \$2,271,425, making the total capital invested, \$20,871,425. The total earnings in Illinois for 1895 amounted to \$660,393; disbursements within the State for the same period, \$345,233. The Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway, as now constituted, is a consolidation of various lines between Port Huron, Mich., and Chicago, operated in the interest of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada. The Illinois section was built under a charter granted in 1878 to the Chicago & State Line Railway Com-

pany, to form a connection with Valparaiso, Ind. This corporation acquired the Chicago & Southern Railroad (from Chicago to Dolton), and the Chicago & State Line Extension in Indiana, all being consolidated under the name of the Northwestern Grand Trunk Railroad. In 1880, a final consolidation of these lines with the eastward connections took place under the present name—the Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

CHICAGO & GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY. (See *Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway*.)

CHICAGO & GREAT SOUTHERN RAILROAD. (See *Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railway*.)

CHICAGO & ILLINOIS SOUTHERN RAILWAY. (See *Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railway*.)

CHICAGO & MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD. (See *Chicago & Alton Railroad*.)

CHICAGO & NASHVILLE RAILROAD. (See *Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad*.)

CHICAGO & NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD. (See *Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad*.)

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY, one of the great trunk lines of the country, penetrating the States of Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Iowa, Minnesota and North and South Dakota. The total length of its main line, branches, proprietary and operated lines, on May 1, 1899, was 5,076.89 miles, of which 594 miles are operated in Illinois, all owned by the company. Second and side tracks increase the mileage to a total of 7,217.91 miles. The Chicago & Northwestern Railway (proper) is operated in nine separate divisions, as follows: The Wisconsin, Galena, Iowa, Northern Iowa, Madison, Peninsula, Winona and St. Peter, Dakota and Ashland Divisions. The principal or main lines of the "Northwestern System," in its entirety, are those which have Chicago, Omaha, St. Paul and Minneapolis for their termini, though their branches reach numerous important points within the States already named, from the shore of Lake Michigan on the east to Wyoming on the west, and from Kansas on the south to Lake Superior on the north.—(HISTORY.) The Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company was organized in 1859 under charters granted by the Legislatures of Illinois and Wisconsin during that year, under which the new company came into possession of the rights and franchises of the Chicago, St. Paul & Fond du Lac Railroad Company. The latter road was the outgrowth of various railway enterprises which had been pro-

jected, chartered and partly constructed in Wisconsin and Illinois, between 1848 and 1855, including the Madison & Beloit Railroad, the Rock River Valley Union Railroad, and the Illinois & Wisconsin Railroad—the last named company being chartered by the Illinois Legislature in 1851, and authorized to build a railroad from Chicago to the Wisconsin line. The Wisconsin Legislature of 1855 authorized the consolidation of the Rock River Valley Union Railroad with the Illinois enterprise, and, in March, 1855, the consolidation of these lines was perfected under the name of the Chicago, St. Paul & Fond du Lac Railroad. During the first four years of its existence this company built 176 miles of the road, of which seventy miles were between Chicago and the Wisconsin State line, with the sections constructed in Wisconsin completing the connection between Chicago and Fond du Lac. As the result of the financial revulsion of 1857, the corporation became financially embarrassed, and the sale of its property and franchises under the foreclosure of 1859, already alluded to, followed. This marked the beginning of the present corporation, and, in the next few years, by the construction of new lines and the purchase of others in Wisconsin and Northern Illinois, it added largely to the extent of its lines, both constructed and projected. The most important of these was the union effected with the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad, which was formally consolidated with the Chicago & Northwestern in 1864. The history of the Galena & Chicago Union is interesting in view of the fact that it was one of the earliest railroads incorporated in Illinois, having been chartered by special act of the Legislature during the "internal improvement" excitement of 1836. Besides, its charter was the only one of that period under which an organization was effected, and although construction was not begun under it until 1847 (eleven years afterward), it was the second railroad constructed in the State and the first leading from the city of Chicago. In the forty years of its history the growth of the Chicago & Northwestern has been steady, and its success almost phenomenal. In that time it has not only added largely to its mileage by the construction of new lines, but has absorbed more lines than almost any other road in the country, until it now reaches almost every important city in the Northwest. Among the lines in Northern Illinois now constituting a part of it, were several which had become a part of the Galena & Chicago Union before the consolidation. These included a line from Belvidere to Beloit, Wis.; the Fox

River Valley Railroad, and the St. Charles & Mississippi Air Line Railroad—all Illinois enterprises, and more or less closely connected with the development of the State. The total capitalization of the line, on June 30, 1898, was \$200,968,108, of which \$66,408,821 was capital stock and \$101,603,000 in the form of bonds. The earnings in the State of Illinois, for the same period, aggregated \$4,374,923, and the expenditures \$3,712,593. At the present time (1899) the Chicago & Northwestern is building eight or ten branch lines in Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota and South Dakota. The Northwestern System, as such, comprises nearly 3,000 miles of road not included in the preceding statements of mileage and financial condition. Although owned by the Chicago & Northwestern Company, they are managed by different officers and under other names. The mileage of the whole system covers nearly 8,000 miles of main line.

CHICAGO & SPRINGFIELD RAILROAD. (See *Illinois Central Railroad*.)

CHICAGO & TEXAS RAILROAD, a line seventy-three miles in length, extending from Johnston City by way of Carbondale westerly to the Mississippi, thence southerly to Cape Girardeau. The line was originally operated by two companies, under the names of the Grand Tower & Carbondale and the Grand Tower & Cape Girardeau Railroad Companies. The former was chartered in 1882, and the road built in 1885; the latter, chartered in 1889 and the line opened the same year. They were consolidated in 1893, and operated under the name of the Chicago & Texas Railroad Company. In October, 1897, the last named line was transferred, under a twenty-five year lease, to the Illinois Central Railroad Company, by whom it is operated as its St. Louis & Cape Girardeau division.

CHICAGO & WESTERN INDIANA RAILROAD. The main line of this road extends from Chicago to Dolton, Ill. (17 miles), and affords terminal facilities for all lines entering the Polk St. Depot at Chicago. It has branches to Hammond, Ind. (10.28 miles); to Cragin (15.9 miles), and to South Chicago (5.41 miles); making the direct mileage of its branches 48.59 miles. In addition, its second, third and fourth tracks and sidings increase the mileage to 204.79 miles. The company was organized June 9, 1879; the road opened in 1880, and, on Jan. 26, 1882, consolidated with the South Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company, and the Chicago & Western Indiana Belt Railway. It also owns some 850 acres in fee in Chicago, including wharf property on the

Chicago River, right of way, switch and transfer yards, depots, the Indiana grain elevator, etc. The elevator and the Belt Division are leased to the Belt Railway Company of Chicago, and the rest of the property is leased conjointly by the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, the Chicago & Grand Trunk, the Chicago & Erie, the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago, and the Wabash Railways (each of which owns \$1,000,000 of the capital stock), and by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe. These companies pay the expense of operation and maintenance on a mileage basis.

CHICAGO & WISCONSIN RAILROAD. (See *Wisconsin Central Lines*.)

CHILDS, Robert A., was born at Malone, Franklin County, N. Y., March 22, 1845, the son of an itinerant Methodist preacher, who settled near Belvidere, Boone County, Ill., in 1852. His home having been broken up by the death of his mother, in 1854, he went to live upon a farm. In April, 1861, at the age of 16 years, he enlisted in the company of Captain (afterwards General) Stephen A. Hurlbut, which was later attached to the Fifteenth Illinois Volunteers. After being mustered out at the close of the war, he entered school, and graduated from the Illinois State Normal University in 1870. For the following three years he was Principal and Superintendent of public schools at Amboy, Lee County, meanwhile studying law, and being admitted to the bar. In 1873, he began the practice of his profession at Chicago, making his home at Hinsdale. After filling various local offices, in 1884 he was chosen Presidential Elector on the Republican ticket, and, in 1892, was elected by the narrow majority of thirty-seven votes to represent the Eighth Illinois District in the Fifty-third Congress, as a Republican.

CHILLICOTHE, a city in Peoria County, situated on the Illinois River, at the head of Peoria Lake; is 19 miles northwest of Peoria, on the Peoria branch of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, and the freight division of the Atkinson, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad. It is an important shipping-point for grain; has a canning factory, a button factory, two banks, five churches, a high school, and two weekly newspapers. Population (1890), 1,632; (1900), 1,699.

CHINIQUY, (Rev.) Charles, clergyman and reformer, was born in Canada, July 30, 1809, of mixed French and Spanish blood, and educated for the Romish priesthood at the Seminary of St. Nicholet, where he remained ten years, gaining a reputation among his fellow students for extraordinary zeal and piety. Having been ordained

to the priesthood in 1833, he labored in various churches in Canada until 1851, when he accepted an invitation to Illinois with a view to building up the church in the Mississippi Valley. Locating at the junction of the Kankakee and Iroquois Rivers, in Kankakee County, he was the means of bringing to that vicinity a colony of some 5,000 French Canadians, followed by colonists from France, Belgium and other European countries. It has been estimated that over 50,000 of this class of emigrants were settled in Illinois within a few years. The colony embraced a territory of some 40 square miles, with the village of St. Ann's as the center. Here Father Chiniquy began his labors by erecting churches and schools for the colonists. He soon became dissatisfied with what he believed to be the exercise of arbitrary authority by the ruling Bishop, then began to have doubts on the question of papal infallibility, the final result being a determination to separate himself from the Mother Church. In this step he appears to have been followed by a large proportion of the colonists who had accompanied him from Canada, but the result was a feeling of intense bitterness between the opposing factions, leading to much litigation and many criminal prosecutions, of which Father Chiniquy was the subject, though never convicted. In one of these suits, in which the Father was accused of an infamous crime, Abraham Lincoln was counsel for the defense, the charge being proven to be the outgrowth of a conspiracy. Having finally determined to espouse the cause of Protestantism, Father Chiniquy allied himself with the Canadian Presbytery, and for many years of his active clerical life, divided his time between Canada and the United States, having supervision of churches in Montreal and Ottawa, as well as in this country. He also more than once visited Europe by special invitation to address important religious bodies in that country. He died at Montreal, Canada, Jan. 16, 1899, in the 90th year of his age.

CHOUART, Medard, (known also as *Sieur des Groseilliers*), an early French explorer, supposed to have been born at Touraine, France, about 1621. Coming to New France in early youth, he made a voyage of discovery with his brother-in-law, Radisson, westward from Quebec, about 1654-56, these two being believed to have been the first white men to reach Lake Superior. After spending the winter of 1658-59 at La Pointe, near where Ashland, Wis., now stands, they are believed by some to have discovered the Upper Mississippi and to have descended that

stream a long distance towards its mouth, as they claimed to have reached a much milder climate and heard of Spanish ships on the salt water (Gulf of Mexico). Some antiquarians credit them, about this time (1659), with having visited the present site of the city of Chicago. They were the first explorers of Northwestern Wisconsin and Minnesota, and are also credited with having been the first to discover an inland route to Hudson's Bay, and with being the founders of the original Hudson's Bay Company. Groseillier's later history is unknown, but he ranks among the most intrepid explorers of the "New World" about the middle of the seventh century.

CHRISMAN, a city of Edgar County, at the intersection of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis and the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroads, 24 miles south of Danville; has a pipe-wrench factory, grain elevators, and storage cribs. Population (1890), 820; (1900), 905.

CHRISTIAN COUNTY, a rich agricultural county, lying in the "central belt," and organized in 1839 from parts of Macon, Montgomery, Sangamon and Shelby Counties. The name first given to it was Dane, in honor of Nathan Dane, one of the framers of the Ordinance of 1787, but a political prejudice led to a change. A preponderance of early settlers having come from Christian County, Ky., this name was finally adopted. The surface is level and the soil fertile, the northern half of the county being best adapted to corn and the southern to wheat. Its area is about 710 square miles, and its population (1900), was 32,790. The life of the early settlers was exceedingly primitive. Game was abundant; wild honey was used as a substitute for sugar; wolves were troublesome; prairie fires were frequent; the first mill (on Bear Creek) could not grind more than ten bushels of grain per day, by horse-power. The people hauled their corn to St. Louis to exchange for groceries. The first store was opened at Robertson's Point, but the county-seat was established at Taylorville. A great change was wrought in local conditions by the advent of the Illinois Central Railway, which passes through the eastern part of the county. Two other railroads now pass centrally through the county—the "Wabash" and the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern. The principal towns are Taylorville (a railroad center and thriving town of 2,829 inhabitants), Pana, Morrisonville, Edinburg, and Assumption.

CHURCH, Lawrence S., lawyer and legislator, was born at Nunda, N. Y., in 1820; passed his

youth on a farm, but having a fondness for study, at an early age began teaching in winter with a view to earning means to prosecute his studies in law. In 1843 he arrived at McHenry, then the county-seat of McHenry County, Ill., having walked a part of the way from New York, paying a portion of his expenses by the delivery of lectures. He soon after visited Springfield; and having been examined before Judge S. H. Treat, was admitted to the bar. On the removal of the county-seat from McHenry to Woodstock, he removed to the latter place, where he continued to reside to the end of his life. A member of the Whig party up to 1856, he was that year elected as a Republican Representative in the Twentieth General Assembly, serving by re-election in the Twenty-first and Twenty-second; in 1860, was supported for the nomination for Congress in the Northwestern District, but was defeated by Hon. E. B. Washburne; in 1862, aided in the organization of the Ninety-fifth Illinois Volunteers, and was commissioned its Colonel, but was compelled to resign before reaching the field on account of failing health. In 1866 he was elected County Judge of McHenry County, to fill a vacancy, and, in 1869 to the Constitutional Convention of 1869-70. Died, July 23, 1870. Judge Church was a man of high principle and a speaker of decided ability.

CHURCH, Selden Marvin, capitalist, was born at East Haddam, Conn., March 4, 1804; taken by his father to Monroe County, N. Y., in boyhood, and grew up on a farm there, but at the age of 21, went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he engaged in teaching, being one of the earliest teachers in the public schools of that city. Then, having spent some time in mercantile pursuits in Rochester, N. Y., in 1835 he removed to Illinois, first locating at Geneva, but the following year removed to Rockford, where he continued to reside for the remainder of his life. In 1841, he was appointed Postmaster of the city of Rockford by the first President Harrison, remaining in office three years. Other offices held by him were those of County Clerk (1843-47), Delegate to the Second Constitutional Convention (1847), Judge of Probate (1849-57), Representative in the Twenty-third General Assembly (1863-65), and member of the first Board of Public Charities by appointment of Governor Palmer, in 1869, being re-appointed by Governor Beveridge, in 1873, and, for a part of the time, serving as President of the Board. He also served, by appointment of the Secretary of War, as one of the Commissioners to assess damages for the Government improvements at Rock Island and to locate

the Government bridge between Rock Island and Davenport. During the latter years of his life he was President for some time of the Rockford Insurance Company; was also one of the originators, and, for many years, Managing Director of the Rockford Water Power Company, which has done so much to promote the prosperity of that city, and, at the time of his death, was one of the Directors of the Winnebago National Bank. Died at Rockford, June 23, 1892.

CHURCHILL, George, early printer and legislator, was born at Hubbardtown, Rutland County, Vt., Oct. 11, 1789; received a good education in his youth, thus imbibing a taste for literature which led to his learning the printer's trade. In 1806 he became an apprentice in the office of the Albany (N. Y.) "Sentinel," and, after serving his time, worked as a journeyman printer, thereby accumulating means to purchase a half-interest in a small printing office. Selling this out at a loss, a year or two later, he went to New York, and, after working at the case some five months, started for the West, stopping en route at Philadelphia, Pittsburg and Louisville. In the latter place he worked for a time in the office of "The Courier," and still later in that of "The Correspondent," then owned by Col. Elijah C. Berry, who subsequently came to Illinois and served as Auditor of Public Accounts. In 1817 he arrived in St. Louis, but, attracted by the fertile soil of Illinois, determined to engage in agricultural pursuits, finally purchasing land some six miles southeast of Edwardsville, in Madison County, where he continued to reside the remainder of his life. In order to raise means to improve his farm, in the spring of 1819 he worked as a compositor in the office of "The Missouri Gazette"—the predecessor of "The St. Louis Republic." While there he wrote a series of articles over the signature of "A Farmer of St. Charles County," advocating the admission of the State of Missouri into the Union without slavery, which caused considerable excitement among the friends of that institution. During the same year he aided Hooper Warren in establishing his paper, "The Spectator," at Edwardsville, and, still later, became a frequent contributor to its columns, especially during the campaign of 1822-24, which resulted, in the latter year, in the defeat of the attempt to plant slavery in Illinois. In 1822 he was elected Representative in the Third General Assembly, serving in that body by successive re-elections until 1832. His re-election for a second term, in 1834, demonstrated that his vote at the preceding session, in

opposition to the scheme for a State Convention to revise the State Constitution in the interest of slavery, was approved by his constituents. In 1838, he was elected to the State Senate, serving four years, and, in 1844, was again elected to the House—in all serving a period in both Houses of sixteen years. Mr. Churchill was never married. He was an industrious and systematic collector of historical records, and, at the time of his death in the summer of 1872, left a mass of documents and other historical material of great value. (See *Slavery and Slave Laws; Warren, Hooper, and Coles, Edward.*)

CLARK (Gen.) George Rogers, soldier, was born near Monticello, Albemarle County, Va., Nov. 19, 1752. In his younger life he was a farmer and surveyor on the upper Ohio. His first experience in Indian fighting was under Governor Dunmore, against the Shawnees (1774). In 1775 he went as a surveyor to Kentucky, and the British having incited the Indians against the Americans in the following year, he was commissioned a Major of militia. He soon rose to a Colonelcy, and attained marked distinction. Later he was commissioned Brigadier-General, and planned an expedition against the British fort at Detroit, which was not successful. In the latter part of 1777, in consultation with Gov. Patrick Henry, of Virginia, he planned an expedition against Illinois, which was carried out the following year. On July 4, 1778, he captured Kaskaskia without firing a gun, and other French villages surrendered at discretion. The following February he set out from Kaskaskia to cross the "Illinois Country" for the purpose of recapturing Vincennes, which had been taken and was garrisoned by the British under Hamilton. After a forced march characterized by incredible suffering, his ragged followers effected the capture of the post. His last important military service was against the savages on the Big Miami, whose villages and fields he laid waste. His last years were passed in sorrow and in comparative penury. He died at Louisville, Ky., Feb. 18, 1818, and his remains, after reposing in a private cemetery near that city for half a century, were exhumed and removed to Cave Hill Cemetery in 1869. The fullest history of General Clark's expedition and his life will be found in the "Conquest of the Country Northwest of the Ohio River, 1774-1783, and Life of Gen. George Rogers Clark" (2 volumes, 1896), by the late William H. English, of Indianapolis.

CLARK, Horace S., lawyer and politician, was born at Huntsburg, Ohio, August 12, 1840. At

the age of 15, coming to Chicago, he found employment in a livery stable; later, worked on a farm in Kane County, attending school in the winter. After a year spent in Iowa City attending the Iowa State University, he returned to Kane County and engaged in the dairy business, later occupying himself with various occupations in Illinois and Missouri, but finally returning to his Ohio home, where he began the study of law at Circleville. In 1861 he enlisted in an Ohio regiment, rising from the ranks to a captaincy, but was finally compelled to leave the service in consequence of a wound received at Gettysburg. In 1865 he settled at Mattoon, Ill., where he was admitted to the bar in 1868. In 1870 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the Legislature on the Republican ticket, but was elected State Senator in 1880, serving four years and proving himself one of the ablest speakers on the floor. In 1888 he was chosen a delegate-at-large to the National Republican Convention, and has long been a conspicuous figure in State politics. In 1896 he was a prominent candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor.

CLARK, John M., civil engineer and merchant, was born at White Pigeon, Mich., August 1, 1836; came to Chicago with his widowed mother in 1847, and, after five years in the Chicago schools, served for a time (1852) as a rodman on the Illinois Central Railroad. After a course in the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, N. Y., where he graduated in 1856, he returned to the service of the Illinois Central. In 1859 he went to Colorado, where he was one of the original founders of the city of Denver, and chief engineer of its first water supply company. In 1862 he started on a surveying expedition to Arizona, but was in Santa Fe when that place was captured by a rebel expedition from Texas; was also present soon after at the battle of Apache Cañon, when the Confederates, being defeated, were driven out of the Territory. Returning to Chicago in 1864, he became a member of the wholesale leather firm of Gray, Clark & Co. The official positions held by Mr. Clark include those of Alderman (1879-81), Member of the Board of Education, Collector of Customs, to which he was appointed by President Harrison, in 1889, and President of the Chicago Civil Service Board by appointment of Mayor Swift, under an act passed by the Legislature of 1895, retiring in 1897. In 1891 he was the Republican candidate for Mayor of Chicago, but was defeated by Carter H. Harrison. Mr. Clark is one of the Directors of the Crerar Library, named in the will of Mr. Crerar.

CLARK COUNTY, one of the eastern counties of the State, south of the middle line and fronting upon the Wabash River; area, 510 square miles, and population (1900), 24,033; named for Col. George Rogers Clark. Its organization was effected in 1819. Among the earliest pioneers were John Bartlett, Abraham Washburn, James Whitlock, James B. Anderson, Stephen Archer and Uri Manly. The county-seat is Marshall, the site of which was purchased from the Government in 1833 by Gov. Joseph Duncan and Col. William B. Archer, the latter becoming sole proprietor in 1835, in which year the first log cabin was built. The original county-seat was Darwin, and the change to Marshall (in 1849) was made only after a hard struggle. The soil of the county is rich, and its agricultural products varied, embracing corn (the chief staple), oats, potatoes, winter wheat, butter, sorghum, honey, maple sugar, wool and pork. Woolen, flouring and lumber mills exist, but the manufacturing interests are not extensive. Among the prominent towns, besides Marshall and Darwin, are Casey (population 844), Martinsville (779), Westfield (510), and York (294).

CLAY, Porter, clergyman and brother of the celebrated Henry Clay, was born in Virginia, March, 1779; in early life removed to Kentucky, studied law, and was, for a time, Auditor of Public Accounts in that State; in 1815, was converted and gave himself to the Baptist ministry, locating at Jacksonville, Ill., where he spent most of his life. Died, in 1850.

CLAY CITY, a village of Clay County, on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad, 12 miles west of Olney; has one newspaper, a bank, and is in a grain and fruit-growing region. Population (1890), 612; (1900), 907; (1903), 1,020.

CLAY COUNTY, situated in the southeastern quarter of the State; has an area of 470 square miles and a population (1900) of 19,553. It was named for Henry Clay. The first claim in the county was entered by a Mr. Elliot, in 1818, and soon after settlers began to locate homes in the county, although it was not organized until 1824. During the same year the pioneer settlement of Maysville was made the county-seat, but immigration continued inactive until 1837, when many settlers arrived, headed by Judges Apperson and Hopkins and Messrs. Stanford and Lee, who were soon followed by the families of Cochran, McCullom and Tender. The Little Wabash River and a number of small tributaries drain the county. A light-colored sandy loam constitutes the greater part of the soil, although "black

prairie loan" appears here and there. Railroad facilities are limited, but sufficient to accommodate the county's requirements. Fruits, especially apples, are successfully cultivated. Educational advantages are fair, although largely confined to district schools and academies in larger towns. Louisville was made the county-seat in 1842, and, in 1890, had a population of 637. Xenia and Flora are the most important towns.

CLAYTON, a town in Adams County, on the Wabash Railway, 28 miles east-northeast of Quincy. A branch of the Wabash Railway extends from this point northwest to Carthage, Ill., and Keokuk, Iowa, and another branch to Quincy, Ill. The industries include flour and feed mills, machine and railroad repair shops, grain elevator, cigar and harness factories. It has a bank, four churches, a high school, and a weekly newspaper. Population (1890), 1,038; (1900), 996.

CLEAVER, William, pioneer, was born in London, England, in 1815; came to Canada with his parents in 1831, and to Chicago in 1834; engaged in business as a Chandler, later going into the grocery trade; in 1849, joined the gold-seekers in California, and, six years afterwards, established himself in the southern part of the present city of Chicago, then called Cleaverville, where he served as Postmaster and managed a general store. He was the owner of considerable real estate at one time in what is now a densely populated part of the city of Chicago. Died in Chicago, Nov. 13, 1896.

CLEMENTS, Isaac, ex-Congressman and Governor of Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Danville, Ill., was born in Franklin County, Ind., in 1837; graduated from Asbury University, at Greencastle, in 1859, having supported himself during his college course by teaching. After reading law and being admitted to the bar at Greencastle, he removed to Carbondale, Ill., where he again found it necessary to resort to teaching in order to purchase law-books. In July, 1861, he enlisted in the Ninth Illinois Infantry, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant of Company G. He was in the service for three years, was three times wounded and twice promoted "for meritorious service." In June, 1867, he was appointed Register in Bankruptcy, and from 1873 to 1875 was a Republican Representative in the Forty-third Congress from the (then) Eighteenth District. He was also a member of the Republican State Convention of 1880. In 1889, he became Pension Agent for the District of Illinois, by appointment of President Harrison, serving

until 1893. In the latter part of 1898, he was appointed Superintendent of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, at Normal, but served only a few months, when he accepted the position of Governor of the new Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, at Danville.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY. The total length of this system (1898) is 1,807.34 miles, of which 478.39 miles are operated in Illinois. That portion of the main line lying within the State extends from East St. Louis, northeast to the Indiana State line, 181 miles. The Company is also the lessee of the Peoria & Eastern Railroad (132 miles), and operates, in addition, other lines, as follows: The Cairo Division, extending from Tilton, on the line of the Wabash, 3 miles southwest of Danville, to Cairo (259 miles); the Chicago Division, extending from Kankakee southeast to the Indiana State line (34 miles); the Alton Branch, from Wann Junction, on the main line, to Alton (4 miles). Besides these, it enjoys with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, joint ownership of the Kankakee & Seneca Railroad, which it operates. The system is uniformly of standard gauge, and about 280 miles are of double track. It is laid with heavy steel rails (sixty-five, sixty-seven and eighty pounds), laid on white oak ties, and is amply ballasted with broken stone and gravel. Extensive repair shops are located at Mattoon. The total capital of the entire system on June 30, 1898—including capital stock and bonded and floating debt—was \$97,149,361. The total earnings in Illinois for the year were \$3,773,193, and the total expenditures in the State \$3,611,437. The taxes paid the same year were \$124,196. The history of this system, so far as Illinois is concerned, begins with the consolidation, in 1889, of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago, the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis, and the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railway Companies. In 1890, certain leased lines in Illinois (elsewhere mentioned) were merged into the system. (For history of the several divisions of this system, see *St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute, Peoria & Eastern, Cairo & Vincennes, and Kankakee & Seneca Railroads.*)

CLIMATOLOGY. Extending, as it does, through six degrees of latitude, Illinois affords a great diversity of climate, as regards not only the range of temperature, but also the amount of rainfall. In both particulars it exhibits several points of contrast to States lying between the same parallels of latitude, but nearer the Atlantic. The same statement applies, as well, to all

the North Central and the Western States. Warm winds from the Gulf of Mexico come up the Mississippi Valley, and impart to vegetation in the southern portion of the State, a stimulating influence which is not felt upon the seaboard. On the other hand, there is no great barrier to the descent of the Arctic winds, which, in winter, sweep down toward the Gulf, depressing the temperature to a point lower than is customary nearer the seaboard on the same latitude. Lake Michigan exerts no little influence upon the climate of Chicago and other adjacent districts, mitigating both summer heat and winter cold. If a comparison be instituted between Ottawa and Boston—the latter being one degree farther north, but 570 feet nearer the sea-level—the springs and summers are found to be about five degrees warmer, and the winters three degrees colder, at the former point. In comparing the East and West in respect of rainfall, it is seen that, in the former section, the same is pretty equally distributed over the four seasons, while in the latter, spring and summer may be called the wet season, and autumn and winter the dry. In the extreme West nearly three-fourths of the yearly precipitation occurs during the growing season. This is a climatic condition highly favorable to the growth of grasses, etc., but detrimental to the growth of trees. Hence we find luxuriant forests near the seaboard, and, in the interior, grassy plains. Illinois occupies a geographical position where these great climatic changes begin to manifest themselves, and where the distinctive features of the prairie first become fully apparent. The annual precipitation of rain is greatest in the southern part of the State, but, owing to the higher temperature of that section, the evaporation is also more rapid. The distribution of the rainfall in respect of seasons is also more unequal toward the south, a fact which may account, in part at least, for the increased area of woodlands in that region. While Illinois lies within the zone of southwest winds, their flow is affected by conditions somewhat abnormal. The northeast trades, after entering the Gulf, are deflected by the mountains of Mexico, becoming inward breezes in Texas, southerly winds in the Lower Mississippi Valley, and southwesterly as they enter the Upper Valley. It is to this aerial current that the hot, moist summers are attributable. The north and northwest winds, which set in with the change of the season, depress the temperature to a point below that of the Atlantic slope, and are attended with a diminished precipitation.

CLINTON, the county-seat of De Witt County, situated 23 miles south of Bloomington, at intersection of the Springfield and the Champaign-Havana Divisions with the main line of the Illinois Central Railroad; lies in a productive agricultural region; has machine shops, flour and planing mills, brick and tile works, water-works, electric lighting plant, piano-case factory, banks, three newspapers, six churches, and two public schools. Population (1890), 2,598; (1900), 4,452.

CLINTON COUNTY, organized in 1824, from portions of Washington, Bond and Fayette Counties, and named in honor of De Witt Clinton. It is situated directly east of St. Louis, has an area of 494 square miles, and a population (1900) of 19,824. It is drained by the Kaskaskia River and by Shoal, Crooked, Sugar and Beaver Creeks. Its geological formation is similar to that of other counties in the same section. Thick layers of limestone lie near the surface, with coal seams underlying the same at varying depths. The soil is varied, being at some points black and loamy and at others (under timber) decidedly clayey. The timber has been mainly cut for fuel because of the inherent difficulties attending coal-mining. Two railroads cross the county from east to west, but its trade is not important. Agriculture is the chief occupation, corn, wheat and oats being the staple products.

CLOUD, Newton, clergyman and legislator, was born in North Carolina, in 1805, and, in 1827, settled in the vicinity of Waverly, Morgan County, Ill., where he pursued the vocation of a farmer, as well as a preacher of the Methodist Church. He also became prominent as a Democratic politician, and served in no less than nine sessions of the General Assembly, besides the Constitutional Convention of 1847, of which he was chosen President. He was first elected Representative in the Seventh Assembly (1830), and afterwards served in the House during the sessions of the Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth and Twenty-seventh, and as Senator in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth. He was also Clerk of the House in 1844-45, and, having been elected Representative two years later, was chosen Speaker at the succeeding session. Although not noted for any specially aggressive qualities, his consistency of character won for him general respect, while his frequent elections to the Legislature prove him to have been a man of large influence.

CLOWRY, Robert C., Telegraph Manager, was born in 1838; entered the service of the Illinois & Mississippi Telegraph Company as a messenger

boy at Joliet in 1852, became manager of the office at Lockport six months later, at Springfield in 1853, and chief operator at St. Louis in 1854. Between 1859 and '63, he held highly responsible positions on various Western lines, but the latter year was commissioned by President Lincoln Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, and placed in charge of United States military lines with headquarters at Little Rock, Ark.; was mustered out in May, 1866, and immediately appointed District Superintendent of Western Union lines in the Southwest. From that time his promotion was steady and rapid. In 1875 he became Assistant General Superintendent; in 1878, Assistant General Superintendent of the Central Division at Chicago; in 1880, succeeded General Stager as General Superintendent, and, in 1885, was elected Director, member of the Executive Committee and Vice-President, his territory extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

COAL AND COAL-MINING. Illinois contains much the larger portion of what is known as the central coal field, covering an area of about 37,000 square miles, and underlying sixty counties, in but forty-five of which, however, operations are conducted on a commercial scale. The Illinois field contains fifteen distinct seams. Those available for commercial mining generally lie at considerable depth and are reached by shafts. The coals are all bituminous, and furnish an excellent steam-making fuel. Coke is manufactured to a limited extent in La Salle and some of the southern counties, but elsewhere in the State the coal does not yield a good marketable coke. Neither is it in any degree a good gas coal, although used in some localities for that purpose, rather because of its abundance than on account of its adaptability. It is thought that, with the increase of cheap transportation facilities, Pittsburg coal will be brought into the State in such quantities as eventually to exclude local coal from the manufacture of gas. In the report of the Eleventh United States Census, the total product of the Illinois coal mines was given as 12,104,272 tons, as against 6,115,377 tons reported by the Tenth Census. The value of the output was estimated at \$11,735,203, or \$0.97 per ton at the mines. The total number of mines was stated to be 1,072, and the number of tons mined was nearly equal to the combined yield of the mines of Ohio and Indiana. The mines are divided into two classes, technically known as "regular" and "local." Of the former, there were 358, and of the latter, 714. These 358 regular

mines employed 23,934 men and boys, of whom 21,350 worked below ground, besides an office force of 389, and paid, in wages, \$8,694,397. The total capital invested in these 358 mines was \$17,630,351. According to the report of the State Bureau of Labor Statistics for 1898, 881 mines were operated during the year, employing 35,026 men and producing 18,599,299 tons of coal, which was 1,473,459 tons less than the preceding year—the reduction being due to the strike of 1897. Five counties of the State produced more than 1,000,000 tons each, standing in the following order: Sangamon, 1,763,863; St. Clair, 1,600,752; Vermilion, 1,520,699; Macoupin, 1,264,926; La Salle, 1,165,490.

COAL CITY, a town in Grundy County, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, 29 miles by rail south-southwest of Joliet. Large coal mines are operated here, and the town is an important shipping point for their product. It has a bank, a weekly newspaper and five churches. Pop. (1890), 1,672; (1900), 2,607; (1903), about 3,000.

COBB, Emery, capitalist, was born at Dryden, Tompkins County, N. Y., August 20, 1831; at 16, began the study of telegraphy at Ithaca, later acted as operator on Western New York lines, but, in 1852, became manager of the office at Chicago, continuing until 1865, the various companies having meanwhile been consolidated into the Western Union. He then made an extensive tour of the world, and, although he had introduced the system of transmitting money by telegraph, he declined all invitations to return to the key-board. Having made large investments in lands about Kaukaee, where he now resides, he has devoted much of his time to agriculture and stock-raising; was also, for many years, a member of the State Board of Agriculture, President of the Short-Horn Breeders' Association, and, for twenty years (1873-93), a member of the Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois. He has done much to improve the city of his adoption by the erection of buildings, the construction of electric street-car lines and the promotion of manufactures.

COBB, Silas B., pioneer and real-estate operator, was born at Montpelier, Vt., Jan. 23, 1812; came to Chicago in 1833 on a schooner from Buffalo, the voyage occupying over a month. Being without means, he engaged as a carpenter upon a building which James Kinzie, the Indian trader, was erecting; later he erected a building of his own in which he started a harness-shop, which he conducted successfully for a number of years. He has since been connected with a number

of business enterprises of a public character, including banks, street and steam railways, but his largest successes have been achieved in the line of improved real estate, of which he is an extensive owner. He is also one of the liberal benefactors of the University of Chicago, "Cobb Lecture Hall," on the campus of that institution, being the result of a contribution of his amounting to \$150,000. Died in Chicago, April 5, 1900.

COBDEN, a village in Union County, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 42 miles north of Cairo and 15 miles south of Carbondale. Fruits and vegetables are extensively cultivated and shipped to northern markets. This region is well timbered, and Cobden has two box factories employing a considerable number of men; also has several churches, schools and two weekly papers. Population (1890), 994; (1900,) 1,034.

COCHRAN, William Granville, legislator and jurist, was born in Ross County, Ohio, Nov. 13, 1844; brought to Moultrie County, Ill., in 1849, and, at the age of 17, enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, serving in the War of the Rebellion three years as a private. Returning home from the war, he resumed life as a farmer, but early in 1873 began merchandising at Lovington, continuing this business three years, when he began the study of law; in 1879, was admitted to the bar, and has since been in active practice. In 1888 he was elected to the lower house of the General Assembly, was an unsuccessful candidate for the Senate in 1890, but was re-elected to the House in 1894, and again in 1896. At the special session of 1890, he was chosen Speaker, and was similarly honored in 1895. He is an excellent parliamentarian, clear-headed and just in his rulings, and an able debater. In June, 1897, he was elected for a six years' term to the Circuit bench. He is also one of the Trustees of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Normal.

CODDING, Ichabod, clergyman and anti-slavery lecturer, was born at Bristol, N. Y., in 1811; at the age of 17 he was a popular temperance lecturer; while a student at Middlebury, Vt., began to lecture in opposition to slavery; after leaving college served five years as agent and lecturer of the Anti-Slavery Society; was often exposed to mob violence, but always retaining his self-control, succeeded in escaping serious injury. In 1842 he entered the Congregational ministry and held pastorates at Princeton, Lockport, Joliet and elsewhere; between 1854 and '58, lectured extensively through Illinois on the Kansas-Nebraska issue, and was a power in

the organization of the Republican party. Died at Baraboo, Wis., June 17, 1866.

CODY, Hiram Hitchcock, lawyer and Judge; born in Oneida County, N. Y., June 11, 1824; was partially educated at Hamilton College, and, in 1843, came with his father to Kendall County, Ill. In 1847, he removed to Naperville, where for six years he served as Clerk of the County Commissioners' Court. In 1851 he was admitted to the bar; in 1861, was elected County Judge with practical unanimity, served as a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1869-70, and, in 1874, was elected Judge of the Twelfth Judicial Circuit. His residence (1896) was at Pasadena, Cal.

COLCHESTER, a city of McDonough County, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, midway between Galesburg and Quincy; is the center of a rich farming and an extensive coal-mining region, producing more than 100,000 tons of coal annually. A superior quality of potter's clay is also mined and shipped extensively to other points. The city has brick and drain-tile works, a bank, four churches, two public schools and two weekly papers. Population (1890), 1,643; (1900), 1,635.

COLES, Edward, the second Governor of the State of Illinois, born in Albemarle County, Va., Dec. 15, 1786, the son of a wealthy planter, who had been a Colonel in the Revolutionary War; was educated at Hampden-Sidney and William and Mary Colleges, but compelled to leave before graduation by an accident which interrupted his studies; in 1809, became the private secretary of President Madison, remaining six years, after which he made a trip to Russia as a special messenger by appointment of the President. He early manifested an interest in the emancipation of the slaves of Virginia. In 1815 he made his first tour through the Northwest Territory, going as far west as St. Louis, returning three years later and visiting Kaskaskia while the Constitutional Convention of 1818 was in session. In April of the following year he set out from his Virginia home, accompanied by his slaves, for Illinois, traveling by wagons to Brownsville, Pa., where, taking flat-boats, he descended the river with his goods and servants to a point below Louisville, where they disembarked, journeying overland to Edwardsville. While descending the Ohio, he informed his slaves that they were free, and, after arriving at their destination, gave to each head of a family 160 acres of land. This generous act was, in after years, made the ground for bitter persecution by his enemies. At

Edwardsville he entered upon the duties of Register of the Land Office, to which he had been appointed by President Monroe. In 1822 he became the candidate for Governor of those opposed to removing the restriction in the State Constitution against the introduction of slavery, and, although a majority of the voters then favored the measure, he was elected by a small plurality over his highest competitor in consequence of a division of the opposition vote between three candidates. The Legislature chosen at the same time submitted to the people a proposition for a State Convention to revise the Constitution, which was rejected at the election of 1824 by a majority of 1,668 in a total vote of 11,612. While Governor Coles had the efficient aid in opposition to the measure of such men as Judge Samuel D. Lockwood, Congressman Daniel P. Cook, Morris Birkbeck, George Forquer, Hooper Warren, George Churchill and others, he was himself a most influential factor in protecting Illinois from the blight of slavery, contributing his salary for his entire term (\$4,000) to that end. In 1825 it became his duty to welcome La Fayette to Illinois. Retiring from office in 1826, he continued to reside some years on his farm near Edwardsville, and, in 1830, was a candidate for Congress, but being a known opponent of General Jackson, was defeated by Joseph Duncan. Previous to 1833, he removed to Philadelphia, where he married during the following year, and continued to reside there until his death, July 7, 1868, having lived to see the total extinction of slavery in the United States. (See *Slavery and Slave Laws*.)

COLES COUNTY, originally a part of Crawford County, but organized in 1831, and named in honor of Gov. Edward Coles,—lies central to the eastern portion of the State, and embraces 520 square miles, with a population (1900) of 34,146. The Kaskaskia River (sometimes called the Okaw) runs through the northwestern part of the county, but the principal stream is the Embarras (Embraw). The chief resource of the people is agriculture, although the county lies within the limits of the Illinois coal-belt. To the north and west are prairies, while timber abounds in the southeast. The largest crop is of corn, although wheat, dairy products, potatoes, hay, tobacco, sorghum, wool, etc., are also important products. Broom-corn is extensively cultivated. Manufacturing is carried on to a fair extent, the output embracing sawed lumber, carriages and wagons, agricultural implements, tobacco and snuff, boots and shoes, etc. Charleston, the county-seat, is

centrally located, and has a number of handsome public buildings, private residences and business blocks. It was laid out in 1831, and incorporated in 1865; in 1900, its population was 5,488. Mattoon is a railroad center, situated some 130 miles east of St. Louis. It has a population of 9,622, and is an important shipping point for grain and live-stock. Other principal towns are Ashmore, Oakland and Lerna.

COLFAX, a village of McLean County, on the Kankakee and Bloomington branch of the Illinois Central Railroad, 23 miles northeast of Bloomington. Farming and stock-growing are the leading industries; has two banks, one newspaper, three elevators, and a coal mine. Pop. (1900), 1,153.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, located at Chicago, and organized in 1881. Its first term opened in September, 1882, in a building erected by the trustees at a cost of \$60,000, with a faculty embracing twenty-five professors, with a sufficient corps of demonstrators, assistants, etc. The number of matriculates was 152. The institution ranks among the leading medical colleges of the West. Its standard of qualifications, for both matriculates and graduates, is equal to those of other first-class medical schools throughout the country. The teaching faculty, of late years, has consisted of some twenty-five professors, who are aided by an adequate corps of assistants, demonstrators, etc.

COLLEGES, EARLY. The early Legislatures of Illinois manifested no little unfriendliness toward colleges. The first charters for institutions of this character were granted in 1833, and were for the incorporation of the "Union College of Illinois," in Randolph County, and the "Alton College of Illinois," at Upper Alton. The first named was to be under the care of the Scotch Covenanters, but was never founded. The second was in the interest of the Baptists, but the charter was not accepted. Both these acts contained jealous and unfriendly restrictions, notably one to the effect that no theological department should be established and no professor of theology employed as an instructor, nor should any religious test be applied in the selection of trustees or the admission of pupils. The friends of higher education, however, made common cause, and, in 1835, secured the passage of an "omnibus bill" incorporating four private colleges—the Alton; the Illinois, at Jacksonville; the McKendree, at Lebanon, and the Jonesboro. Similar restrictive provisions as to theological teaching were incorporated in these charters, and a limitation was placed upon the amount of

property to be owned by any institution, but in many respects the law was more liberal than its predecessors of two years previous. Owing to the absence of suitable preparatory schools, these institutions were compelled to maintain preparatory departments under the tuition of the college professors. The college last named above (Jonesboro) was to have been founded by the Christian denomination, but was never organized. The three remaining ones stand, in the order of their formation, McKendree, Illinois, Alton (afterward Shurtleff); in the order of graduating initial classes — Illinois, McKendree, Shurtleff. Preparatory instruction began to be given in Illinois College in 1829, and a class was organized in the collegiate department in 1831. The Legislature of 1835 also incorporated the Jacksonville Female Academy, the first school for girls chartered in the State. From this time forward colleges and academies were incorporated in rapid succession, many of them at places whose names have long since disappeared from the map of the State. It was at this time that there developed a strong party in favor of founding what were termed, rather euphemistically, "Manual Labor Colleges." It was believed that the time which a student might be able to "redeem" from study, could be so profitably employed at farm or shop-work as to enable him to earn his own livelihood. Acting upon this theory, the Legislature of 1835 granted charters to the "Franklin Manual Labor College," to be located in either Cook or La Salle County; to the "Burnt Prairie Manual Labor Seminary," in White County, and the "Chatham Manual Labor School," at Lick Prairie, Sangamon County. University powers were conferred upon the institution last named, and its charter also contained the somewhat extraordinary provision that any sect might establish a professorship of theology therein. In 1837 six more colleges were incorporated, only one of which (Knox) was successfully organized. By 1840, better and broader views of education had developed, and the Legislature of 1841 repealed all prohibition of the establishing of theological departments, as well as the restrictions previously imposed upon the amount and value of property to be owned by private educational institutions. The whole number of colleges and seminaries incorporated under the State law (1896) is forty-three. (See also *Illinois College*, *Knox College*, *Lake Forest University*, *McKendree College*, *Monmouth College*, *Jacksonville Female Seminary*, *Monticello Female Seminary*, *Northwestern University*, *Shurtleff College*.)

COLLIER, Robert Laird, clergyman, was born in Salisbury, Md., August 7, 1837; graduated at Boston University, 1858; soon after became an itinerant Methodist minister, but, in 1866, united with the Unitarian Church and officiated as pastor of churches in Chicago, Boston and Kansas City, besides supplying pulpits in various cities in England (1880-85). In 1885, he was appointed United States Consul at Leipsic, but later served as a special commissioner of the Johns Hopkins University in the collection of labor statistics in Europe, meanwhile gaining a wide reputation as a lecturer and magazine writer. His published works include: "Every-Day Subjects in Sunday Sermons" (1869) and "Meditations on the Essence of Christianity" (1876). Died near his birthplace, July 27, 1890.

COLLINS, Frederick, manufacturer, was born in Connecticut, Feb. 24, 1804. He was the youngest of five brothers who came with their parents from Litchfield, Conn., to Illinois, in 1822, and settled in the town of Unionville—now Collinsville—in the southwestern part of Madison County. They were enterprising and public-spirited business men, who engaged, quite extensively for the time, in various branches of manufacture, including flour and whisky. This was an era of progress and development, and becoming convinced of the injurious character of the latter branch of their business, it was promptly abandoned. The subject of this sketch was later associated with his brother Michael in the pork-packing and grain business at Naples, the early Illinois River terminus of the Sangamon & Morgan (now Wabash) Railroad, but finally located at Quincy in 1851, where he was engaged in manufacturing business for many years. He was a man of high business probity and religious principle, as well as a determined opponent of the institution of slavery, as shown by the fact that he was once subjected by his neighbors to the intended indignity of being hung in effigy for the crime of assisting a fugitive female slave on the road to freedom. In a speech made in 1834, in commemoration of the act of emancipation in the West Indies, he gave utterance to the following prediction: "Methinks the time is not far distant when our own country will celebrate a day of emancipation within her own borders, and consistent songs of freedom shall indeed ring throughout the length and breadth of the land." He lived to see this prophecy fulfilled, dying at Quincy, in 1878. Mr. Collins was the candidate of the Liberty Men of Illinois for Lieutenant-Governor in 1842.

COLLINS, James H., lawyer and jurist, was born in Cambridge, Washington County, N. Y., but taken in early life to Vernon, Oneida County, where he grew to manhood. After spending a couple of years in an academy, at the age of 18 he began the study of law, was admitted to the bar in 1824, and as a counsellor and solicitor in 1827, coming to Chicago in the fall of 1833, making a part of the journey by the first stage-coach from Detroit to the present Western metropolis. After arriving in Illinois, he spent some time in exploration of the surrounding country, but returning to Chicago in 1834, he entered into partnership with Judge John D. Caton, who had been his preceptor in New York, still later being a partner of Justin Butterfield under the firm name of Butterfield & Collins. He was considered an eminent authority in law and gained an extensive practice, being regarded as especially strong in chancery cases as well as an able pleader. Politically, he was an uncompromising anti-slavery man, and often aided runaway slaves in securing their liberty or defended others who did so. He was also one of the original promoters of the old Galena & Chicago Union Railroad and one of its first Board of Directors. Died, suddenly of cholera, while attending court at Ottawa, in 1854.

COLLINS, Loren C., jurist, was born at Windsor, Conn., August 1, 1848; at the age of 18 accompanied his family to Illinois, and was educated at the Northwestern University. He read law, was admitted to the bar, and soon built up a remunerative practice. He was elected to the Legislature in 1878, and through his ability as a debater and a parliamentarian, soon became one of the leaders of his party on the floor of the lower house. He was re-elected in 1880 and 1882, and, in 1883, was chosen Speaker of the Thirty-third General Assembly. In December, 1884, he was appointed a Judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County, to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Judge Barnum, was elected to succeed himself in 1885, and re-elected in 1891, but resigned in 1894, since that time devoting his attention to regular practice in the city of Chicago.

COLLINS, William H., retired manufacturer, born at Collinsville, Ill., March 20, 1831; was educated in the common schools and at Illinois College, later taking a course in literature, philosophy and theology at Yale College; served as pastor of a Congregational church at La Salle several years; in 1858, became editor and proprietor of "The Jacksonville Journal," which he

conducted some four years. The Civil War having begun, he then accepted the chaplaincy of the Tenth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, but resigning in 1863, organized a company of the One Hundred and Fourth Volunteers, of which he was chosen Captain, participating in the battles of Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge. Later he served on the staff of Gen. John M. Palmer and at Fourteenth Army Corps headquarters, until after the fall of Atlanta. Then resigning, in November, 1864, he was appointed by Secretary Stanton Provost-Marshal for the Twelfth District of Illinois, continuing in this service until the close of 1865, when he engaged in the manufacturing business as head of the Collins Plow Company at Quincy. This business he conducted successfully some twenty-five years, when he retired. Mr. Collins has served as Alderman and Mayor, *ad interim*, of the city of Quincy; Representative in the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth General Assemblies—during the latter being chosen to deliver the eulogy on Gen. John A. Logan; was a prominent candidate for the nomination for Lieutenant Governor in 1888, and the same year Republican candidate for Congress in the Quincy District; in 1894, was the Republican nominee for State Senator in Adams County, and, though a Republican, has been twice elected Supervisor in a strongly Democratic city.

COLLINSVILLE, a city on the southern border of Madison County, 13 miles (by rail) east-northeast of St. Louis, on the "Vandalia Line" (T. H. & I. Ry.), about 11 miles south of Edwardsville. The place was originally settled in 1817 by four brothers named Collins from Litchfield, Conn., who established a tan-yard and erected an ox-mill for grinding corn and wheat and sawing lumber. The town was platted by surviving members of this family in 1836. Coal-mining is the principal industry, and one or two mines are operated within the corporate limits. The city has zinc works, as well as flour mills and brick and tile factories, two building and loan associations, a lead smelter, stock bell factory, electric street railways, seven churches, two banks, a high school, and a newspaper office. Population (1890), 3,498; (1900), 4,021; (1903, est.), 7,500.

COLLYER, Robert, clergyman, was born at Keighly, Yorkshire, England, Dec. 8, 1823; left school at eight years of age to earn his living in a factory; at fourteen was apprenticed to a blacksmith and learned the trade of a hammer-maker. His only opportunity of acquiring an education during this period, apart from private study, was

in a night-school, which he attended two winters. In 1849 he became a local Methodist preacher, came to the United States the next year, settling in Pennsylvania, where he pursued his trade, preaching on Sundays. His views on the atonement having gradually been changed towards Unitarianism, his license to preach was revoked by the conference, and, in 1859, he united with the Unitarian Church, having already won a wide reputation as an eloquent public speaker. Coming to Chicago, he began work as a missionary, and, in 1860, organized the Unity Church, beginning with seven members, though it has since become one of the strongest and most influential churches in the city. In 1879 he accepted a call to a church in New York City, where he still remains. Of strong anti-slavery views and a zealous Unionist, he served during a part of the Civil War as a camp inspector for the Sanitary Commission. Since the war he has repeatedly visited England, and has exerted a wide influence as a lecturer and pulpit orator on both sides of the Atlantic. He is the author of a number of volumes, including "Nature and Life" (1866); "A Man in Earnest: Life of A. H. Conant" (1868); "A History of the Town and Parish of Ilkely" (1886), and "Lectures to Young Men and Women" (1886).

COLTON, Chauncey Sill, pioneer, was born at Springfield, Pa., Sept. 21, 1800; taken to Massachusetts in childhood and educated at Monson in that State, afterwards residing for many years, during his manhood, at Monson, Maine. He came to Illinois in 1836, locating on the site of the present city of Galesburg, where he built the first store and dwelling house; continued in general merchandise some seventeen or eighteen years, meanwhile associating his sons with him in business under the firm name of C. S. Colton & Sons. Mr. Colton was associated with the construction of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad from the beginning, becoming one of the Directors of the Company; was also a Director of the First National Bank of Galesburg, the first organizer and first President of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of that city, and one of the Trustees of Knox College. Died in Galesburg, July 27, 1885. —**Francis** (Colton), son of the preceding; born at Monson, Maine, May 24, 1834, came to Galesburg with his father's family in 1836, and was educated at Knox College, graduating in 1855, and receiving the degree of A.M. in 1858. After graduation, he was in partnership with his father some seven years, also served as Vice-President of the First National Bank of Galesburg, and, in

1866, was appointed by President Johnson United States Consul at Venice, remaining there until 1869. The latter year he became the General Passenger Agent of the Union Pacific Railroad, continuing in that position until 1871, meantime visiting China, Japan and India, and establishing agencies for the Union and Central Pacific Railways in various countries of Europe. In 1872 he succeeded his father as President of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Galesburg, but retired in 1884, and the same year removed to Washington, D. C., where he has since resided. Mr. Colton is a large land owner in some of the Western States, especially Kansas and Nebraska.

COLUMBIA, a town of Monroe County, on Mobile & Ohio Railroad, 15 miles south of St. Louis; has a machine shop, large flour mill, brewery, five cigar factories, electric light plant, telephone system, stone quarry, five churches, and public school. Pop. (1900), 1,197; (1903), 1,205.

COMPANY OF THE WEST, THE, a company formed in France, in August, 1717, to develop the resources of "New France," in which the "Illinois Country" was at that time included. At the head of the company was the celebrated John Law, and to him and his associates the French monarch granted extraordinary powers, both governmental and commercial. They were given the exclusive right to refine the precious metals, as well as a monopoly in the trade in tobacco and slaves. Later, the company became known as the Indies, or East Indies, Company, owing to the king having granted them concessions to trade with the East Indies and China. On Sept. 27, 1717, the Royal Council of France declared that the Illinois Country should form a part of the Province of Louisiana; and, under the shrewd management of Law and his associates, immigration soon increased, as many as 800 settlers arriving in a single year. The directors of the company, in the exercise of their governmental powers, appointed Pierre Duque de Boisbriant Governor of the Illinois District. He proceeded to Kaskaskia, and, within a few miles of that settlement, erected Fort Chartres. (See *Fort Chartres*.) The policy of the Indies Company was energetic, and, in the main, wise. Grants of commons were made to various French villages, and Cahokia and Kaskaskia steadily grew in size and population. Permanent settlers were given grants of land and agriculture was encouraged. These grants (which were allodial in their character) covered nearly all the lands in that part of the American Bottom, lying between the Mississippi and the Kaskaskia Rivers. Many grantees

held their lands in one great common field, each proprietor contributing, *pro rata*, to the maintenance of a surrounding fence. In 1721 the Indies Company divided the Province of Louisiana into nine civil and military districts. That of Illinois was numerically the Seventh, and included not only the southern half of the existing State, but also an immense tract west of the Mississippi, extending to the Rocky Mountains, and embracing the present States of Missouri, Kansas, Iowa and Nebraska, besides portions of Arkansas and Colorado. The Commandant, with his secretary and the Company's Commissary, formed the District Council, the civil law being in force. In 1732, the Indies Company surrendered its charter, and thereafter, the Governors of Illinois were appointed directly by the French crown.

CONCORDIA SEMINARY, an institution located at Springfield, founded in 1879; the successor of an earlier institution under the name of Illinois University. Theological, scientific and preparatory departments are maintained, although there is no classical course. The institution is under control of the German Lutherans. The institution reports \$125,000 worth of real property. The members of the Faculty (1898) are five in number, and there were about 171 students in attendance.

CONDEE, Leander D., lawyer, was born in Athens County, Ohio, Sept. 26, 1847; brought by his parents to Coles County, Ill., at the age of seven years, and received his education in the common schools and at St. Paul's Academy, Kankakee, taking a special course in Michigan State University and graduating from the law department of the latter in 1868. He then began practice at Butler, Bates County, Mo., where he served three years as City Attorney, but, in 1873, returned to Illinois, locating in Hyde Park (now a part of Chicago), where he served as City Attorney for four consecutive terms before its annexation to Chicago. In 1880, he was elected as a Republican to the State Senate for the Second Senatorial District, serving in the Thirty-second and the Thirty-third General Assemblies. In 1892, he was the Republican nominee for Judge of the Superior Court of Cook County, but was defeated with the National and the State tickets of that year, since when he has given his attention to regular practice, maintaining a high rank in his profession.

CONGER, Edwin Hurd, lawyer and diplomat, was born in Knox County, Ill., March 7, 1843; graduated at Lombard University, Galesburg, in 1862, and immediately thereafter enlisted as a

private in the One Hundred and Second Illinois Volunteers, serving through the war and attaining the rank of Captain, besides being brevetted Major for gallant service. Later, he graduated from the Albany Law School and practiced for a time in Galesburg, but, in 1868, removed to Iowa, where he engaged in farming, stock-raising and banking; was twice elected County Treasurer of Dallas County, and, in 1880, State Treasurer, being re-elected in 1882; in 1886, was elected to Congress from the Des Moines District, and twice re-elected (1888 and '90), but before the close of his last term was appointed by President Harrison Minister to Brazil, serving until 1893. In 1896, he served as Presidential Elector for the State-at-large, and, in 1897, was re-appointed Minister to Brazil, but, in 1898, was transferred to China, where (1899) he now is. He was succeeded at Rio Janeiro by Charles Page Bryan of Illinois.

CONGREGATIONALISTS, THE. Two Congregational ministers—Rev. S. J. Mills and Rev. Daniel Smith—visited Illinois in 1814, and spent some time at Kaskaskia and Shawneetown, but left for New Orleans without organizing any churches. The first church was organized at Mendon, Adams County, in 1833, followed by others during the same year, at Naperville, Jacksonville and Quincy. By 1836, the number had increased to ten. Among the pioneer ministers were Jabez Porter, who was also a teacher at Quincy, in 1828, and Rev. Asa Turner, in 1830, who became pastor of the first Quincy church, followed later by Revs. Julian M. Sturtevant (afterwards President of Illinois College), Truman M. Post, Edward Beecher and Horatio Foe. Other Congregational ministers who came to the State at an early day were Rev. Salmon Gridley, who finally located at St. Louis; Rev. John M. Ellis, who served as a missionary and was instrumental in founding Illinois College and the Jacksonville Female Seminary at Jacksonville; Revs. Thomas Lippincott, Cyrus L. Watson, Theron Baldwin, Elisha Jenney, William Kirby, the two Lovejoys (Owen and Elijah P.), and many more of whom, either temporarily or permanently, became associated with Presbyterian churches. Although Illinois College was under the united patronage of Presbyterians and Congregationalists, the leading spirits in its original establishment were Congregationalists, and the same was true of Knox College at Galesburg. In 1835, at Big Grove, in an unoccupied log-cabin, was convened the first Congregational Council, known in the denominational history of the State as

that of Fox River. Since then some twelve to fifteen separate Associations have been organized. By 1890, the development of the denomination had been such that it had 280 churches, supporting 312 ministers, with 33,126 members. During that year the disbursements on account of charities and home extension, by the Illinois churches, were nearly \$1,000,000. The Chicago Theological Seminary, at Chicago, is a Congregational school of divinity, its property holdings being worth nearly \$700,000. "The Advance" (published at Chicago) is the chief denominational organ. (See also *Religious Denominations*.)

CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT. (See *Apportionment, Congressional*; also *Representatives in Congress*.)

CONKLING, James Cook, lawyer, was born in New York City, Oct. 13, 1816; graduated at Princeton College in 1835, and, after studying law and being admitted to the bar at Morristown, N. J., in 1838, removed to Springfield, Ill. Here his first business partner was Cyrus Walker, an eminent and widely known lawyer of his time, while at a later period he was associated with Gen. James Shields, afterwards a soldier of the Mexican War and a United States Senator, at different times, from three different States. As an original Whig, Mr. Conkling early became associated with Abraham Lincoln, whose intimate and trusted friend he was through life. It was to him that Mr. Lincoln addressed his celebrated letter, which, by his special request, Mr. Conkling read before the great Union mass-meeting at Springfield, held, Sept. 3, 1863, now known as the "Lincoln-Conkling Letter." Mr. Conkling was chosen Mayor of the city of Springfield in 1844, and served in the lower branch of the Seventeenth and the Twenty-fifth General Assemblies (1851 and 1867). It was largely due to his tactful management in the latter, that the first appropriation was made for the new State House, which established the capital permanently in that city. At the Bloomington Convention of 1856, where the Republican party in Illinois may be said to have been formally organized, with Mr. Lincoln and three others, he represented Sangamon County, served on the Committee on Resolutions, and was appointed a member of the State Central Committee which conducted the campaign of that year. In 1860, and again in 1864, his name was on the Republican State ticket for Presidential Elector, and, on both occasions, it became his duty to cast the electoral vote of Mr. Lincoln's own District for him for President. The intimacy of personal friendship existing between him and

Mr. Lincoln was fittingly illustrated by his position for over thirty years as an original member of the Lincoln Monument Association. Other public positions held by him included those of State Agent during the Civil War by appointment of Governor Yates, Trustee of the State University at Champaign, and of Blackburn University at Carlinville, as also that of Postmaster of the city of Springfield, to which he was appointed in 1890, continuing in office four years. High-minded and honorable, of pure personal character and strong religious convictions, public-spirited and liberal, probably no man did more to promote the growth and prosperity of the city of Springfield, during the sixty years of his residence there, than he. His death, as a result of old age, occurred in that city, March 1, 1899.—**Clinton L. (Conkling)**, son of the preceding, was born in Springfield, Oct. 16, 1843; graduated at Yale College in 1864, studied law with his father, and was licensed to practice in the Illinois courts in 1866, and in the United States courts in 1867. After practicing a few years, he turned his attention to manufacturing, but, in 1877, resumed practice and has proved successful. He has devoted much attention of late years to real estate business, and has represented large land interests in this and other States. For many years he was Secretary of the Lincoln Monument Association, and has served on the Board of County Supervisors, which is the only political office he has held. In 1897 he was the Republican nominee for Judge of the Springfield Circuit, but, although confessedly a man of the highest probity and ability, was defeated in a district overwhelmingly Democratic.

CONNOLLY, James Austin, lawyer and Congressman, was born in Newark, N. J., March 8, 1843; went with his parents to Ohio in 1850, where, in 1858-59, he served as Assistant Clerk of the State Senate; studied law and was admitted to the bar in that State in 1861, and soon after removed to Illinois; the following year (1862) he enlisted as a private soldier in the One Hundred and Twenty-third Illinois Volunteers, but was successively commissioned as Captain and Major, retiring with the rank of brevet Lieutenant-Colonel. In 1872 he was elected Representative in the State Legislature from Coles County and re-elected in 1874; was United States District Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois from 1876 to 1885, and again from 1889 to 1893; in 1886 was appointed and confirmed Solicitor of the Treasury, but declined the office; the same year ran as the Republican candidate for Con-

gress in the Springfield (then the Thirteenth) District in opposition to Wm. M. Springer, and was defeated by less than 1,000 votes in a district usually Democratic by 3,000 majority. He declined a second nomination in 1888, but, in 1894, was nominated for a third time (this time for the Seventeenth District), and was elected, as he was for a second term in 1896. He declined a renomination in 1898, returning to the practice of his profession at Springfield at the close of the Fifty-fifth Congress.

CONSTABLE, Charles H., lawyer, was born at Chestertown, Md., July 6, 1817; educated at Belle Air Academy and the University of Virginia, graduating from the latter in 1838. Then, having studied law, he was admitted to the bar, came to Illinois early in 1840, locating at Mount Carmel, Wabash County, and, in 1844, was elected to the State Senate for the district composed of Wabash, Edwards and Wayne Counties, serving until 1848. He also served as a Delegate in the Constitutional Convention of 1847. Originally a Whig, on the dissolution of that party in 1854, he became a Democrat; in 1856, served as Presidential Elector-at-large on the Buchanan ticket and, during the Civil War, was a pronounced opponent of the policy of the Government in dealing with secession. Having removed to Marshall, Clark County, in 1852, he continued the practice of his profession there, but was elected Judge of the Circuit Court in 1861, serving until his death, which occurred, Oct. 9, 1865. While holding court at Charleston, in March, 1863, Judge Constable was arrested because of his release of four deserters from the army, and the holding to bail, on the charge of kidnaping, of two Union officers who had arrested them. He was subsequently released by Judge Treat of the United States District Court at Springfield, but the affair culminated in a riot at Charleston, on March 22, in which four soldiers and three citizens were killed outright, and eight persons were wounded.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS. Illinois has had four State Conventions called for the purpose of formulating State Constitutions. Of these, three—those of 1818, 1847 and 1869-70—adopted Constitutions which went into effect, while the instrument framed by the Convention of 1862 was rejected by the people. A synoptical history of each will be found below:

CONVENTION OF 1818.—In January, 1818, the Territorial Legislature adopted a resolution instructing the Delegate in Congress (Hon. Nathaniel Pope) to present a petition to Congress requesting the passage of an act authorizing the

people of Illinois Territory to organize a State Government. A bill to this effect was introduced, April 7, and became a law, April 18, following. It authorized the people to frame a Constitution and organize a State Government—apportioning the Delegates to be elected from each of the fifteen counties into which the Territory was then divided, naming the first Monday of July, following, as the day of election, and the first Monday of August as the time for the meeting of the Convention. The act was conditioned upon a census of the people of the Territory (to be ordered by the Legislature), showing a population of not less than 40,000. The census, as taken, showed the required population, but, as finally corrected, this was reduced to 34,620—being the smallest with which any State was ever admitted into the Union. The election took place on July 6, 1818, and the Convention assembled at Kaskaskia on August 3. It consisted of thirty-three members. Of these, a majority were farmers of limited education, but with a fair portion of hard common-sense. Five of the Delegates were lawyers, and these undoubtedly wielded a controlling influence. Jesse B. Thomas (afterwards one of the first United States Senators) presided, and Elias Kent Kane, also a later Senator, was among the dominating spirits. It has been asserted that to the latter should be ascribed whatever new matter was incorporated in the instrument, it being copied in most of its essential provisions from the Constitutions of Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana. The Convention completed its labors and adjourned, August 26, the Constitution was submitted to Congress by Delegate John McLean, without the formality of ratification by the people, and Illinois was admitted into the Union as a State by resolution of Congress, adopted Dec. 3, 1818.

CONVENTION OF 1847.—An attempt was made in 1822 to obtain a revision of the Constitution of 1818, the object of the chief promoters of the movement being to secure the incorporation of a provision authorizing the admission of slavery into Illinois. The passage of a resolution, by the necessary two-thirds vote of both Houses of the General Assembly, submitting the proposition to a vote of the people, was secured by the most questionable methods, at the session of 1822, but after a heated campaign of nearly two years, it was rejected at the election of 1824. (See *Slavery and Slave Laws*; also *Coles, Edward*.) At the session of 1840-41, another resolution on the subject was submitted to the people, but it was rejected by the narrow margin of 1,039

votes. Again, in 1845, the question was submitted, and, at the election of 1846, was approved. The election of delegates occurred, April 19, 1847, and the Convention met at Springfield, June 19, following. It was composed of 162 members, ninety-two of whom were Democrats. The list of Delegates embraced the names of many who afterwards attained high distinction in public affairs, and the body, as a whole, was representative in character. The Bill of Rights attached to the Constitution of 1818 was but little changed in its successor, except by a few additions, among which was a section disqualifying any person who had been concerned in a duel from holding office. The earlier Constitution, however, was carefully revised and several important changes made. Among these may be mentioned the following: Limiting the elective franchise for foreign-born citizens to those who had become naturalized; making the judiciary elective; requiring that all State officers be elected by the people; changing the time of the election of the Executive, and making him ineligible for immediate re-election; various curtailments of the power of the Legislature; imposing a two-mill tax for payment of the State debt, and providing for the establishment of a sinking fund. The Constitution framed was adopted in convention, August 31, 1847; ratified by popular vote, March 6, 1848, and went into effect, April 1, 1848.

CONVENTION OF 1862.—The proposition for holding a third Constitutional Convention was submitted to vote of the people by the Legislature of 1859, endorsed at the election of 1860, and the election of Delegates held in November, 1861. In the excitement attendant upon the early events of the war, people paid comparatively little attention to the choice of its members. It was composed of forty-five Democrats, twenty-one Republicans, seven "fusionists" and two classed as doubtful. The Convention assembled at Springfield on Jan. 7, 1862, and remained in session until March 24, following. It was in many respects a remarkable body. The law providing for its existence prescribed that the members, before proceeding to business, should take an oath to support the State Constitution. This the majority refused to do. Their conception of their powers was such that they seriously deliberated upon electing a United States Senator, assumed to make appropriations from the State treasury, claimed the right to interfere with military affairs, and called upon the Governor for information concerning claims of the Illinois Central Railroad, which the Executive refused to

lay before them. The instrument drafted proposed numerous important changes in the organic law, and was generally regarded as objectionable. It was rejected at an election held, June 17, 1862, by a majority of over 16,000 votes.

CONVENTION OF 1869-70.—The second attempt to revise the Constitution of 1848 resulted in submission to the people, by the Legislature of 1867, of a proposition for a Convention, which was approved at the election of 1868 by a bare majority of 704 votes. The election of Delegates was provided for at the next session (1869), the election held in November and the Convention assembled at Springfield, Dec. 13. Charles Hitchcock was chosen President, John Q. Harmon, Secretary, and Daniel Shepard and A. H. Swain, First and Second Assistants. There were eighty-five members, of whom forty-four were Republicans and forty-one Democrats, although fifteen had been elected nominally as "Independents." It was an assemblage of some of the ablest men of the State, including representatives of all the learned professions except the clerical, besides merchants, farmers, bankers and journalists. Its work was completed May 13, 1870, and in the main good. Some of the principal changes made in the fundamental law, as proposed by the Convention, were the following: The prohibition of special legislation where a general law may be made to cover the necessities of the case, and the absolute prohibition of such legislation in reference to divorces, lotteries and a score of other matters; prohibition of the passage of any law releasing any civil division (district, county, city, township or town) from the payment of its just proportion of any State tax; recommendations to the Legislature to enact laws upon certain specified subjects, such as liberal homestead and exemption rights, the construction of drains, the regulation of charges on railways (which were declared to be public highways), etc., etc.; declaring all elevators and storehouses public warehouses, and providing for their legislative inspection and supervision. The maintenance of an "efficient system of public schools" was made obligatory upon the Legislature, and the appropriation of any funds—State, municipal, town or district—to the support of sectarian schools was prohibited. The principle of cumulative voting, or "minority representation," in the choice of members of the House of Representatives was provided for, and additional safeguards thrown around the passage of bills. The ineligibility of the Governor to re-election for a second consecutive term was set aside, and a

two-thirds vote of the Legislature made necessary to override an executive veto. The list of State officers was increased by the creation of the offices of Attorney-General and Superintendent of Public Instruction, these having been previously provided for only by statute. The Supreme Court bench was increased by the addition of four members, making the whole number of Supreme Court judges seven; Appellate Courts authorized after 1874, and County Courts were made courts of record. The compensation of all State officers—executive, judicial and legislative—was left discretionary with the Legislature, and no limit was placed upon the length of the sessions of the General Assembly. The instrument drafted by the Convention was ratified at an election held, July 6, 1870, and went into force, August 8, following. Occasional amendments have been submitted and ratified from time to time. (See *Constitutions, Elections and Representation*; also *Minority Representation*.)

CONSTITUTIONS. Illinois has had three constitutions—that of 1870 being now (1898) in force. The earliest instrument was that approved by Congress in 1818, and the first revision was made in 1847—the Constitution having been ratified at an election held, March 5, 1848, and going into force, April 1, following. The term of State officers has been uniformly fixed at four years, except that of Treasurer, which is two years. Biennial elections and sessions of the General Assembly are provided for, Senators holding their seats for four years, and Representatives two years. The State is required to be apportioned after each decennial census into fifty-one districts, each of which elects one Senator and three Representatives. The principle of minority representation has been incorporated into the organic law, each elector being allowed to cast as many votes for one legislative candidate as there are Representatives to be chosen in his district; or he may divide his vote equally among all the three candidates or between two of them, as he may see fit. One of the provisions of the Constitution of 1870 is the inhibition of the General Assembly from passing private laws. Municipalities are classified, and legislation is for all cities of a class, not for an individual corporation. Individual citizens with a financial grievance must secure payment of their claims under the terms of some general appropriation. The sessions of the Legislature are not limited as to time, nor is there any restriction upon the power of the Executive to summon extra sessions. (See also *Constitutional Conventions; Elections;*

Governors and other State Officers; Judicial System; Suffrage, Etc.)

COOK, Burton C., lawyer and Congressman, was born in Monroe County, N. Y., May 11, 1819; completed his academic education at the Collegiate Institute in Rochester, and after studying law, removed to Illinois (1835), locating first at Hennepin and later at Ottawa. Here he began the practice of his profession, and, in 1846, was elected by the Legislature State's Attorney for the Ninth Judicial District, serving two years, when, in 1848, he was re-elected by the people under the Constitution of that year, for four years. From 1852 to 1860, he was State Senator, taking part in the election which resulted in making Lyman Trumbull United States Senator in 1855. In 1861 he served as one of the Peace Commissioners from Illinois in the Conference which met at Washington. He may be called one of the founders of the Republican party in this State, having been a member of the State Central Committee appointed at Bloomington in 1856, and Chairman of the State Central Committee in 1862. In 1864, he was elected to Congress, and re-elected in 1866, '68 and '70, but resigned in 1871 to accept the solicitorship of the Northwestern Railroad, which he resigned in 1886. He was an intimate friend of Abraham Lincoln, serving as a delegate to both the National Conventions which nominated him for the Presidency, and presenting his name at Baltimore in 1864. His death occurred at Evanston, August 18, 1894.

COOK, Daniel Pope, early Congressman, was born in Scott County, Ky., in 1795, removed to Illinois and began the practice of law at Kaskaskia in 1815. Early in 1816, he became joint owner and editor of "The Illinois Intelligencer," and at the same time served as Auditor of Public Accounts by appointment of Governor Edwards; the next year (1817) was sent by President Monroe as bearer of dispatches to John Quincy Adams, then minister to London, and, on his return, was appointed a Circuit Judge. On the admission of the State he was elected the first Attorney-General, but almost immediately resigned and, in September, 1819, was elected to Congress, serving as Representative until 1827. Having married a daughter of Governor Edwards, he became a resident of Edwardsville. He was a conspicuous opponent of the proposition to make Illinois a slave State in 1823-24, and did much to prevent the success of that scheme. He also bore a prominent part while in Congress in securing the donation of lands for the construction of the

Illinois & Michigan Canal. He was distinguished for his eloquence, and it was during his first Congressional campaign that stump-speaking was introduced into the State. Suffering from consumption, he visited Cuba, and, after returning to his home at Edwardsville and failing to improve, he went to Kentucky, where he died, Oct. 16, 1827.—**John** (Cook), soldier, born at Edwardsville, Ill., June 12, 1825, the son of Daniel P. Cook, the second Congressman from Illinois, and grandson of Gov. Ninian Edwards, was educated by private tutors and at Illinois College; in 1855 was elected Mayor of Springfield and the following year Sheriff of Sangamon County, later serving as Quartermaster of the State. Raising a company promptly after the firing on Fort Sumter in 1861, he was commissioned Colonel of the Seventh Illinois Volunteers—the first regiment organized in Illinois under the first call for troops by President Lincoln; was promoted Brigadier-General for gallantry at Fort Donelson in March, 1862; in 1864 commanded the District of Illinois, with headquarters at Springfield, being mustered out, August, 1865, with the brevet rank of Major-General. General Cook was elected to the lower house of the General Assembly from Sangamon County, in 1868. During recent years his home has been in Michigan.

COOK COUNTY, situated in the northeastern section of the State, bordering on Lake Michigan, and being the most easterly of the second tier of counties south of the Wisconsin State line. It has an area of 890 square miles; population (1890), 1,191,922; (1900), 1,838,735; county-seat, Chicago. The county was organized in 1831, having originally embraced the counties of Du Page, Will, Lake, McHenry and Iroquois, in addition to its present territorial limits. It was named in honor of Daniel P. Cook, a distinguished Representative of Illinois in Congress. (See *Cook, Daniel P.*) The first County Commissioners were Samuel Miller, Gholson Kercheval and James Walker, who took the oath of office before Justice John S. C. Hogan, on March 8, 1831. William Lee was appointed Clerk and Archibald Clybourne Treasurer. Jedediah Wormley was first County Surveyor, and three election districts (Chicago, Du Page and Hickory Creek) were created. A scow ferry was established across the South Branch, with Mark Beaubien as ferryman. Only non-residents were required to pay toll. Geologists are of the opinion that, previous to the glacial epoch, a large portion of the county lay under the waters of Lake Michigan, which was connected with the Mississippi by the Des Plaines

River. This theory is borne out by the finding of stratified beds of coal and gravel in the eastern and southern portions of the county, either underlying the prairies or assuming the form of ridges. The latter, geologists maintain, indicate the existence of an ancient key, and they conclude that, at one time, the level of the lake was nearly forty feet higher than at present. Glacial action is believed to have been very effective in establishing surface conditions in this vicinity. Limestone and building stone are quarried in tolerable abundance. Athens marble (white when taken out, but growing a rich yellow through exposure) is found in the southwest. Isolated beds of peat have also been found. The general surface is level, although undulating in some portions. The soil near the lake is sandy, but in the interior becomes a black mold from one to four feet in depth. Drainage is afforded by the Des Plaines, Chicago and Calumet Rivers, which is now being improved by the construction of the Drainage Canal. Manufactures and agriculture are the principal industries outside of the city of Chicago. (See also *Chicago*.)

COOK COUNTY HOSPITAL, located in Chicago and under control of the Commissioners of Cook County. It was originally erected by the City of Chicago, at a cost of \$80,000, and was intended to be used as a hospital for patients suffering from infectious diseases. For several years the building was unoccupied, but, in 1858, it was leased by an association of physicians, who opened a hospital, with the further purpose of affording facilities for clinical instruction to the students of Rush Medical College. In 1863 the building was taken by the General Government for military purposes, being used as an eye and ear hospital for returning soldiers. In 1865 it reverted to the City of Chicago, and, in 1866, was purchased by Cook County. In 1874 the County Commissioners purchased a new and more spacious site at a cost of \$145,000, and began the erection of buildings thereon. The two principal pavilions were completed and occupied before the close of 1875; the clinical amphitheater and connecting corridors were built in 1876-77, and an administrative building and two additional pavilions were added in 1882-84. Up to that date the total cost of the buildings had been \$719,574, and later additions and improvements have swelled the outlay to more than \$1,000,000. It accommodates about 800 patients and constitutes a part of the county machinery for the care of the poor. A certain number of beds are placed under the care of homeopathic physicians. The



LINCOLN PARK VISTAS.



ALONG SHERIDAN ROAD AND ON THE BOULEVARDS.

present (1896) allopathic medical staff consists of fifteen physicians, fifteen surgeons, one oculist and aurist and one pathologist; the homeopathic staff comprises five physicians and five surgeons. In addition, there is a large corps of internes, or house physicians and surgeons, composed of recent graduates from the several medical colleges, who gain their positions through competitive examination and hold them for eighteen months.

COOKE, Edward Dean, lawyer and Congressman, born in Dubuque County, Iowa, Oct. 17, 1849; was educated in the common schools and the high school of Dubuque; studied law in that city and at Columbian University, Washington, D. C., graduating from that institution with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and was admitted to the bar in Washington in 1873. Coming to Chicago the same year, he entered upon the practice of his profession, which he pursued for the remainder of his life. In 1882 he was elected a Representative in the State Legislature from Cook County, serving one term; was elected as a Republican to the Fifty-fourth Congress for the Sixth District (Chicago), in 1894, and re-elected in 1896. His death occurred suddenly while in attendance on the extra session of Congress in Washington, June 24, 1897.

COOLBAUGH, William Findlay, financier, was born in Pike County, Pa., July 1, 1821; at the age of 15 became clerk in a dry-goods store in Philadelphia, but, in 1842, opened a branch establishment of a New York firm at Burlington, Iowa, where he afterwards engaged in the banking business, also serving in the Iowa State Constitutional Convention, and, as the candidate of his party for United States Senator, being defeated by Hon. James Harlan by one vote. In 1862 he came to Chicago and opened the banking house of W. F. Coolbaugh & Co., which, in 1865, became the Union National Bank of Chicago. Later he became the first President of the Chicago Clearing House, as also of the Bankers' Association of the West and South, a Director of the Board of Trade, and an original incorporator of the Chamber of Commerce, besides being a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1869-70. His death by suicide, at the foot of Douglas Monument, Nov. 14, 1877, was a shock to the whole city of Chicago.

COOLEY, Horace S., Secretary of State, was born in Hartford, Conn., in 1806, studied medicine for two years in early life, then went to Bangor, Maine, where he began the study of law; in 1840 he came to Illinois, locating first at Rushville

and finally in the city of Quincy; in 1842 took a prominent part in the campaign which resulted in the election of Thomas Ford as Governor—also received from Governor Carlin an appointment as Quartermaster-General of the State. On the accession of Governor French in December, 1846, he was appointed Secretary of State and elected to the same office under the Constitution of 1848, dying before the expiration of his term, April 2, 1850.

CORBUS, (Dr.) J. C., physician, was born in Holmes County, Ohio, in 1833, received his primary education in the public schools, followed by an academic course, and began the study of medicine at Millersburg, finally graduating from the Western Reserve Medical College at Cleveland. In 1855 he began practice at Orville, Ohio, but the same year located at Mendota, Ill., soon thereafter removing to Lee County, where he remained until 1862. The latter year he was appointed Assistant Surgeon of the Seventy-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, but was soon promoted to the position of Surgeon, though compelled to resign the following year on account of ill health. Returning from the army, he located at Mendota. Dr. Corbus served continuously as a member of the State Board of Public Charities from 1873 until the accession of Governor Altgeld to the Governorship in 1893, when he resigned. He was also, for fifteen years, one of the Medical Examiners for his District under the Pension Bureau, and has served as a member of the Republican State Central Committee for the Mendota District. In 1897 he was complimented by Governor Tanner by reappointment to the State Board of Charities, and was made President of the Board. Early in 1899 he was appointed Superintendent of the Eastern Hospital for the Insane at Kankakee, as successor to Dr. William G. Stearns.

CORNELL, Paul, real-estate operator and capitalist, was born of English Quaker ancestry in Washington County, N. Y., August 5, 1822; at 9 years of age removed with his step-father, Dr. Barry, to Ohio, and five years later to Adams County, Ill. Here young Cornell lived the life of a farmer, working part of the year to earn money to send himself to school the remainder; also taught for a time, then entered the office of W. A. Richardson, at Rushville, Schuyler County, as a law student. In 1845 he came to Chicago, but soon after became a student in the law office of Wilson & Henderson at Joliet, and was admitted to practice in that city. Removing to Chicago in 1847, he was associated, successively, with the late

L. C. P. Freer, Judge James H. Collins and Messrs. Skinner & Hoyne; finally entered into a contract with Judge Skinner to perfect the title to 320 acres of land held under tax-title within the present limits of Hyde Park, which he succeeded in doing by visiting the original owners, thereby securing one-half of the property in his own name. He thus became the founder of the village of Hyde Park, meanwhile adding to his possessions other lands, which increased vastly in value. He also established a watch factory at Cornell (now a part of Chicago), which did a large business until removed to California. Mr. Cornell was a member of the first Park Board, and therefore has the credit of assisting to organize Chicago's extensive park system.

CORWIN, Franklin, Congressman, was born at Lebanon, Ohio, Jan. 12, 1818, and admitted to the bar at the age of 21. While a resident of Ohio he served in both Houses of the Legislature, and settled in Illinois in 1857, making his home at Peru. He was a member of the lower house of the Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth General Assemblies, being Speaker in 1867, and again in 1869. In 1872 he was elected to Congress as a Republican, but, in 1874, was defeated by Alexander Campbell, who made the race as an Independent. Died, at Peru, Ill., June 15, 1879.

COUCH, James, pioneer hotel-keeper, was born at Fort Edward, N. Y., August 31, 1800; removed to Chautauqua County, in the same State, where he remained until his twentieth year, receiving a fair English education. After engaging successively, but with indifferent success, as hotel-clerk, stage-house keeper, lumber-dealer, and in the distilling business, in 1836, in company with his younger brother, Ira, he visited Chicago. They both decided to go into business there, first opening a small store, and later entering upon their hotel ventures which proved so eminently successful, and gave the Tremont House of Chicago so wide and enviable a reputation. Mr. Couch superintended for his brother Ira the erection, at various times, of many large business blocks in the city. Upon the death of his brother, in 1857, he was made one of the trustees of his estate, and, with other trustees, rebuilt the Tremont House after the Chicago fire of 1871. In April, 1892, while boarding a street car in the central part of the city of Chicago, he was run over by a truck, receiving injuries which resulted in his death the same day at the Tremont House, in the 93d year of his age.—**Ira** (Couch), younger brother of the preceding, was born in Saratoga County,

N. Y., Nov. 22, 1806. At the age of sixteen he was apprenticed to a tailor, and, in 1826, set up in business on his own account. In 1836, while visiting Chicago with his brother James, he determined to go into business there. With a stock of furnishing goods and tailors' supplies, newly bought in New York, a small store was opened. This business soon disposed of, Mr. Couch, with his brother, obtained a lease of the old Tremont House, then a low frame building kept as a saloon boarding house. Changed and refurnished, this was opened as a hotel. It was destroyed by fire in 1839, as was also the larger rebuilt structure in 1849. A second time rebuilt, and on a much larger and grander scale at a cost of \$75,000, surpassing anything the West had ever known before, the Tremont House this time stood until the Chicago fire in 1871, when it was again destroyed. Mr. Couch at all times enjoyed an immense patronage, and was able to accumulate (for that time) a large fortune. He purchased and improved a large number of business blocks, then within the business center of the city. In 1853 he retired from active business, and, in consequence of impaired health, chose for the rest of his life to seek recreation in travel. In the winter of 1857, while with his family in Havana, Cuba, he was taken with a fever which soon ended his life. His remains now rest in a mausoleum of masonry in Lincoln Park, Chicago.

COULTERVILLE, a town of Randolph County, at the crossing of the Centralia & Chester and the St. Louis & Paducah branch Illinois Central Railways, 49 miles southeast of St. Louis. Farming and coal-mining are the leading industries. The town has two banks, two creameries, and a newspaper. Population (1890), 598; (1900), 650.

COUNTIES, UNORGANIZED. (See *Unorganized Counties*.)

COWDEN, a village of Shelby County, at the intersection of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern and the Toledo, St. Louis & Western Railways, 60 miles southeast of Springfield. Considerable coal is mined in the vicinity; has a bank and a weekly paper. Population (1880), 350; (1890), 702; (1900), 751.

COWLES, Alfred, newspaper manager, was born in Portage County, Ohio, May 13, 1832, grew up on a farm and, after spending some time at Michigan University, entered the office of "The Cleveland Leader" as a clerk; in 1855 accepted a similar position on "The Chicago Tribune," which had just been bought by Joseph Medill and others, finally becoming a stockholder and busi-

ness manager of the paper, so remaining until his death in Chicago, Dec. 20, 1889.

COX, Thomas, pioneer, Senator in the First General Assembly of Illinois (1818-22) from Union County, and a conspicuous figure in early State history; was a zealous advocate of the policy of making Illinois a slave State; became one of the original proprietors and founders of the city of Springfield, and was appointed the first Register of the Land Office there, but was removed under charges of misconduct; after his retirement from the Land Office, kept a hotel at Springfield. In 1836 he removed to Iowa (then a part of Wisconsin Territory), became a member of the first Territorial Legislature there, was twice re-elected and once Speaker of the House, being prominent in 1840 as commander of the "Regulators" who drove out a gang of murderers and desperadoes who had got possession at Bellevue, Iowa. Died, at Maquoketa, Iowa, 1843.

COY, Irus, lawyer, was born in Chenango County, N. Y., July 25, 1832; educated in the common schools and at Central College, Cortland County, N. Y., graduating in law at Albany in 1857. Then, having removed to Illinois, he located in Kendall County and began practice; in 1868 was elected to the lower house of the General Assembly and, in 1872, served as Presidential Elector on the Republican ticket; removed to Chicago in 1871, later serving as attorney of the Union Stock Yards and Transit Company. Died, in Chicago, Sept. 20, 1897.

CRAFTS, Clayton E., legislator and politician, born at Auburn, Geauga County, Ohio, July 8, 1848; was educated at Hiram College and graduated from the Cleveland Law School in 1868, coming to Chicago in 1869. Mr. Crafts served in seven consecutive sessions of the General Assembly (1883-95, inclusive) as Representative from Cook County, and was elected by the Democratic majority as Speaker, in 1891, and again in '93.

CRAIG, Alfred M., jurist, was born in Edgar County, Ill., Jan. 15, 1831, graduated from Knox College in 1853, and was admitted to the bar in the following year, commencing practice at Knoxville. He held the offices of State's Attorney and County Judge, and represented Knox County in the Constitutional Convention of 1869-70. In 1873 he was elected to the bench of the Supreme Court, as successor to Justice C. B. Lawrence, and was re-elected in '82 and '91; his present term expiring with the century. He is a Democrat in politics, but has been three times elected in a Republican judicial district.

CRAWFORD, Charles H., lawyer and legislator, was born in Bennington, Vt., but reared in Bureau and La Salle Counties, Ill.; has practiced law for twenty years in Chicago, and been three times elected to the State Senate—1884, '88 and '94—and is author of the Crawford Primary Election Law, enacted in 1885.

CRAWFORD COUNTY, a southeastern county, bordering on the Wabash, 190 miles nearly due south of Chicago—named for William H. Crawford, a Secretary of War. It has an area of 452 square miles; population (1900), 19,240. The first settlers were the French, but later came emigrants from New England. The soil is rich and well adapted to the production of corn and wheat, which are the principal crops. The county was organized in 1817, Darwin being the first county-seat. The present county-seat is Robinson, with a population (1890) of 1,387; centrally located and the point of intersection of two railroads. Other towns of importance are Palestine (population, 734) and Hutsonville (population, 582). The latter, as well as Robinson, is a grain-shipping point. The Embarras River crosses the southwest portion of the county, and receives the waters of Big and Honey Creeks and Bushy Fork. The county has no mineral resources, but contains some valuable woodland and many well cultivated farms. Tobacco, potatoes, sorghum and wool are among the leading products.

CREAL SPRINGS, a village of Williamson County, on the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad; has a bank and a weekly paper. Population (1890), 539; (1900), 940.

CREBS, John M., ex-Congressman, was born in Middleburg, Loudoun County, Va., April 7, 1830. When he was but 7 years old his parents removed to Illinois, where he ever after resided. At the age of 21 he began the study of law, and, in 1852, was admitted to the bar, beginning practice in White County. In 1862 he enlisted in the Eighty-seventh Illinois Volunteers, receiving a commission as Lieutenant-Colonel, participating in all the important movements in the Mississippi Valley, including the capture of Vicksburg, and in the Arkansas campaign, a part of the time commanding a brigade. Returning home, he resumed the practice of his profession. In 1866 he was an unsuccessful candidate for State Superintendent of Public Instruction on the Democratic ticket. He was elected to Congress in 1868 and re-elected in 1870, and, in 1880, was a delegate to the Democratic State Convention. Died, June 26, 1890.

CREIGHTON, James A., jurist, was born in White County, Ill., March 7, 1846; in childhood removed with his parents to Wayne County, and was educated in the schools at Fairfield and at the Southern Illinois College, Salem, graduating from the latter in 1868. After teaching for a time while studying law, he was admitted to the bar in 1870, and opened an office at Fairfield, but, in 1877, removed to Springfield. In 1885 he was elected a Circuit Judge for the Springfield Circuit, was re-elected in 1891 and again in 1897.

CRERAR, John, manufacturer and philanthropist, was born of Scotch ancestry in New York City, in 1827; at 18 years of age was an employé of an iron-importing firm in that city, subsequently accepting a position with Morris K. Jessup & Co., in the same line. Coming to Chicago in 1862, in partnership with J. McGregor Adams, he succeeded to the business of Jessup & Co., in that city, also becoming a partner in the Adams & Westlake Company, iron manufacturers. He also became interested and an official in various other business organizations, including the Pullman Palace Car Company, the Chicago & Alton Railroad, the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, and, for a time, was President of the Chicago & Joliet Railroad, besides being identified with various benevolent institutions and associations. After the fire of 1871, he was intrusted by the New York Chamber of Commerce with the custody of funds sent for the relief of sufferers by that calamity. His integrity and business sagacity were universally recognized. After his death, which occurred in Chicago, Oct. 19, 1889, it was found that, after making munificent bequests to some twenty religious and benevolent associations and enterprises, aggregating nearly a million dollars, besides liberal legacies to relatives, he had left the residue of his estate, amounting to some \$2,000,000, for the purpose of founding a public library in the city of Chicago, naming thirteen of his most intimate friends as the first Board of Trustees. No more fitting and lasting monument of so noble and public-spirited a man could have been devised.

CRETE, a village of Will County, on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, 30 miles south of Chicago. Population (1890), 642; (1900), 760.

CROOK, George, soldier, was born near Dayton, Ohio, Sept. 8, 1828; graduated at the United States Military Academy, West Point, in 1852, and was assigned as brevet Second Lieutenant to the Fourth Infantry, becoming full Second Lieutenant in 1853. In 1861 he entered the volunteer service as Colonel of the Thirty-sixth Ohio Infan-

try; was promoted Brigadier-General in 1862 and Major-General in 1864, being mustered out of the service, January, 1866. During the war he participated in some of the most important battles in West Virginia and Tennessee, fought at Chickamauga and Antietam, and commanded the cavalry in the advance on Richmond in the spring of 1865. On being mustered out of the volunteer service he returned to the regular army, was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the Twenty-third Infantry, and, for several years, was engaged in campaigns against the hostile Indians in the Northwest and in Arizona. In 1888 he was appointed Major-General and, from that time to his death, was in command of the Military Division of the Missouri, with headquarters at Chicago, where he died, March 19, 1890.

CROSIAR, Simon, pioneer, was born near Pittsburg, Pa., in the latter part of the last century; removed to Ohio in 1815 and to Illinois in 1819, settling first at Cap au Gris, a French village on the Mississippi just above the mouth of the Illinois in what is now Calhoun County; later lived at Peoria (1824), at Ottawa (1826), at Shippingport near the present city of La Salle (1829), and at Old Utica (1834); in the meanwhile built one or two mills on Cedar Creek in La Salle County, kept a storage and commission house, and, for a time, acted as Captain of a steamboat plying on the Illinois. Died, in 1846.

CRYSTAL LAKE, a village in McHenry County, at the intersection of two divisions of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, 43 miles northwest of Chicago. Population (1880), 546; (1890), 781; (1900), 950.

CUBA, a town in Fulton County, distant 38 miles west-southwest of Peoria, and about 8 miles north of Lewistown. The entire region (including the town) is underlaid with a good quality of bituminous coal, of which the late State Geologist Worthen asserted that, in seven townships of Fulton County, there are 9,000,000 tons to the square mile, within 150 feet of the surface. Brick and cigars are made here, and the town has two banks, a newspaper, three churches and good schools. Population (1890), 1,114; (1900), 1,198; (1903, school census), 1,400.

CULLEN, William, editor and Congressman, born in the north of Ireland, March 4, 1826; while yet a child was brought by his parents to Pittsburg, Pa., where he was educated in the public schools. At the age of 20 he removed to La Salle County, Ill., and began life as a farmer. Later he took up his residence at Ottawa. He has served as Sheriff of La Salle County, and held

other local offices, and was for many years a part owner and senior editor of "The Ottawa Republican." From 1881 to 1885, as a Republican, he represented the Eighth Illinois District in Congress.

CULLOM, Richard Northcraft, farmer and legislator, was born in the State of Maryland, October 1, 1795, but early removed to Wayne County, Ky., where he was married to Miss Elizabeth Coffey, a native of North Carolina. In 1830 he removed to Illinois, settling near Washington, Tazewell County, where he continued to reside during the remainder of his life. Although a farmer by vocation, Mr. Cullom was a man of prominence and a recognized leader in public affairs. In 1836 he was elected as a Whig Representative in the Tenth General Assembly, serving in the same body with Abraham Lincoln, of whom he was an intimate personal and political friend. In 1840 he was chosen a member of the State Senate, serving in the Twelfth and Thirteenth General Assemblies, and, in 1852, was again elected to the House. Mr. Cullom's death occurred in Tazewell County, Dec. 4, 1872, his wife having died Dec. 5, 1868. Mr. and Mrs. Cullom were the parents of Hon. Shelby M. Cullom.

CULLOM, Shelby Moore, United States Senator, was born in Wayne County, Ky., Nov. 22, 1829. His parents removed to Tazewell County, Ill., in 1830, where his father became a member of the Legislature and attained prominence as a public man. After two years spent in Rock River Seminary at Mount Morris, varied by some experience as a teacher, in 1853 the subject of this sketch went to Springfield to enter upon the study of law in the office of Stuart & Edwards. Being admitted to the bar two years afterward, he was almost immediately elected City Attorney, and, in 1856, was a candidate on the Fillmore ticket for Presidential Elector, at the same time being elected to the Twentieth General Assembly for Sangamon County, as he was again, as a Republican, in 1860, being supported alike by the Fillmore men and the Free-Soilers. At the session following the latter election, he was chosen Speaker of the House, which was his first important political recognition. In 1862 he was appointed by President Lincoln a member of the War Claims Commission at Cairo, serving in this capacity with Governor Boutwell of Massachusetts and Charles A. Dana of New York. He was also a candidate for the State Senate the same year, but then sustained his only defeat. Two years later (1864) he was a candidate for Con-

gress, defeating his former preceptor, Hon. John T. Stuart, being re-elected in 1866, and again in 1868, the latter year over B. S. Edwards. He was a delegate to the National Republican Convention of 1872, and, as Chairman of the Illinois delegation, placed General Grant in nomination for the Presidency, holding the same position again in 1884 and in 1892; was elected to the Illinois House of Representatives in 1872 and in 1874, being chosen Speaker a second time in 1873, as he was the unanimous choice of his party for Speaker again in 1875, in 1876 was elected Governor, was re-elected in 1880, and, in 1883, elected to the United States Senate as successor to Hon. David Davis. Having had two re-elections since (1889 and '95), he is now serving his third term, which will expire in 1901. In 1898, by special appointment of President McKinley, Senator Cullom served upon a Commission to investigate the condition of the Hawaiian Islands and report a plan of government for this new division of the American Republic. Other important measures with which his name has been prominently identified have been the laws for the suppression of polygamy in Utah and for the creation of the Inter-State Commerce Commission. At present he is Chairman of the Senate Committee on Inter-State Commerce and a member of those on Appropriations and Foreign Affairs. His career has been conspicuous for his long public service, the large number of important offices which he has held, the almost unbroken uniformity of his success when a candidate, and his complete exemption from scandals of every sort. No man in the history of the State has been more frequently elected to the United States Senate, and only three—Senators Douglas, Trumbull and Logan—for an equal number of terms; though only one of these (Senator Trumbull) lived to serve out the full period for which he was elected.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY, situated in the southeast quarter of the State, directly south of Coles County, from which it was cut off in 1842. Its area is 350 square miles, and population (1900), 16,124. The county-seat was at Greenup until 1855, when it was transferred to Prairie City, which was laid off in 1854 and incorporated as a town in 1866. The present county-seat is at Toledo (population, 1890, 676). The Embarras River crosses the county, as do also three lines of railroad. Neoga, a mining town, has a population of 829. The county received its name from the Cumberland Road, which, as originally projected, passed through it.

CUMMINS, (Rev.) David, Bishop of the Reformed Protestant Episcopal Church, was born near Smyrna, Del., Dec. 11, 1822; graduated at Dickinson College, Pa., in 1841, and became a licentiate in the Methodist ministry, but, in 1846, took orders in the Episcopal Church; afterwards held rectorships in Baltimore, Norfolk, Richmond and the Trinity Episcopal Church of Chicago, in 1866 being consecrated Assistant Bishop of the Diocese of Kentucky. As a recognized leader of the Low-Church or Evangelical party, he early took issue with the ritualistic tendencies of the High-Church party, and, having withdrawn from the Episcopal Church in 1873, became the first Bishop of the Reformed Episcopal organization. He was zealous, eloquent and conscientious, but overtaxed his strength in his new field of labor, dying at Lutherville, Md., June 26, 1876. A memoir of Bishop Cummins, by his wife, was published in 1878.

CUMULATIVE VOTE. (See *Minority Representation*.)

CURTIS, Harvey, clergyman and educator, was born in Adams, Jefferson County, N. Y., May 30, 1806; graduated at Middlebury College, Vt., in 1831, with the highest honors of his class; after three years at Princeton Theological Seminary, was ordained pastor of the Congregational church at Brandon, Vt., in 1836. In 1841 he accepted an appointment as agent of the Home Missionary Society for Ohio and Indiana, between 1843 and 1858 holding pastorates at Madison, Ind., and Chicago. In the latter year he was chosen President of Knox College, at Galesburg, dying there, Sept. 18, 1862.

CURTIS, William Elroy, journalist, was born at Akron, Ohio, Nov. 5, 1850; graduated at Western Reserve College in 1871, meanwhile learning the art of typesetting; later served as a reporter on "The Cleveland Leader" and, in 1872, took a subordinate position on "The Chicago Inter Ocean," finally rising to that of managing-editor. While on "The Inter Ocean" he accompanied General Custer in his campaign against the Sioux, spent several months investigating the "Ku-Klux" and "White League" organizations in the South, and, for some years, was "The Inter Ocean" correspondent in Washington. Having retired from "The Inter Ocean," he became Secretary of the "Pan-American Congress" in Washington, and afterwards made the tour of the United States with the South and Central American representatives in that Congress. During the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago he had general supervision of the

Latin-American historical and archaeological exhibits. Mr. Curtis has visited nearly every Central and South American country and has written elaborately on these subjects for the magazines and for publication in book form; has also published a "Life of Zachariah Chandler" and a "Diplomatic History of the United States and Foreign Powers." For some time he was managing editor of "The Chicago News" and is now (1898) the Washington Correspondent of "The Chicago Record."

CUSHMAN, (Col.) William H. W., financier and manufacturer, was born at Freetown, Mass., May 13, 1813; educated at the American Literary, Scientific and Military Academy, Norwich, Vt., at 18 began a mercantile career at Middlebury, and, in 1824, removed to La Salle County, Ill., where he opened a country store, also built a mill at Vermilionville; later was identified with many large financial enterprises which generally proved successful, thereby accumulating a fortune at one time estimated at \$3,000,000. He was elected as a Democrat to the Thirteenth and Fourteenth General Assemblies (1842 and '44) and, for several years, held a commission as Captain of the Ottawa Cavalry (militia). The Civil War coming on, he assisted in organizing the Fifty-third Illinois Volunteers, and was commissioned its Colonel, but resigned Sept. 3, 1862. He organized and was principal owner of the Bank of Ottawa, which, in 1865, became the First National Bank of that city; was the leading spirit in the Hydraulic Company and the Gas Company at Ottawa, built and operated the Ottawa Machine Shops and Foundry, speculated largely in lands in La Salle and Cook Counties—his operations in the latter being especially large about Riverside, as well as in Chicago, was a principal stockholder in the bank of Cushman & Hardin in Chicago, had large interests in the lumber trade in Michigan, and was one of the builders of the Chicago, Paducah & South-western Railroad. The Chicago fire of 1871, however, brought financial disaster upon him, which finally dissipated his fortune and destroyed his mental and physical health. His death occurred at Ottawa, Oct. 28, 1878.

DALE, Michael G., lawyer, was born in Lancaster, Pa., spent his childhood and youth in the public schools of his native city, except one year in West Chester Academy, when he entered Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg, graduating there in 1835. He then began the study of law and was admitted to the bar in 1837; coming to

Illinois the following year, he was retained in a suit at Greenville, Bond County, which led to his employment in others, and finally to opening an office there. In 1839 he was elected Probate Judge of Bond County, remaining in office fourteen years, meanwhile being commissioned Major of the State Militia in 1844, and serving as member of a Military Court at Alton in 1847; was also the Delegate from Bond County to the State Constitutional Convention of 1847. In 1853 he resigned the office of County Judge in Bond County to accept that of Register of the Land office at Edwardsville, where he continued to reside, filling the office of County Judge in Madison County five or six terms, besides occupying some subordinate positions. Judge Dale married a daughter of Hon. William L. D. Ewing. Died at Edwardsville, April 1, 1895.

DALLAS CITY, a town of Hancock County, at the intersection of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroads, 16 miles south of Burlington. It has manufactories of lumber, buttons, carriages and wagons, and two weekly newspapers. Population (1880), 829; (1890), 747; (1900), 970.

DANENHOWER, John Wilson, Arctic explorer, was born in Chicago, Sept. 30, 1849—the son of W. W. Danenhower, a journalist. After passing through the schools of Chicago and Washington, he graduated from the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis in 1870, was successively commissioned as Ensign, Master and Lieutenant, and served on expeditions in the North Pacific and in the Mediterranean. In 1878 he joined the Arctic steamer *Jeannette* at Havre, France, as second in command under Lieut. George W. De Long; proceeding to San Francisco in July, 1879, the steamer entered the Arctic Ocean by way of Behring Straits. Here, having been caught in an ice-pack, the vessel was held twenty-two months, Lieutenant Danenhower meanwhile being disabled most of the time by ophthalmia. The crew, as last compelled to abandon the steamer, dragged their boats over the ice for ninety-five days until they were able to launch them in open water, but were soon separated by a gale. The boat commanded by Lieutenant Danenhower reached the Lena Delta, on the north coast of Siberia, where the crew were rescued by natives, landing Sept. 17, 1881. After an ineffectual search on the delta for the crews of the other two boats, Lieutenant Danenhower, with his crew, made the journey of 6,000 miles to Orenburg, finally arriving in the United States in June, 1882. He has told the story of the expedition in "The

Narrative of the *Jeannette*," published in 1882. Died, at Annapolis, Md., April 20, 1887.

DANVERS, a village of McLean County, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway. The section is agricultural. The town has a bank and a newspaper. Population (1880), 460; (1890), 506; (1900), 607.

DANVILLE, the county-seat of Vermilion County, on Vermilion River and on five important lines of railroad; in rich coal-mining district and near large deposits of shale and soapstone, which are utilized in manufacture of sewer-pipe, paving and fire-clay brick. The city has car-shops and numerous factories, water-works, electric lights, paved streets, several banks, twenty-seven churches, five graded schools and one high school, and six newspapers, three daily. A Soldiers' Home is located three miles east of the city. Pop. (1890), 11,491; (1900), 16,354.

DANVILLE, OLNEY, & OHIO RIVER RAILROAD. (See *Chicago & Ohio River Railroad*.)

DANVILLE, URBANA, BLOOMINGTON & PEKIN RAILROAD. (See *Peoria & Eastern Railroad*.)

D'ARTAGUIETTE, Pierre, a French commandant of Illinois from 1734 to 1736, having been appointed by Bienville, then Governor of Louisiana. He was distinguished for gallantry and courage. He defeated the Natchez Indians, but, in an unsuccessful expedition against the Chickasaws, was wounded, captured and burned at the stake.

DAVENPORT, George, soldier, pioneer and trader, born in Lincolnshire, England, in 1783, came to this country in 1804, and soon after enlisted in the United States army, with the rank of sergeant. He served gallantly on various expeditions in the West, where he obtained a knowledge of the Indians which was afterward of great value to him. During the War of 1812 his regiment was sent East, where he participated in the defense of Fort Erie and in other enterprises. In 1815, his term of enlistment having expired and the war ended, he entered the service of the contract commissary. He selected the site for Fort Armstrong and aided in planning and supervising its construction. He cultivated friendly relations with the surrounding tribes, and, in 1818, built a double log house, married, and engaged in business as a fur-trader, near the site of the present city of Rock Island. He had the confidence and respect of the savages, was successful and his trading posts were soon scattered through Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin. In 1823 he piloted the first steamboat through the

upper Mississippi, and, in 1825, was appointed the first postmaster at Rock Island, being the only white civilian resident there. In 1826 he united his business with that of the American Fur Company, in whose service he remained. Although he employed every effort to induce President Jackson to make a payment to Black Hawk and his followers to induce them to emigrate across the Mississippi voluntarily, when that Chief commenced hostilities, Mr. Davenport tendered his services to Governor Reynolds, by whom he was commissioned Quartermaster-General with the rank of Colonel. Immigration increased rapidly after the close of the Black Hawk War. In 1835 a company, of which he was a member, founded the town of Davenport, opposite Rock Island, which was named in his honor. In 1837 and '42 he was largely instrumental in negotiating treaties by which the Indians ceded their lands in Iowa to the United States. In the latter year he gave up the business of fur-trading, having accumulated a fortune through hard labor and scrupulous integrity, in the face often of grave perils. He had large business interests in nearly every town in his vicinity, to all of which he gave more or less personal attention. On the night of July 4, 1843, he was assassinated at his home by robbers. For a long time the crime was shrouded in mystery, but its perpetrators were ultimately detected and brought to punishment.

DAVIS, David, jurist and United States Senator, was born in Cecil County, Md., March 8, 1815; pursued his academic studies at Kenyon College, Ohio, and studied law at Yale. He settled at Bloomington, Ill., in 1836, and, after practicing law there until 1844, was elected to the lower house of the Fourteenth General Assembly. After serving in the Constitutional Convention of 1847, he was elected Judge of the Eighth Judicial Circuit under the new Constitution in 1848, being re-elected in 1855 and '61. He was a warm, personal friend of Abraham Lincoln, who, in 1862, placed him upon the bench of the United States Supreme Court. He resigned his high judicial honors to become United States Senator in 1877 as successor to Logan's first term. On Oct. 13, 1881, he was elected President pro tem. of the Senate, serving in this capacity to the end of his term in 1885. He died at his home in Bloomington, June 26, 1886.

DAVIS, George R., lawyer and Congressman, was born at Three Rivers, Mass., January 3, 1840; received a common school education, and a classical course at Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Mass. From 1862 to 1865 he served in the

Union army, first as Captain in the Eighth Massachusetts Infantry, and later as Major in the Third Rhode Island Cavalry. After the war he removed to Chicago, where he still resides. By profession he is a lawyer. He took a prominent part in the organization of the Chicago militia, was elected Colonel of the First Regiment, 1. N. G., and was for a time the senior Colonel in the State service. In 1876 he was an unsuccessful Republican candidate for Congress, but was elected in 1878, and re-elected in 1880 and 1882. From 1886 to 1890 he was Treasurer of Cook County. He took an active and influential part in securing the location of the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, and was Director-General of the Exposition from its inception to its close, by his executive ability demonstrating the wisdom of his selection. Died Nov. 25, 1899.

DAVIS, Hasbronck, soldier and journalist, was born at Worcester, Mass., April 23, 1827, being the son of John Davis, United States Senator and Governor of Massachusetts, known in his lifetime as "Honest John Davis." The son came to Chicago in 1855 and commenced the practice of law; in 1861 joined Colonel Voss in the organization of the Twelfth Illinois Cavalry, being elected Lieutenant-Colonel and, on the retirement of Colonel Voss in 1863, succeeding to the colonelcy. In March, 1865, he was brevetted Brigadier-General, remaining in active service until August, 1865, when he resigned. After the war he was, for a time, editor of "The Chicago Evening Post," was City Attorney of the City of Chicago from 1867 to '69, but later removed to Massachusetts. Colonel Davis was drowned at sea, Oct. 19, 1870, by the loss of the steamship *Cambria*, while on a voyage to Europe.

DAVIS, James M., early lawyer, was born in Barren County, Ky., Oct. 9, 1793, came to Illinois in 1817, located in Bond County and is said to have taught the first school in that county. He became a lawyer and a prominent leader of the Whig party, was elected to the Thirteenth General Assembly (1842) from Bond County, and to the Twenty-first from Montgomery in 1858, having, in the meantime, become a citizen of Hillsboro; was also a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1847. Mr. Davis was a man of striking personal appearance, being over six feet in height, and of strong individuality. After the dissolution of the Whig party he identified himself with the Democracy and was an intensely bitter opponent of the war policy of the Government. Died, at Hillsboro, Sept. 17, 1866.

DAVIS, John A., soldier, was born in Crawford County, Pa., Oct. 25, 1823; came to Stephenson County, Ill., in boyhood and served as Representative in the General Assembly of 1857 and '59; in September, 1861, enlisted as a private, was elected Captain and, on the organization of the Forty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, at Camp Butler, was commissioned its Colonel. He participated in the capture of Fort Donelson, and in the battle of Shiloh was desperately wounded by a shot through the lungs, but recovered in time to join his regiment before the battle of Corinth, where, on Oct. 4, 1862, he fell mortally wounded, dying a few days after. On receiving a request from some of his fellow-citizens, a few days before his death, to accept a nomination for Congress in the Freeport District, Colonel Davis patriotically replied: "I can serve my country better in following the torn banner of my regiment in the battlefield."

DAVIS, Levi, lawyer and State Auditor, was born in Cecil County, Md., July 20, 1806; graduated at Jefferson College, Pa., in 1828, and was admitted to the bar at Baltimore in 1830. The following year he removed to Illinois, settling at Vandalia, then the capital. In 1835 Governor Duncan appointed him Auditor of Public Accounts, to which office he was elected by the Legislature in 1837, and again in 1838. In 1846 he took up his residence at Alton. He attained prominence at the bar and was, for several years, attorney for the Chicago & Alton and St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad Companies, in which he was also a Director. Died, at Alton, March 4, 1897.

DAVIS, Nathan Smith, M.D., LL.D., physician, educator and editor, was born in Chenango County, N. Y., Jan. 9, 1817; took a classical and scientific course in Cazenovia Seminary; in 1837 graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, winning several prizes during his course; the same year began practice at Binghamton; spent two years (1847-49) in New York City, when he removed to Chicago to accept the chair of Physiology and General Pathology in Rush Medical College. In 1859 he accepted a similar position in the Chicago Medical College (now the medical department of Northwestern University), where he still remains. Dr. Davis has not only been a busy practitioner, but a voluminous writer on general and special topics connected with his profession, having been editor at different times of several medical periodicals, including "The Chicago Medical Journal," "The Medical Journal and Examiner," and "The

Journal of the American Medical Association." He has also been prominent in State, National and International Medical Congresses, and is one of the founders of the Northwestern University, the Chicago Academy of Sciences, the Chicago Historical Society, the Illinois State Microscopical Society and the Union College of Law, besides other scientific and benevolent associations.

DAVIS, Oliver L., lawyer, was born in New York City, Dec. 20, 1819; after being in the employ of the American Fur Company some seven years, came to Danville, Ill., in 1841 and commenced studying law the next year; was elected to the lower branch of the Seventeenth and Twentieth General Assemblies, first as a Democrat and next (1856) as a Republican; served on the Circuit Bench in 1861-66, and again in 1873-79, being assigned in 1877 to the Appellate bench. Died, Jan. 12, 1892.

DAWSON, John, early legislator, was born in Virginia, in 1791; came to Illinois in 1827, settling in Sangamon County; served five terms in the lower house of the General Assembly (1830, '34, '36, '38 and '46), during a part of the time being the colleague of Abraham Lincoln. He was one of the celebrated "Long Nine" who represented Sangamon County at the time of the removal of the State capital to Springfield; was also a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1847. Died, Nov. 12, 1850.

DEAF AND DUMB, ILLINOIS INSTITUTION FOR EDUCATION OF, located at Jacksonville, established by act of the Legislature, Feb. 23, 1839, and the oldest of the State charitable institutions. Work was not begun until 1842, but one building was ready for partial occupancy in 1846 and was completed in 1849. (In 1871 this building, then known as the south wing, was declared unsafe, and was razed and rebuilt.) The center building was completed in 1852 and the north wing in 1857. Other additions and new buildings have been added from time to time, such as new dining halls, workshops, barns, bakery, refrigerator house, kitchens, a gymnasium, separate cottages for the sexes, etc. At present (1895) the institution is probably the largest, as it is unquestionably one of the best conducted, of its class in the world. The number of pupils in 1894 was 716. Among its employés are men and women of ripe culture and experience, who have been connected with it for more than a quarter of a century.

DEARBORN, Luther, lawyer and legislator, was born at Plymouth, N. H., March 24, 1820,

and educated in Plymouth schools and at New Hampton Academy; in youth removed to Dearborn County, Ind., where he taught school and served as deputy Circuit Clerk; then came to Mason County, Ill., and, in 1844, to Elgin. Here he was elected Sheriff and, at the expiration of his term, Circuit Clerk, later engaging in the banking business, which proving disastrous in 1857, he returned to Mason County and began the practice of law. He then spent some years in Minnesota, finally returning to Illinois a second time, resumed practice at Havana, served one term in the State Senate (1876-80); in 1884 became member of a law firm in Chicago, but retired in 1887 to accept the attorneyship of the Chicago & Alton Railway, retaining this position until his death, which occurred suddenly at Springfield, April 5, 1889. For the last two years of his life Mr. Dearborn's residence was at Aurora.

DECATUR, the county-seat of Macon County; 39 miles east of Springfield and one mile north of the Sangamon River—also an important railway center. Three coal shafts are operated outside the city. It is a center for the grain trade, having five elevators. Extensive car and repair shops are located there, and several important manufacturing industries flourish, among them three flouring mills. Decatur has paved streets, water-works, electric street railways, and excellent public schools, including one of the best and most noted high schools in the State. Four newspapers are published there, each issuing a daily edition. Pop., (1890), 16,841; (1900), 20,754.

DECATUR EDITORIAL CONVENTION. (See *Anti-Nebraska Editorial Convention*.)

DECATUR & EASTERN RAILWAY. (See *Indiana, Decatur & Western Railway*.)

DECATUR, MATTOON & SOUTHERN RAILROAD. (See *Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railway*.)

DECATUR, SULLIVAN & MATTOON RAILROAD. (See *Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railway*.)

DEEP SNOW, THE, an event occurring in the winter of 1830-31 and referred to by old settlers of Illinois as constituting an epoch in State history. The late Dr. Julian M. Sturtevant, President of Illinois College, in an address to the "Old Settlers" of Morgan County, a few years before his death, gave the following account of it: "In the interval between Christmas, 1830, and January, 1831, snow fell all over Central Illinois to a depth of fully three feet on a level. Then came a rain with weather so cold that it froze as it

fell, forming a crust of ice over this three feet of snow, nearly, if not quite, strong enough to bear a man, and finally over this crust there were a few inches of snow. The clouds passed away and the wind came down upon us from the northwest with extraordinary ferocity. For weeks—certainly not less than two weeks—the mercury in the thermometer tube was not, on any one morning, higher than twelve degrees below zero. This snow-fall produced constant sleighing for nine weeks." Other contemporaneous accounts say that this storm caused great suffering among both men and beasts. The scattered settlers, unable to reach the mills or produce stores, were driven, in some cases, to great extremity for supplies; mills were stopped by the freezing up of streams, while deer and other game, sinking through the crust of snow, were easily captured or perished for lack of food. Birds and domestic fowls often suffered a like fate for want of sustenance or from the severity of the cold.

DEERE, John, manufacturer, was born at Middlebury, Vt., Feb. 7, 1804; learned the blacksmith trade, which he followed until 1838, when he came west, settling at Grand Detour, in Ogle County; ten years later removed to Moline, and there founded the plow-works which bear his name and of which he was President from 1868 until his death in 1886.—**Charles H.** (Deere), son of the preceding, was born in Hancock, Addison County Vt., March 28, 1837; educated in the common schools and at Iowa and Knox Academies, and Bell's Commercial College, Chicago; became assistant and head book-keeper, traveling and purchasing agent of the Deere Plow Company, and, on its incorporation, Vice-President and General Manager, until his father's death, when he succeeded to the Presidency. He is also the founder of the Deere & Mansur Corn Planter Works, President of the Moline Water Power Company, besides being a Director in various other concerns and in the branch houses of Deere & Co., in Kansas City, Des Moines, Council Bluffs and San Francisco. Notwithstanding his immense business interests, Mr. Deere has found time for the discharge of public and patriotic duties, as shown by the fact that he was for years a member and Chairman of the State Bureau of Labor Statistics; a Commissioner from Illinois to the Vienna International Exposition of 1873; one of the State Commissioners of the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893; a Presidential Elector for the State-at-large in 1888, and a delegate from his District to the National Republican Convention at St. Louis, in 1896.

DEERING, William, manufacturer, was born at Paris, Oxford County, Maine, April 26, 1826, completed his education at the Readfield high school, in 1843, engaged actively in manufacturing, and during his time has assisted in establishing several large, successful business enterprises, including wholesale and commission dry-goods houses in Portland, Maine, Boston and New York. His greatest work has been the building up of the Deering Manufacturing Company, a main feature of which, for thirty years, has been the manufacture of Marsh harvesters and other agricultural implements and appliances. This concern began operation in Chicago about 1870, at the present time (1899) occupying eighty acres in the north part of the city and employing some 4,000 hands. It is said to turn out a larger amount and greater variety of articles for the use of the agriculturist than any other establishment in the country, receiving its raw material from many foreign countries, including the Philippines, and distributing its products all over the globe. Mr. Deering continues to be President of the Company and a principal factor in the management of its immense business. He is liberal, public-spirited and benevolent, and his business career has been notable for the absence of controversies with his employés. He has been, for a number of years, one of the Trustees of the Northwestern University at Evanston, and, at the present time, is President of the Board.

DE KALB, a city in De Kalb County, 58 miles west of Chicago. Of late years it has grown rapidly, largely because of the introduction of new industrial enterprises. It contains a large wire drawing plant, barbed wire factories, foundry, agricultural implement works, machine shop, shoe factory and several minor manufacturing establishments. It has banks, four newspapers, electric street railway, eight miles of paved streets, nine churches and three graded schools. It is the site of the Northern State Normal School, located in 1895. Population (1880), 1,598; (1890), 2,579; (1900), 5,904; (1903, est.), 8,000.

DE KALB COUNTY, originally a portion of La Salle County, and later of Kane; was organized in 1837, and named for Baron De Kalb, the Revolutionary patriot. Its area is 650 square miles and population (in 1900), 31,756. The land is elevated and well drained, lying between Fox and Rock Rivers. Prior to 1835 the land belonged to the Pottawatomie Indians, who maintained several villages and their own tribal government. No sooner had the aborigines been removed than white settlers appeared in large numbers, and,

in September, 1835, a convocation was held on the banks of the Kishwaukee, to adopt a temporary form of government. The public lands in the county were sold at auction in Chicago in 1843. Sycamore (originally called Orange) is the county-seat, and, in 1890, had a population of 2,987. Brick buildings were first erected at Sycamore by J. S. Waterman and the brothers Mayo. In 1854, H. A. Hough established the first newspaper, "The Republican Sentinel." Other prosperous towns are De Kalb (population, 2,579), Cortland, Malta and Somonauk. The surface is generally rolling, upland prairie, with numerous groves and wooded tracts along the principal streams. Various lines of railroad traverse the county, which embraces one of the wealthiest rural districts in the State.

DE KALB & GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.

(See *Chicago Great Western Railway*.)

DELAVAN, a thriving city in Tazewell County, on the line of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, at the point of its intersection with the Peoria and Pekin Division of the Illinois Central Railway, 34 miles west-southwest of Bloomington and 24 miles south of Peoria. Grain is extensively grown in the adjacent territory, and much shipped from Delavan. The place supports two banks, tile and brick factory, creamery, and two weekly papers. It also has five churches and a graded school. Pop. (1890), 1,176, (1900), 1,304.

DEMENT, Henry Dodge, ex-Secretary of State, was born at Galena, Ill., in 1840—the son of Colonel John Dement, an early and prominent citizen of the State, who held the office of State Treasurer and was a member of the Constitutional Conventions of 1847 and 1870. Colonel Dement having removed to Dixon about 1845, the subject of this sketch was educated there and at Mount Morris. Having enlisted in the Thirtieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry in 1861, he was elected a Second Lieutenant and soon promoted to First Lieutenant—also received from Governor Yates a complimentary commission as Captain for gallantry at Arkansas Post and at Chickasaw Bayou, where the commander of his regiment, Col. J. B. Wyman, was killed. Later he served with General Curtis in Mississippi and in the Fifteenth Army Corps in the siege of Vicksburg. After leaving the army he engaged in the manufacturing business for some years at Dixon. Captain Dement entered the State Legislature by election as Representative from Lee County in 1872, was re-elected in 1874 and, in 1876, was promoted to the Senate, serving in the Thirtieth and Thirty-first General Assemblies. In 1880 he was

chosen Secretary of State, and re-elected in 1884, serving eight years. The last public position held by Captain Dement was that of Warden of the State Penitentiary at Joliet, to which he was appointed in 1891, serving two years. His present home is at Oak Park, Cook County.

DEMENT, John, was born in Sumner County, Tenn., in April, 1804. When 13 years old he accompanied his parents to Illinois, settling in Franklin County, of which he was elected Sheriff in 1826, and which he represented in the General Assemblies of 1828 and '30. He served with distinction during the Black Hawk War, having previously had experience in two Indian campaigns. In 1831 he was elected State Treasurer by the Legislature, but, in 1836, resigned this office to represent Fayette County in the General Assembly and aid in the fight against the removal of the capital to Springfield. His efforts failing of success, he removed to the northern part of the State, finally locating at Dixon, where he became extensively engaged in manufacturing. In 1837 President Van Buren appointed him Receiver of Public Moneys, but he was removed by President Harrison in 1841; was reappointed by Polk in 1845, only to be again removed by Taylor in 1849 and reappointed by Pierce in 1853. He held the office from that date until it was abolished. He was a Democratic Presidential Elector in 1844; served in three Constitutional Conventions (1847, '62, and '70), being Temporary President of the two bodies last named. He was the father of Hon. Denry D. Dement, Secretary of State of Illinois from 1884 to 1888. He died at his home at Dixon, Jan. 16, 1883.

DENT, Thomas, lawyer, was born in Putnam County, Ill., Nov. 14, 1831; in his youth was employed in the Clerk's office of Putnam County, meanwhile studying law; was admitted to the bar in 1854, and, in 1856, opened an office in Chicago; is still in practice and has served as President, both of the Chicago Law Institute and the State Bar Association.

DES PLAINES, a village of Cook County, at the intersection of the Chicago & Northwestern and the Wisconsin Central Railroads, 17 miles northwest from Chicago; is a dairying region. Population (1880), 818; (1890), 986; (1900), 1,666.

DES PLAINES RIVER, a branch of the Illinois River, which rises in Racine County, Wis., and, after passing through Kenosha County, in that State, and Lake County, Ill., running nearly parallel to the west shore of Lake Michigan through Cook County, finally unites with the Kankakee, about 13 miles southwest of Joliet, by

its confluence with the latter forming the Illinois River. Its length is about 150 miles. The Chicago Drainage Canal is constructed in the valley of the Des Plaines for a considerable portion of the distance between Chicago and Joliet.

DEWEY, (Dr.) Richard S., physician, alienist, was born at Forestville, N. Y., Dec. 6, 1845; after receiving his primary education took a two years' course in the literary and a three years' course in the medical department of the Michigan University at Ann Arbor, graduating from the latter in 1869. He then began practice as House Physician and Surgeon in the City Hospital at Brooklyn, N. Y., remaining for a year, after which he visited Europe inspecting hospitals and sanitary methods, meanwhile spending six months in the Prussian military service as Surgeon during the Franco-Prussian War. After the close of the war he took a brief course in the University of Berlin, when, returning to the United States, he was employed for seven years as Assistant Physician in the Northern Hospital for the Insane at Elgin. In 1879 he was appointed Medical Superintendent of the Eastern Hospital for the Insane at Kankakee, remaining until the accession of John P. Altgeld to the Governorship in 1893. Dr. Dewey's reputation as a specialist in the treatment of the insane has stood among the highest of his class.

DE WITT COUNTY, situated in the central portion of the State; has an area of 405 square miles and a population (1900) of 18,972. The land was originally owned by the Kickapoos and Pottawatomies, and not until 1820 did the first permanent white settlers occupy this region. The first to come were Felix Jones, Prettyman Marvel, William Cottrell, Samuel Glenn, and the families of Scott, Lundy and Coaps. Previously, however, the first cabin had been built on the site of the present Farmer City by Nathan Clearwater. Zion Shugest erected the earliest grist-mill and Burrell Post the first saw-mill in the county. Kentuckians and Tennesseans were the first immigrants, but not until the advent of settlers from Ohio did permanent improvements begin to be made. In 1835 a school house and Presbyterian church were built at Waynesville. The county was organized in 1839, and—with its capital (Clinton)—was named after one of New York's most distinguished Governors. It lies within the great "corn belt," and is well watered by Salt Creek and its branches. Most of the surface is rolling prairie, interspersed with woodland. Several lines of railway (among them the Illinois Central) cross the county. Clinton had a popu-

lation of 2,598 in 1890, and Farmer City, 1,367. Both are railroad centers and have considerable trade.

DE WOLF, Calvin, pioneer and philanthropist, was born in Luzerne County, Pa., Feb. 18, 1815; taken early in life to Vermont, and, at 19 years of age, commenced teaching at Orwell, in that State; spent one year at a manual labor school in Ashtabula County, Ohio, and, in 1837, came to Chicago, and soon after began teaching in Will County, still later engaging in the same vocation in Chicago. In 1839 he commenced the study of law with Messrs. Spring & Goodrich and, in 1843, was admitted to practice. In 1854 he was elected a Justice of the Peace, retaining the position for a quarter of a century, winning for himself the reputation of a sagacious and incorruptible public officer. Mr. De Wolf was an original abolitionist and his home is said to have been one of the stations on the "underground railroad" in the days of slavery. Died Nov. 28, '99.

DEXTER, Wirt, lawyer, born at Dexter, Mich., Oct. 25, 1831; was educated in the schools of his native State and at Cazenovia Seminary, N. Y. He was descended from a family of lawyers, his grandfather, Samuel Dexter, having been Secretary of War, and afterwards Secretary of the Treasury, in the cabinet of the elder Adams. Coming to Chicago at the beginning of his professional career, Mr. Dexter gave considerable attention at first to his father's extensive lumber trade. He was a zealous and eloquent supporter of the Government during the Civil War, and was an active member of the Relief and Aid Society after the fire of 1871. His entire professional life was spent in Chicago, for several years before his death being in the service of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company as its general solicitor and member of the executive committee of the Board of Directors. Died in Chicago, May 20, 1890.

DICKEY, Hugh Thompson, jurist, was born in New York City, May 30, 1811; graduated from Columbia College, read law and was admitted to the bar. He visited Chicago in 1836, and four years later settled there, becoming one of its most influential citizens. Upon the organization of the County Court of Cook County in 1845, Mr. Dickey was appointed its Judge. In September, 1848, he was elected Judge of the Seventh Judicial Circuit, practically without partisan opposition, serving until the expiration of his term in 1853. He was prominently identified with several important commercial enterprises, was one of the founders of the Chicago Library

Association, and one of the first Trustees of the Illinois General Hospital of the Lakes, now Mercy Hospital. In 1885 he left Chicago to take up his residence in his native city, New York, where he died, June 2, 1892.

DICKEY, Theophilus Lyle, lawyer and jurist, was born in Bourbon County, Ky., Nov. 12, 1812, the grandson of a Revolutionary soldier, graduated at the Miami (Ohio) University, and removed to Illinois in 1834, settling at Macomb, McDonough County, where he was admitted to the bar in 1835. In 1836 he moved to Rushville, where he resided three years, a part of the time editing a Whig newspaper. Later he became a resident of Ottawa, and, at the opening of the Mexican War, organized a company of volunteers, of which he was chosen Captain. In 1861 he raised a regiment of cavalry which was mustered into service as the Fourth Illinois Cavalry, and of which he was commissioned Colonel, taking an active part in Grant's campaigns in the West. In 1865 he resigned his commission and resumed the practice of his profession at Ottawa. In 1866 he was an unsuccessful candidate for Congressman for the State-at-large in opposition to John A. Logan, and, in 1868, was tendered and accepted the position of Assistant Attorney-General of the United States, resigning after eighteen months' service. In 1873 he removed to Chicago, and, in 1874, was made Corporation Counsel. In December, 1875, he was elected to the Supreme Court, vice W. K. McAllister, deceased; was re-elected in 1879, and died at Atlantic City, July 22, 1885.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST, THE, known also as the Christian Church and as "Campbellites," having been founded by Alexander Campbell. Many members settled in Illinois in the early 30's, and, in the central portion of the State, the denomination soon began to flourish greatly. Any one was admitted to membership who made what is termed a scriptural confession of faith and was baptized by immersion. Alexander Campbell was an eloquent preacher and a man of much native ability, as well as a born conversationalist. The sect has steadily grown in numbers and influence in the State. The United States Census of 1890 showed 641 churches in the State, with 368 ministers and an aggregate membership of 61,587, having 550 Sunday schools, with 50,000 pupils in attendance. The value of the real property, which included 552 church edifices (with a seating capacity of 155,000) and 30 parsonages, was \$1,167,675. The denomination supports Eureka College, with an attendance of between

400 and 500 students, while its assets are valued at \$150,000. Total membership in the United States, estimated at 750,000.

DIXON, an incorporated city, the county-seat of Lee County. It lies on both sides of Rock River and is the point of intersection of the Illinois Central and the Chicago & Northwestern Railroads; is 98 miles west of Chicago. Rock River furnishes abundant water power and the manufacturing interests of the city are very extensive, including large plow works, wire-cloth factory, wagon factory; also has electric light and power plant, three shoe factories, planing mills, and a condensed milk factory. There are two National and one State bank, eleven churches, a hospital, and three newspapers. In schools the city particularly excels, having several graded (grammar) schools and two colleges. The Chautauqua Assembly holds its meeting here annually. Population (1890), 5,161; (1900), 7,917.

DIXON, John, pioneer—the first white settler in Lee County, Ill., was born at Rye, Westchester County, N. Y., Oct. 9, 1784; at 21 removed to New York City, where he was in business some fifteen years. In 1820 he set out with his family for the West, traveling by land to Pittsburg, and thence by flat-boat to Shawneetown. Having disembarked his horses and goods here, he pushed out towards the northwest, passing the vicinity of Springfield, and finally locating on Fancy Creek, some nine miles north of the present site of that city. Here he remained some five years, in that time serving as foreman of the first Sangamon County Grand Jury. The new county of Peoria having been established in 1825, he was offered and accepted the appointment of Circuit Clerk, removing to Fort Clark, as Peoria was then called. Later he became contractor for carrying the mail on the newly established route between Peoria and Galena. Compelled to provide means of crossing Rock River, he induced a French and Indian half-breed, named Ogee, to take charge of a ferry at a point afterwards known as Ogee's Ferry. The tide of travel to the lead-mine region caused both the mail-route and the ferry to prove profitable, and, as the half-breed ferryman could not endure prosperity, Mr. Dixon was forced to buy him out, removing his family to this point in April, 1830. Here he established friendly relations with the Indians, and, during the Black Hawk War, two years later, was enabled to render valuable service to the State. His station was for many years one of the most important points in Northern Illinois, and among the men of national reputation who

were entertained at different times at his home, may be named Gen. Zachary Taylor, Albert Sidney Johnston, Gen. Winfield Scott, Jefferson Davis, Col. Robert Anderson, Abraham Lincoln, Col. E. D. Baker and many more. He bought the land where Dixon now stands in 1835 and laid off the town; in 1838 was elected by the Legislature a member of the Board of Public Works, and, in 1840, secured the removal of the land office from Galena to Dixon. Colonel Dixon was a delegate from Lee County to the Republican State Convention at Bloomington, in May, 1856, and, although then considerably over 70 years of age, spoke from the same stand with Abraham Lincoln, his presence producing much enthusiasm. His death occurred, July 6, 1876.

DOANE, John Wesley, merchant and banker, was born at Thompson, Windham County, Conn., March 23, 1833; was educated in the common schools, and, at 22 years of age, came to Chicago and opened a small grocery store which, by 1870, had become one of the most extensive concerns of its kind in the Northwest. It was swept out of existence by the fire of 1871, but was re-established and, in 1872, transferred to other parties, although Mr. Doane continued to conduct an importing business in many lines of goods used in the grocery trade. Having become interested in the Merchants' Loan & Trust Company, he was elected its President and has continued to act in that capacity. He is also a stockholder and a Director of the Pullman Palace Car Company, the Allen Paper Car Wheel Company and the Illinois Central Railroad, and was a leading promoter of the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893—being one of those who guaranteed the \$5,000,000 to be raised by the citizens of Chicago to assure the success of the enterprise.

DOLTON STATION, a village of Cook County, on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, the Chicago & Western Indiana, and the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroads, 16 miles south of Chicago; has a carriage factory, a weekly paper, churches and a graded school. Population (1880) 448; (1890), 1,110; (1900), 1,229.

DONGOLA, a village in Union County, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 27 miles north of Cairo. Population (1880), 599; (1890), 733; (1900), 681.

DOOLITTLE, James Rood, United States Senator, was born in Hampton, Washington County, N. Y., Jan 3, 1815; educated at Middlebury and Geneva (now Hobart) Colleges, admitted to the bar in 1837 and practiced at Rochester and Warsaw, N. Y.; was elected District Attorney of Wyoming County, N. Y., in 1845, and, in 1851

removed to Wisconsin; two years later was elected Circuit Judge, but resigned in 1856, and the following year was elected as a Democratic-Republican to the United States Senate, being re-elected as a Republican in 1863. Retiring from public life in 1869, he afterwards resided chiefly at Racine, Wis., though practicing in the courts of Chicago. He was President of the National Union Convention at Philadelphia in 1866, and of the National Democratic Convention of 1872 in Baltimore, which endorsed Horace Greeley for President. Died, at Edgewood, R. I., July 27, 1897.

DORE, John Clark, first Superintendent of Chicago City Schools, was born at Ossipee, N. H., March 22, 1822; began teaching at 17 years of age and graduated at Dartmouth College in 1847; then taught several years and, in 1854, was offered and accepted the position of Superintendent of City Schools of Chicago, but resigned two years later. Afterwards engaging in business, he served as Vice-President and President of the Board of Trade, President of the Commercial Insurance Company and of the State Savings Institution; was a member of the State Senate, 1868-72, and has been identified with various benevolent organizations of the city of Chicago. Died in Boston, Mass., Dec., 14, 1900.

DOUGHERTY, John, lawyer and Lieutenant-Governor, was born at Marietta, Ohio, May 6, 1806; brought by his parents, in 1808, to Cape Girardeau, Mo., where they remained until after the disastrous earthquakes in that region in 1811-12, when, his father having died, his mother removed to Jonesboro, Ill. Here he finally read law with Col. A. P. Field, afterwards Secretary of State, being admitted to the bar in 1831 and early attaining prominence as a successful criminal lawyer. He soon became a recognized political leader, was elected as a member of the House to the Eighth General Assembly (1832) and re-elected in 1834, '36 and '40, and again in 1856, and to the Senate in 1842, serving in the latter body until the adoption of the Constitution of 1848. Originally a Democrat, he was, in 1858, the Administration (Buchanan) candidate for State Treasurer, as opposed to the Douglas wing of the party, but, in 1861, became a strong supporter of Abraham Lincoln. He served as Presidential Elector on the Republican ticket in 1864 and in 1872 (the former year for the State-at-large), in 1868 was elected Lieutenant-Governor and, in 1877, to a seat on the criminal bench, serving until June, 1879. Died, at Jonesboro, Sept. 7, 1879.

DOUGLAS, John M., lawyer and Railway President, was born at Plattsburg, Clinton County, N. Y., August 22, 1819; read law three years in his native city, then came west and settled at Galena, Ill., where he was admitted to the bar in 1841 and began practice. In 1856 he removed to Chicago, and, the following year, became one of the solicitors of the Illinois Central Railroad, with which he had been associated as an attorney at Galena. Between 1861 and 1876 he was a Director of the Company over twelve years; from 1865 to 1871 its President, and again for eighteen months in 1875-76, when he retired permanently. Mr. Douglas' contemporaries speak of him as a lawyer of great ability, as well as a capable executive officer. Died, in Chicago, March 25, 1891.

DOUGLAS, Stephen Arnold, statesman, was born at Brandon, Vt., April 23, 1813. In consequence of the death of his father in infancy, his early educational advantages were limited. When fifteen he applied himself to the cabinet-maker's trade, and, in 1830, accompanied his mother and step-father to Ontario County, N. Y. In 1832 he began the study of law, but started for the West in 1833. He taught school at Winchester, Ill., reading law at night and practicing before a Justice of the Peace on Saturdays. He was soon admitted to the bar and took a deep interest in politics. In 1835 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney for Morgan County, but a few months later resigned this office to enter the lower house of the Legislature, to which he was elected in 1836. In 1838 he was a candidate for Congress, but was defeated by John T. Stuart, his Whig opponent; was appointed Secretary of State in December, 1840, and, in February, 1841, elected Judge of the Supreme Court. He was elected to Congress in 1842, '44 and '46, and, in the latter year, was chosen United States Senator, taking his seat March 4, 1847, and being re-elected in 1853 and '59. His last canvass was rendered memorable through his joint debate, in 1858, before the people of the State with Abraham Lincoln, whom he defeated before the Legislature. He was a candidate for the presidential nomination before the Democratic National Conventions of 1852 and '56. In 1860, after having failed of a nomination for the Presidency at Charleston, S. C., through the operation of the "two thirds rule," he received the nomination from the adjourned convention held at Baltimore six weeks later—though not until the delegates from nearly all the Southern States had withdrawn, the seceding delegates afterwards nomi-

nating John C. Breckenridge. Although defeated for the Presidency by Lincoln, his old-time antagonist, Douglas yielded a cordial support to the incoming administration in its attitude toward the seceded States, occupying a place of honor beside Mr. Lincoln on the portico of the capitol during the inauguration ceremonies. As politician, orator and statesman, Douglas had few superiors. Quick in perception, facile in expedients, ready in resources, earnest and fearless in utterance, he was a born "leader of men." His shortness of stature, considered in relation to his extraordinary mental acumen, gained for him the sobriquet of the "Little Giant." He died in Chicago, June 3, 1861.

DOUGLAS COUNTY, lying a little east of the center of the State, embracing an area of 410 square miles and having a population (1900) of 19,097. The earliest land entry was made by Harrison Gill, of Kentucky, whose patent was signed by Andrew Jackson. Another early settler was John A. Richman, a West Virginian, who erected one of the first frame houses in the county in 1829. The Embarras and Kaskaskia Rivers flow through the county, which is also crossed by the Wabash and Illinois Central Railways. Douglas County was organized in 1857 (being set off from Coles) and named in honor of Stephen A. Douglas, then United States Senator from Illinois. After a sharp struggle Tuscola was made the county-seat. It has been visited by several disastrous conflagrations, but is a thriving town, credited, in 1890, with a population of 1,897. Other important towns are Arcola (population, 1,733), and Camargo, which was originally known as New Salem.

DOWNERS GROVE, village, Du Page County, on C., B. & Q. R. R., 21 miles south-southwest from Chicago, incorporated 1873; has water-works, electric lights, telephone system, good schools, bank and a newspaper. Pop. (1890), 960; (1900), 2,103.

DOWNING, Finis Ewing, ex-Congressman and lawyer, was born at Virginia, Ill., August 24, 1846; reared on a farm and educated in the public and private schools of his native town; from 1865 was engaged in mercantile pursuits until 1880, when he was elected Clerk of the Circuit Court of Cass County, serving three successive terms; read law and was admitted to the bar in December, 1887. In August, 1891, he became interested in "The Virginia Enquirer" (a Democratic paper), which he has since conducted; was elected Secretary of the State Senate in 1893, and, in 1894, was returned as elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress from the Sixteenth District by a

plurality of forty votes over Gen. John I. Rinaker, the Republican nominee. A contest and recount of the ballots resulted, however, in awarding the seat to General Rinaker. In 1896 Mr. Downing was the nominee of his party for Secretary of State, but was defeated with the rest of his ticket.

DRAKE, Francis Marion, soldier and Governor, was born at Rushville, Schuyler County, Ill., Dec. 30, 1830; early taken to Drakesville, Iowa, which his father founded; entered mercantile life at 16 years of age; crossed the plains to California in 1852, had experience in Indian warfare and, in 1859, established himself in business at Unionville, Iowa; served through the Civil War, becoming Lieutenant-Colonel and retiring in 1865 with the rank of Brigadier-General by brevet. He re-entered mercantile life after the war, was admitted to the bar in 1866, subsequently engaged in railroad building and, in 1881, contributed the bulk of the funds for founding Drake University; was elected Governor of Iowa in 1895, serving until January, 1898.

DRAPER, Andrew Sloan, LL.D., lawyer and educator, was born in Otsego County, N. Y., June 21, 1848—being a descendant, in the eighth generation, from the "Puritan," James Draper, who settled in Boston in 1647. In 1855 Mr. Draper's parents settled in Albany, N. Y., where he attended school, winning a scholarship in the Albany Academy in 1863, and graduating from that institution in 1866. During the next four years he was employed in teaching, part of the time as an instructor at his alma mater; but, in 1871, graduated from the Union College Law Department, when he began practice. The rank he attained in the profession was indicated by his appointment by President Arthur, in 1884, one of the Judges of the Alabama Claims Commission, upon which he served until the conclusion of its labors in 1886. He had previously served in the New York State Senate (1880) and, in 1884, was a delegate to the Republican National Convention, also serving as Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee the same year. After his return from Europe in 1886, he served as State Superintendent of Public Instruction of New York until 1892, and, in 1889, and again in 1890, was President of the National Association of School Superintendents. Soon after retiring from the State Superintendency in New York, he was chosen Superintendent of Public Schools for the city of Cleveland, Ohio, remaining in that position until 1894, when he was elected President of the University of Illinois at Champaign, where he now is. His adminis-

tration has been characterized by enterprise and sagacity, and has tended to promote the popularity and prosperity of the institution.

DRESSER, Charles, clergyman, was born at Pomfret, Conn., Feb. 24, 1800; graduated from Brown University in 1823, went to Virginia, where he studied theology and was ordained a minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church. In 1838 he removed to Springfield, and became rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church there, retiring in 1858. On Nov. 4, 1842, Mr. Dresser performed the ceremony uniting Abraham Lincoln and Mary Todd in marriage. He died, March 25, 1865.

DRUMMOND, Thomas, jurist, was born at Bristol Mills, Lincoln County, Maine, Oct. 16, 1809. After graduating from Bowdoin College, in 1830, he studied law at Philadelphia, where he was admitted to the bar in 1833. He settled at Galena, Ill., in 1835, and was a member of the General Assembly in 1840-41. In 1850 he was appointed United States District Judge for the District of Illinois as successor to Judge Nathaniel Pope, and four years later removed to Chicago. Upon the division of the State into two judicial districts, in 1855, he was assigned to the Northern. In 1869 he was elevated to the bench of the United States Circuit Court, and presided over the Seventh Circuit, which at that time included the States of Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin. In 1884—at the age of 75—he resigned, living in retirement until his death, which occurred at Wheaton, Ill., May 15, 1890.

DUBOIS, Jesse Kilgore, State Auditor, was born, Jan. 14, 1811, in Lawrence County, Ill., near Vincennes, Ind., where his father, Capt. Toussaint Dubois, had settled about 1780. The latter was a native of Canada, of French descent, and, after settling in the Northwest Territory, had been a personal friend of General Harrison, under whom he served in the Indian wars, including the battle of Tippecanoe. The son received a partial collegiate education at Bloomington, Ind., but, at 24 years of age (1834), was elected to the General Assembly, serving in the same House with Abraham Lincoln, and being re-elected in 1836, '38, and '42. In 1841 he was appointed by President Harrison Register of the Land Office at Palestine, Ill., but soon resigned, giving his attention to mercantile pursuits until 1849, when he was appointed Receiver of Public Moneys at Palestine, but was removed by Pierce in 1853. He was a Delegate to the first Republican State Convention, at Bloomington, in 1856, and, on the recommendation of Mr. Lincoln, was nominated for Auditor of Public Accounts,

renominated in 1860 and elected both times. In 1864 he was a candidate for the nomination of his party for Governor, but was defeated by General Oglesby, serving, however, on the National Executive Committee of that year, and as a delegate to the National Convention of 1868. Died, at his home near Springfield, Nov. 22, 1876. —**Fred T.** (Dubois), son of the preceding, was born in Crawford County, Ill., May 29, 1851, received a common-school and classical education, graduating from Yale College in 1872; was Secretary of the Illinois Railway and Warehouse Commission in 1875-76; went to Idaho Territory and engaged in business in 1880, was appointed United States Marshal there in 1882, serving until 1886; elected as a Republican Delegate to the Fiftieth and Fifty-first Congresses, and, on the admission of Idaho as a State (1890), became one of the first United States Senators, his term extending to 1897. He was Chairman of the Idaho delegation in the National Republican Convention at Minneapolis in 1892, and was a member of the National Republican Convention at St. Louis in 1896, but seceded from that body with Senator Teller of Colorado, and has since cooperated with the Populists and Free Silver Democrats.

DUCAT, Arthur Charles, soldier and civil engineer, was born in Dublin, Ireland, Feb. 24, 1830, received a liberal education and became a civil engineer. He settled in Chicago in 1851, and six years later was made Secretary and Chief Surveyor of the Board of Underwriters of that city. While acting in this capacity, he virtually revised the schedule system of rating fire-risks. In 1861 he raised a company of 300 engineers, sappers and miners, but neither the State nor Federal authorities would accept it. Thereupon he enlisted as a private in the Twelfth Illinois Volunteers, but his ability earned him rapid promotion. He rose through the grades of Captain, Major and Lieutenant-Colonel, to that of Colonel, and was brevetted Brigadier-General in February, 1864. Compelled by sickness to leave the army, General Ducat returned to Chicago, re-entering the insurance field and finally, after holding various responsible positions, engaging in general business in that line. In 1875 he was entrusted with the task of reorganizing the State militia, which he performed with signal success. Died, at Downer's Grove, Ill., Jan. 29, 1896.

DUELS AND ANTI-DUELING LAWS. Although a majority of the population of Illinois, in Territorial days, came from Southern States where the duel was widely regarded as the proper

mode for settling "difficulties" of a personal character, it is a curious fact that so few "affairs of honor" (so-called) should have occurred on Illinois soil. The first "affair" of this sort of which either history or tradition has handed down any account, is said to have occurred between an English and a French officer at the time of the surrender of Fort Chartres to the British in 1765, and in connection with that event. The officers are said to have fought with small swords one Sunday morning near the Fort, when one of them was killed, but the name of neither the victor nor the vanquished has come down to the present time. Gov. John Reynolds, who is the authority for the story in his "Pioneer History of Illinois," claimed to have received it in his boyhood from an aged Frenchman who represented that he had seen the combat.

An affair of less doubtful authenticity has come down to us in the history of the Territorial period, and, although it was at first bloodless, it finally ended in a tragedy. This was the Jones-Bond affair, which originated at Kaskaskia in 1808. Rice Jones was the son of John Rice Jones, the first English-speaking lawyer in the "Illinois Country." The younger Jones is described as an exceptionally brilliant young man who, having studied law, located at Kaskaskia in 1806. Two years later he became a candidate for Representative from Randolph County in the Legislature of Indiana Territory, of which Illinois was a part. In the course of the canvass which resulted in Jones' election, he became involved in a quarrel with Shadrach Bond, who was then a member of the Territorial Council from the same county, and afterwards became Delegate in Congress from Illinois and the first Governor of the State. Bond challenged Jones and the meeting took place on an island in the Mississippi between Kaskaskia and St. Genevieve. Bond's second was a Dr. James Dunlap of Kaskaskia, who appears also to have been a bitter enemy of Jones. The discharge of a pistol in the hand of Jones after the combatants had taken their places preliminary to the order to "fire," raised the question whether it was accidental or to be regarded as Jones' fire. Dunlap maintained the latter, but Bond accepted the explanation of his adversary that the discharge was accidental, and the generosity which he displayed led to explanations that averted a final exchange of shots. The feud thus started between Jones and Dunlap grew until it involved a large part of the community. On Dec. 7, 1808, Dunlap shot down Jones in cold blood and without warning in

the streets of Kaskaskia, killing him instantly. The murderer fled to Texas and was never heard of about Kaskaskia afterwards. This incident furnishes the basis of the most graphic chapter in Mrs. Catherwood's story of "Old Kaskaskia." Prompted by this tragical affair, no doubt, the Governor and Territorial Judges, in 1810, framed a stringent law for the suppression of dueling, in which, in case of a fatal result, all parties connected with the affair, as principals or seconds, were held to be guilty of murder.

Governor Reynolds furnishes the record of a duel between Thomas Rector, the member of a noted family of that name at Kaskaskia, and one Joshua Barton, supposed to have occurred sometime during the War of 1812, though no exact dates are given. This affair took place on the favorite dueling ground known as "Bloody Island," opposite St. Louis, so often resorted to at a later day, by devotees of "the code" in Missouri. Reynolds says that "Barton fell in the conflict."

The next affair of which history makes mention grew out of a drunken carousal at Belleville, in February, 1819, which ended in a duel between two men named Alonzo Stuart and William Bennett, and the killing of Stuart by Bennett. The managers of the affair for the principals are said to have agreed that the guns should be loaded with blank cartridges, and Stuart was let into the secret but Bennett was not. When the order to fire came, Bennett's gun proved to have been loaded with ball. Stuart fell mortally wounded, expiring almost immediately. One report says that the duel was intended as a sham, and was so understood by Bennett, who was horrified by the result. He and his two seconds were arrested for murder, but Bennett broke jail and fled to Arkansas. The seconds were tried, Daniel P. Cook conducting the prosecution and Thomas H. Benton defending, the trial resulting in their acquittal. Two years later, Bennett was apprehended by some sort of artifice, put on his trial, convicted and executed—Judge John Reynolds (afterwards Governor) presiding and pronouncing sentence.

In a footnote to "The Edwards Papers," edited by the late E. B. Washburne, and printed under the auspices of the Chicago Historical Society, a few years ago, Mr. Washburne relates an incident occurring in Galena about 1838, while "The Northwestern Gazette and Galena Advertiser" was under the charge of Sylvester M. Bartlett, who was afterwards one of the founders of "The Quincy Whig." The story, as told by

M. Washburne, is as follows: "David G. Bates (a Galena business man and captain of a packet plying between St. Louis and Galena) wrote a short communication for the paper reflecting on the character of John Turney, a prominent lawyer who had been a member of the House of Representatives in 1828-30, from the District composed of Pike, Adams, Fulton, Schuyler, Peoria and Jo Daviess Counties. Turney demanded the name of the author and Bartlett gave up the name of Bates. Turney refused to take any notice of Bates and then challenged Bartlett to a duel, which was promptly accepted by Bartlett. The second of Turney was the Hon. Joseph P. Hoge, afterward a member of Congress from the Galena District. Bartlett's second was William A. Warren, now of Bellevue, Iowa." (Warren was a prominent Union officer during the Civil War.) "The parties went out to the ground selected for the duel, in what was then Wisconsin Territory, seven miles north of Galena, and, after one ineffectual fire, the matter was compromised. Subsequently, Bartlett removed to Quincy, and was for a long time connected with the publication of 'The Quincy Whig.'"

During the session of the Twelfth General Assembly (1841), A. R. Dodge, a Democratic Representative from Peoria County, feeling himself aggrieved by some reflections indulged by Gen. John J. Hardin (then a Whig Representative from Morgan County) upon the Democratic party in connection with the partisan reorganization of the Supreme Court, threatened to "call out" Hardin. The affair was referred to W. L. D. Ewing and W. A. Richardson for Dodge, and J. J. Brown and E. B. Webb for Hardin, with the result that it was amicably adjusted "honorably to both parties."

It was during the same session that John A. McClernand, then a young and fiery member from Gallatin County—who had, two years before, been appointed Secretary of State by Governor Carlin, but had been debarred from taking the office by an adverse decision of the Supreme Court—indulged in a violent attack upon the Whig members of the Court based upon allegations afterwards shown to have been furnished by Theophilus W. Smith, a Democratic member of the same court. Smith having joined his associates in a card denying the truth of the charges, McClernand responded with the publication of the cards of persons tracing the allegations directly to Smith himself. This brought a note from Smith which McClernand construed into a challenge and answered with a prompt accept-

ance. Attorney-General Lamborn, having got wind of the affair, lodged a complaint with a Springfield Justice of the Peace, which resulted in placing the pugnacious jurist under bonds to keep the peace, when he took his departure for Chicago, and the "affair" ended.

An incident of greater historical interest than all the others yet mentioned, was the affair in which James Shields and Abraham Lincoln—the former the State Auditor and the latter at that time a young attorney at Springfield—were concerned. A communication in doggerel verse had appeared in "The Springfield Journal" ridiculing the Auditor. Shields made demand upon the editor (Mr. Simeon Francis) for the name of the author, and, in accordance with previous understanding, the name of Lincoln was given. (Evidence, later coming to light, showed that the real authors were Miss Mary Todd—who, a few months later, became Mrs. Lincoln—and Miss Julia Jayne, afterwards the wife of Senator Trumbull.) Shields, through John D. Whiteside, a former State Treasurer, demanded a retraction of the offensive matter—the demand being presented to Lincoln at Tremont, in Tazewell County, where Lincoln was attending court. Without attempting to follow the affair through all its complicated details—Shields having assumed that Lincoln was the author without further investigation, and Lincoln refusing to make any explanation unless the first demand was withdrawn—Lincoln named Dr. E. H. Merriman as his second and accepted Shield's challenge, naming cavalry broadswords as the weapons and the Missouri shore, within three miles of the city of Alton, as the place. The principals, with their "friends," met at the appointed time and place (Sept. 22, 1842, opposite the city of Alton); but, in the meantime, mutual friends, having been apprised of what was going on, also appeared on the ground and brought about explanations which averted an actual conflict. Those especially instrumental in bringing about this result were Gen. John J. Hardin of Jacksonville, and Dr. R. W. English of Greene County, while John D. Whiteside, W. L. D. Ewing and Dr. T. M. Hope acted as representatives of Shields, and Dr. E. H. Merriman, Dr. A. T. Bledsoe and William Butler for Lincoln.

Out of this affair, within the next few days, followed challenges from Shields to Butler and Whiteside to Merriman; but, although these were accepted, yet owing to some objection on the part of the challenging party to the conditions named by the party challenged, thereby resulting in delay, no meeting actually took place.

Another affair which bore important results without ending in a tragedy, occurred during the session of the Constitutional Convention in 1847. The parties to it were O. C. Pratt and Thompson Campbell—both Delegates from Jo Daviess County, and both Democrats. Some sparring between them over the question of suffrage for naturalized foreigners resulted in an invitation from Pratt to Campbell to meet him at the Planters' House in St. Louis, with an intimation that this was for the purpose of arranging the preliminaries of a duel. Both parties were on hand before the appointed time, but their arrest by the St. Louis authorities and putting them under heavy bonds to keep the peace, gave them an excuse for returning to their convention duties without coming to actual hostilities—if they had such intention. This was promptly followed by the adoption in Convention of the provision of the Constitution of 1848, disqualifying any person engaged in a dueling affair, either as principal or second, from holding any office of honor or profit in the State.

The last and principal affair of this kind of historic significance, in which a citizen of Illinois was engaged, though not on Illinois soil, was that in which Congressman William H. Bissell, afterwards Governor of Illinois, and Jefferson Davis were concerned in February, 1850. During the debate on the "Compromise Measures" of that year, Congressman Seddon of Virginia went out of his way to indulge in implied reflections upon the courage of Northern soldiers as displayed on the battle-field of Buena Vista, and to claim for the Mississippi regiment commanded by Davis the credit of saving the day. Replying to these claims Colonel Bissell took occasion to correct the Virginia Congressman's statements, and especially to vindicate the good name of the Illinois and Kentucky troops. In doing so he declared that, at the critical moment alluded to by Seddon, when the Indiana regiment gave way, Davis's regiment was not within a mile and a half of the scene of action. This was construed by Davis as a reflection upon his troops, and led to a challenge which was promptly accepted by Bissell, who named the soldier's weapon (the common army musket), loaded with ball and buckshot, with forty paces as the distance, with liberty to advance up to ten—otherwise leaving the preliminaries to be settled by his friends. The evidence manifested by Bissell that he was not to be intimidated, but was prepared to face death itself to vindicate his own honor and that of his comrades in the field, was a surprise to the South-

ern leaders, and they soon found a way for Davis to withdraw his challenge on condition that Bissell should add to his letter of acceptance a clause awarding credit to the Mississippi regiment for what they actually did, but without disavowing or retracting a single word he had uttered in his speech. In the meantime, it is said that President Taylor, who was the father-in-law of Davis, having been apprised of what was on foot, had taken precautions to prevent a meeting by instituting legal proceedings the night before it was to take place, though this was rendered unnecessary by the act of Davis himself. Thus, Colonel Bissell's position was virtually (though indirectly) justified by his enemies. It is true, he was violently assailed by his political opponents for alleged violation of the inhibition in the State Constitution against dueling, especially when he came to take the oath of office as Governor of Illinois, seven years later; but his course in "turning the tables" against his fire-eating opponents aroused the enthusiasm of the North, while his friends maintained that the act having been performed beyond the jurisdiction of the State, he was technically not guilty of any violation of the laws.

While the provision in the Constitution of 1848, against dueling, was not re-incorporated in that of 1870, the laws on the subject are very stringent. Besides imposing a penalty of not less than one nor more than five years' imprisonment, or a fine not exceeding \$3,000, upon any one who, as principal or second, participates in a duel with a deadly weapon, whether such duel proves fatal or not, or who sends, carries or accepts a challenge: the law also provides that any one convicted of such offense shall be disqualified for holding "any office of profit, trust or emolument, either civil or military, under the Constitution or laws of this State." Any person leaving the State to send or receive a challenge is subject to the same penalties as if the offense had been committed within the State; and any person who may inflict upon his antagonist a fatal wound, as the result of an engagement made in this State to fight a duel beyond its jurisdiction—when the person so wounded dies within this State—is held to be guilty of murder and subject to punishment for the same. The publishing of any person as a coward, or the applying to him of opprobrious or abusive language, for refusing to accept a challenge, is declared to be a crime punishable by fine or imprisonment.

DUFF, Andrew D., lawyer and Judge, was born of a family of pioneer settlers in Bond

County, Ill., Jan. 24, 1820; was educated in the country schools, and, from 1842 to 1847, spent his time in teaching and as a farmer. The latter year he removed to Benton, Franklin County, where he began reading law, but suspended his studies to enlist in the Mexican War, serving as a private; in 1849 was elected County Judge of Franklin County, and, in the following year, was admitted to the bar. In 1861 he was elected Judge for the Twenty-sixth Circuit and re-elected in 1867, serving until 1873. He also served as a Delegate in the State Constitutional Convention of 1862 from the district composed of Franklin and Jackson Counties, and, being a zealous Democrat, was one of the leaders in calling the mass meeting held at Peoria, in August, 1864, to protest against the policy of the Government in the prosecution of the war. About the close of his last term upon the bench (1873), he removed to Carbondale, where he continued to reside. In his later years he became an Independent in politics, acting for a time in coöperation with the friends of temperance. In 1885 he was appointed by joint resolution of the Legislature on a commission to revise the revenue code of the State. Died, at Tucson, Ariz., June 25, 1889.

DUNCAN, Joseph, Congressman and Governor, was born at Paris, Ky., Feb. 22, 1794; emigrated to Illinois in 1818, having previously served with distinction in the War of 1812, and been presented with a sword, by vote of Congress, for gallant conduct in the defense of Fort Stephenson. He was commissioned Major-General of Illinois militia in 1823 and elected State Senator from Jackson County in 1824. He served in the lower house of Congress from 1827 to 1834, when he resigned his seat to occupy the gubernatorial chair, to which he was elected the latter year. He was the author of the first free-school law, adopted in 1825. His executive policy was conservative and consistent, and his administration successful. He erected the first frame building at Jacksonville, in 1834, and was a liberal friend of Illinois College at that place. In his personal character he was kindly, genial and unassuming, although fearless in the expression of his convictions. He was the Whig candidate for Governor in 1842, when he met with his first political defeat. Died, at Jacksonville, Jan. 15, 1844, mourned by men of all parties.

DUNCAN, Thomas, soldier, was born in Kaskaskia, Ill., April 14, 1809; served as a private in the Illinois mounted volunteers during the Black Hawk War of 1832; also as First Lieutenant of

cavalry in the regular army in the Mexican War (1846), and as Major and Lieutenant-Colonel during the War of the Rebellion, still later doing duty upon the frontier keeping the Indians in check. He was retired from active service in 1873, and died in Washington, Jan. 7, 1887.

DUNDEE, a town on Fox River, in Kane County, 5 miles (by rail) north of Elgin and 47 miles west-northwest of Chicago. It has two distinct corporations—East and West Dundee—but is progressive and united in action. Dairy farming is the principal industry of the adjacent region, and the town has two large milk-condensing plants, a cheese factory, etc. It has good water power and there are flour and saw-mills, besides brick and tile-works, an extensive nursery, two banks, six churches, a handsome high school building, a public library and one weekly paper. Population (1890), 2,023; (1900), 2,765.

DUNHAM, John High, banker and Board of Trade operator, was born in Seneca County, N. Y., 1817; came to Chicago in 1844, engaged in the wholesale grocery trade, and, a few years later, took a prominent part in solving the question of a water supply for the city; was elected to the Twentieth General Assembly (1856) and the next year assisted in organizing the Merchants' Loan & Trust Company, of which he became the first President, retiring five years later and re-engaging in the mercantile business. While Hon. Hugh McCullough was Secretary of the Treasury, he was appointed National Bank Examiner for Illinois, serving until 1866. He was a member of the Chicago Historical Society, the Academy of Sciences, and an early member of the Board of Trade. Died, April 28, 1893, leaving a large estate.

DUNHAM, Ransom W., merchant and Congressman, was born at Savoy, Mass., March 21, 1838; after graduating from the High School at Springfield, Mass., in 1855, was connected with the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company until August, 1860. In 1857 he removed from Springfield to Chicago, and at the termination of his connection with the Insurance Company, embarked in the grain and provision commission business in that city, and, in 1882, was President of the Chicago Board of Trade. From 1883 to 1889 he represented the First Illinois District in Congress, after the expiration of his last term devoting his attention to his large private business. His death took place suddenly at Springfield, Mass., August 19, 1896.

DUNLAP, George Lincoln, civil engineer and Railway Superintendent, was born at Brunswick,

Maine, in 1828; studied mathematics and engineering at Gorham Academy, and, after several years' experience on the Boston & Maine and the New York & Erie Railways, came west in 1855 and accepted a position as assistant engineer on what is now the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, finally becoming its General Superintendent, and, in fourteen years of his connection with that road, vastly extending its lines. Between 1872 and '79 he was connected with the Montreal & Quebec Railway, but the latter year returned to Illinois and was actively connected with the extension of the Wabash system until his retirement a few years ago.

DUNLAP, Henry M., horticulturist and legislator, was born in Cook County, Ill., Nov. 14, 1853—the son of M. L. Dunlap (the well-known "Rural"), who became a prominent horticulturist in Champaign County and was one of the founders of the State Agricultural Society. The family having located at Savoy, Champaign County, about 1857, the younger Dunlap was educated in the University of Illinois, graduating in the scientific department in 1875. Following in the footsteps of his father, he engaged extensively in fruit-growing, and has served in the office of both President and Secretary of the State Horticultural Society, besides local offices. In 1892 he was elected as a Republican to the State Senate for the Thirtieth District, was re-elected in 1896, and has been prominent in State legislation.

DUNLAP, Mathias Lane, horticulturist, was born at Cherry Valley, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1814; coming to La Salle County, Ill., in 1835, he taught school the following winter; then secured a clerkship in Chicago, and later became book-keeper for a firm of contractors on the Illinois & Michigan Canal, remaining two years. Having entered a body of Government land in the western part of Cook County, he turned his attention to farming, giving a portion of his time to surveying. In 1845 he became interested in horticulture and, in a few years, built up one of the most extensive nurseries in the West. In 1854 he was chosen a Representative in the Nineteenth General Assembly from Cook County, and, at the following session, presided over the caucus which resulted in the nomination and final election of Lyman Trumbull to the United States Senate for the first time. Politically an anti-slavery Democrat, he espoused the cause of freedom in the Territories, while his house was one of the depots of the "underground railroad." In 1855 he purchased a half-section of land near Champaign, whither he removed, two years later, for the

prosecution of his nursery business. He was an active member, for many years, of the State Agricultural Society and an earnest supporter of the scheme for the establishment of an "Industrial University," which finally took form in the University of Illinois at Champaign. From 1853 to his death he was the agricultural correspondent, first of "The Chicago Democratic Press," and later of "The Tribune," writing over the nom de plume of "Rural." Died, Feb. 14, 1875.

DU PAGE COUNTY, organized in 1839, named for a river which flows through it. It adjoins Cook County on the west and contains 340 square miles. In 1900 its population was 28,196. The county-seat was originally at Naperville, which was platted in 1842 and named in honor of Capt. Joseph Naper, who settled upon the site in 1831. In 1869 the county government was removed to Wheaton, the location of Wheaton College, where it yet remains. Besides Captain Naper, early settlers of prominence were Bailey Hobson (the pioneer in the township of Lisle), and Pierce Downer (in Downer's Grove). The chief towns are Wheaton (population, 1,622), Naperville (2,216), Hinsdale (1,584), Downer's Grove (960), and Roselle (450). Hinsdale and Roselle are largely populated by persons doing business in Chicago.

DU QUOIN, a city and railway junction in Perry County, 76 miles north of Cairo; has a foundry, machine shops, planing-mill, flour mills, salt works, ice factory, soda-water factory, creamery, coal mines, graded school, public library and four newspapers. Population (1890), 4,052; (1900), 4,353; (1903, school census), 5,207.

DURBOROW, Allan Cathcart, ex-Congressman, was born in Philadelphia, Nov. 20, 1857. When five years old he accompanied his parents to Williamsport, Ind., where he received his early education. He entered the preparatory department of Wabash College in 1872, and graduated from the University of Indiana, at Bloomington, in 1877. After two years' residence in Indianapolis, he removed to Chicago, where he engaged in business. Always active in local politics, he was elected by the Democrats in 1890, and again in 1892, Representative in Congress from the Second District, retiring with the close of the Fifty-third Congress. Mr. Durborow is Treasurer of the Chicago Air-Line Express Company.

DUSTIN, (Gen.) Daniel, soldier, was born in Topsham, Orange County, Vt., Oct. 5, 1820; received a common-school and academic education, graduating in medicine at Dartmouth Col-

lege in 1846. After practicing three years at Corinth, Vt., he went to California in 1850 and engaged in mining, but three years later resumed the practice of his profession while conducting a mercantile business. He was subsequently chosen to the California Legislature from Nevada County, but coming to Illinois in 1858, he engaged in the drug business at Sycamore, De Kalb County, in connection with J. E. Elwood. On the breaking out of the war in 1861, he sold out his drug business and assisted in raising the Eighth Regiment Illinois Cavalry, and was commissioned Captain of Company L. The regiment was assigned to the Army of the Potomac, and, in January, 1862, he was promoted to the position of Major, afterwards taking part in the battle of Manassas, and the great "seven days' fight" before Richmond. In September, 1862, the One Hundred and Fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry was mustered in at Dixon, and Major Dustin was commissioned its Colonel, soon after joining the Army of the Cumberland. After the Atlanta campaign he was assigned to the command of a brigade in the Third Division of the Twelfth Army Corps, remaining in this position to the close of the war, meanwhile having been brevetted Brigadier-General for bravery displayed on the battle-field at Averysboro, N. C. He was mustered out at Washington, June 7, 1865, and took part in the grand review of the armies in that city which marked the close of the war. Returning to his home in De Kalb County, he was elected County Clerk in the following November, remaining in office four years. Subsequently he was chosen Circuit Clerk and ex-officio Recorder, and was twice thereafter re-elected—in 1884 and 1888. On the organization of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Quincy, in 1885, he was appointed by Governor Oglesby one of the Trustees, retaining the position until his death. In May, 1890, he was appointed by President Harrison Assistant United States Treasurer at Chicago, but died in office while on a visit with his daughter at Carthage, Mo., March 30, 1892. General Dustin was a Mason of high degree, and, in 1872, was chosen Right Eminent Commander of the Grand Commandery of the State.

DWIGHT, a prosperous city in Livingston County, 74 miles, by rail, south-southwest of Chicago, 52 miles northeast of Bloomington, and 22 miles east of Streator; has two banks, two weekly papers, six churches, five large warehouses, two electric light plants, complete water-works system, and four hotels. The city is the center of a

rich farming and stock-raising district. Dwight has attained celebrity as the location of the first of "Keeley Institutes," founded for the cure of the drink and morphine habit. Population (1890), 1,354; (1900), 2,015. These figures do not include the floating population, which is augmented by patients who receive treatment at the "Keeley Institute."

DYER, Charles Volney, M.D., pioneer physician, was born at Clarendon, Vt., June 12, 1808; graduated in medicine at Middlebury College, in 1830; began practice at Newark, N. J., in 1831, and in Chicago in 1835. He was an uncompromising opponent of slavery and an avowed supporter of the "underground railroad," and, in 1848, received the support of the Free-Soil party of Illinois for Governor. Dr. Dyer was also one of the original incorporators of the North Chicago Street Railway Company, and his name was prominently identified with many local benevolent enterprises. Died, in Lake View (then a suburb of Chicago), April 24, 1878.

EARLVILLE, a city and railway junction in La Salle County, 52 miles northeast of Princeton, at the intersecting point of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Chicago & Northwestern Railroads. It is in the center of an agricultural and stock-raising district, and is an important shipping-point. It has seven churches, a graded school, one bank, two weekly newspapers and manufactories of plows, wagons and carriages. Population (1880), 963; (1890), 1,058; (1900), 1,122.

EARLY, John, legislator and Lieutenant-Governor, was born of American parentage and Irish ancestry in Essex County, Canada West, March 17, 1828, and accompanied his parents to Caledonia, Boone County, Ill., in 1846. His boyhood was passed upon his father's farm, and in youth he learned the trade (his father's) of carpenter and joiner. In 1852 he removed to Rockford, Winnebago County, and, in 1865, became State Agent of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company. Between 1863 and 1866 he held sundry local offices, and, in 1869, was appointed by Governor Palmer a Trustee of the State Reform School. In 1870 he was elected State Senator and re-elected in 1874, serving in the Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth General Assemblies. In 1873 he was elected President pro tem. of the Senate, and, Lieut.-Gov. Beveridge succeeding to the executive chair, he became ex-officio Lieutenant-Governor. In 1875 he was again the Republican nominee for the Presidency of the Senate, but was defeated

by a coalition of Democrats and Independents. He died while a member of the Senate, Sept. 2, 1877.

EARTHQUAKE OF 1811. A series of the most remarkable earthquakes in the history of the Mississippi Valley began on the night of November 16, 1811, continuing for several months and finally ending with the destruction of Caracas, Venezuela, in March following. While the center of the earlier disturbance appears to have been in the vicinity of New Madrid, in Southeastern Missouri, its minor effects were felt through a wide extent of country, especially in the settled portions of Illinois. Contemporaneous history states that, in the American Bottom, then the most densely settled portion of Illinois, the results were very perceptible. The walls of a brick house belonging to Mr. Samuel Judy, a pioneer settler in the eastern edge of the bottom, near Edwardsville, Madison County, were cracked by the convulsion, the effects being seen for more than two generations. Gov. John Reynolds, then a young man of 23, living with his father's family in what was called the "Goshen Settlement," near Edwardsville, in his history of "My Own Times," says of it: "Our family were all sleeping in a log-cabin, and my father leaped out of bed, crying out, 'The Indians are on the house.' The battle of Tippecanoe had been recently fought, and it was supposed the Indians would attack the settlements. Not one in the family knew at that time it was an earthquake. The next morning another shock made us acquainted with it. . . . The cattle came running home bellowing with fear, and all animals were terribly alarmed. Our house cracked and quivered so we were fearful it would fall to the ground. In the American Bottom many chimneys were thrown down, and the church bell at Cahokia was sounded by the agitation of the building. It is said a shock of an earthquake was felt in Kaskaskia in 1804, but I did not perceive it." Owing to the sparseness of the population in Illinois at that time, but little is known of the effect of the convulsion of 1811 elsewhere, but there are numerous "sink-holes" in Union and adjacent counties, between the forks of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, which probably owe their origin to this or some similar disturbance. "On the Kaskaskia River below Athens," says Governor Reynolds in his "Pioneer History," "the water and white sand were thrown up through a fissure of the earth."

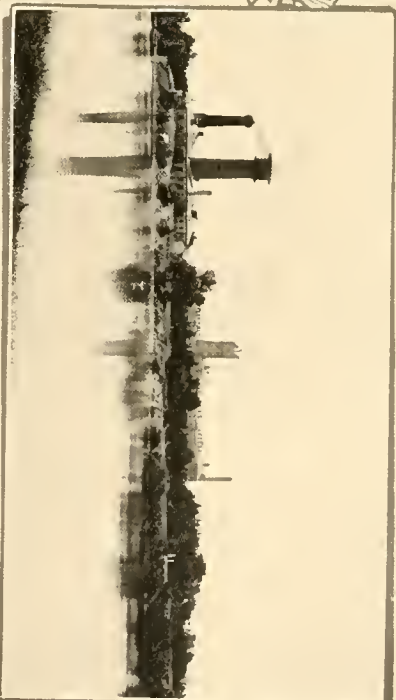
EAST DUBUQUE, an incorporated city of Jo Daviess County, on the east bank of the Mississippi, 17 miles (by rail) northeast of Galena. It

is connected with Dubuque, Iowa, by a railroad and a wagon bridge two miles in length. It has a grain elevator, a box factory, a planing mill and manufactories of cultivators and sand drills. It has also a bank, two churches, good public schools and a weekly newspaper. Population (1880), 1,037; (1890), 1,069; (1900), 1,146.

EASTON, (Col.) Rufus, pioneer, founder of the city of Alton; was born at Litchfield, Conn., May 4, 1774; studied law and practiced two years in Oneida County, N. Y.; emigrated to St. Louis in 1804, and was commissioned by President Jefferson Judge of the Territory of Louisiana, and also became the first Postmaster of St. Louis, in 1808. From 1814 to 1818 he served as Delegate in Congress from Missouri Territory, and, on the organization of the State of Missouri (1821), was appointed Attorney-General for the State, serving until 1826. His death occurred at St. Charles, Mo., July 5, 1834. Colonel Easton's connection with Illinois history is based chiefly upon the fact that he was the founder of the present city of Alton, which he laid out, in 1817, on a tract of land of which he had obtained possession at the mouth of the Little Piasa Creek, naming the town for his son, Rev. Thomas Lippincott, prominently identified with the early history of that portion of the State, kept a store for Easton at Milton, on Wood River, about two miles from Alton, in the early "20's."

EAST ST. LOUIS, a flourishing city in St. Clair County, on the east bank of the Mississippi directly opposite St. Louis; is the terminus of twenty-two railroads and several electric lines, and the leading commercial and manufacturing point in Southern Illinois. Its industries include rolling mills, steel, brass, malleable iron and glass works, grain elevators and flour mills, breweries, stockyards and packing houses. The city has eleven public and five parochial schools, one high school, and two colleges; is well supplied with banks and has one daily and four weekly papers. Population (1890), 15,169; (1900), 29,655; (1903, est.), 40,000.

EASTERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE. The act for the establishment of this institution passed the General Assembly in 1877. Many cities offered inducements, by way of donations, for the location of the new hospital, but the site finally selected was a farm of 250 acres near Kankakee, and this was subsequently enlarged by the purchase of 327 additional acres in 1881. Work was begun in 1878 and the first patients received in December, 1879. The plan of the institution is, in many respects, unique. It comprises a



ILLINOIS EASTERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, KANKAKEE.

general building, three stories high, capable of accommodating 300 to 400 patients, and a number of detached buildings, technically termed cottages, where various classes of insane patients may be grouped and receive the particular treatment best adapted to ensure their recovery. The plans were mainly worked out from suggestions by Frederick Howard Wines, LL.D., then Secretary of the Board of Public Charities, and have attracted generally favorable comment both in this country and abroad. The seventy-five buildings occupied for the various purposes of the institution, cover a quarter-section of land laid off in regular streets, beautified with trees, plants and flowers, and presenting all the appearance of a flourishing village with numerous small parks adorned with walks and drives. The counties from which patients are received include Cook, Champaign, Coles, Cumberland, De Witt, Douglas, Edgar, Ford, Grundy, Iroquois, Kankakee, La Salle, Livingston, Macon, McLean, Moultrie, Piatt, Shelby, Vermilion and Will. The whole number of patients in 1898 was 2,200, while the employés of all classes numbered 500.

EASTERN ILLINOIS NORMAL SCHOOL, an institution designed to qualify teachers for giving instruction in the public schools, located at Charleston, Coles County, under an act of the Legislature passed at the session of 1895. The act appropriated \$50,000 for the erection of buildings, to which additional appropriations were added in 1897 and 1898, of \$25,000 and \$50,000, respectively, with \$56,216.72 contributed by the city of Charleston, making a total of \$181,216.72. The building was begun in 1896, the corner-stone being laid on May 27 of that year. There was delay in the progress of the work in consequence of the failure of the contractors in December, 1896, but the work was resumed in 1897 and practically completed early in 1899, with the expectation that the institution would be opened for the reception of students in September following.

EASTMAN, Zebina, anti-slavery journalist, was born at North Amherst, Mass., Sept. 8, 1815; became a printer's apprentice at 14, but later spent a short time in an academy at Hadley. Then, after a brief experience as an employé in the office of "The Hartford Pearl," at the age of 18 he invested his patrimony of some \$2,000 in the establishment of "The Free Press" at Fayetteville, Vt. This venture proving unsuccessful, in 1837 he came west, stopping a year or two at Ann Arbor, Mich. In 1839 he visited Peoria by way of Chicago, working for a time on "The

Peoria Register," but soon after joined Benjamin Lundy, who was preparing to revive his paper, "The Genius of Universal Emancipation," at Lowell, La Salle County. This scheme was partially defeated by Lundy's early death, but, after a few months' delay, Eastman, in conjunction with Hooper Warren, began the publication of "The Genius of Liberty" as the successor of Lundy's paper, using the printing press which Warren had used in the office of "The Commercial Advertiser," in Chicago, a year or so before. In 1842, at the invitation of prominent Abolitionists, the paper was removed to Chicago, where it was issued under the name of "The Western Citizen," in 1853 becoming "The Free West," and finally, in 1856, being merged in "The Chicago Tribune." After the suspension of "The Free West," Mr. Eastman began the publication of "The Chicago Magazine," a literary and historical monthly, but it reached only its fifth number when it was discontinued for want of financial support. In 1861 he was appointed by President Lincoln United States Consul at Bristol, England, where he remained eight years. On his return from Europe, he took up his residence at Elgin, later removing to Maywood, a suburb of Chicago, where he died, June 14, 1883. During the latter years of his life Mr. Eastman contributed many articles of great historical interest to the Chicago press. (See *Lundy, Benjamin*, and *Warren, Hooper*.)

EBERHART, John Frederick, educator and real-estate operator, was born in Mercer County, Pa., Jan. 21, 1829; commenced teaching at 16 years of age, and, in 1853, graduated from Allegheny College, at Meadville, soon after becoming Principal of Albright Seminary at Berlin, in the same State; in 1855 came west by way of Chicago, locating at Dixon and engaging in editorial work; a year later established "The Northwestern Home and School Journal," which he published three years, in the meantime establishing and conducting teachers' institutes in Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin. In 1859 he was elected School Commissioner of Cook County—a position which was afterwards changed to County Superintendent of Schools, and which he held ten years. Mr. Eberhart was largely instrumental in the establishment of the Cook County Normal School. Since retiring from office he has been engaged in the real-estate business in Chicago.

ECKHART, Bernard A., manufacturer and President of the Chicago Drainage Board, was born in Alsace, France (now Germany), brought to America in infancy and reared on a farm in

Vernon County, Wis.; was educated at Milwaukee, and, in 1868, became clerk in the office of the Eagle Milling Company of that city, afterwards serving as its Eastern agent in various seaboard cities. He finally established an extensive milling business in Chicago, in which he is now engaged. In 1884 he served as a delegate to the National Waterway Convention at St. Paul and, in 1886, was elected to the State Senate, serving four years and taking a prominent part in drafting the Sanitary Drainage Bill passed by the Thirty-sixth General Assembly. He has also been prominent in connection with various financial institutions, and, in 1891, was elected one of the Trustees of the Sanitary District of Chicago, was re-elected in 1895 and chosen President of the Board for the following year, and re-elected President in December, 1898.

EDBROOKE, Willoughby J., Supervising Architect, was born at Deerfield, Lake County, Ill., Sept. 3, 1843; brought up to the architectural profession by his father and under the instruction of Chicago architects. During Mayor Roche's administration he held the position of Commissioner of Public Works, and, in April, 1891, was appointed Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department at Washington, in that capacity supervising the construction of Government buildings at the World's Columbian Exposition. Died, in Chicago, March 26, 1896.

EDDY, Henry, pioneer lawyer and editor, was born in Vermont, in 1798, reared in New York, learned the printer's trade at Pittsburg, served in the War of 1812, and was wounded in the battle of Black Rock, near Buffalo; came to Shawneetown, Ill., in 1818, where he edited "The Illinois Emigrant," the earliest paper in that part of the State; was a Presidential Elector in 1824, a Representative in the Second and Fifteenth General Assemblies, and elected a Circuit Judge in 1835, but resigned a few weeks later. He was a Whig in politics. Usher F. Linder, in his "Reminiscences of the Early Bench and Bar of Illinois," says of Mr. Eddy: "When he addressed the court, he elicited the most profound attention. He was a sort of walking law library. He never forgot anything that he ever knew, whether law, poetry or belles lettres." Died, June 29, 1849.

EDDY, Thomas Mears, clergyman and author, was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, Sept. 7, 1823; educated at Greensborough, Ind., and, from 1842 to 1853, was a Methodist circuit preacher in that State, becoming Agent of the American Bible Society the latter year, and Presiding

Elder of the Indianapolis district until 1856, when he was appointed editor of "The Northwestern Christian Advocate," in Chicago, retiring from that position in 1868. Later, he held pastorates in Baltimore and Washington, and was chosen one of the Corresponding Secretaries of the Missionary Society by the General Conference of 1872. Dr. Eddy was a copious writer for the press, and, besides occasional sermons, published two volumes of reminiscences and personal sketches of prominent Illinoisans in the War of the Rebellion under the title of "Patriotism of Illinois" (1865). Died, in New York City, Oct. 7, 1874.

EDGAR, John, early settler at Kaskaskia, was born in Ireland and, during the American Revolution, served as an officer in the British navy, but married an American woman of great force of character who sympathized strongly with the patriot cause. Having become involved in the desertion of three British soldiers whom his wife had promised to assist in reaching the American camp, he was compelled to flee. After remaining for a while in the American army, during which he became the friend of General La Fayette, he sought safety by coming west, arriving at Kaskaskia in 1784. His property was confiscated, but his wife succeeded in saving some \$12,000 from the wreck, with which she joined him two years later. He engaged in business and became an extensive land-owner, being credited, during Territorial days, with the ownership of nearly 50,000 acres situated in Randolph, Monroe, St. Clair, Madison, Clinton, Washington, Perry and Jackson Counties, and long known as the "Edgar lands." He also purchased and rebuilt a mill near Kaskaskia which had belonged to a Frenchman named Paget, and became a large shipper of flour at an early day to the Southern markets. When St. Clair County was organized, in 1790, he was appointed one of the Judges of the Common Pleas Court, and so appears to have continued for more than a quarter of a century. On the establishment of a Territorial Legislature for the Northwest Territory, he was chosen, in 1799, one of the members for St. Clair County—the Legislature holding its session at Chillicothe, in the present State of Ohio, under the administration of Governor St. Clair. He was also appointed a Major-General of militia, retaining the office for many years. General and Mrs. Edgar were leaders of society at the old Territorial capital, and, on the visit of La Fayette to Kaskaskia in 1825, a reception was given at their house to the distinguished Frenchman, whose acquaintance

they had made more than forty years before. He died at Kaskaskia, in 1832. Edgar County, in the eastern part of the State, was named in honor of General Edgar. He was Worshipful Master of the first Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons in Illinois, constituted at Kaskaskia in 1806.

EDGAR COUNTY, one of the middle tier of counties from north to south, lying on the eastern border of the State; was organized in 1823, and named for General Edgar, an early citizen of Kaskaskia. It contains 630 square miles, with a population (1900) of 28,273. The county is nearly square, well watered and wooded. Most of the acreage is under cultivation, grain-growing and stock-raising being the principal industries. Generally, the soil is black to a considerable depth, though at some points—especially adjoining the timber lands in the east—the soft, brown clay of the subsoil comes to the surface. Beds of the drift period, one hundred feet deep, are found in the northern portion, and some twenty-five years ago a nearly perfect skeleton of a mastodon was exhumed. A bed of limestone, twenty-five feet thick, crops out near Baldwinville and runs along Brouillet's creek to the State line. Paris, the county-seat, is a railroad center, and has a population of over 6,000. Vermilion and Dudley are prominent shipping points, while Chrisman, which was an unbroken prairie in 1872, was credited with a population of 900 in 1900.

EDINBURG, a village of Christian County, on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railway, 18 miles southeast of Springfield; has two banks and one newspaper. The region is agricultural, though some coal is mined here. Population (1880), 551; (1890), 806; (1900), 1,071.

EDSALL, James Kirtland, former Attorney General, was born at Windham, Greene County, N. Y., May 10, 1831. After passing through the common schools, he attended an academy at Prattsville, N. Y., supporting himself, meanwhile, by working upon a farm. He read law at Prattsville and Catskill, and was admitted to the bar at Albany in 1852. The next two years he spent in Wisconsin and Minnesota, and, in 1854, removed to Leavenworth, Kan. He was elected to the Legislature of that State in 1855, being a member of the Topeka (free-soil) body when it was broken up by United States troops in 1856. In August, 1856, he settled at Dixon, Ill., and at once engaged in practice. In 1863 he was elected Mayor of that city, and, in 1870, was chosen State Senator, serving on the Committees on Municipalities and Judiciary in the Twenty-seventh

General Assembly. In 1872 he was elected Attorney-General on the Republican ticket and re-elected in 1876. At the expiration of his second term he took up his residence in Chicago, where he afterwards devoted himself to the practice of his profession, until his death, which occurred, June 20, 1892.

EDUCATION.

The first step in the direction of the establishment of a system of free schools for the region now comprised within the State of Illinois was taken in the enactment by Congress, on May 20, 1785, of "An Ordinance for Ascertaining the mode of disposing of lands in the Western Territory." This applied specifically to the region northwest of the Ohio River, which had been acquired through the conquest of the "Illinois Country" by Col. George Rogers Clark, acting under the auspices of the State of Virginia and by authority received from its Governor, the patriotic Patrick Henry. This act for the first time established the present system of township (or as it was then called, "rectangular") surveys, devised by Capt. Thomas Hutchins, who became the first Surveyor-General (or "Geographer," as the office was styled) of the United States under the same act. Its important feature, in this connection, was the provision "that there shall be reserved the lot No. 16 of every township, for the maintenance of public schools within the township." The same reservation (the term "section" being substituted for "lot" in the act of May 18, 1796) was made in all subsequent acts for the sale of public lands—the acts of July 23, 1787, and June 20, 1788, declaring that "the lot No. 16 in each township, or fractional part of a township," shall be "given perpetually for the purpose contained in said ordinance" (i. e., the act of 1785). The next step was taken in the Ordinance of 1787 (Art. III.), in the declaration that, "religion, morality and knowledge being necessary for the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged." The reservation referred to in the act of 1785 (and subsequent acts) was reiterated in the "enabling act" passed by Congress, April 18, 1818, authorizing the people of Illinois Territory to organize a State Government, and was formally accepted by the Convention which formed the first State Constitution. The enabling act also set apart one entire township (in addition to one previously donated for the same purpose by act of Congress in 1804) for the use of a seminary of learning,

together with three per cent of the net proceeds of the sales of public lands within the State, "to be appropriated by the Legislature of the State for the encouragement of learning, of which one-sixth part" (or one-half of one per cent) "shall be exclusively bestowed on a college or university." Thus, the plan for the establishment of a system of free public education in Illinois had its inception in the first steps for the organization of the Northwest Territory, was recognized in the Ordinance of 1787 which reserved that Territory forever to freedom, and was again reiterated in the preliminary steps for the organization of the State Government. These several acts became the basis of that permanent provision for the encouragement of education known as the "township," "seminary" and "college or university" funds.

EARLY SCHOOLS.—Previous to this, however, a beginning had been made in the attempt to establish schools for the benefit of the children of the pioneers. One John Seeley is said to have taught the first American school within the territory of Illinois, in a log-cabin in Monroe County, in 1783, followed by others in the next twenty years in Monroe, Randolph, St. Clair and Madison Counties. Seeley's earliest successor was Francis Clark, who, in turn, was followed by a man named Halfpenny, who afterwards built a mill near the present town of Waterloo in Monroe County. Among the teachers of a still later period were John Boyle, a soldier in Col. George Rogers Clark's army, who taught in Randolph County between 1790 and 1800; John Atwater, near Edwardsville, in 1807, and John Messinger, a surveyor, who was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1818 and Speaker of the first House of Representatives. The latter taught in the vicinity of Shiloh in St. Clair County, afterwards the site of Rev. John M. Peck's Rock Spring Seminary. The schools which existed during this period, and for many years after the organization of the State Government, were necessarily few, widely scattered and of a very primitive character, receiving their support entirely by subscription from their patrons.

FIRST FREE SCHOOL LAW AND SALES OF SCHOOL LANDS.—It has been stated that the first free school in the State was established at Upper Alton, in 1821, but there is good reason for believing this claim was based upon the power granted by the Legislature, in an act passed that year, to establish such schools there, which power was never carried into effect. The first attempt to establish a free-school system for the whole State

was made in January, 1825, in the passage of a bill introduced by Joseph Duncan, afterwards a Congressman and Governor of the State. It nominally appropriated two dollars out of each one hundred dollars received in the State Treasury, to be distributed to those who had paid taxes or subscriptions for the support of schools. So small was the aggregate revenue of the State at that time (only a little over \$60,000), that the sum realized from this law would have been but little more than \$1,000 per year. It remained practically a dead letter and was repealed in 1829, when the State inaugurated the policy of selling the seminary lands and borrowing the proceeds for the payment of current expenses. In this way 43,200 acres (or all but four and a half sections) of the seminary lands were disposed of, realizing less than \$60,000. The first sale of township school lands took place in Greene County in 1831, and, two years later, the greater part of the school section in the heart of the present city of Chicago was sold, producing about \$39,000. The average rate at which these sales were made, up to 1882, was \$3.78 per acre, and the minimum, 70 cents per acre. That these lands have, in very few instances, produced the results expected of them, was not so much the fault of the system as of those selected to administer it—whose bad judgment in premature sales, or whose complicity with the schemes of speculators, were the means, in many cases, of squandering what might otherwise have furnished a liberal provision for the support of public schools in many sections of the State. Mr. W. L. Pillsbury, at present Secretary of the University of Illinois, in a paper printed in the report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction for 1885-86—to which the writer is indebted for many of the facts presented in this article—gives to Chicago the credit of establishing the first free schools in the State in 1834, while Alton followed in 1837, and Springfield and Jacksonville in 1840.

EARLY HIGHER INSTITUTIONS.—A movement looking to the establishment of a higher institution of learning in Indiana Territory (of which Illinois then formed a part), was inaugurated by the passage, through the Territorial Legislature at Vincennes, in November, 1806, of an act incorporating the University of Indiana Territory to be located at Vincennes. One provision of the act authorized the raising of \$20,000 for the institution by means of a lottery. A Board of Trustees was promptly organized, with Gen. William Henry Harrison, then the Territorial Governor, at its head; but, beyond the erection of a building,

little progress was made. Twenty-one years later (1827) the first successful attempt to found an advanced school was made by the indomitable Rev. John M. Peck, resulting in the establishment of his Theological Seminary and High School at Rock Springs, St. Clair County, which, in 1831, became the nucleus of Shurtleff College at Upper Alton. In like manner, Lebanon Seminary, established in 1828, two years later expanded into McKendree College, while instruction began to be given at Illinois College, Jacksonville, in December, 1829, as the outcome of a movement started by a band of young men at Yale College in 1827—these several institutions being formally incorporated by the same act of the Legislature, passed in 1835. (See sketches of these Institutions.)

EDUCATIONAL CONVENTIONS.—In 1833 there was held at Vandalia (then the State capital) the first of a series of educational conventions, which were continued somewhat irregularly for twenty years, and whose history is remarkable for the number of those participating in them who afterwards gained distinction in State and National history. At first these conventions were held at the State capital during the sessions of the General Assembly, when the chief actors in them were members of that body and State officers, with a few other friends of education from the ranks of professional or business men. At the convention of 1833, we find, among those participating, the names of Sidney Breese, afterwards a United States Senator and Justice of the Supreme Court; Judge S. D. Lockwood, then of the Supreme Court; W. L. D. Ewing, afterwards acting Governor and United States Senator; O. H. Browning, afterwards United States Senator and Secretary of the Interior; James Hall and John Russell, the most notable writers in the State in their day, besides Dr. J. M. Peck, Archibald Williams, Benjamin Mills, Jesse B. Thomas, Henry Eddy and others, all prominent in their several departments. In a second convention at the same place, nearly two years later, Abraham Lincoln, Stephen A. Douglas and Col. John J. Hardin were participants. At Springfield, in 1840, professional and literary men began to take a more prominent part, although the members of the Legislature were present in considerable force. A convention held at Peoria, in 1844, was made up largely of professional teachers and school officers, with a few citizens of local prominence; and the same may be said of those held at Jacksonville in 1845, and later at Chicago and other points. Various attempts were made to form

permanent educational societies, finally resulting, in December, 1854, in the organization of the "State Teachers' Institute," which, three years later, took the name of the "State Teachers' Association"—though an association of the same name was organized in 1836 and continued in existence several years.

STATE SUPERINTENDENT AND SCHOOL JOURNALS.—The appointment of a State Superintendent of Public Instruction began to be agitated as early as 1837, and was urged from time to time in memorials and resolutions by educational conventions, by the educational press, and in the State Legislature; but it was not until February, 1854, that an act was passed creating the office, when the Hon. Ninian W. Edwards was appointed by Gov. Joel A. Matteson, continuing in office until his successor was elected in 1856. "The Common School Advocate" was published for a year at Jacksonville, beginning with January, 1837; in 1841 "The Illinois Common School Advocate" began publication at Springfield, but was discontinued after the issue of a few numbers. In 1855 was established "The Illinois Teacher." This was merged, in 1873, in "The Illinois Schoolmaster," which became the organ of the State Teachers' Association, so remaining several years. The State Teachers' Association has no official organ now, but the "Public School Journal" is the chief educational publication of the State.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.—In 1851 was instituted a movement which, although obstructed for some time by partisan opposition, has been followed by more far-reaching results, for the country at large, than any single measure in the history of education since the act of 1785 setting apart one section in each township for the support of public schools. This was the scheme formulated by the late Prof. Jonathan B. Turner, of Jacksonville, for a system of practical scientific education for the agricultural, mechanical and other industrial classes, at a Farmers' Convention held under the auspices of the Buel Institute (an Agricultural Society), at Granville, Putnam County, Nov. 18, 1851. While proposing a plan for a "State University" for Illinois, it also advocated, from the outset, a "University for the industrial classes in each of the States," by way of supplementing the work which a "National Institute of Science," such as the Smithsonian Institute at Washington, was expected to accomplish. The proposition attracted the attention of persons interested in the cause of industrial education in other States, especially in New York and some of the New England States, and

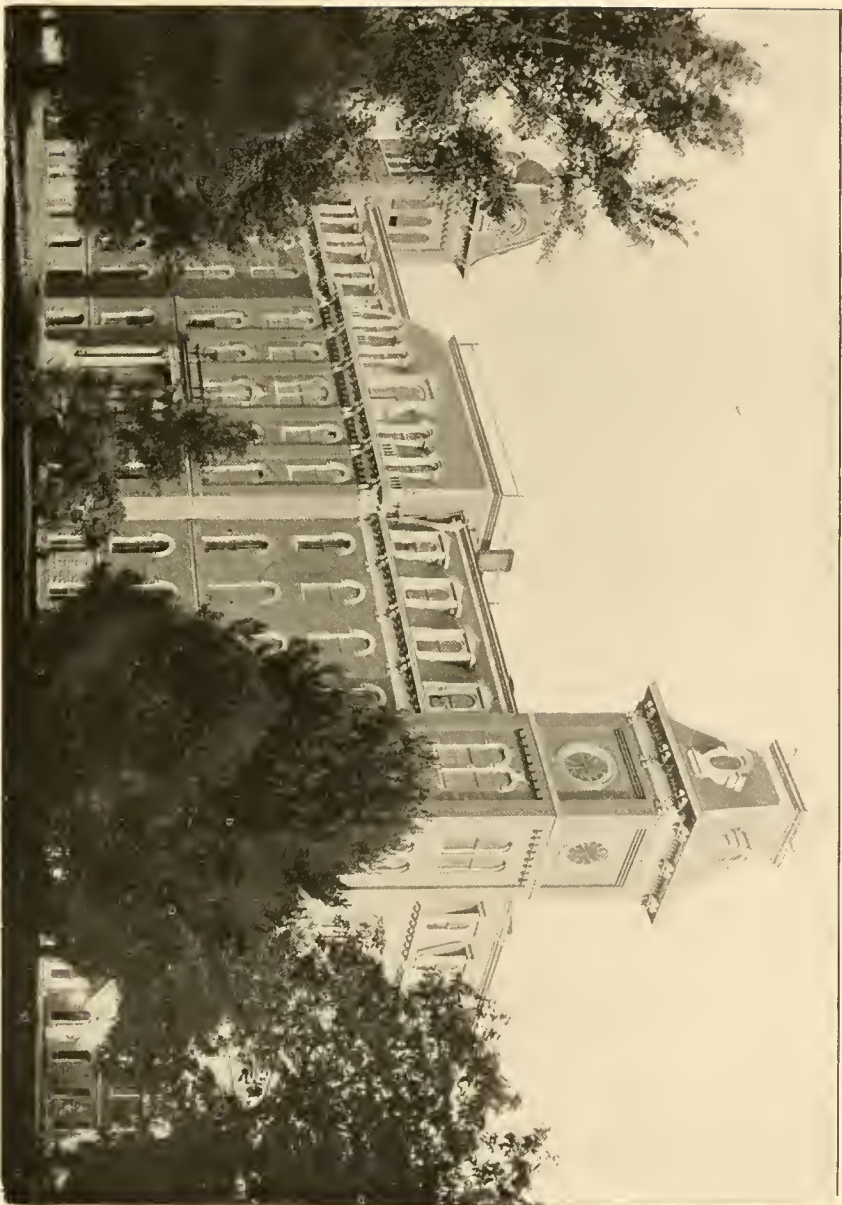
received their hearty endorsement and coöperation. The Granville meeting was followed by a series of similar conventions held at Springfield, June 8, 1852; Chicago, Nov. 24, 1852; Springfield, Jan. 4, 1853, and Springfield, Jan. 1, 1855, at which the scheme was still further elaborated. At the Springfield meeting of January, 1852, an organization was formed under the title of the "Industrial League of the State of Illinois," with a view to disseminating information, securing more thorough organization on the part of friends of the measure, and the employment of lecturers to address the people of the State on the subject. At the same time, it was resolved that "this Convention memorialize Congress for the purpose of obtaining a grant of public lands to establish and endow industrial institutions in each and every State in the Union." It is worthy of note that this resolution contains the central idea of the act passed by Congress nearly ten years afterward, making appropriations of public lands for the establishment and support of industrial colleges in the several States, which act received the approval of President Lincoln, July 2, 1862—a similar measure having been vetoed by President Buchanan in February, 1859. The State was extensively canvassed by Professor Turner, Mr. Bronson Murray (now of New York), the late Dr. R. C. Rutherford and others, in behalf of the objects of the League, and the Legislature, at its session of 1853, by unanimous vote in both houses, adopted the resolutions commending the measure and instructing the United States Senators from Illinois, and requesting its Representatives, to give it their support. Though not specifically contemplated at the outset of the movement, the Convention at Springfield, in January, 1855, proposed, as a part of the scheme, the establishment of a "Teachers' Seminary or Normal School Department," which took form in the act passed at the session of 1857, for the establishment of the State Normal School at Normal. Although delayed, as already stated, the advocates of industrial education in Illinois, aided by those of other States, finally triumphed in 1862. The lands received by the State as the result of this act amounted to 480,000 acres, besides subsequent donations. (See *University of Illinois*; also *Turner, Jonathan Baldwin*.) On the foundation thus furnished was established, by act of the Legislature in 1867, the "Illinois Industrial University"—now the University of Illinois—at Champaign, to say nothing of more than forty similar institutions in as many States and Territories, based upon the same general act of Congress.

FREE-SCHOOL SYSTEM.—While there may be said to have been a sort of free-school system in existence in Illinois previous to 1855, it was limited to a few fortunate districts possessing funds derived from the sale of school-lands situated within their respective limits. The system of free schools, as it now exists, based upon general taxation for the creation of a permanent school fund, had its origin in the act of that year. As already shown, the office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction had been created by act of the Legislature in February, 1854, and the act of 1855 was but a natural corollary of the previous measure, giving to the people a uniform system, as the earlier one had provided an official for its administration. Since then there have been many amendments of the school law, but these have been generally in the direction of securing greater efficiency, but without departure from the principle of securing to all the children of the State the equal privileges of a common-school education. The development of the system began practically about 1857, and, in the next quarter of a century, the laws on the subject had grown into a considerable volume, while the numberless decisions, emanating from the office of the State Superintendent in construction of these laws, made up a volume of still larger proportions.

The following comparative table of school statistics, for 1860 and 1896, compiled from the Reports of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, will illustrate the growth of the system in some of its more important features:

	1860.	1896.
Population.....	1,711,951	(est.) 4,250,000
No. of Persons of School Age (between 6 and 21).....	*549,604	1,384,367
No. of Pupils enrolled.....	*472,247	898,619
" School Districts.....	8,956	11,615
" Public Schools.....	9,162	12,623
" Graded ".....	294	1,857
" Public High Schools.....		272
" School Houses built during the year.....	557	267
Whole No. of School Houses.....	8,221	12,832
No. of Male Teachers.....	8,223	7,057
" Female Teachers.....	6,435	16,359
Whole No. of Teachers in Public Schools.....	14,708	25,416
Highest Monthly Wages paid Male Teachers.....	\$180.00	\$300.00
Highest Monthly Wages paid Female Teachers.....	75.00	280.00
Lowest Monthly Wages paid Male Teachers.....	8.00	14.00
Lowest Monthly Wages paid Female Teachers.....	4.00	10.00
Average Monthly Wages paid Male Teachers.....	28.42	57.76
Average Monthly Wages paid Female Teachers.....	18.80	50.63
No. of Private Schools.....	500	2,619
No. of Pupils in Private Schools.....	29,204	139,969
Interest on State and County Funds received.....	\$73,450.38	\$65,583.63
Amount of Income from Township Funds.....	322,852.00	889,614.20

*Only white children were included in these statistics for 1860.



UNIVERSITY HALL, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS.



NATURAL HISTORY HALL, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS.

	1860.	1896.
Amount received from State Tax..	\$ 690,000.00	\$ 1,000,000.00
" " " Special Dis-		
trict Taxes	1,265,137.00	13,133,809.61
Amount received from Bonds dur-		
ing the year		517,960.93
Total Amount received during the		
year by School Districts	2,193,455.00	15,607,172.50
Amount paid Male Teachers		2,772,829.32
" " Female		7,186,105.67
Whole amount paid Teachers	1,542,211.00	9,958,934.99
Amount paid for new School		
Houses	348,728.00	1,873,757.25
Amount paid for repairs and im-		
provements		1,070,755.09
Amount paid for School Furniture.	24,837.00	154,836.64
" " " Apparatus	8,563.00	164,298.92
" " " Books for Dis-		
trict Libraries	30,124.00	13,664.97
Total Expenditures	2,259,868.00	14,614,627.31
Estimated value of School Property	13,304,892.00	42,780,267.00
" " " Libraries		377,819.00
" " " Apparatus		607,389.00

The sums annually disbursed for incidental expenses on account of superintendence and the cost of maintaining the higher institutions established, and partially or wholly supported by the State, increase the total expenditures by some \$600,000 per annum. These higher institutions include the Illinois State Normal University at Normal, the Southern Illinois Normal at Carbondale and the University of Illinois at Urbana; to which were added by the Legislature, at its session of 1895, the Eastern Illinois Normal School, afterwards established at Charleston, and the Northern Illinois Normal at De Kalb. These institutions, although under supervision of the State, are partly supported by tuition fees. (See description of these institutions under their several titles.) The normal schools—as their names indicate—are primarily designed for the training of teachers, although other classes of pupils are admitted under certain conditions, including the payment of tuition. At the University of Illinois instruction is given in the classics, the sciences, agriculture and the mechanic arts. In addition to these the State supports four other institutions of an educational rather than a custodial character—viz.: the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb and the Institution for the Blind, at Jacksonville; the Asylum for the Feeble-Minded at Lincoln, and the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Normal. The estimated value of the property connected with these several institutions, in addition to the value of school property given in the preceding table, will increase the total (exclusive of permanent funds) to \$47,155,374.95, of which \$4,375,107.95 represents property belonging to the institutions above mentioned.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF SUPERINTENDENTS AND OTHER SCHOOL OFFICERS.—Each county elects a County Superintendent of Schools, whose duty it is to visit schools, conduct teachers' institutes, advise with teachers and school officers and

instruct them in their respective duties, conduct examinations of persons desiring to become teachers, and exercise general supervision over school affairs within his county. The subordinate officers are Township Trustees, a Township Treasurer, and a Board of District Directors or—in place of the latter in cities and villages—Boards of Education. The two last named Boards have power to employ teachers and, generally, to supervise the management of schools in districts. The State Superintendent is entrusted with general supervision of the common-school system of the State, and it is his duty to advise and assist County Superintendents, to visit State Charitable institutions, to issue official circulars to teachers, school officers and others in regard to their rights and duties under the general school code; to decide controverted questions of school law, coming to him by appeal from County Superintendents and others, and to make full and detailed reports of the operations of his office to the Governor, biennially. He is also made ex-officio a member of the Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois and of the several Normal Schools, and is empowered to grant certificates of two different grades to teachers—the higher grade to be valid during the lifetime of the holder, and the lower for two years. Certificates granted by County Superintendents are also of two grades and have a tenure of one and two years, respectively, in the county where given. The conditions for securing a certificate of the first (or two-years') grade, require that the candidate shall be of good moral character and qualified to teach orthography, reading in English, penmanship, arithmetic, modern geography, English grammar, the elements of the natural sciences, the history of the United States, physiology and the laws of health. The second grade (or one-year) certificate calls for examination in the branches just enumerated, except the natural sciences, physiology and laws of health; but teachers employed exclusively in giving instruction in music, drawing, penmanship or other special branches, may take examinations in these branches alone, but are restricted, in teaching, to those in which they have been examined. — County Boards are empowered to establish County Normal Schools for the education of teachers for the common schools, and the management of such normal schools is placed in the hands of a County Board of Education, to consist of not less than five nor more than eight persons, of whom the Chairman of the County Board and the County Superintendent of Schools shall be ex-officio members.

Boards of Education and Directors may establish kindergartens (when authorized to do so by vote of a majority of the voters of their districts), for children between the ages of four and six years, but the cost of supporting the same must be defrayed by a special tax.—A compulsory provision of the School Law requires that each child, between the ages of seven and fourteen years, shall be sent to school at least sixteen weeks of each year, unless otherwise instructed in the elementary branches, or disqualified by physical or mental disability.—Under the provisions of an act, passed in 1891, women are made eligible to any office created by the general or special school laws of the State, when twenty-one years of age or upwards, and otherwise possessing the same qualifications for the office as are prescribed for men. (For list of incumbents in the office of State Superintendent, see *Superintendents of Public Instruction*.)

EDWARDS, Arthur, D.D., clergyman, soldier and editor, was born at Norwalk, Ohio, Nov. 23, 1834; educated at Albion, Mich., and the Wesleyan University of Ohio, graduating from the latter in 1858; entered the Detroit Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church the same year, was ordained in 1860 and, from 1861 until after the battle of Gettysburg, served as Chaplain of the First Michigan Cavalry, when he resigned to accept the colonelcy of a cavalry regiment. In 1864, he was elected assistant editor of "The Northwestern Christian Advocate" at Chicago, and, on the retirement of Dr. Eddy in 1872, became Editor-in-chief, being re-elected every four years thereafter to the present time. He has also been a member of each General Conference since 1872, was a member of the Ecumenical Conference at London in 1881, and has held other positions of prominence within the church.

EDWARDS, Cyrus, pioneer lawyer, was born in Montgomery County, Md., Jan. 17, 1793; at the age of seven accompanied his parents to Kentucky, where he received his primary education, and studied law; was admitted to the bar at Kaskaskia, Ill., in 1815, Ninian Edwards (of whom he was the youngest brother) being then Territorial Governor. During the next fourteen years he resided alternately in Missouri and Kentucky, and, in 1829, took up his residence at Edwardsville. Owing to impaired health he decided to abandon his profession and engage in general business, later becoming a resident of Upper Alton. In 1832 he was elected to the lower house of the Legislature as a Whig, and again, in 1840 and '60, the last time as a Republican; was State

Senator from 1835 to '39, and was also the Whig candidate for Governor, in 1838, in opposition to Thomas Carlin (Democrat), who was elected. He served in the Black Hawk War, was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1847, and especially interested in education and in public charities, being, for thirty-five years, a Trustee of Shurtleff College, to which he was a most munificent benefactor, and which conferred on him the degree of LL.D. in 1852. Died at Upper Alton, September, 1877.

EDWARDS, Ninian, Territorial Governor and United States Senator, was born in Montgomery County, Md., March 17, 1775; for a time had the celebrated William Wirt as a tutor, completing his course at Dickinson College. At the age of 19 he emigrated to Kentucky, where, after squandering considerable money, he studied law and, step by step, rose to be Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals. In 1809 President Madison appointed him the first Territorial Governor of Illinois. This office he held until the admission of Illinois as a State in 1818, when he was elected United States Senator and re-elected on the completion of his first (the short) term. In 1826 he was elected Governor of the State, his successful administration terminating in 1830. In 1832 he became a candidate for Congress, but was defeated by Charles Slade. He was able, magnanimous and incorruptible, although charged with aristocratic tendencies which were largely hereditary. Died, at his home at Belleville, on July 20, 1833, of cholera, the disease having been contracted through self-sacrificing efforts to assist sufferers from the epidemic. His demise cast a gloom over the entire State. Two valuable volumes bearing upon State history, comprising his correspondence with many public men of his time, have been published; the first under the title of "History of Illinois and Life of Ninian Edwards," by his son, the late Ninian Wirt Edwards, and the other "The Edwards Papers," edited by the late Elihu B. Washburne, and printed under the auspices of the Chicago Historical Society.—**Ninian Wirt** (Edwards), son of Gov. Ninian Edwards, was born at Frankfort, Ky., April 15, 1809, the year his father became Territorial Governor of Illinois; spent his boyhood at Kaskaskia, Edwardsville and Belleville, and was educated at Transylvania University, graduating in 1833. He married Elizabeth P. Todd, a sister of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln, was appointed Attorney-General in 1834, but resigned in 1835, when he removed to Springfield. In 1836 he was elected to the Legislature from Sangamon

County, as the colleague of Abraham Lincoln, being one of the celebrated "Long Nine," and was influential in securing the removal of the State capital to Springfield. He was re-elected to the House in 1838, to the State Senate in 1844, and again to the House in 1848; was also a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1847. Again, in 1850, he was elected to the House, but resigned on account of his change of politics from Whig to Democratic, and, in the election to fill the vacancy, was defeated by James C. Conkling. He served as Superintendent of Public Instruction by appointment of Governor Matteson, 1854-57, and, in 1861, was appointed by President Lincoln, Captain Commissary of Subsistence, which position he filled until June, 1865, since which time he remained in private life. He is the author of the "Life and Times of Ninian Edwards" (1870), which was prepared at the request of the State Historical Society. Died, at Springfield, Sept. 2, 1889.—**Benjamin Stevenson** (Edwards), lawyer and jurist, another son of Gov. Ninian Edwards, was born at Edwardsville, Ill., June 3, 1818, graduated from Yale College in 1838, and was admitted to the bar the following year. Originally a Whig, he subsequently became a Democrat, was a Delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1862, and, in 1868, was an unsuccessful candidate for Congress in opposition to Shelby M. Cullom. In 1869 he was elected Circuit Judge of the Springfield Circuit, but within eighteen months resigned the position, preferring the excitement and emoluments of private practice to the dignity and scanty salary attaching to the bench. As a lawyer and as a citizen he was universally respected. Died, at his home in Springfield, Feb. 4, 1886, at the time of his decease being President of the Illinois State Bar Association.

EDWARDS, Richard, educator, ex-Superintendent of Public Instruction, was born in Cardiganshire, Wales, Dec. 23, 1822; emigrated with his parents to Portage County, Ohio, and began life on a farm; later graduated at the State Normal School, Bridgewater, Mass., and from the Polytechnic Institute at Troy, N. Y., receiving the degrees of Bachelor of Science and Civil Engineer; served for a time as a civil engineer on the Boston water works, then beginning a career as a teacher which continued almost uninterruptedly for thirty-five years. During this period he was connected with the Normal School at Bridgewater; a Boys' High School at Salem, and the State Normal at the same place, coming west in 1857 to establish the Normal School at St.

Louis, Mo., still later becoming Principal of the St. Louis High School, and, in 1862, accepting the Presidency of the State Normal University, at Normal, Ill. It was here where Dr. Edwards, remaining fourteen years, accomplished his greatest work and left his deepest impress upon the educational system of the State by personal contact with its teachers. The next nine years were spent as pastor of the First Congregational church at Princeton, when, after eighteen months in the service of Knox College as Financial Agent, he was again called, in 1886, to a closer connection with the educational field by his election to the office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction, serving until 1891, when, having failed of a re-election, he soon after assumed the Presidency of Blackburn University at Carlinville. Failing health, however, compelled his retirement a year later, when he removed to Bloomington, which is now (1898) his place of residence.

EDWARDS COUNTY, situated in the southeastern part of the State, between Richland and White on the north and south, and Wabash and Wayne on the east and west, and touching the Ohio River on its southeastern border. It was separated from Gallatin County in 1814, during the Territorial period. Its territory was diminished in 1824 by the carving out of Wabash County. The surface is diversified by prairie and timber, the soil fertile and well adapted to the raising of both wheat and corn. The principal streams, besides the Ohio, are Bonpas Creek, on the east, and the Little Wabash River on the west. Palmyra (a place no longer on the map) was the seat for holding the first county court, in 1815, John McIntosh, Seth Gard and William Barney being the Judges. Albion, the present county-seat (population, 937), was laid out by Morris Birkbeck and George Flower (emigrants from England), in 1819, and settled largely by their countrymen, but not incorporated until 1860. The area of the county is 230 square miles, and population, in 1900, 10,345. Grayville, with a population of 2,000 in 1890, is partly in this county, though mostly in White. Edwards County was named in honor of Ninian Edwards, the Territorial Governor of Illinois.

EDWARDSVILLE, the county-seat of Madison County, settled in 1812 and named in honor of Territorial Governor Ninian Edwards; is on four lines of railway and contiguous to two others, 18 miles northeast of St. Louis. Edwardsville was the home of some of the most prominent men in the history of the State, including Governors Ed-

wards, Coles, and others. It has pressed and shale brickyards, coal mines, flour mills, machine shops, banks, electric street railway, water-works, schools, and churches. In a suburb of the city (LeClaire) is a coöperative manufactory of sanitary supplies, using large shops and doing a large business. Edwardsville has three newspapers, one issued semi-weekly. Population (1890), 3,561; (1900), 4,157; with suburb (estimated), 5,000.

EFFINGHAM, an incorporated city, the county-seat of Effingham County, 9 miles northeast from St. Louis and 199 southwest of Chicago; has four papers, creamery, milk condensory, and ice factory. Population (1890), 3,260; (1900), 3,774.

EFFINGHAM COUNTY, cut off from Fayette (and separately organized) in 1831—named for Gen. Edward Effingham. It is situated in the central portion of the State, 62 miles northeast of St. Louis; has an area of 490 square miles and a population (1900) of 20,465. T. M. Short, I. Fanchon and William I. Hawkins were the first County Commissioners. Effingham, the county-seat, was platted by Messrs. Alexander and Little in 1854. Messrs. Gillenwater, Hawkins and Brown were among the earliest settlers. Several lines of railway cross the county. Agriculture and sheep-raising are leading industries, wool being one of the principal products.

EGAN, William Bradshaw, M.D., pioneer physician, was born in Ireland, Sept. 28, 1808; spent some time during his youth in the study of surgery in England, later attending lectures at Dublin. About 1828 he went to Canada, taught for a time in the schools of Quebec and Montreal and, in 1830, was licensed by the Medical Board of New Jersey and began practice at Newark in that State, later practicing in New York. In 1833 he removed to Chicago and was early recognized as a prominent physician; on July 4, 1836, delivered the address at the breaking of ground for the Illinois & Michigan Canal. During the early years of his residence in Chicago, Dr. Egan was owner of the block on which the Tremont House stands, and erected a number of houses there. He was a zealous Democrat and a delegate to the first Convention of that party, held at Joliet in 1843; was elected County Recorder in 1844 and Representative in the Eighteenth General Assembly (1853-54). Died, Oct. 27, 1860.

ELBURN, a village of Kane County, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, 8 miles west of Geneva. It has banks and a weekly newspaper. Population (1890), 594; (1900), 606.

ELDORADO, a town in Saline County, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis, the

Louisville & Nashville, and the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroads; has a bank and one newspaper; district agricultural. Population, (1900), 1,445.

ELDRIDGE, Hamilton N., lawyer and soldier, was born at South Williamstown, Mass., August, 1837; graduated at Williams College in the class with President Garfield, in 1856, and at Albany Law School, in 1857; soon afterward came to Chicago and began practice; in 1862 assisted in organizing the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Illinois Volunteers, of which he was elected Lieutenant-Colonel, before the end of the year being promoted to the position of Colonel; distinguished himself at Arkansas Post, Chickamauga and in the battles before Vicksburg, winning the rank of Brevet Brigadier-General, but, after two years' service, was compelled to retire on account of disability, being carried east on a stretcher. Subsequently he recovered sufficiently to resume his profession, but died in Chicago, Dec. 1, 1882, much regretted by a large circle of friends, with whom he was exceedingly popular.

ELECTIONS. The elections of public officers in Illinois are of two general classes: (I) those conducted in accordance with United States laws, and (II) those conducted exclusively under State laws.

I. To the first class belong: (1) the election of United States Senators; (2) Presidential Electors, and (3) Representatives in Congress. 1. (UNITED STATES SENATORS). The election of United States Senators, while an act of the State Legislature, is conducted solely under forms prescribed by the laws of the United States. These make it the duty of the Legislature, on the second Tuesday after convening at the session next preceding the expiration of the term for which any Senator may have been chosen, to proceed to elect his successor in the following manner: Each House is required, on the day designated, in open session and by the viva voce vote of each member present, to name some person for United States Senator, the result of the balloting to be entered on the journals of the respective Houses. At twelve o'clock (M.) on the day following the day of election, the members of the two Houses meet in joint assembly, when the journals of both Houses are read. If it appears that the same person has received a majority of all the votes in each House, he is declared elected Senator. If, however, no one has received such majority, or if either House has failed to take proceedings as required on the preceding day, then the members

of the two Houses, in joint assembly, proceed to ballot for Senator by viva voce vote of members present. The person receiving a majority of all the votes cast—a majority of the members of both Houses being present and voting—is declared elected; otherwise the joint assembly is renewed at noon each legislative day of the session, and at least one ballot taken until a Senator is chosen. When a vacancy exists in the Senate at the time of the assembling of the Legislature, the same rule prevails as to the time of holding an election to fill it; and, if a vacancy occurs during the session, the Legislature is required to proceed to an election on the second Tuesday after having received official notice of such vacancy. The tenure of a United States Senator for a full term is six years—the regular term beginning with a new Congress—the two Senators from each State belonging to different “classes,” so that their terms expire alternately at periods of two and four years from each other.—2. (PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS). The choice of Electors of President and Vice-President is made by popular vote taken quadrennially on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November. The date of such election is fixed by act of Congress, being the same as that for Congressman, although the State Legislature prescribes the manner of conducting it and making returns of the same. The number of Electors chosen equals the number of Senators and Representatives taken together (in 1899 it was twenty-four), and they are elected on a general ticket, a plurality of votes being sufficient to elect. Electors meet at the State capital on the second Monday of January after their election (Act of Congress, 1887), to cast the vote of the State.—3. (MEMBERS OF CONGRESS). The election of Representatives in Congress is also held under United States law, occurring biennially (on the even years) simultaneously with the general State election in November. Should Congress select a different date for such election, it would be the duty of the Legislature to recognize it by a corresponding change in the State law relating to the election of Congressmen. The tenure of a Congressman is two years, the election being by Districts instead of a general ticket, as in the case of Presidential Electors—the term of each Representative for a full term beginning with a new Congress, on the 4th of March of the odd years following a general election. (See *Congressional Apportionment*.)

II. All officers under the State Government—except Boards of Trustees of charitable and penal institutions or the heads of certain departments,

which are made appointive by the Governor—are elected by popular vote. Apart from county officers they consist of three classes: (1) Legislative; (2) Executive; (3) Judicial—which are chosen at different times and for different periods.

1. (LEGISLATURE). Legislative officers consist of Senators and Representatives, chosen at elections held on the Tuesday after the first Monday of November, biennially. The regular term of a Senator (of whom there are fifty-one under the present Constitution) is four years; twenty-five (those in Districts bearing even numbers) being chosen on the years in which a President and Governor are elected, and the other twenty-six at the intermediate period two years later. Thus, one-half of each State Senate is composed of what are called “hold-over” Senators. Representatives are elected biennially at the November election, and hold office two years. The qualifications as to eligibility for a seat in the State Senate require that the incumbent shall be 25 years of age, while 21 years renders one eligible to a seat in the House—the Constitution requiring that each shall have been a resident of the State for five years, and of the District for which he is chosen, two years next preceding his election. (See *Legislative Apportionment and Minority Representation*.) — 2. (EXECUTIVE OFFICERS). The officers constituting the Executive Department include the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Attorney-General. Each of these, except the State Treasurer, holds office four years and—with the exception of the Treasurer and Superintendent of Public Instruction—are elected at the general election at which Presidential Electors are chosen. The election of State Superintendent occurs on the intermediate (even) years, and that of State Treasurer every two years coincidently with the election of Governor and Superintendent of Public Instruction, respectively. (See *Executive Officers*.) In addition to the State officers already named, three Trustees of the University of Illinois are elected biennially at the general election in November, each holding office for six years. These trustees (nine in number), with the Governor, President of the State Board of Agriculture and the Superintendent of Public Instruction, constitute the Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois.—3. (JUDICIARY). The Judicial Department embraces Judges of the Supreme, Circuit and County Courts, and such other subordinate officials as may be connected with the administration of justice. For the

election of members of the Supreme Court the State is divided into seven Districts, each of which elects a Justice of the Supreme Court for a term of nine years. The elections in five of these—the First, Second, Third, Sixth and Seventh—occur on the first Monday in June every ninth year from 1879, the last election having occurred in June, 1897. The elections in the other two Districts occur at similar periods of nine years from 1876 and 1873, respectively—the last election in the Fourth District having occurred in June, 1893, and that in the Fifth in 1891.—Circuit Judges are chosen on the first Monday in June every six years, counting from 1873. Judges of the Superior Court of Cook County are elected every six years at the November election.—Clerks of the Supreme and Appellate Courts are elected at the November election for six years, the last election having occurred in 1896. Under the act of April 2, 1897, consolidating the Supreme Court into one Grand Division, the number of Supreme Court Clerks is reduced to one, although the Clerks elected in 1896 remain in office and have charge of the records of their several Divisions until the expiration of their terms in 1902. The Supreme Court holds five terms annually at Springfield, beginning, respectively, on the first Tuesday of October, December, February, April and June.

(OTHER OFFICERS). (a) Members of the State Board of Equalization (one for every Congressional District) are elective every four years at the same time as Congressmen. (b) County officers (except County Commissioners not under township organization) hold office for four years and are chosen at the November election as follows: (1) At the general election at which the Governor is chosen—Clerk of the Circuit Court, State's Attorney, Recorder of Deeds (in counties having a population of 60,000 or over), Coroner and County Surveyor. (2) On intermediate years—Sheriff, County Judge, Probate Judge (in counties having a population of 70,000 and over), County Clerk, Treasurer, Superintendent of Schools, and Clerk of Criminal Court of Cook County. (c) In counties not under township organization a Board of County Commissioners is elected, one being chosen in November of each year, and each holding office three years. (d) Under the general law the polls open at 8 a. m., and close at 7 p. m. In cities accepting an Act of the Legislature passed in 1885, the hour of opening the polls is 6 a. m., and of closing 4 p. m. (See also *Australian Ballot*.)

ELECTORS, QUALIFICATIONS OF. (See *Suffrage*.)

ELGIN, an important city of Northern Illinois, in Kane County, on Fox River and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and Chicago & Northwestern Railroads, besides two rural electric lines, 36 miles northwest of Chicago; has valuable water-power and over fifty manufacturing establishments, including the National Watch Factory and the Cook Publishing Company, both among the most extensive of their kind in the world; is also a great dairy center with extensive creameries and milk-condensing works. The quotations of its Butter and Cheese Exchange are telegraphed to all the great commercial centers and regulate the prices of these commodities throughout the country. Elgin is the seat of the Northern (Illinois) Hospital for the Insane, and has a handsome Government (postoffice) building, fine public library and many handsome residences. It has had a rapid growth in the past twenty years. Population (1890), 17,823; (1900), 22,433.

ELGIN, JOLIET & EASTERN RAILWAY. The main line of this road extends west from Dyer on the Indiana State line to Joliet, thence northeast to Waukegan. The total length of the line (1898) is 192.72 miles, of which 159.93 miles are in Illinois. The entire capital of the company, including stock and indebtedness, amounted (1898), to \$13,799,630—more than \$71,000 per mile. Its total earnings in Illinois for the same year were \$1,212,026, and its entire expenditure in the State, \$1,156,146. The company paid in taxes, the same year, \$48,876. Branch lines extend southerly from Walker Junction to Coster, where connection is made with the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, and northwesterly from Normantown, on the main line, to Aurora.—(HISTORY). The Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Railway was chartered in 1887 and absorbed the Joliet, Aurora & Northern Railway, from Joliet to Aurora (21 miles), which had been commenced in 1886 and was completed in 1888, with extensions from Joliet to Spaulding, Ill., and from Joliet to McCool, Ind. In January, 1891, the Company purchased all the properties and franchises of the Gardner, Coal City & Normantown and the Waukegan & Southwestern Railway Companies (formerly operated under lease). The former of these two roads was chartered in 1889 and opened in 1890. The system forms a belt line around Chicago, intersecting all railroads entering that city from every direction. Its traffic is chiefly in the transportation of freight.

ELIZABETHTOWN, the county-seat of Hardin County. It stands on the north bank of the Ohio River, 44 miles above Paducah, Ky., and about

125 miles southeast of Belleville; has a brick and tile factory, large tie trade, two churches, two flouring mills, a bank, and one newspaper. Population (1890), 652; (1900), 668.

ELKHART, a town of Logan County, on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 18 miles northeast of Springfield; is a rich farming section; has a coal shaft. Population (1890), 414; (1900), 553.

ELKIN, William F., pioneer and early legislator, was born in Clark County, Ky., April 13, 1792; after spending several years in Ohio and Indiana, came to Sangamon County, Ill., in 1825; was elected to the Sixth, Tenth and Eleventh General Assemblies, being one of the "Long Nine" from Sangamon County and, in 1861, was appointed by his former colleague (Abraham Lincoln) Register of the Land Office at Springfield, resigning in 1872. Died, in 1878.

ELLIS, Edward F. W., soldier, was born at Wilton, Maine, April 15, 1819; studied law and was admitted to the bar in Ohio; spent three years (1849-52) in California, serving in the Legislature of that State in 1851, and proving himself an earnest opponent of slavery; returned to Ohio the next year, and, in 1854, removed to Rockford, Ill., where he embarked in the banking business. Soon after the firing on Fort Sumter, he organized the Ellis Rifles, which having been attached to the Fifteenth Illinois, he was elected Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment; was in command at the battle of Shiloh, April 6, 1862, and was killed while bravely leading on his men.

ELLIS, (Rev.) John Millot, early home missionary, was born in Keene, N. H., July 14, 1793; came to Illinois as a home missionary of the Presbyterian Church at an early day, and served for a time as pastor of churches at Kaskaskia and Jacksonville, and was one of the influential factors in securing the location of Illinois College at the latter place. His wife also conducted, for some years, a private school for young ladies at Jacksonville, which developed into the Jacksonville Female Academy in 1833, and is still maintained after a history of over sixty years. Mr. Ellis was later associated with the establishment of Wabash College, at Crawfordsville, Ind., finally returning to New Hampshire, where, in 1840, he was pastor of a church at East Hanover. In 1844 he again entered the service of the Society for Promoting Collegiate and Theological Education in the West. Died, August 6, 1855.

ELLSWORTH, Ephraim Elmer, soldier, first victim of the Civil War, was born at Mechanicsville, Saratoga County, N. Y., April 23, 1837. He came to Chicago at an early age, studied law,

and became a patent solicitor. In 1860 he raised a regiment of Zouaves in Chicago, which became famous for the perfection of its discipline and drill, and of which he was commissioned Colonel. In 1861 he accompanied President Lincoln to Washington, going from there to New York, where he recruited and organized a Zouave regiment composed of firemen. He became its Colonel and the regiment was ordered to Alexandria, Va. While stationed there Colonel Ellsworth observed that a Confederate flag was flying above a hotel owned by one Jackson. Rushing to the roof, he tore it down, but before he reached the street was shot and killed by Jackson, who was in turn shot by Frank H. Brownell, one of Ellsworth's men. He was the first Union soldier killed in the war. Died, May 24, 1861.

ELMHURST (formerly Cottage Hill), a village of Du Page County, on the Chicago Great Western and Ill. Cent. Railroads, 15 miles west of Chicago; is the seat of the Evangelical Seminary; has electric interurban line, two papers, stone quarry, electric light, water and sewerage systems, high school, and churches. Pop. (1900), 1,728.

ELMWOOD, a town of Peoria County, on the Galesburg and Peoria and Buda and Rushville branches of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 26 miles west-northwest of Peoria; the principal industries are coal-mining and corn and tomato canning; has a bank and one newspaper. Population (1890), 1,548; (1900), 1,582.

EL PASO, a city in Woodford County, 17 miles north of Bloomington, 33 miles east of Peoria, at the crossing Illinois Central and Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroads; in agricultural district; has two national banks, three grain elevators, two high schools, two newspapers, nine churches. Pop. (1890), 1,353; (1900), 1,441; (1903, est.), 1,600.

EMBARRAS RIVER, rises in Champaign County and runs southward through the counties of Douglas, Coles and Cumberland, to Newton, in Jasper County, where it turns to the southeast, passing through Lawrence County, and entering the Wabash River about seven miles below Vincennes. It is nearly 150 miles long.

EMMERSON, Charles, jurist, was born at North Haverhill, Grafton County, N. H., April 15, 1811; came to Illinois in 1833, first settling at Jacksonville, where he spent one term in Illinois College, then studied law at Springfield, and, having been admitted to the bar, began practice at Decatur, where he spent the remainder of his life except three years (1847-50) during which he resided at Paris, Edgar County. In 1850 he was elected to

the Legislature, and, in 1853, to the Circuit bench, serving on the latter by re-election till 1867. The latter year he was a candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court, but was defeated by the late Judge Pinkney H. Walker. In 1869 he was elected to the State Constitutional Convention, but died in April, 1870, while the Convention was still in session.

ENFIELD, a town of White County, at the intersection of the Louisville & Nashville with the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railway, 10 miles west of Carmi; is the seat of Southern Illinois College. The town also has a bank and one newspaper. Population (1880), 717; (1890), 870; (1900), 971; (1903, est.), 1,000.

ENGLISH, Joseph G., banker, was born at Rising Sun, Ind., Dec. 17, 1820; lived for a time at Perrysville and La Fayette in that State, finally engaging in merchandising in the former; in 1853 removed to Danville, Ill., where he formed a partnership with John L. Tincher in mercantile business; later conducted a private banking business and, in 1863, established the First National Bank, of which he has been President over twenty years. He served two terms as Mayor of Danville, in 1872 was elected a member of the State Board of Equalization, and, for more than twenty years, has been one of the Directors of the Chicago & Eastern Railroad. At the present time Mr. English, having practically retired from business, is spending most of his time in the West.

ENOS, Pascal Paoli, pioneer, was born at Windsor, Conn., in 1770; graduated at Dartmouth College in 1794, studied law, and, after spending some years in Vermont, where he served as High Sheriff of Windsor County, in September, 1815, removed West, stopping first at Cincinnati. A year later he descended the Ohio by flat-boat to Shawneetown, Ill., crossed the State by land, finally locating at St. Charles, Mo., and later at St. Louis. Then, having purchased a tract of land in Madison County, Ill., he remained there about two years, when, in 1823, having received from President Monroe the appointment of Receiver of the newly established Land Office at Springfield, he removed thither, making it his permanent home. He was one of the original purchasers of the land on which the city of Springfield now stands, and joined with Maj. Elijah Iles, John Taylor and Thomas Cox, the other patentees, in laying out the town, to which they first gave the name of Calloun. Mr. Enos remained in office through the administration of President John Quincy Adams, but was removed by President Jackson for political reasons, in 1829. Died, at

Springfield, April, 1832.—**Pascal P. (Enos), Jr.**, eldest son of Mr. Enos, was born in St. Charles, Mo., Nov. 28, 1816; was elected Representative in the General Assembly from Sangamon County in 1852, and served by appointment of Justice McLean of the Supreme Court as Clerk of the United States Circuit Court, being reappointed by Judge David Davis, dying in office, Feb. 17, 1867.—**Zimri A. (Enos)**, another son, was born Sept. 29, 1821, is a citizen of Springfield—has served as County Surveyor and Alderman of the city.—**Julia R.**, a daughter, was born in Springfield, Dec. 20, 1832, is the widow of the late O. M. Hatch, Secretary of State (1857-65).

EPLER, Cyrus, lawyer and jurist, was born at Charleston, Clark County, Ind., Nov. 12, 1825; graduated at Illinois College, Jacksonville, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1852, being elected State's Attorney the same year; also served as a member of the General Assembly two terms (1857-61), and as Master in Chancery for Morgan County, 1867-73. In 1873 he was elected Circuit Judge for the Seventh Circuit and was re-elected successively in 1879, '85 and '91, serving four terms, and retiring in 1897. During his entire professional and official career his home has been in Jacksonville.

EQUALITY, a village of Gallatin County, on the Shawneetown Division of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, 11 miles west-northwest of Shawneetown. It was for a time, in early days, the county-seat of Gallatin County and market for the salt manufactured in that vicinity. Some coal is mined in the neighborhood. One weekly paper is published here. Population (1880), 500; (1890), 622; (1900), 898.

ERIE, a village of Whiteside County, on the Rock Island and Sterling Division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 30 miles north-east of Rock Island. Population (1880), 337; (1890), 535; (1900), 768.

EUREKA, the county-seat of Woodford County, incorporated in 1856, situated 19 miles east of Peoria; is in the heart of a rich stock-raising and agricultural district. The principal mechanical industry is a large canning factory. Besides having good grammar and high schools, it is also the seat of Eureka College, under the control of the Christian denomination, in connection with which are a Normal School and a Biblical Institute. The town has a handsome courthouse and a jail, two weekly and one monthly paper. Eureka became the county-seat of Woodford County in 1896, the change from Metamora being

due to the central location and more convenient accessibility of the former from all parts of the county. Population (1880), 1,185; (1890), 1,481; (1900), 1,661.

EUREKA COLLEGE, located at Eureka, Woodford County, and chartered in 1855, distinctively under the care and supervision of the "Christian" or "Campbellite" denomination. The primary aim of its founders was to prepare young men for the ministry, while at the same time affording facilities for liberal culture. It was chartered in 1855, and its growth, while gradual, has been steady. Besides a preparatory department and a business school, the college maintains a collegiate department (with classical and scientific courses) and a theological school, the latter being designed to fit young men for the ministry of the denomination. Both male and female matriculates are received. In 1896 there was a faculty of eighteen professors and assistants, and an attendance of some 325 students, nearly one-third of whom were females. The total value of the institution's property is \$144,000, which includes an endowment of \$45,000 and real estate valued at \$85,000.

EUSTACE, John V., lawyer and judge, was born in Philadelphia, Sept. 9, 1821; graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1839, and, in 1842, at the age of 21, was admitted to the bar, removing the same year to Dixon, Ill., where he resided until his death. In 1856 he was elected to the General Assembly and, in 1857, became Circuit Judge, serving one term; was chosen Presidential Elector in 1864, and, in March, 1878, was again elevated to the Circuit Bench, vice Judge Heaton, deceased. He was elected to the same position in 1879, and re-elected in 1885, but died in 1888, three years before the expiration of his term.

EVANGELICAL SEMINARY, an institution under the direction of the Lutheran denomination, incorporated in 1865 and located at Elmhurst, Du Page County. Instruction is given in the classics, theology, oratory and preparatory studies, by a faculty of eight teachers. The number of pupils during the school year (1895-96) was 133—all young men. It has property valued at \$59,305.

EVANS, Henry H., legislator, was born in Toronto, Can., March 9, 1836; brought by his father (who was a native of Pennsylvania) to Aurora, Ill., where the latter finally became foreman of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy machine shops at that place. In 1862 young Evans enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Illinois Volunteers, serving until the close of the

war. Since the war he has become most widely known as a member of the General Assembly, having been elected first to the House, in 1876, and subsequently to the Senate every four years from 1880 to the year 1898, giving him over twenty years of almost continuous service. He is a large owner of real estate and has been prominently connected with financial and other business enterprises at Aurora, including the Aurora Gas and Street Railway Companies; also served with the rank of Colonel on the staffs of Governors Cullom, Hamilton, Fifer and Oglesby.

EVANS, (Rev.) Jervise G., educator and reformer, was born in Marshall County, Ill., Dec. 19, 1833; entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1854, and, in 1872, accepted the presidency of Hedding College at Abingdon, which he filled for six years. He then became President of Chaddock College at Quincy, but the following year returned to pastoral work. In 1889 he again became President of Hedding College, where (1898) he still remains. Dr. Evans is a member of the Central Illinois (M. E.) Conference and a leader in the prohibition movement; has also produced a number of volumes on religious and moral questions.

EVANS, John, M.D., physician and Governor, was born at Waynesville, Ohio, of Quaker ancestry, March 9, 1814; graduated in medicine at Cincinnati and began practice at Ottawa, Ill., but soon returned to Ohio, finally locating at Attica, Ind. Here he became prominent in the establishment of the first insane hospital in Indiana, at Indianapolis, about 1841-42, becoming a resident of that city in 1845. Three years later, having accepted a chair in Rush Medical College, in Chicago, he removed thither, also serving for a time as editor of "The Northwestern Medical and Surgical Journal." He served as a member of the Chicago City Council, became a successful operator in real estate and in the promotion of various railroad enterprises, and was one of the founders of the Northwestern University, at Evanston, serving as President of the Board of Trustees over forty years. Dr. Evans was one of the founders of the Republican party in Illinois, and a strong personal friend of President Lincoln, from whom, in 1862, he received the appointment of Governor of the Territory of Colorado, continuing in office until displaced by Andrew Johnson in 1865. In Colorado he became a leading factor in the construction of some of the most important railroad lines in that section, including the Denver, Texas & Gulf Road, of which he was for many years the President. He was also

prominent in connection with educational and church enterprises at Denver, which was his home after leaving Illinois. Died, in Denver, July 3, 1897.

EVANSTON, a city of Cook County, situated 12 miles north of Chicago, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Chicago & Northwestern Railroads. The original town was incorporated Dec. 29, 1863, and, in March, 1869, a special act was passed by the Legislature incorporating it as a city, but rejected by vote of the people. On Oct. 19, 1872, the voters of the corporate town adopted village organizations under the General Village and City Incorporation Act of the same year. Since then annexations of adjacent territory to the village of Evanston have taken place as follows: In January, 1873, two small districts by petition; in April, 1874, the village of North Evanston was annexed by a majority vote of the electors of both corporations; in April, 1886, there was another annexation of a small out-lying district by petition; in February, 1892, the question of the annexation of South Evanston was submitted to the voters of both corporations and adopted. On March 29, 1892, the question of organization under a city government was submitted to popular vote of the consolidated corporation and decided in the affirmative, the first city election taking place April 19, following. The population of the original corporation of Evanston, according to the census of 1890, was 12,072, and of South Evanston, 3,205, making the total population of the new city 15,967. Judged by the census returns of 1900, the consolidated city has had a healthy growth in the past ten years, giving it, at the end of the century, a population of 19,259. Evanston is one of the most attractive residence cities in Northern Illinois and famed for its educational advantages. Besides having an admirable system of graded and high schools, it is the seat of the academic and theological departments of the Northwestern University, the latter being known as the Garrett Biblical Institute. The city has well paved streets, is lighted by both gas and electricity, and maintains its own system of water works. Prohibition is strictly enforced within the corporate limits under stringent municipal ordinances, and the charter of the Northwestern University forbidding the sale of intoxicants within four miles of that institution. As a consequence, it is certain to attract the most desirable class of people, whether consisting of those seeking permanent homes or simply contemplating temporary residence for the sake of educational advantages.

EWING, William Lee Davidson, early lawyer and politician, was born in Kentucky in 1795, and came to Illinois at an early day, first settling at Shawneetown. As early as 1820 he appears from a letter of Governor Edwards to President Monroe, to have been holding some Federal appointment, presumably that of Receiver of Public Moneys in the Land Office at Vandalia, as contemporary history shows that, in 1822, he lost a deposit of \$1,000 by the robbery of the bank there. He was also Brigadier-General of the State militia at an early day, Colonel of the "Spy Battalion" during the Black Hawk War, and, as Indian Agent, superintended the removal of the Sacs and Foxes west of the Mississippi. Other positions held by him included Clerk of the House of Representatives two sessions (1826-27 and 1828-29); Representative from the counties composing the Vandalia District in the Seventh General Assembly (1830-31), when he also became Speaker of the House; Senator from the same District in the Eighth and Ninth General Assemblies, of which he was chosen President pro tempore. While serving in this capacity he became ex-officio Lieutenant-Governor in consequence of the resignation of Lieut.-Gov. Zadoc Casey to accept a seat in Congress, in March, 1833, and, in November, 1834, assumed the Governorship as successor to Governor Reynolds, who had been elected to Congress to fill a vacancy. He served only fifteen days as Governor, when he gave place to Gov. Joseph Duncan, who had been elected in due course at the previous election. A year later (December, 1835) he was chosen United States Senator to succeed Elias Kent Kane, who had died in office. Failing of a re-election to the Senatorship in 1837, he was returned to the House of Representatives from his old district in 1838, as he was again in 1840, at each session being chosen Speaker over Abraham Lincoln, who was the Whig candidate. Dropping out of the Legislature at the close of his term, we find him at the beginning of the next session (December, 1842) in his old place as Clerk of the House, but, before the close of the session (in March, 1843), appointed Auditor of Public Accounts as successor to James Shields, who had resigned. While occupying the office of Auditor, Mr. Ewing died, March 25, 1846. His public career was as unique as it was remarkable, in the number and character of the official positions held by him within a period of twenty-five years.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS. (See State officers under heads of "Governor," "Lieutenant-Governor," etc.)

EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY, ILLINOIS CHARITABLE. This institution is an outgrowth of a private charity founded at Chicago, in 1858, by Dr. Edward L. Holmes, a distinguished Chicago oculist. In 1871 the property of the institution was transferred to and accepted by the State, the title was changed by the substitution of the word "Illinois" for "Chicago," and the Infirmary became a State institution. The fire of 1871 destroyed the building, and, in 1873-74, the State erected another of brick, four stories in height, at the corner of West Adams and Peoria Streets, Chicago. The institution receives patients from all the counties of the State, the same receiving board, lodging, and medical aid, and (when necessary) surgical treatment, free of charge. The number of patients on Dec. 1, 1897, was 160. In 1877 a free eye and ear dispensary was opened under legislative authority, which is under charge of some eminent Chicago specialists.

FAIRBURY, an incorporated city of Livingston County, situated ten miles southeast of Pontiac, in a fertile and thickly-settled region. Coal, sandstone, limestone, fire-clay and a micaceous quartz are found in the neighborhood. The town has banks, grain elevators, flouring mills and two weekly newspapers. Population (1880), 2,140; (1890), 2,324; (1900), 2,187.

FAIRFIELD, an incorporated city, the county-seat of Wayne County and a railway junction, 108 miles southeast of St. Louis. The town has an extensive woolen factory and large flouring and saw mills. It also has four weekly papers and is an important fruit and grain-shipping point. Population (1880), 1,391; (1890), 1,881; (1900), 2,338.

FAIRMOUNT, a village of Vermilion County, on the Wabash Railway, 13 miles west-southwest from Danville; industrial interests chiefly agricultural; has brick and tile factory, a coal mine, stone quarry, three rural mail routes and one weekly paper. Population (1890), 619; (1900), 928.

FALLOWS, (Rt. Rev.) Samuel, Bishop of Reformed Protestant Episcopal Church, was born at Pendleton, near Manchester, England, Dec. 13, 1835; removed with his parents to Wisconsin in 1848, and graduated from the State University there in 1859, during a part of his university course serving as pastor of a Methodist Episcopal church at Madison; was next Vice-President of Gainesville University till 1861, when he was ordained to the Methodist ministry and became pastor of a church at Oshkosh. The following year he was appointed Chaplain of the Thirty-

second Wisconsin Volunteers, but later assisted in organizing the Fortieth Wisconsin, of which he became Colonel, in 1865 being brevetted Brigadier-General. On his return to civil life he became a pastor in Milwaukee; was appointed State Superintendent of Public Instruction for Wisconsin to fill a vacancy, in 1871, and was twice re-elected. In 1874 he was elected President of the Illinois Wesleyan University at Bloomington, Ill., remaining two years; in 1875 united with the Reformed Episcopal Church, soon after became Rector of St. Paul's Church in Chicago, and was elected a Bishop in 1876, also assuming the editorship of "The Appeal," the organ of the church. He served as Regent of the University of Wisconsin (1864-74), and for several years has been one of the Trustees of the Illinois State Reform School at Pontiac. He is the author of two or three volumes, one of them being a "Supplementary Dictionary," published in 1884. Bishop Fallows has had supervision of Reformed Episcopal Church work in the West and Northwest for several years; has also served as Chaplain of the Grand Army of the Republic for the Department of Illinois and of the Loyal Legion, and was Chairman of the General Committee of the Educational Congress during the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893.

FARINA, a town of Fayette County, on the Chicago Division of the Illinois Central Railroad, 29 miles northeast of Centralia. Agriculture and fruit-growing constitute the chief business of the section; the town has one newspaper. Population (1890), 618; (1900), 693; (1903, est.), 800.

FARMER CITY, a city of De Witt County, 25 miles southeast of Bloomington, at the junction of the Springfield division of the Illinois Central and the Peoria division of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railways. It is a trading center for a rich agricultural and stock-raising district, especially noted for rearing finely bred horses. The city has banks, two newspapers, churches of four denominations and good schools, including a high school. Population (1880), 1,289; (1890), 1,367; (1900), 1,664.

FARMERS' INSTITUTE, an organization created by an act, approved June 24, 1895, designed to encourage practical education among farmers, and to assist in developing the agricultural resources of the State. Its membership consists of three delegates from each county in the State, elected annually by the Farmers' Institute in such county. Its affairs are managed by a Board of Directors constituted as follows: The Superintendent of Public Instruction, the

Professor of Agriculture in the University of Illinois, and the Presidents of the State Board of Agriculture, Dairymen's Association and Horticultural Society, ex-officio, with one member from each Congressional District, chosen by the delegates from the district at the annual meeting of the organization. Annual meetings (between Oct. 1 and March 1) are required to be held, which shall continue in session for not less than three days. The topics for discussion are the cultivation of crops, the care and breeding of domestic animals, dairy husbandry, horticulture, farm drainage, improvement of highways and general farm management. The reports of the annual meetings are printed by the State to the number of 10,000, one-half of the edition being placed at the disposal of the Institute. Suitable quarters for the officers of the organization are provided in the State capitol.

FARMINGTON, a city and railroad center in Fulton County, 12 miles north of Canton and 22 miles west of Peoria. Coal is extensively mined here; there are also brick and tile factories, a foundry, one steam flour-mill, and two cigar manufactories. It is a large shipping-point for grain and live-stock. The town has two banks and two newspapers, five churches and a graded school. Population (1890), 1,375; (1903, est.), 2,103.

FARNSWORTH, Elon John, soldier, was born at Green Oak, Livingston County, Mich., in 1837. After completing a course in the public schools, he entered the University of Michigan, but left college at the end of his freshman year (1858) to serve in the Quartermaster's department of the army in the Utah expedition. At the expiration of his term of service he became a buffalo hunter and a carrier of mails between the haunts of civilization and the then newly-discovered mines at Pike's Peak. Returning to Illinois, he was commissioned (1861) Assistant Quartermaster of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, of which his uncle was Colonel. (See *Farnsworth, John Franklin*.) He soon rose to a captaincy, distinguishing himself in the battles of the Peninsula. In May, 1863, he was appointed aid-de-camp to General Pleasanton, and, on June 29, 1863, was made a Brigadier-General. Four days later he was killed, while gallantly leading a charge at Gettysburg.

FARNSWORTH, John Franklin, soldier and former Congressman, was born at Eaton, Canada East, March 27, 1820; removed to Michigan in 1834, and later to Illinois, settling in Kane County, where he practiced law for many years, making his home at St. Charles. He was elected to Congress in 1856, and re-elected in 1858. In

September of 1861, he was commissioned Colonel of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry Volunteers, and was brevetted Brigadier-General in November, 1862, but resigned, March 4, 1863, to take his seat in Congress to which he had been elected the November previous, by successive re-elections serving from 1863 to 1873. The latter years of his life were spent in Washington, where he died, July 14, 1897.

FARWELL, Charles Benjamin, merchant and United States Senator, was born at Painted Post, N. Y., July 1, 1823; removed to Illinois in 1838, and, for six years, was employed in surveying and farming. In 1844 he engaged in the real estate business and in banking, at Chicago. He was elected County Clerk in 1853, and re-elected in 1857. Later he entered into commerce, becoming a partner with his brother, John Villiers, in the firm of J. V. Farwell & Co. He was a member of the State Board of Equalization in 1867; Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of Cook County in 1868; and National Bank Examiner in 1869. In 1870 he was elected to Congress as a Republican, was re-elected in 1872, but was defeated in 1874, after a contest for the seat which was carried into the House at Washington. Again, in 1880, he was returned to Congress, making three full terms in that body. He also served for several years as Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee. After the death of Gen. John A. Logan he was (1887) elected United States Senator, his term expiring March 3, 1891. Mr. Farwell has since devoted his attention to the immense mercantile business of J. V. Farwell & Co.

FARWELL, John Villiers, merchant, was born at Campbelltown, Steuben County, N. Y., July 29, 1825, the son of a farmer; received a common-school education and, in 1838, removed with his father's family to Ogle County, Ill. Here he attended Mount Morris Seminary for a time, but, in 1845, came to Chicago without capital and secured employment in the City Clerk's office, then became a book-keeper in the dry-goods establishment of Hamilton & White, and, still later, with Hamilton & Day. Having thus received his bent towards a mercantile career, he soon after entered the concern of Wadsworth & Phelps as a clerk, at a salary of \$600 a year, but was admitted to a partnership in 1850, the title of the firm becoming Cooley, Farwell & Co., in 1860. About this time Marshall Field and Levi Z. Leiter became associated with the concern and received their mercantile training under the supervision of Mr. Farwell. In 1865 the title of the firm

became J. V. Farwell & Co., but, in 1891, the firm was incorporated under the name of The J. V. Farwell Company, his brother, Charles B. Farwell, being a member. The subject of this sketch has long been a prominent factor in religious circles, a leading spirit of the Young Men's Christian Association, and served as President of the Chicago Branch of the United States Christian Commission during the Civil War. Politically he is a Republican and served as Presidential Elector at the time of President Lincoln's second election in 1864; also served by appointment of President Grant, in 1869, on the Board of Indian Commissioners. He was a member of the syndicate which erected the Texas State Capitol, at Austin, in that State; has been, for a number of years, Vice-President and Treasurer of the J. V. Farwell Company, and President of the Colorado Consolidated Land and Water Company. He was also prominent in the organization of the Chicago Public Library, and a member of the Union League, the Chicago Historical Society and the Art Institute.

FARWELL, William Washington, jurist, was born at Morrisville, Madison County, N. Y., Jan. 5, 1817, of old Puritan ancestry; graduated from Hamilton College in 1837, and was admitted to the bar at Rochester, N. Y., in 1841. In 1848 he removed to Chicago, but the following year went to California, returning to his birthplace in 1850. In 1854 he again settled at Chicago and soon secured a prominent position at the bar. In 1871 he was elected Circuit Court Judge for Cook County, and, in 1873, re-elected for a term of six years. During this period he sat chiefly upon the chancery side of the court, and, for a time, presided as Chief Justice. At the close of his second term he was a candidate for re-election as a Republican, but was defeated with the remainder of the ticket. In 1880 he was chosen Professor of Equity Jurisprudence in the Union College of Law (now the Northwestern University Law School), serving until June, 1893, when he resigned. Died, in Chicago, April 30, 1894.

FAYETTE COUNTY, situated about 60 miles south of the geographical center of the State; was organized in 1821, and named for the French General La Fayette. It has an area of 720 square miles; population (1900), 28,065. The soil is fertile and a rich vein of bituminous coal underlies the county. Agriculture, fruit-growing and mining are the chief industries. The old, historic "Cumberland Road," the trail for all west-bound emigrants, crossed the county at an early date. Perryville was the first county-seat, but this town

is now extinct. Vandalia, the present seat of county government (population, 2,144), stands upon a succession of hills upon the west bank of the Kaskaskia. From 1820 to 1839 it was the State Capital. Besides Vandalia the chief towns are Ramsey, noted for its railroad ties and timber, and St. Elmo.

Feeble-Minded Children, Asylum For. This institution, originally established as a sort of appendage to the Illinois Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, was started at Jacksonville, in 1865, as an "experimental school, for the instruction of idiots and feeble-minded children." Its success having been assured, the school was placed upon an independent basis in 1871, and, in 1875, a site at Lincoln, Logan County, covering forty acres, was donated, and the erection of buildings begun. The original plan provided for a center building, with wings and a rear extension, to cost \$124,775. Besides a main or administration building, the institution embraces a school building and custodial hall, a hospital and industrial workshop, and, during the past year, a chapel has been added. It has control of 890 acres, of which 400 are leased for farming purposes, the rental going to the benefit of the institution. The remainder is used for the purposes of the institution as farm land, gardens or pasture, about ninety acres being occupied by the institution buildings. The capacity of the institution is about 700 inmates, with many applications constantly on file for the admission of others for whom there is no room.

Feehan, Patrick A., D.D., Archbishop of the Roman Catholic archdiocese of Chicago, and Metropolitan of Illinois, was born at Tipperary, Ireland, in 1829, and educated at Maynooth College. He emigrated to the United States in 1852, settling at St. Louis, and was at once appointed President of the Seminary of Carondelet. Later he was made pastor of the Church of the Immaculate Conception at St. Louis, where he achieved marked distinction. In 1865 he was consecrated Bishop of Nashville, managing the affairs of the diocese with great ability. In 1880 Chicago was raised to an archiepiscopal see, with Suffragan Bishops at Alton and Peoria, and Bishop Feehan was consecrated its first Archbishop. His administration has been conservative, yet efficient, and the archdiocese has greatly prospered under his rule.

FELL, Jesse W., lawyer and real-estate operator, was born in Chester County, Pa., about 1808; started west on foot in 1828, and, after spending some years at Steubenville, Ohio, came to Dela-

van, Ill., in 1832, and the next year located at Bloomington, being the first lawyer in that new town. Later he became agent for school lands and the State Bank, but failed financially in 1837, and returned to practice; resided several years at Payson, Adams County, but returning to Bloomington in 1855, was instrumental in securing the location of the Chicago & Alton Railroad through that town, and was one of the founders of the towns of Clinton, Pontiac, Lexington and El Paso. He was an intimate personal and political friend of Abraham Lincoln, and it was to him Mr. Lincoln addressed his celebrated personal biography; in the campaign of 1860 he served as Secretary of the Republican State Central Committee, and, in 1862, was appointed by Mr. Lincoln a Paymaster in the regular army, serving some two years. Mr. Fell was also a zealous friend of the cause of industrial education, and bore an important part in securing the location of the State Normal University at Normal, of which city he was the founder. Died, at Bloomington, Jan. 25, 1887.

FERGUS, Robert, early printer, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, August 4, 1815; learned the printer's trade in his native city, assisting in his youth in putting in type some of Walter Scott's productions and other works which now rank among English classics. In 1834 he came to America, finally locating in Chicago, where, with various partners, he pursued the business of a job printer continuously some fifty years—being the veteran printer of Chicago. He was killed by being run over by a railroad train at Evanston, July 23, 1897. The establishment of which he was so long the head is continued by his sons.

FERNWOOD, a suburban station on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, 12 south of terminal station; annexed to City of Chicago, 1891.

FERRY, Elisha Peyre, politician, born in Monroe, Mich., August 9, 1825; was educated in his native town and admitted to the bar at Fort Wayne, Ind., in 1845; removed to Waukegan, Ill., the following year, served as Postmaster and, in 1856, was candidate on the Republican ticket for Presidential Elector; was elected Mayor of Waukegan in 1859, a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1862, State Bank Commissioner in 1861-63, Assistant Adjutant-General on the staff of Governor Yates during the war, and a delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1864. After the war he served as direct-tax Commissioner for Tennessee; in 1869 was appointed Surveyor-General of Washington

Territory and, in 1872 and '76, Territorial Governor. On the admission of Washington as a State, in 1889, he was elected the first Governor. Died, at Seattle, Wash., Oct. 14, 1895.

FEVRE RIVER, a small stream which rises in Southern Wisconsin and enters the Mississippi in Jo Daviess County, six miles below Galena, which stands upon its banks. It is navigable for steamboats between Galena and its mouth. The name originally given to it by early French explorers was "Feve" (the French name for "Bean"), which has since been corrupted into its present form.

FICKLIN, Orlando B., lawyer and politician, was born in Kentucky, Dec. 16, 1808, and admitted to the bar at Mount Carmel, Wabash County, Ill., in March, 1830. In 1834 he was elected to the lower house of the Ninth General Assembly. After serving a term as State's Attorney for Wabash County, in 1837 he removed to Charleston, Coles County, where, in 1838, and again in '42, he was elected to the Legislature, as he was for the last time in 1878. He was four times elected to Congress, serving from 1843 to '49, and from 1851 to '53; was Presidential Elector in 1856, and candidate for the same position on the Democratic ticket for the State-at-large in 1884; was also a delegate to the Democratic National Conventions of 1856 and '60. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1862. Died, at Charleston, May 5, 1886.

FIELD, Alexander Pope, early legislator and Secretary of State, came to Illinois about the time of its admission into the Union, locating in Union County, which he represented in the Third, Fifth and Sixth General Assemblies. In the first of these he was a prominent factor in the ejection of Representative Hansen of Pike County and the seating of Shaw in his place, which enabled the advocates of slavery to secure the passage of a resolution submitting to the people the question of calling a State Constitutional Convention. In 1828 he was appointed Secretary of State by Governor Edwards, remaining in office under Governors Reynolds and Duncan and through half the term of Governor Carlin, though the latter attempted to secure his removal in 1838 by the appointment of John A. McClernand—the courts, however, declaring against the latter. In November, 1840, the Governor's act was made effective by the confirmation, by the Senate, of Stephen A. Douglas as Secretary in place of Field. Douglas held the office only to the following February, when he resigned to take a place on the Supreme

bench and Lyman Trumbull was appointed to succeed him. Field (who had become a Whig) was appointed by President Harrison, in 1841, Secretary of Wisconsin Territory, later removed to St. Louis and finally to New Orleans, where he was at the beginning of the late war. In December, 1863, he presented himself as a member of the Thirty-eighth Congress for Louisiana, but was refused his seat, though claiming in an eloquent speech to have been a loyal man. Died, in New Orleans, in 1877. Mr. Field was a nephew of Judge Nathaniel Pope, for over thirty years on the bench of the United States District Court.

FIELD, Eugene, journalist, humorist and poet, was born in St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 2, 1850. Left an orphan at an early age, he was reared by a relative at Amherst, Mass., and received a portion of his literary training at Monson and Williamstown in that State, completing his course at the State University of Missouri. After an extended tour through Europe in 1872-73, he began his journalistic career at St. Louis, Mo., as a reporter on "The Evening Journal," later becoming its city editor. During the next ten years he was successively connected with newspapers at St. Joseph, Mo., St. Louis, Kansas City, and at Denver, Colo., at the last named city being managing editor of "The Tribune." In 1883 he removed to Chicago, becoming a special writer for "The Chicago News," his particular department for several years being a pungent, witty column with the caption, "Sharps and Flats." He wrote considerable prose fiction and much poetry, among the latter being successful translations of several of Horace's Odes. As a poet, however, he was best known through his short poems relating to childhood and home, which strongly appealed to the popular heart. Died, in Chicago, deeply mourned by a large circle of admirers, Nov. 4, 1895.

FIELD, Marshall, merchant and capitalist, was born in Conway, Mass., in 1835, and grew up on a farm, receiving a common school and academic education. At the age of 17 he entered upon a mercantile career as clerk in a dry-goods store at Pittsfield, Mass., but, in 1856, came to Chicago and secured employment with Messrs. Cooley, Wadsworth & Co.; in 1860 was admitted into partnership, the firm becoming Cooley, Farwell & Co., and still later, Farwell, Field & Co. The last named firm was dissolved and that of Field, Palmer & Leiter organized in 1865. Mr. Palmer having retired in 1867, the firm was continued under the name of Field, Leiter & Co., until 1881, when Mr. Leiter retired, the concern being since

known as Marshall Field & Co. The growth of the business of this great establishment is shown by the fact that, whereas its sales amounted before the fire to some \$12,000,000 annually, in 1895 they aggregated \$40,000,000. Mr. Field's business career has been remarkable for its success in a city famous for its successful business men and the vastness of their commercial operations. He has been a generous and discriminating patron of important public enterprises, some of his more conspicuous donations being the gift of a tract of land valued at \$300,000 and \$100,000 in cash, to the Chicago University, and \$1,000,000 to the endowment of the Field Columbian Museum, as a sequel to the World's Columbian Exposition. The latter, chiefly through the munificence of Mr. Field, promises to become one of the leading institutions of its kind in the United States. Besides his mercantile interests, Mr. Field has extensive interests in various financial and manufacturing enterprises, including the Pullman Palace Car Company and the Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, in each of which he is a Director.

FIFER, Joseph W., born at Stanton, Va., Oct. 28, 1840; in 1857 he accompanied his father (who was a stone-mason) to McLean County, Ill., and worked at the manufacture and laying of brick. At the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted as a private in the Thirty-third Illinois Infantry, and was dangerously wounded at the assault on Jackson, Miss., in 1863. On the healing of his wound, disregarding the advice of family and friends, he rejoined his regiment. At the close of the war, when about 25 years of age, he entered the Wesleyan University at Bloomington, where, by dint of hard work and frugality, while supporting himself in part by manual labor, he secured a diploma in 1868. He at once began the study of law, and, soon after his admission, entered upon a practice which subsequently proved both successful and lucrative. He was elected Corporation Counsel of Bloomington in 1871 and State's Attorney for McLean County in 1872, holding the latter office, through re-election, until 1880, when he was chosen State Senator, serving in the Thirty-second and Thirty-third General Assemblies. In 1888 he was nominated and elected Governor on the Republican ticket, but, in 1892, was defeated by John P. Altgeld, the Democratic nominee, though running in advance of the national and the rest of the State ticket.

FINERTY, John F., ex-Congressman and journalist, was born in Galway, Ireland, Sept. 10, 1846. His studies were mainly prosecuted

under private tutors. At the age of 16 he entered the profession of journalism, and, in 1864, coming to America, soon after enlisted, serving for 100 days during the Civil War, in the Ninety-ninth New York Volunteers. Subsequently, having removed to Chicago, he was connected with "The Chicago Times" as a special correspondent from 1876 to 1881, and, in 1882, established "The Citizen," a weekly newspaper devoted to the Irish-American interest, which he continues to publish. In 1882 he was elected, as an Independent Democrat, to represent the Second Illinois District in the Forty-eighth Congress, but, running as an Independent Republican for re-election in 1884, was defeated by Frank Lawler, Democrat. In 1887 he was appointed Oil Inspector of Chicago, and, since 1889, has held no public office, giving his attention to editorial work on his paper.

FISHER, (Dr.) George, pioneer physician and legislator, was probably a native of Virginia, from which State he appears to have come to Kaskaskia previous to 1800. He became very prominent during the Territorial period; was appointed by William Henry Harrison, then Governor of Indiana Territory, the first Sheriff of Randolph County after its organization in 1801; was elected from that county to the Indiana Territorial House of Representatives in 1805, and afterwards promoted to the Territorial Council; was also Representative in the First and Third Legislatures of Illinois Territory (1812 and '16), serving as Speaker of each. He was a Delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1818, but died on his farm near Kaskaskia in 1820. Dr. Fisher participated in the organization of the first Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons in Illinois at Kaskaskia, in 1806, and was elected one of its officers.

FISHERIES. The fisheries of Illinois center chiefly at Chicago, the catch being taken from Lake Michigan, and including salmon trout, white fish (the latter species including a lake herring), wall-eyed pike, three kinds of bass, three varieties of sucker, carp and sturgeon. The "fishing fleet" of Lake Michigan, properly so called, (according to the census of 1890) consisted of forty-seven steamers and one schooner, of which only one—a steamer of twenty-six tons burthen—was credited to Illinois. The same report showed a capital of \$36,105 invested in land, buildings, wharves, vessels, boats and apparatus. In addition to the "fishing fleet" mentioned, nearly 1,100 sail-boats and other varieties of craft are employed in the industry,

sailing from ports between Chicago and Mackinac, of which, in 1890, Illinois furnished 94, or about nine per cent. All sorts of apparatus are used, but the principal are gill, fyke and pound nets, and seines. The total value of these minor Illinois craft, with their equipment, for 1890, was nearly \$18,000, the catch aggregating 722,830 pounds, valued at between \$24,000 and \$25,000. Of this draught, the entire quantity was either sold fresh in Chicago and adjacent markets, or shipped, either in ice or frozen. The Mississippi and its tributaries yield wall-eyed pike, pike perch, buffalo fish, sturgeon, paddle fish, and other species available for food.

FITHIAN, George W., ex-Congressman, was born on a farm near Willow Hill, Ill., July 4, 1854. His early education was obtained in the common schools, and he learned the trade of a printer at Mount Carmel. While employed at the case he found time to study law, and was admitted to the bar in 1875. In 1876 he was elected State's Attorney for Jasper County, and re-elected in 1880. He was prominent in Democratic politics, and, in 1888, was elected on the ticket of that party to represent the Sixteenth Illinois District in Congress. He was re-elected in 1890 and again in 1892, but, in 1894, was defeated by his Republican opponent.

FITHIAN, (Dr.) William, pioneer physician, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1800; built the first houses in Springfield and Urbana in that State; in 1822 began the study of medicine at Urbana; later practiced two years at Mechanicsburgh, and four years at Urbana, as partner of his preceptor; in 1830 came west, locating at Danville, Vermilion County, where he became a large land-owner; in 1832 served with the Vermilion County militia in the Black Hawk War, and, in 1834, was elected Representative in the Ninth General Assembly, the first of which Abraham Lincoln was a member; afterwards served two terms in the State Senate from the Danville District (1838-46). Dr. Fithian was active in promoting the railroad interests of Danville, giving the right of way for railroad purposes through a large body of land belonging to him, in Vermilion County. He was also a member of various medical associations, and, during his later years, was the oldest practicing physician in the State. Died, in Danville, Ill., April 5, 1890.

FLAGG, Gershom, pioneer, was born in Richmond, Vt., in 1792, came west in 1816, settling in Madison County, Ill., in 1818, where he was known as an enterprising farmer and a prominent

and influential citizen. Originally a Whig, he became a zealous Republican on the organization of that party, dying in 1857.—**Willard Cutting** (Flagg), son of the preceding, was born in Madison County, Ill., Sept 16, 1829, spent his early life on his father's farm and in the common schools; from 1844 to '50 was a pupil in the celebrated high school of Edward Wyman in St. Louis, finally graduating with honors at Yale College, in 1854. During his college course he took a number of literary prizes, and, in his senior year, served as one of the editors of "The Yale Literary Magazine." Returning to Illinois after graduation, he took charge of his father's farm, engaged extensively in fruit-culture and stock-raising, being the first to introduce the Devon breed of cattle in Madison County in 1859. He was a member of the Republican State Central Committee in 1860; in 1862, by appointment of Gov. Yates, became Enrolling Officer for Madison County; served as Collector of Internal Revenue for the Twelfth District, 1864-69, and, in 1868, was elected to the State Senate for a term of four years, and, during the last session of his term (1872), took a prominent part in the revision of the school law; was appointed a member of the first Board of Trustees of the Industrial University (now the University of Illinois) at Champaign, and reappointed in 1875. Mr. Flagg was also prominent in agricultural and horticultural organizations, serving as Secretary of the State Horticultural Society from 1861 to '69, when he became its President. He was one of the originators of the "farmers' movement," served for some time as President of "The State Farmers' Association," wrote voluminously, and delivered addresses in various States on agricultural and horticultural topics, and, in 1875, was elected President of the National Agricultural Congress. In his later years he was a recognized leader in the Granger movement. Died, at Mora, Madison County, Ill., April 5, 1878.

FLEMING, Robert K., pioneer printer, was born in Erie County, Pa., learned the printers' trade in Pittsburgh, and, coming west while quite young, worked at his trade in St. Louis, finally removing to Kaskaskia, where he was placed in control of the office of "The Republican Advocate," which had been established in 1823, by Elias Kent Kane. The publication of "The Advocate" having been suspended, he revived it in May, 1825, under the name of "The Kaskaskia Recorder," but soon removed it to Vandalia (then the State capital), and, in 1827, began the publication of "The Illinois Corrector," at Edwards-

ville. Two years later he returned to Kaskaskia and resumed the publication of "The Recorder," but, in 1833, was induced to remove his office to Belleville, where he commenced the publication of "The St. Clair Gazette," followed by "The St. Clair Mercury," both of which had a brief existence. About 1843 he returned to the newspaper business as publisher of "The Belleville Advocate," which he continued for a number of years. He died, at Belleville, in 1874, leaving two sons who have been prominently identified with the history of journalism in Southern Illinois, at Belleville and elsewhere.

FLETCHER, Job, pioneer and early legislator, was born in Virginia, in 1793, removed to Sangamon County, Ill., in 1819; was elected Representative in 1826, and, in 1834, to the State Senate, serving in the latter body six years. He was one of the famous "Long Nine" which represented Sangamon County in the Tenth General Assembly. Mr. Fletcher was again a member of the House in 1844-45. Died, in Sangamon County, in 1872.

FLORA, a city in Harter Township, Clay County, on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad, 95 miles east of St. Louis, and 108 miles south-southeast of Springfield; has barrel factory, flouring mills, cold storage and ice plant, three fruit-working factories, two banks, six churches and a weekly newspaper. Population (1890), 1,695; (1900), 2,311; (1903, est.), 3,000.

FLOWER, George, early English colonist, was born in Hertfordshire, England, about 1780; came to the United States in 1817, and was associated with Morris Birkbeck in founding the "English Settlement" at Albion, Edwards County, Ill. Being in affluent circumstances, he built an elegant mansion and stocked an extensive farm with blooded animals from England and other parts of Europe, but met with reverses which dissipated his wealth. In common with Mr. Birkbeck, he was one of the determined opponents of the attempt to establish slavery in Illinois in 1824, and did much to defeat that measure. He and his wife died on the same day (Jan. 15, 1862), while on a visit to a daughter at Grayville, Ill. A book written by him—"History of the English Settlement in Edwards County, Ill."—and published in 1882, is a valuable contribution to the early history of that portion of the State.—**Edward Fordhams** (Flower), son of the preceding, was born in England, Jan. 31, 1805, but came with his father to Illinois in early life; later he returned to England and spent nearly half a century at Stratford-on-Avon, where he

was four times chosen Mayor of that borough and entertained many visitors from the United States to Shakespeare's birthplace. Died, March 26, 1883.

FOBES, Philena, educator, born in Onondaga County, N. Y., Sept. 10, 1811; was educated at Albany and at Cortland Seminary, Rochester, N. Y.; in 1838 became a teacher in Monticello Female Seminary, then newly established at Godfrey, Ill., under Rev. Theron Baldwin, Principal. On the retirement of Mr. Baldwin in 1843, Miss Fobes succeeded to the principalship, remaining until 1866, when she retired. For some years she resided at Rochester, N. Y., and New Haven, Conn., but, in 1886, she removed to Philadelphia, where she afterwards made her home, notwithstanding her advanced age, maintaining a lively interest in educational and benevolent enterprises. Miss Fobes died at Philadelphia, Nov. 8, 1898, and was buried at New Haven, Conn.

FOLEY, Thomas, Roman Catholic Bishop, born in Baltimore, Md., in 1823; was ordained a priest in 1846, and, two years later, was appointed Chancellor of the Diocese, being made Vicar-General in 1867. He was nominated Coadjutor Bishop of the Chicago Diocese in 1869 (Bishop Duggan having become insane), and, in 1870, was consecrated Bishop. His administration of diocesan work was prudent and eminently successful. As a man and citizen he won the respect of all creeds and classes alike, the State Legislature adopting resolutions of respect and regret upon learning of his death, which occurred at Baltimore, in 1879.

FORBES, Stephen Van Rensselaer, pioneer teacher, was born at Windham, Vt., July 26, 1797; in his youth acquired a knowledge of surveying, and, having removed to Newburg (now South Cleveland), Ohio, began teaching. In 1829 he came west to Chicago, and having joined a surveying party, went to Louisiana, returning in the following year to Chicago, which then contained only three white families outside of Fort Dearborn. Having been joined by his wife, he took up his abode in what was called the "sutler's house" connected with Fort Dearborn; was appointed one of the first Justices of the Peace, and opened the first school ever taught in Chicago, all but three of his pupils being either half-breeds or Indians. In 1832 he was elected, as a Whig, the first Sheriff of Cook County; later preempted 160 acres of land where Riverside now stands, subsequently becoming owner of some 1,800 acres, much of which he sold, about

1853, to Dr. W. B. Egan at \$20 per acre. In 1849, having been seized with the "gold fever," Mr. Forbes joined in the overland migration to California, but, not being successful, returned two years later by way of the Isthmus, and, having sold his possessions in Cook County, took up his abode at Newburg, Ohio, and resumed his occupation as a surveyor. About 1878 he again returned to Chicago, but survived only a short time, dying Feb. 17, 1879.

FORD, Thomas, early lawyer, jurist and Governor, was born in Uniontown, Pa., and, in boyhood, accompanied his mother (then a widow) to Missouri, in 1804. The family soon after located in Monroe County, Ill. Largely through the efforts and aid of his half-brother, George Forquer, he obtained a professional education, became a successful lawyer, and, early in life, entered the field of politics. He served as a Judge of the Circuit Court for the northern part of the State from 1835 to 1837, and was again commissioned a Circuit Judge for the Galena circuit in 1839; in 1841 was elevated to the bench of the State Supreme Court, but resigned the following year to accept the nomination of his party (the Democratic) for Governor. He was regarded as upright in his general policy, but he had a number of embarrassing questions to deal with during his administration, one of these being the Mormon troubles, in which he failed to receive the support of his own party. He was author of a valuable "History of Illinois," (published posthumously). He died, at Peoria, in greatly reduced circumstances, Nov. 3, 1850. The State Legislature of 1895 took steps to erect a monument over his grave.

FORD COUNTY, lies northeast of Springfield, was organized in 1859, being cut off from Vermilion. It is shaped like an inverted "T," and has an area of 490 square miles; population (1900), 18,359. The first County Judge was David Patton, and David Davis (afterwards of the United States Supreme Court) presided over the first Circuit Court. The surface of the county is level and the soil fertile, consisting of a loam from one to five feet in depth. There is little timber, nor is there any out-cropping of stone. The county is named in honor of Governor Ford. The county-seat is Paxton, which had a population, in 1890, of 2,187. Gibson City is a railroad center, and has a population of 1,800.

FORMAN, (Col.) Ferris, lawyer and soldier, was born in Tioga County, N. Y., August 25, 1811; graduated at Union College in 1832, studied law and was admitted to the bar in New York in

1835, and in the United States Supreme Court in 1836; the latter year came west and settled at Vandalia, Ill., where he began practice; in 1844 was elected to the State Senate for the district composed of Fayette, Effingham, Clay and Richland Counties, serving two years; before the expiration of his term (1846) enlisted for the Mexican War, and was commissioned Colonel of the Third Regiment Illinois Volunteers, and, after participating in a number of the most important engagements of the campaign, was mustered out at New Orleans, in May, 1847. Returning from the Mexican War, he brought with him and presented to the State of Illinois a six-pound cannon, which had been captured by Illinois troops on the battlefield of Cerro Gordo, and is now in the State Arsenal at Springfield. In 1848 Colonel Forman was chosen Presidential Elector for the State-at-large on the Democratic ticket; in 1849 went to California, where he practiced his profession until 1853, meanwhile serving as Postmaster of Sacramento City by appointment of President Pierce, and later as Secretary of State during the administration of Gov. John B. Weller (1858-60); in 1861 officiated, by appointment of the California Legislature, as Commissioner on the part of the State in fixing the boundary between California and the Territory of Utah. After the discharge of this duty, he was offered the colonelcy of the Fourth California Volunteer Infantry, which he accepted, serving about twenty months, when he resigned. In 1866 he resumed his residence at Vandalia, and served as a Delegate for Fayette and Effingham Counties in the Constitutional Convention of 1869-70, also for several years thereafter held the office of State's Attorney for Fayette County. Later he returned to California, and, at the latest date, was a resident of Stockton, in that State.

FORMAN, William S., ex-Congressman, was born at Natchez, Miss., Jan. 20, 1847. When he was four years old, his father's family removed to Illinois, settling in Washington County, where he has lived ever since. By profession he is a lawyer, and he takes a deep interest in politics, local, State and National. He represented his Senatorial District in the State Senate in the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth General Assemblies, and, in 1888, was elected, as a Democrat, to represent the Eighteenth Illinois District in the Fifty-first Congress, being re-elected in 1890, and again in '92, but was defeated in 1894 for renomination by John J. Higgins, who was defeated at the election of the same year by Everett J. Mur-

phy. In 1896 Mr. Forman was candidate of the "Gold Democracy" for Governor of Illinois, receiving 8,100 votes.

FORQUER, George, early State officer, was born near Brownsville, Pa., in 1794—was the son of a Revolutionary soldier, and older half-brother of Gov. Thomas Ford. He settled, with his mother (then a widow), at New Design, Ill., in 1804. After learning, and, for several years, following the carpenter's trade at St. Louis, he returned to Illinois and purchased the tract whereon Waterloo now stands. Subsequently he projected the town of Bridgewater, on the Mississippi. For a time he was a partner in trade of Daniel P. Cook. Being unsuccessful in business, he took up the study of law, in which he attained marked success. In 1824 he was elected to represent Monroe County in the House of Representatives, but resigned in January of the following year to accept the position of Secretary of State, to which he was appointed by Governor Coles, as successor to Morris Birkbeck, whom the Senate had refused to confirm. One ground for the friendship between him and Coles, no doubt, was the fact that they had been united in their opposition to the scheme to make Illinois a slave State. In 1828 he was a candidate for Congress, but was defeated by Joseph Duncan, afterwards Governor. At the close of the year he resigned the office of Secretary of State, but, a few weeks later (January, 1829), he was elected by the Legislature Attorney-General. This position he held until January, 1833, when he resigned, having, as it appears, at the previous election, been chosen State Senator from Sangamon County, serving in the Eighth and Ninth General Assemblies. Before the close of his term as Senator (1835), he received the appointment of Register of the Land Office at Springfield, which appears to have been the last office held by him, as he died, at Cincinnati, in 1837. Mr. Forquer was a man of recognized ability and influence, an eloquent orator and capable writer, but, in common with some of the ablest lawyers of that time, seems to have been much embarrassed by the smallness of his income, in spite of his ability and the fact that he was almost continually in office.

FORREST, a village in Livingston County, at the intersection of the Toledo, Peoria & Western and the Wabash Railways, 75 miles east of Peoria and 16 miles southeast of Pontiac. Considerable grain is shipped from this point to the Chicago market. The village has several churches and a graded school. Population (1880), 375; (1900), 952.

FORREST, Joseph K. C., journalist, was born in Cork, Ireland, Nov. 26, 1820; came to Chicago in 1840, soon after securing employment as a writer on "The Evening Journal," and, later on, "The Gem of the Prairies," the predecessor of "The Tribune," being associated with the latter at the date of its establishment, in June, 1847. During the early years of his residence in Chicago, Mr. Forrest spent some time as a teacher. On retiring from "The Tribune," he became the associate of John Wentworth in the management of "The Chicago Democrat," a relation which was broken up by the consolidation of the latter with "The Tribune," in 1861. He then became the Springfield correspondent of "The Tribune," also holding a position on the staff of Governor Yates, and still later represented "The St. Louis Democrat" and "Chicago Times," as Washington correspondent; assisted in founding "The Chicago Republican" (now "Inter Ocean"), in 1865, and, some years later, became a leading writer upon the same. He served one term as Clerk of the city of Chicago, but, in his later years, and up to the period of his death, was a leading contributor to the columns of "The Chicago Evening News" over the signatures of "An Old Timer" and "Now or Never." Died, in Chicago, June 23, 1896.

FORRESTON, a village in Ogle County, the terminus of the Chicago and Iowa branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and point of intersection of the Illinois Central and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways; 107 miles west by north from Chicago, and 12 miles south of Freeport; founded in 1854, incorporated by special charter in 1868, and, under the general law, in 1888. Farming and stock-raising are the principal industries. The village has a bank, water-works, electric light plant, creamery, village hall, seven churches, a graded school, and a newspaper. Population (1890), 1,118; (1900), 1,047.

FORSYTHE, Albert P., ex-Congressman, was born at New Richmond, Ohio, May 24, 1830; received his early education in the common schools, and at Asbury University. He was reared upon a farm and followed farming as his life-work. During the War of the Rebellion he served in the Union army as Lieutenant. In politics he early became an ardent Nationalist, and was chosen President of the Illinois State Grange of the Patrons of Industry, in December, 1875, and again in January, 1878. In 1878 he was elected to Congress as a Nationalist, but, in 1880, though receiving the nominations of the combined Republican and Greenback parties, was defeated by Samuel W. Moulton, Democrat.

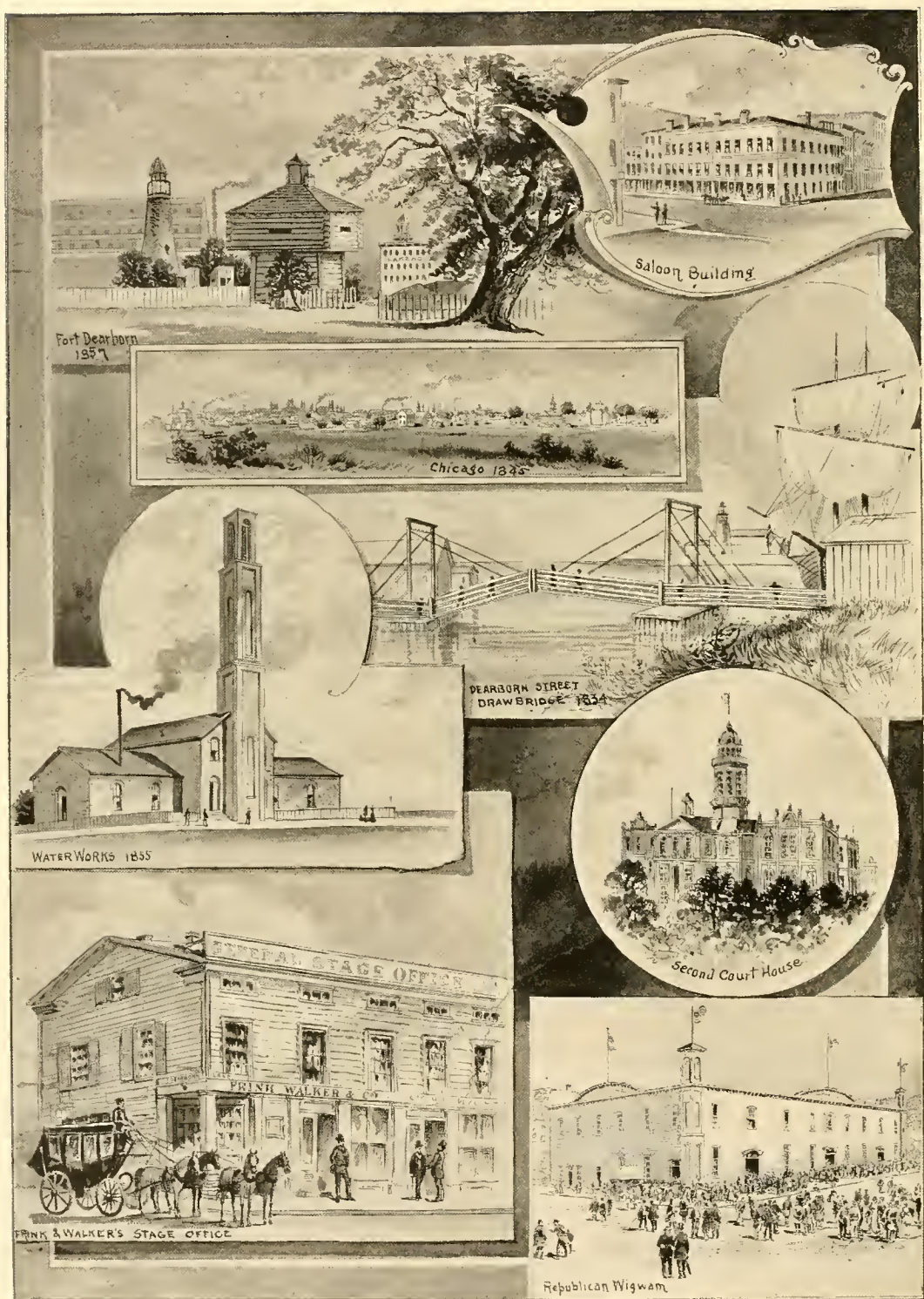
FORT, Greenbury L., soldier and Congressman, was born in Ohio, Oct. 17, 1825, and, in 1834, removed with his parents to Illinois. In 1850 he was elected Sheriff of Putnam County; in 1852, Clerk of the Circuit Court, and, having meanwhile been admitted to the bar at Lacon, became County Judge in 1857, serving until 1861. In April of the latter year he enlisted under the first call for troops, by re-enlistments serving till March 24, 1866. Beginning as Quartermaster of his regiment, he served as Chief Quartermaster of the Fifteenth Army Corps on the "March to the Sea," and was mustered out with the rank of Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General. On his return from the field, he was elected to the State Senate, serving in the Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth General Assemblies, and, from 1873 to 1881, as Representative in Congress. He died, at Lacon, June 13, 1883.

FORT CHARTRES, a strong fortification erected by the French in 1718, on the American Bottom, 16 miles northwest from Kaskaskia. The soil on which it stood was alluvial, and the limestone of which its walls were built was quarried from an adjacent bluff. In form it was an irregular quadrangle, surrounded on three sides by a wall two feet two inches thick, and on the fourth by a ravine, which, during the spring-time, was full of water. During the period of French ascendancy in Illinois, Fort Chartres was the seat of government. About four miles east soon sprang up the village of Prairie du Rocher (or Rock Prairie). (See *Prairie du Rocher*.) At the outbreak of the French and Indian War (1756), the original fortification was repaired and virtually rebuilt. Its cost at that time is estimated to have amounted to 1,000,000 French crowns. After the occupation of Illinois by the British, Fort Chartres still remained the seat of government until 1772, when one side of the fortification was washed away by a freshet, and headquarters were transferred to Kaskaskia. The first common law court ever held in the Mississippi Valley was established here, in 1768, by the order of Colonel Wilkins of the English army. The ruins of the old fort, situated in the northwest corner of Randolph County, once constituted an object of no little interest to antiquarians, but the site has disappeared during the past generation by the encroachments of the Mississippi.

FORT DEARBORN, the name of a United States military post, established at the mouth of the Chicago River in 1803 or 1804, on a tract of land six miles square conveyed by the Indians in



EARLY HISTORIC SCENES. CHICAGO.



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the treaty of Greenville, concluded by General Wayne in 1795. It originally consisted of two block houses located at opposite angles (north-west and southeast) of a strong wooden stockade, with the Commandant's quarters on the east side of the quadrangle, soldiers' barracks on the south, officers' barracks on the west, and magazine, contractor's (sutler's) store and general store-house on the north—all the buildings being constructed of logs, and all, except the block-houses, being entirely within the enclosure. Its armament consisted of three light pieces of artillery. Its builder and first commander was Capt. John Whistler, a native of Ireland who had surrendered with Burgoyne, at Saratoga, N. Y., and who subsequently became an American citizen, and served with distinction throughout the War of 1812. He was succeeded, in 1810, by Capt. Nathan Heald. As early as 1806 the Indians around the fort manifested signs of disquietude, Tecumseh, a few years later, heading an open armed revolt. In 1810 a council of Pottawatomies, Ottawas and Chippewas was held at St. Joseph, Mich., at which it was decided not to join the confederacy proposed by Chief Tecumseh. In 1811 hostilities were precipitated by an attack upon the United States troops under Gen. William Henry Harrison at Tippecanoe. In April, 1812, hostile bands of Winnebagoes appeared in the vicinity of Fort Dearborn, terrifying the settlers by their atrocities. Many of the whites sought refuge within the stockade. Within two months after the declaration of war against England, in 1812, orders were issued for the evacuation of Fort Dearborn and the transfer of the garrison to Detroit. The garrison at that time numbered about 70, including officers, a large number of the troops being ill. Almost simultaneously with the order for evacuation appeared bands of Indians clamoring for a distribution of the goods, to which they claimed they were entitled under treaty stipulations. Knowing that he had but about forty men able to fight and that his march would be sadly hindered by the care of about a dozen women and twenty children, the commandant hesitated. The Pottawatomies, through whose country he would have to pass, had always been friendly, and he waited. Within six days a force of 500 or 600 savage warriors had assembled around the fort. Among the leaders were the Pottawatomie chiefs, Black Partridge, Winnemeg and Topenebe. Of these, Winnemeg was friendly. It was he who had brought General Hull's orders to evacuate, and, as the crisis grew more and more dangerous,

he offered sound advice. He urged instantaneous departure before the Indians had time to agree upon a line of action. But Captain Heald decided to distribute the stores among the savages, and thereby secure from them a friendly escort to Fort Wayne. To this the aborigines readily assented, believing that thereby all the whisky and ammunition which they knew to be within the enclosure, would fall into their hands. Meanwhile Capt. William Wells, Indian Agent at Fort Wayne, had arrived at Fort Dearborn with a friendly force of Miamis to act as an escort. He convinced Captain Heald that it would be the height of folly to give the Indians liquor and gunpowder. Accordingly the commandant emptied the former into the lake and destroyed the latter. This was the signal for war. Black Partridge claimed he could no longer restrain his young braves, and at a council of the aborigines it was resolved to massacre the garrison and settlers. On the fifteenth of August the gates of the fort were opened and the evacuation began. A band of Pottawatomies accompanied the whites under the guise of a friendly escort. They soon deserted and, within a mile and a half from the fort, began the sickening scene of carnage known as the "Fort Dearborn Massacre." Nearly 500 Indians participated, their loss being less than twenty. The Miami escort fled at the first exchange of shots. With but four exceptions the wounded white prisoners were dispatched with savage ferocity and promptitude. Those not wounded were scattered among various tribes. The next day the fort with its stockade was burned. In 1816 (after the treaty of St. Louis) the fort was rebuilt upon a more elaborate scale. The second Fort Dearborn contained, besides barracks and officers' quarters, a magazine and provision-store, was enclosed by a square stockade, and protected by bastions at two of its angles. It was again evacuated in 1823 and re-garrisoned in 1828. The troops were once more withdrawn in 1831, to return the following year during the Black Hawk War. The final evacuation occurred in 1836.

FORT GAGE, situated on the eastern bluffs of the Kaskaskia River, opposite the village of Kaskaskia. It was erected and occupied by the British in 1772. It was built of heavy, square timbers and oblong in shape, its dimensions being 290x251 feet. On the night of July 4, 1778, it was captured by a detachment of American troops commanded by Col. George Rogers Clark, who held a commission from Virginia. The soldiers, with Simon Kenton at their head, were secretly

admitted to the fort by a Pennsylvanian who happened to be within, and the commandant, Rocheblave, was surprised in bed, while sleeping with his wife by his side.

FORT JEFFERSON. I. A fort erected by Col. George Rogers Clark, under instructions from the Governor of Virginia, at the Iron Banks on the east bank of the Mississippi, below the mouth of the Ohio River. He promised lands to all adult, able-bodied white males who would emigrate thither and settle, either with or without their families. Many accepted the offer, and a considerable colony was established there. Toward the close of the Revolutionary War, Virginia being unable longer to sustain the garrison, the colony was scattered, many families going to Kaskaskia. II. A fort in the Miami valley, erected by Governor St. Clair and General Butler, in October, 1791. Within thirty miles of the post St. Clair's army, which had been badly weakened through desertions, was cut to pieces by the enemy, and the fortification was abandoned.

FORT MASSAC, an early French fortification, erected about 1711 on the Ohio River, 40 miles from its mouth, in what is now Massac County. It was the first fortification (except Fort St. Louis) in the "Illinois Country," antedating Fort Chartres by several years. The origin of the name is uncertain. The best authorities are of the opinion that it was so called in honor of the engineer who superintended its construction; by others it has been traced to the name of the French Minister of Marine; others assert that it is a corruption of the word "Massacre," a name given to the locality because of the massacre there of a large number of French soldiers by the Indians. The Virginians sometimes spoke of it as the "Cherokee fort." It was garrisoned by the French until after the evacuation of the country under the terms of the Treaty of Paris. It later became a sort of depot for American settlers, a few families constantly residing within and around the fortification. At a very early day a military road was laid out from the fort to Kaskaskia, the trees alongside being utilized as milestones, the number of miles being cut with irons and painted red. After the close of the Revolutionary War, the United States Government strengthened and garrisoned the fort by way of defense against inroads by the Spaniards. With the cession of Louisiana to the United States, in 1803, the fort was evacuated and never re-garrisoned. According to the "American State Papers," during the period of the French

occupation, it was both a Jesuit missionary station and a trading post.

FORT SACKVILLE, a British fortification, erected in 1769, on the Wabash River a short distance below Vincennes. It was a stockade, with bastions and a few pieces of cannon. In 1778 it fell into the hands of the Americans, and was for a time commanded by Captain Helm, with a garrison of a few Americans and Illinois French. In December, 1778, Helm and one private alone occupied the fort and surrendered to Hamilton, British Governor of Detroit, who led a force into the country around Vincennes.

FORT SHERIDAN, United States Military Post, in Lake County, on the Milwaukee Division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, 24 miles north of Chicago. (Highwood village adjacent on the south.) Population (1890), 451; (1900), 1,575.

FORT ST. LOUIS, a French fortification on a rock (widely known as "Starved Rock"), which consists of an isolated cliff on the south side of the Illinois River nearly opposite Utica, in La Salle County. Its height is between 130 and 140 feet, and its nearly round summit contains an area of about three-fourths of an acre. The side facing the river is nearly perpendicular and, in natural advantages, it is well-nigh impregnable. Here, in the fall of 1682, La Salle and Tonty began the erection of a fort, consisting of earthworks, palisades, store-houses and a block house, which also served as a dwelling and trading post. A windlass drew water from the river, and two small brass cannon, mounted on a parapet, comprised the armament. It was solemnly dedicated by Father Membre, and soon became a gathering place for the surrounding tribes, especially the Illinois. But Frontenac having been succeeded as Governor of New France by De la Barre, who was unfriendly to La Salle, the latter was displaced as Commandant at Fort St. Louis, while plots were laid to secure his downfall by cutting off his supplies and inciting the Iroquois to attack him. La Salle left the fort in 1683, to return to France, and, in 1702, it was abandoned as a military post, though it continued to be a trading post until 1718, when it was raided by the Indians and burned. (See *La Salle*.)

FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD. (See *Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway*.)

FORT WAYNE & ILLINOIS RAILROAD. (See *New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway*.)

FORTIFICATIONS, PREHISTORIC. Closely related in interest to the works of the mound-builders in Illinois—though, probably, owing their origin to another era and an entirely different

race—are those works which bear evidence of having been constructed for purposes of defense at some period anterior to the arrival of white men in the country. While there are no works in Illinois so elaborate in construction as those to which have been given the names of "Fort Ancient" on the Maumee in Ohio, "Fort Aztlan" on the Wabash in Indiana, and "Fort Aztalan" on Rock River in Southern Wisconsin, there are a number whose form of construction shows that they must have been intended for warlike purposes, and that they were formidable of their kind and for the period in which they were constructed. It is a somewhat curious fact that, while La Salle County is the seat of the first fortification constructed by the French in Illinois that can be said to have had a sort of permanent character (see *Fort St. Louis* and *Starved Rock*), it is also the site of a larger number of prehistoric fortifications, whose remains are in such a state of preservation as to be clearly discernible, than any other section of the State of equal area. One of the most formidable of these fortifications is on the east side of Fox River, opposite the mouth of Indian Creek and some six miles northeast of Ottawa. This occupies a position of decided natural strength, and is surrounded by three lines of circumvallation, showing evidence of considerable engineering skill. From the size of the trees within this work and other evidences, its age has been estimated at not less than 1,200 years. On the present site of the town of Marseilles, at the rapids of the Illinois, seven miles east of Ottawa, another work of considerable strength existed. It is also said that the American Fur Company had an earthwork here for the protection of its trading station, erected about 1816 or '18, and consequently belonging to the present century. Besides Fort St. Louis on Starved Rock, the outline of another fort, or outwork, whose era has not been positively determined, about half a mile south of the former, has been traced in recent times. De Baugis, sent by Governor La Barre, of Canada, to succeed Tonty at Fort St. Louis, is said to have erected a fort on Buffalo Rock, on the opposite side of the river from Fort St. Louis, which belonged practically to the same era as the latter.—There are two points in Southern Illinois where the aborigines had constructed fortifications to which the name "Stone Fort" has been given. One of these is a hill overlooking the Saline River in the southern part of Saline County, where there is a wall or breastwork five feet in height enclosing an area of less than an acre in extent. The other is on the west side of

Lusk's Creek, in Pope County, where a breastwork has been constructed by loosely piling up the stones across a ridge, or tongue of land, with vertical sides and surrounded by a bend of the creek. Water is easily obtainable from the creek below the fortified ridge.—The remains of an old Indian fortification were found by early settlers of McLean County, at a point called "Old Town Timber," about 1822 to 1825. It was believed then that it had been occupied by the Indians during the War of 1812. The story of the Indians was, that it was burned by General Harrison in 1812; though this is improbable in view of the absence of any historical mention of the fact. Judge H. W. Beckwith, who examined its site in 1880, is of the opinion that its history goes back as far as 1752, and that it was erected by the Indians as a defense against the French at Kaskaskia. There was also a tradition that there had been a French mission at this point.—One of the most interesting stories of early fortifications in the State, is that of Dr. V. A. Boyer, an old citizen of Chicago, in a paper contributed to the Chicago Historical Society. Although the work alluded to by him was evidently constructed after the arrival of the French in the country, the exact period to which it belongs is in doubt. According to Dr. Boyer, it was on an elevated ridge of timber land in Palos Township, in the western part of Cook County. He says: "I first saw it in 1833, and since then have visited it in company with other persons, some of whom are still living. I feel sure that it was not built during the Sac War from its appearance. . . . It seems probable that it was the work of French traders or explorers, as there were trees a century old growing in its environs. It was evidently the work of an enlightened people, skilled in the science of warfare. . . . As a strategic point it most completely commanded the surrounding country and the crossing of the swamp or 'Sag'." Is it improbable that this was the fort occupied by Colonel Durantye in 1695? The remains of a small fort, supposed to have been a French trading post, were found by the pioneer settlers of Lake County, where the present city of Waukegan stands, giving to that place its first name of "Little Fort." This structure was seen in 1825 by Col. William S. Hamilton (a son of Alexander Hamilton, first Secretary of the Treasury), who had served in the session of the General Assembly of that year as a Representative from Sangamon County, and was then on his way to Green Bay, and the remains of the pickets or palisades were visible as late as 1835. While the date of its

erection is unknown, it probably belonged to the latter part of the eighteenth century. There is also a tradition that a fort or trading post, erected by a Frenchman named Garay (or Guarie) stood on the North Branch of the Chicago River prior to the erection of the first Fort Dearborn in 1803.

FOSS, George Edmund, lawyer and Congressman, was born in Franklin County, Vt., July 2, 1863; graduated from Harvard University, in 1885; attended the Columbia Law School and School of Political Science in New York City, finally graduating from the Union College of Law in Chicago, in 1889, when he was admitted to the bar and began practice. He never held any political office until elected as a Republican to the Fifty-fourth Congress (1894), from the Seventh Illinois District, receiving a majority of more than 8,000 votes over his Democratic and Populist competitors. In 1896 he was again the candidate of his party, and was re-elected by a majority of over 20,000, as he was a third time, in 1898, by more than 12,000 majority. In the Fifty-fifth Congress Mr. Foss was a member of the Committees on Naval Affairs and Expenditures in the Department of Agriculture.

FOSTER, (Dr.) John Herbert, physician and educator, was born of Quaker ancestry at Hillsborough, N. H., March 8, 1796. His early years were spent on his father's farm, but at the age of 16 he entered an academy at Meriden, N. H., and, three years later, began teaching with an older brother at Schoharie, N. Y. Having spent some sixteen years teaching and practicing medicine at various places in his native State, in 1832 he came west, first locating in Morgan County, Ill. While there he took part in the Black Hawk War, serving as a Surgeon. Before the close of the year he was compelled to come to Chicago to look after the estate of a brother who was an officer in the army and had been killed by an insubordinate soldier at Green Bay. Having thus fallen heir to a considerable amount of real estate, which, in subsequent years, largely appreciated in value, he became identified with early Chicago and ultimately one of the largest real-estate owners of his time in the city. He was an active promoter of education during this period, serving on both City and State Boards. His death occurred, May 18, 1874, in consequence of injuries sustained by being thrown from a vehicle in which he was riding nine days previous.

FOSTER, John Wells, author and scientist, was born at Brimfield, Mass., in 1815, and educated at Wesleyan University, Conn.; later studied law and was admitted to the bar in Ohio, but

soon turned his attention to scientific pursuits, being employed for several years in the geological survey of Ohio, during which he investigated the coal-beds of the State. Having incidentally devoted considerable attention to the study of metallurgy, he was employed about 1844 by mining capitalists to make the first systematic survey of the Lake Superior copper region, upon which, in conjunction with J. D. Whitney, he made a report which was published in two volumes in 1850-51. Returning to Massachusetts, he participated in the organization of the "American Party" there, though we find him soon after breaking with it on the slavery question. In 1855 he was a candidate for Congress in the Springfield (Mass.) District, but was beaten by a small majority. In 1858 he removed to Chicago and, for some time, was Land Commissioner of the Illinois Central Railroad. The latter years of his life were devoted chiefly to archaeological researches and writings, also serving for some years as Professor of Natural History in the (old) University of Chicago. His works include "The Mississippi Valley; its Physical Geography, Mineral Resources," etc. (Chicago, 1869); "Mineral Wealth and Railroad Development," (New York, 1872); "Prehistoric Races of the United States," (Chicago, 1873), besides contributions to numerous scientific periodicals. He was a member of several scientific associations and, in 1869, President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He died in Hyde Park, now a part of Chicago, June 29, 1873.

FOUKE, Philip B., lawyer and Congressman, was born at Kaskaskia, Ill., Jan. 23, 1818; was chiefly self-educated and began his career as a clerk, afterwards acting as a civil engineer; about 1841-42 was associated with the publication of "The Belleville Advocate," later studied law, and, after being admitted to the bar, served as Prosecuting Attorney, being re-elected to that office in 1856. Previous to this, however, he had been elected to the lower branch of the Seventeenth General Assembly (1850), and, in 1858, was elected as a Democrat to the Thirty-sixth Congress and re-elected two years later. While still in Congress he assisted in organizing the Thirtieth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, of which he was commissioned Colonel, but resigned on account of ill-health soon after the battle of Shiloh. After leaving the army he removed to New Orleans, where he was appointed Public Administrator and practiced law for some time. He then took up the prosecution of the cotton-claims against the Mexican Government, in which he

was engaged some seven years, finally removing to Washington City and making several trips to Europe in the interest of these suits. He won his cases, but died soon after a decision in his favor, largely in consequence of overtaxing his brain in their prosecution. His death occurred in Washington, Oct. 3, 1876, when he was buried in the Congressional Cemetery, President Grant and a number of Senators and Congressmen acting as pall-bearers at his funeral.

FWLER, Charles Henry, Methodist Episcopal Bishop, born in Burford, Conn., August 11, 1837; was partially educated at Rock River Seminary, Mount Morris, finally graduating at Genesee College, N. Y., in 1859. He then began the study of law in Chicago, but, changing his purpose, entered Garrett Biblical Institute, at Evanston, graduating in 1861. Having been admitted to the Rock River Methodist Episcopal Conference he was appointed successively to Chicago churches till 1872; then became President of the Northwestern University, holding this office four years, when he was elected to the editorship of "The Christian Advocate" of New York. In 1884 he was elected and ordained Bishop. His residence is in San Francisco, his labors as Bishop being devoted largely to the Pacific States.

FOX RIVER (of Illinois)—called Pishtaka by the Indians—rises in Waukesha County, Wis., and, after running southward through Kenosha and Racine Counties in that State, passes into Illinois. It intersects McHenry and Kane Counties and runs southward to the city of Aurora, below which point it flows southwestward, until it empties into the Illinois River at Ottawa. Its length is estimated at 220 miles. The chief towns on its banks are Elgin, Aurora and Ottawa. It affords abundant water power.

FOXES, an Indian tribe. (See *Sacs and Foxes*.)

FRANCIS, Simeon, pioneer journalist, was born at Wethersfield, Conn., May 14, 1796, learned the printer's trade at New Haven, and, in connection with a partner, published a paper at Buffalo, N. Y. In consequence of the excitement growing out of the abduction of Morgan in 1828, (being a Mason) he was compelled to suspend, and, coming to Illinois in the fall of 1831, commenced the publication of "The Sangamo" (now "The Illinois State") "Journal" at Springfield, continuing his connection therewith until 1855, when he sold out to Messrs. Bailhache & Baker. Abraham Lincoln was his close friend and often wrote editorials for his paper. Mr. Francis was active in the organization of the State Agricultural

Society (1853), serving as its Recording Secretary for several years. In 1859 he moved to Portland, Ore., where he published "The Oregon Farmer," and served as President of the Oregon State Agricultural Society; in 1861 was appointed by President Lincoln, Paymaster in the regular army, serving until 1870, when he retired on half-pay. Died, at Portland, Ore., Oct. 25, 1872.—**Allen** (Francis), brother of the preceding, was born at Wethersfield, Conn., April 14, 1815; in 1834, joined his brother at Springfield, Ill., and became a partner in the publication of "The Journal" until its sale, in 1855. In 1861 he was appointed United States Consul at Victoria, B. C., serving until 1871, when he engaged in the fur trade. Later he was United States Consul at Port Stanley, Can., dying there, about 1887.—**Josiah** (Francis), cousin of the preceding, born at Wethersfield, Conn., Jan. 17, 1804; was early connected with "The Springfield Journal"; in 1836 engaged in merchandising at Athens, Menard County; returning to Springfield, was elected to the Legislature in 1840, and served one term as Mayor of Springfield. Died in 1867.

FRANKLIN, a village of Morgan County, on the Jacksonville & St. Louis Railroad, 12 miles southeast of Jacksonville. The place has a newspaper and two banks; the surrounding country is agricultural. Population (1880), 316; (1890), 578; (1900), 687.

FRANKLIN COUNTY, located in the south-central part of the State; was organized in 1818, and has an area of 430 square miles. Population (1900), 19,675. The county is well timbered and is drained by the Big Muddy River. The soil is fertile and the products include cereals, potatoes, sorghum, wool, pork and fruit. The county-seat is Benton, with a population (1890) of 939. The county contains no large towns, although large, well-cultivated farms are numerous. The earliest white settlers came from Kentucky and Tennessee, and the hereditary traditions of generous, southwestern hospitality are preserved among the residents of to-day.

FRANKLIN GROVE, a town of Lee County, on Council Bluffs Division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, 88 miles west of Chicago. Grain, poultry, and live-stock are shipped from here. It has banks, water-works, high school, and a weekly paper. Population (1890), 736; (1900), 681.

FRAZIER, Robert, a native of Kentucky, who came to Southern Illinois at an early day and served as State Senator from Edwards County, in the Second and Third General Assemblies, in the

latter being an opponent of the scheme to make Illinois a slave State. He was a farmer by occupation and, at the time he was a member of the Legislature, resided in what afterwards became Wabash County. Subsequently he removed to Edwards County, near Albion, where he died. "Frazier's Prairie," in Edwards County, was named for him.

FREEBURG, a village of St. Clair County, on the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad, 8 miles southeast of Belleville. Population (1880), 1,038; (1890), 848; (1900), 1,214.

FREEMAN, Norman L., lawyer and Supreme Court Reporter, was born in Caledonia, Livingston County, N. Y., May 9, 1823; in 1831 accompanied his widowed mother to Ann Arbor, Mich., removing six years afterward to Detroit; was educated at Cleveland and Ohio University, taught school at Lexington, Ky., while studying law, and was admitted to the bar in 1846; removed to Shawneetown, Ill., in 1851, was admitted to the Illinois bar and practiced some eight years. He then began farming in Marion County, Mo., but, in 1862, returned to Shawneetown and, in 1863, was appointed Reporter of Decisions by the Supreme Court of Illinois, serving until his death, which occurred at Springfield near the beginning of his sixth term in office, August 23, 1894.

FREE MASONS, the oldest secret fraternity in the State—known as the "Ancient Order of Free and Accepted Masons"—the first Lodge being instituted at Kaskaskia, June, 3, 1806, with Gen. John Edgar, Worshipful Master; Michael Jones, Senior Warden; James Galbraith, Junior Warden; William Arundel, Secretary; Robert Robinson, Senior Deacon. These are names of persons who were, without exception, prominent in the early history of Illinois. A Grand Lodge was organized at Vandalia in 1822, with Gov. Shadrach Bond as first Grand Master, but the organization of the Grand Lodge, as it now exists, took place at Jacksonville in 1840. The number of Lodges constituting the Grand Lodge of Illinois in 1840 was six, with 157 members; the number of Lodges within the same jurisdiction in 1895 was 713, with a membership of 50,727, of which 47,335 resided in Illinois. The dues for 1895 were \$37,834.50; the contributions to members, their widows and orphans, \$25,038.41; to non-members, \$6,306.38, and to the Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home, \$1,315.80.—Apollo Commandery No. 1 of Knights Templar—the pioneer organization of its kind in this or any neighboring State—was organized in Chicago, May 20, 1845,

and the Grand Commandery of the order in Illinois in 1857, with James V. Z. Blaney, Grand Commander. In 1895 it was made up of sixty-five subordinate commanderies, with a total membership of 9,355, and dues amounting to \$7,754.75. The principal officers in 1895-96 were Henry Hunter Montgomery, Grand Commander; John Henry Witbeck, Grand Treasurer, and Gilbert W. Barnard, Grand Recorder.—The Springfield Chapter of Royal Arch-Masons was organized in Springfield, Sept. 17, 1841, and the Royal Arch Chapter of the State at Jacksonville, April 9, 1850, the nine existing Chapters being formally chartered Oct. 14, of the same year. The number of subordinate Chapters, in 1895, was 186, with a total membership of 16,414.—The Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters, in 1894, embraced 32 subordinate Councils, with a membership of 2,318.

FREEPORT, a city and railway center, the county-seat of Stephenson County, 121 miles west of Chicago; has good water-power from the Pecatonica River, with several manufacturing establishments, the output including carriages, wagon-wheels, wind-mills, coffee-mills, organs, piano-stools, leather, mineral paint, foundry products, chicken incubators and vinegar. The Illinois Central Railroad has shops here and the city has a Government postoffice building. Population (1890), 10,189; (1900), 13,258.

FREEPORT COLLEGE, an institution at Freeport, Ill., incorporated in 1895; is co-educational; had a faculty of six instructors in 1896, with 116 pupils.

FREER, Lemuel Covell Paine, early lawyer, was born in Dutchess County, N. Y., Sept. 18, 1815; came to Chicago in 1836, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1840; was a zealous anti-slavery man and an active supporter of the Government during the War of the Rebellion; for many years was President of the Board of Trustees of Rush Medical College. Died, in Chicago, April 14, 1892.

FRENCH, Augustus C., ninth Governor of Illinois (1846-52), was born in New Hampshire, August 2, 1808. After coming to Illinois, he became a resident of Crawford County, and a lawyer by profession. He was a member of the Tenth and Eleventh General Assemblies, and Receiver, for a time, of the Land Office at Palestine. He served as Presidential Elector in 1844, was elected to the office of Governor as a Democrat in 1846 by a majority of nearly 17,000 over two competitors, and was the unanimous choice of his party for a second term in 1848. His adminis-

tration was free from scandals. He was appointed Bank Commissioner by Governor Matteson, and later accepted the chair of Law in McKendree College at Lebanon. In 1858 he was the nominee of the Douglas wing of the Democratic party for State Superintendent of Public Instruction, ex-Gov. John Reynolds being the candidate of the Buchanan branch of the party. Both were defeated. His last public service was as a member from St. Clair County of the Constitutional Convention of 1862. Died, at Lebanon, Sept. 4, 1864.

FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR. The first premonition of this struggle in the West was given in 1698, when two English vessels entered the mouth of the Mississippi, to take possession of the French Territory of Louisiana, which then included what afterward became the State of Illinois. This expedition, however, returned without result. Great Britain was anxious to have a colorable pretext for attempting to evict the French, and began negotiation of treaties with the Indian tribes as early as 1724, expecting thereby to fortify her original claim, which was based on the right of prior discovery. The numerous shiftings of the political kaleidoscope in Europe prevented any further steps in this direction on the part of England until 1748-49, when the Ohio Land Company received a royal grant of 500,000 acres along the Ohio River, with exclusive trading privileges. The Company proceeded to explore and survey and, about 1752, established a trading post on Lorainie Creek, 47 miles north of Dayton. The French foresaw that hostilities were probable, and advanced their posts as far east as the Allegheny River. Complaints by the Ohio Company induced an ineffectual remonstrance on the part of Virginia. Among the ambassadors sent to the French by the Governor of Virginia was George Washington, who thus, in early manhood, became identified with Illinois history. His report was of such a nature as to induce the erection of counter fortifications by the British, one of which (at the junction of the Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers) was seized and occupied by the French before its completion. Then ensued a series of engagements which, while not involving large forces of men, were fraught with grave consequences, and in which the French were generally successful. In 1755 occurred "Braddock's defeat" in an expedition to recover Fort Duquesne (where Pittsburg now stands), which had been captured by the French the previous year, and the Government of Great Britain determined to redouble its efforts. The

final result was the termination of French domination in the Ohio Valley. Later came the downfall of French ascendancy in Canada as the result of the battle of Quebec; but the vanquished yet hoped to be able to retain Louisiana and Illinois. But France was forced to indemnify Spain for the loss of Florida, which it did by the cession of all of Louisiana lying west of the Mississippi (including the city of New Orleans), and this virtually ended French hopes in Illinois. The last military post in North America to be garrisoned by French troops was Fort Chartres, in Illinois Territory, where St. Ange remained in command until its evacuation was demanded by the English.

FRENCH GOVERNORS OF ILLINOIS. French Governors began to be appointed by the Company of the Indies (which see) in 1722, the "Illinois Country" having previously been treated as a dependency of Canada. The first Governor (or "commandant") was Pierre Duque de Boisbriant, who was commandant for only three years, when he was summoned to New Orleans (1725) to succeed de Bienville as Governor of Louisiana. Capt. du Tisne was in command for a short time after his departure, but was succeeded by another Captain in the royal army, whose name is variously spelled de Liette, de Lielte, De Siette and Delietto. He was followed in turn by St. Ange (the father of St. Ange de Bellerive), who died in 1742. In 1732 the Company of the Indies surrendered its charter to the crown, and the Governors of the Illinois Country were thereafter appointed directly by royal authority. Under the earlier Governors justice had been administered under the civil law; with the change in the method of appointment the code known as the "Common Law of Paris" came into effect, although not rigidly enforced because found in many particulars to be ill-suited to the needs of a new country. The first of the Royal Governors was Pierre d'Artaguiette, who was appointed in 1734, but was captured while engaged in an expedition against the Chickasaws, in 1736, and burned at the stake. (See *D'Artaguiette*.) He was followed by Alphonse de la Buissoniere, who was succeeded, in 1740, by Capt. Benoist de St. Claire. In 1742 he gave way to the Chevalier Bertel or Berthet, but was reinstated about 1748. The last of the French Governors of the "Illinois Country" was Louis St. Ange de Bellerive, who retired to St. Louis, after turning over the command to Captain Stirling, the English officer sent to supersede him, in 1765. (St. Ange de Bellerive died, Dec. 27, 1774.) The administration of the French commandants, while firm, was usually conserva-

tive and benevolent. Local self-government was encouraged as far as practicable, and, while the Governors' power over commerce was virtually unrestricted, they interfered but little with the ordinary life of the people.

FREW, Calvin Hamill, lawyer and State Senator, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, educated at Finley (Ohio) High School, Beaver (Pa.) Academy and Vermilion Institute at Hayesville, Ohio.; in 1862 was Principal of the High School at Kalida, Ohio, where he began the study of law, which he continued the next two years with Messrs. Strain & Kidder, at Monmouth, Ill., meanwhile acting as Principal of a high school at Young America; in 1865 removed to Paxton, Ford County, which has since been his home, and the same year was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of Illinois. Mr. Frew served as Assistant Superintendent of Schools for Ford County (1865-68); in 1868 was elected Representative in the Twenty-sixth General Assembly, re-elected in 1870, and again in '78. While practicing law he has been connected with some of the most important cases before the courts in that section of the State, and his fidelity and skill in their management are testified by members of the bar, as well as Judges upon the bench. Of late years he has devoted his attention to breeding trotting horses, with a view to the improvement of his health but not with the intention of permanently abandoning his profession.

FRY, Jacob, pioneer and soldier, was born in Fayette County, Ky., Sept. 20, 1799; learned the trade of a carpenter and came to Illinois in 1819, working first at Alton, but, in 1820, took up his residence near the present town of Carrollton, in which he built the first house. Greene County was not organized until two years later, and this border settlement was, at that time, the extreme northern white settlement in Illinois. He served as Constable and Deputy Sheriff (simultaneously) for six years, and was then elected Sheriff, being five times re-elected. He served through the Black Hawk War (first as Lieutenant-Colonel and afterwards as Colonel), having in his regiment Abraham Lincoln, O. H. Browning, John Wood (afterwards Governor) and Robert Anderson, of Fort Sumter fame. In 1837 he was appointed Commissioner of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, and re-appointed in 1839 and '41, later becoming Acting Commissioner, with authority to settle up the business of the former commission, which was that year legislated out of office. He was afterwards appointed Canal Trustee by Governor Ford, and, in 1847, retired from connection with

canal management. In 1850 he went to California, where he engaged in mining and trade for three years, meanwhile serving one term in the State Senate. In 1857 he was appointed Collector of the Port at Chicago by President Buchanan, but was removed in 1859 because of his friendship for Senator Douglas. In 1860 he returned to Greene County; in 1861, in spite of his advanced age, was commissioned Colonel of the Sixty-first Illinois Volunteers, and later participated in numerous engagements (among them the battle of Shiloh), was captured by Forrest, and ultimately compelled to resign because of impaired health and failing eyesight, finally becoming totally blind. He died, June 27, 1881, and was buried in Oak Ridge Cemetery, near Springfield. Two of Colonel Fry's sons achieved distinction during the Civil War.—**James Barnett (Fry)**, son of the preceding, was born at Carrollton, Ill., Feb. 22, 1827; graduated at West Point Military Academy, in 1847, and was assigned to artillery service; after a short experience as Assistant Instructor, joined his regiment, the Third United States Artillery, in Mexico, remaining there through 1847-48. Later, he was employed on frontier and garrison duty, and again as Instructor in 1853-54, and as Adjutant of the Academy during 1854-59; became Assistant Adjutant-General, March 16, 1861, then served as Chief of Staff to General McDowell and General Buell (1861-62), taking part in the battles of Bull Run, Shiloh and Corinth, and in the campaign in Kentucky; was made Provost-Marshal-General of the United States, in March, 1863, and conducted the drafts of that year, receiving the rank of Brigadier-General, April 21, 1864. He continued in this office until August 30, 1866, during which time he put in the army 1,120,621 men, arrested 76,562 deserters, collected \$26,366,316.78 and made an exact enrollment of the National forces. After the war he served as Adjutant-General with the rank of Colonel, till June 1, 1881, when he was retired at his own request. Besides his various official reports, he published a "Sketch of the Adjutant-General's Department, United States Army, from 1775 to 1875," and "History and Legal Effects of Brevets in the Armies of Great Britain and the United States, from their origin in 1692 to the Present Time," (1877). Died, in Newport, R. I., July 11, 1894.—**William M. (Fry)**, another son, was Provost Marshal of the North Illinois District during the Civil War, and rendered valuable service to the Government.

FULLER, Allen Curtis, lawyer, jurist and Adjutant-General, was born in Farmington,

Conn., Sept. 24, 1822; studied law at Warsaw, N. Y., was admitted to practice, in 1846 came to Belvidere, Boone County, Ill., and, after practicing there some years, was elected Circuit Judge in 1861. A few months afterward he was induced to accept the office of Adjutant-General by appointment of Governor Yates, entering upon the duties of the office in November, 1861. At first it was understood that his acceptance was only temporary, so that he did not formally resign his place upon the bench until July, 1862. He continued to discharge the duties of Adjutant-General until January, 1865, when, having been elected Representative in the General Assembly, he was succeeded in the Adjutant-General's office by General Isham N. Haynie. He served as Speaker of the House during the following session, and as State Senator from 1867 to 1873—in the Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh General Assemblies. He was also elected a Republican Presidential Elector in 1860, and again in 1876. Since retiring from office, General Fuller has devoted his attention to the practice of his profession and looking after a large private business at Belvidere.

FULLER, Charles E., lawyer and legislator, was born at Flora, Boone County, Ill., March 31, 1849; attended the district school until 12 years of age, and, between 1861 and '67, served as clerk in stores at Belvidere and Cherry Valley. He then spent a couple of years in the book business in Iowa, when (1869) he began the study of law with Hon. Jesse S. Hildrup, at Belvidere, and was admitted to the bar in 1870. Since then Mr. Fuller has practiced his profession at Belvidere, was Corporation Attorney for that city in 1875-76, the latter year being elected State's Attorney for Boone County. From 1879 to 1891 he served continuously in the Legislature, first as State Senator in the Thirty-first and Thirty-second General Assemblies, then as a member of the House for three sessions, in 1888 being returned to the Senate, where he served the next two sessions. Mr. Fuller established a high reputation in the Legislature as a debater, and was the candidate of his party (the Republican) for Speaker of the House in 1885. He was also a delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1884. Mr. Fuller was elected Judge of the Circuit Court for the Seventeenth Circuit at the judicial election of June, 1897.

FULLER, Melville Weston, eighth Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, was born at Augusta, Maine, Feb. 11, 1833, graduated from Bowdoin College in 1853, was admitted to

the bar in 1855, and became City Attorney of his native city, but resigned and removed to Chicago the following year. Through his mother's family he traces his descent back to the Pilgrims of the Mayflower. His literary and legal attainments are of a high order. In politics he has always been a strong Democrat. He served as a Delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1862 and as a member of the Legislature in 1863, after that time devoting his attention to the practice of his profession in Chicago. In 1888 President Cleveland appointed him Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, since which time he has resided at Washington, although still claiming a residence in Chicago, where he has considerable property interests.

FULLERTON, Alexander N., pioneer settler and lawyer, born in Chester, Vt., in 1804, was educated at Middlebury College and Litchfield Law School, and, coming to Chicago in 1833, finally engaged in real-estate and mercantile business, in which he was very successful. His name has been given to one of the avenues of Chicago, as well as associated with one of the prominent business blocks. He was one of the original members of the Second Presbyterian Church of that city. Died, Sept. 29, 1880.

FULTON, a city and railway center in Whiteside County, 135 miles west of Chicago, located on the Mississippi River and the Chicago & Northwestern, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways. It was formerly the terminus of a line of steamers which annually brought millions of bushels of grain down the Mississippi from Minnesota, Wisconsin and Illinois, returning with merchandise, agricultural implements, etc., but this river trade gradually died out, having been usurped by the various railroads. Fulton has extensive factories for the making of stoves, besides some important lumber industries. The Northern Illinois College is located here. Population (1890), 2,099; (1900), 2,685.

FULTON COUNTY, situated west of and bordering on the Illinois River; was originally a part of Pike County, but separately organized in 1823—named for Robert Fulton. It has an area of 870 square miles with a population (1900) of 46,201. The soil is rich, well watered and wooded. Drainage is effected by the Illinois and Spoon Rivers (the former constituting its eastern boundary) and by Copperas Creek. Lewistown became the county-seat immediately after county organization, and so remains to the present time (1899). The surface of the county at a distance from the

river is generally flat, although along the Illinois there are bluffs rising to the height of 125 feet. The soil is rich, and underlying it are rich, workable seams of coal. A thin seam of cannel coal has been mined near Avon, with a contiguous vein of fire-clay. Some of the earliest settlers were Messrs. Craig and Savage, who, in 1818, built a saw mill on Otter Creek; Ossian M. Ross and Stephen Dewey, who laid off Lewistown on his own land in 1822. The first hotel in the entire military tract was opened at Lewistown by Truman Phelps, in 1827. A flat-boat ferry across the Illinois was established at Havana, in 1823. The principal towns are Canton (pop. 6,564), Lewistown (2,166), Farmington (1,375), and Vermont (1,158).

FULTON COUNTY NARROW-GAUGE RAILWAY, a line extending from the west bank of the Illinois River, opposite Havana, to Galesburg, 61 miles. It is a single-track, narrow-gauge (3-foot) road, although the excavations and embankments are being widened to accommodate a track of standard gauge. The grades are few, and, as a rule, are light, although, in one instance, the gradient is eighty-four feet to the mile. There are more than 19 miles of curves, the maximum being sixteen degrees. The rails are of iron, thirty-five pounds to the yard, road not ballasted. Capital stock outstanding (1895), \$636,794; bonded debt, \$484,000; miscellaneous obligations, \$462,362; total capitalization, \$1,583,156. The line from Havana to Fairview (31 miles) was chartered in 1878 and opened in 1880 and the extension from Fairview to Galesburg chartered in 1881 and opened in 1882.

FUNK, Isaac, pioneer, was born in Clark County, Ky., Nov. 17, 1797; grew up with meager educational advantages and, in 1823, came to Illinois, finally settling at what afterwards became known as Funk's Grove in McLean County. Here, with no other capital than industry, perseverance, and integrity, Mr. Funk began laying the foundation of one of the most ample fortunes ever acquired in Illinois outside the domain of trade or speculation. By agriculture and dealing in live-stock, he became the possessor of a large area of the finest farming lands in the State, which he brought to a high state of cultivation, leaving an estate valued at his death at not less than \$2,000,000. Mr. Funk served three sessions in the General Assembly, first as Representative in the Twelfth (1840-42), and as Senator in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth (1862-66), dying before the close of his last term, Jan. 29, 1865. Originally a Whig in politics, he became a Republican on the organization of that party, and gave

a liberal and patriotic support to the Government during the war for the preservation of the Union. During the session of the Twenty-third General Assembly, in February, 1863, he delivered a speech in the Senate in indignant condemnation of the policy of the anti-war factionists, which, although couched in homely language, aroused the enthusiasm of the friends of the Government throughout the State and won for its author a prominent place in State history.—**Benjamin F. (Funk)**, son of the preceding, was born in Funk's Grove Township, McLean County, Ill., Oct. 17, 1838. After leaving the district schools, he entered the Wesleyan University at Bloomington, but suspended his studies to enter the army in 1862, enlisting as a private in the Sixty-eighth Illinois Volunteers. After five months' service he was honorably discharged, and re-entered the University, completing a three-years' course. For three years after graduation he followed farming as an avocation, and, in 1869, took up his residence at Bloomington. In 1871 he was chosen Mayor, and served seven consecutive terms. He was a delegate to the National Republican Convention of 1888, and was the successful candidate of that party, in 1892, for Representative in Congress from the Fourteenth Illinois District.—**Lafayette (Funk)**, another son of Isaac Funk, was a Representative from McLean County in the Thirty-third General Assembly and Senator in the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth. Other sons who have occupied seats in the same body include George W., Representative in the Twenty-seventh, and Duncan M., Representative in the Fortieth and Forty-first Assemblies. The Funk family have been conspicuous in the affairs of McLean County for a generation, and its members have occupied many other positions of importance and influence, besides those named, under the State, County and municipal governments.

GAGE, Lyman J., Secretary of the Treasury, was born in De Ruyter, Madison County, N. Y., June 28, 1836; received a common school education in his native county, and, on the removal of his parents, in 1848, to Rome, N. Y., enjoyed the advantages of instruction in an academy. At the age of 17 he entered the employment of the Oneida Central Bank as office-boy and general utility clerk, but, two years afterwards, came to Chicago, first securing employment in a planing mill, and, in 1858, obtaining a position as book-keeper of the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company, at a salary of \$500 a year. By 1861 he had been advanced to the position of cashier of the

concern, but, in 1868, he accepted the cashiership of the First National Bank of Chicago, of which he became the Vice-President in 1881 and, in 1891, the President. Mr. Gage was also one of the prominent factors in securing the location of the World's Fair at Chicago, becoming one of the guarantors of the \$10,000,000 promised to be raised by the city of Chicago, and being finally chosen the first President of the Exposition Company. He also presided over the bankers' section of the World's Congress Auxiliary in 1893, and, for a number of years, was President of the Civic Federation of Chicago. On the assumption of the Presidency by President McKimley, in March, 1897, Mr. Gage was selected for the position of Secretary of the Treasury, which he has continued to occupy up to the present time (1899).

GALATIA, a village of Saline County, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 40 miles southeast of Duquoin; has a bank; leading industry is coal-mining. Population (1890), 519; (1900), 642.

GALE, George Washington, D.D., LL.D., clergyman and educator, was born in Dutchess County, N. Y., Dec. 3, 1789. Left an orphan at eight years of age, he fell to the care of older sisters who inherited the vigorous character of their father, which they instilled into the son. He graduated at Union College in 1814, and, having taken a course in the Theological Seminary at Princeton, in 1816 was licensed by the Hudson Presbytery and assumed the charge of building up new churches in Jefferson County, N. Y., serving also for six years as pastor of the Presbyterian church at Adams. Here his labors were attended by a revival in which Charles G. Finney, the eloquent evangelist, and other eminent men were converts. Having resigned his charge at Adams on account of illness, he spent the winter of 1823-24 in Virginia, where his views were enlarged by contact with a new class of people. Later, removing to Oneida County, N. Y., by his marriage with Harriet Selden he acquired a considerable property, insuring an income which enabled him to extend the field of his labors. The result was the establishment of the Oneida Institute, a manual labor school, at Whitesboro, with which he remained from 1827 to 1834, and out of which grew Lane Seminary and Oberlin and Knox Colleges. In 1835 he conceived the idea of establishing a colony and an institution of learning in the West, and a committee representing a party of proposed colonists was appointed to make a selection of a site, which resulted, in the following year, in the choice of a location in Knox County, Ill., including the

site of the present city of Galesburg, which was named in honor of Mr. Gale, as the head of the enterprise. Here, in 1837, were taken the first practical steps in carrying out plans which had been previously matured in New York, for the establishment of an institution which first received the name of Knox Manual Labor College. The manual labor feature having been finally discarded, the institution took the name of Knox College in 1857. Mr. Gale was the leading promoter of the enterprise, by a liberal donation of lands contributing to its first endowment, and, for nearly a quarter of a century, being intimately identified with its history. From 1840 to '42 he served in the capacity of acting Professor of Ancient Languages, and, for fifteen years thereafter, as Professor of Moral Philosophy and Rhetoric. Died, at Galesburg, Sept. 31, 1861. —**William Selden (Gale)**, oldest son of the preceding, was born in Jefferson County, N. Y., Feb. 15, 1822, came with his father to Galesburg, Ill., in 1836, and was educated there. Having read law with the Hon. James Knox, he was admitted to the bar in 1845, but practiced only a few years, as he began to turn his attention to measures for the development of the country. One of these was the Central Military Tract Railroad (now the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy), of which he was the most active promoter and a Director. He was also a member of the Board of Supervisors of Knox County, from the adoption of township organization in 1853 to 1895, with the exception of four years, and, during the long controversy which resulted in the location of the county-seat at Galesburg, was the leader of the Galesburg party, and subsequently took a prominent part in the erection of public buildings there. Other positions held by him include the office of Postmaster of the city of Galesburg, 1849-53; member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1862, and Representative in the Twenty-sixth General Assembly (1870-72); Presidential Elector in 1872; Delegate to the National Republican Convention of 1880; City Alderman, 1872-82 and 1891-95; member of the Commission appointed by Governor Oglesby in 1885 to revise the State Revenue Laws; by appointment of President Harrison, Superintendent of the Galesburg Government Building, and a long term Trustee of the Illinois Hospital for the Insane at Rock Island, by appointment of Governor Altgeld. He has also been a frequent representative of his party (the Republicau) in State and District Conventions, and, since 1861, has been an active and leading member of the Board of Trustees of

Knox College. Mr. Gale was married, Oct. 6, 1845, to Miss Caroline Ferris, granddaughter of the financial representative of the Galesburg Colony of 1836, and has had eight children, of whom four are living. Died Sep. 1, 1900.

GALENA, the county-seat of Jo Daviess County, a city and port of entry, 150 miles in a direct line west by northwest of Chicago; is located on Galena River, about 4½ miles above its junction with the Mississippi, and is an intersecting point for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, the Northwestern, and the Illinois Central Railroads, with connections by stub with the Chicago Great Western. It is built partially in a valley and partially on the bluffs which overlook the river, the Galena River being made navigable for vessels of deep draught by a system of lockage. The vicinity abounds in rich mines of sulphide of lead (galena), from which the city takes its name. Galena is adorned by handsome public and private buildings and a beautiful park, in which stands a fine bronze statue of General Grant, and a symmetrical monument dedicated to the soldiers and sailors of Jo Daviess County who lost their lives during the Civil War. Its industries include a furniture factory, a table factory, two foundries, a tub factory and a carriage factory. Zinc ore is now being produced in and near the city in large quantities, and its mining interests will become vast at no distant day. It owns an electric light plant, and water is furnished from an artesian well 1,700 feet deep. Galena was one of the earliest towns in Northern Illinois to be settled, its mines having been worked in the latter part of the seventeenth century. Many men of distinction in State and National affairs came from Galena, among whom were Gen. U. S. Grant, Gen. John A. Rawlins, Gen. John E. Smith, Gen. John C. Smith, Gen. A. L. Chetlain, Gen. John O. Duer, Gen. W. R. Rowley, Gen. E. D. Baker, Hon. E. B. Washburne, Secretary of State under Grant, Hon. Thompson Campbell, Secretary of State of Illinois, and Judge Drummond. Population (1890), 5,635; (1900), 5,005.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD. (See *Chicago & Northwestern Railway*.)

GALESBURG, the county-seat of Knox County and an important educational center. The first settlers were emigrants from the East, a large proportion of them being members of a colony organized by Rev. George W. Gale, of Whitesboro, N. Y., in whose honor the original village was named. It is situated in the heart of a rich agricultural district 53 miles northwest of Peoria, 99 miles northeast of Quincy and 163 miles south-

west of Chicago; is an important railway center, being at the junction of the main line with two branch lines of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroads. It was incorporated as a village in 1841, and as a city by special charter in 1857. There are beautiful parks and the residence streets are well shaded, while 25 miles of street are paved with vitrified brick. The city owns a system of water-works receiving its supply from artesian wells and artificial lakes, has an efficient and well-equipped paid fire-department, an electric street car system with three suburban lines, gas and electric lighting systems, steam-heating plant, etc. It also has a number of flourishing mechanical industries, including two iron foundries, agricultural implement works, flouring mills, carriage and wagon works and a broom factory, besides other industrial enterprises of minor importance. The manufacture of vitrified paving brick is quite extensively carried on at plants near the city limits, the city itself being the shipping-point as well as the point of administrative control. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company has shops and stockyards here, while considerable coal is mined in the vicinity. The public buildings include a courthouse, Government postoffice building, an opera house, nineteen churches, ten public schools with a high school and free kindergarten, and a handsome public library building erected at a cost of \$100,000, of which one-half was contributed by Mr. Carnegie. Galesburg enjoys its chief distinction as the seat of a large number of high class literary institutions, including Knox College (non-sectarian), Lombard University (Universalist), and Corpus Christi Lyceum and University, and St. Joseph's Academy (both Roman Catholic). Three interurban electric railroad lines connect Galesburg with neighboring towns. Pop. (1890), 15,264; (1900), 18,607.

GALLATIN COUNTY, one of three counties organized in Illinois Territory in 1812—the others being Madison and Johnson. Previous to that date the Territory had consisted of only two counties, St. Clair and Randolph. The new county was named in honor of Albert Gallatin, then Secretary of the Treasury. It is situated on the Ohio and Wabash Rivers, in the extreme southeastern part of the State, and has an area of 349 square miles; population (1900), 25,836. The first cabin erected by an American settler was the home of Michael Sprinkle, who settled at Shawneetown in 1800. The place early became an important trading post and distributing point.

A ferry across the Wabash was established in 1803, by Alexander Wilson, whose descendants conducted it for more than seventy-five years. Although Stephen Rector made a Government survey as early as 1807, the public lands were not placed on the market until 1818. Shawneetown, the county-seat, is the most important town, having a population of some 2,200. Bituminous coal is found in large quantities, and mining is an important industry. The prosperity of the county has been much retarded by floods, particularly at Shawneetown and Equality. At the former point the difference between high and low water mark in the Ohio River has been as much as fifty-two feet.

GALLOWAY, Andrew Jackson, civil engineer, was born of Scotch ancestry in Butler County, Pa., Dec. 21, 1814; came with his father to Corydon, Ind., in 1820, took a course in Hanover College, graduating as a civil engineer in 1837; then came to Mount Carmel, White County, Ill., with a view to employment on projected Illinois railroads, but engaged in teaching for a year, having among his pupils a number who have since been prominent in State affairs. Later, he obtained employment as an assistant engineer, serving for a time under William Gooding, Chief Engineer of the Illinois & Michigan Canal; was also Assistant Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk of the State Senate in 1840-41, and held the same position in the House in 1846-47, and again in 1848-49, in the meantime having located a farm in La Salle County, where the present city of Streator stands. In 1849 he was appointed Secretary of the Canal Trustees, and, in 1851, became assistant engineer on the Illinois Central Railroad, later superintending its construction, and finally being transferred to the land department, but retiring in 1855 to engage in real-estate business in Chicago, dealing largely in railroad lands. Mr. Galloway was elected a County Commissioner for Cook County, and has since been connected with many measures of local importance.

GALVA, a town in Henry County, 45 miles southeast of Rock Island and 48 miles north-northwest of Peoria; the point of intersection of the Rock Island & Peoria and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railways. It stands at the summit of the dividing ridge between the Mississippi and the Illinois Rivers, and is a manufacturing and coal-mining town. It has eight churches, three banks, good schools, and two weekly newspapers. The surrounding country is agricultural and wealthy, and is rich in coal. Population (1890), 2,409; (1900), 2,682.

GARDNER, a village in Garfield Township, Grundy County, on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 65 miles south-southwest of Chicago and 26 miles north-northeast of Pontiac; on the Kankakee and Seneca branch of the "Big Four," and the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern R. R. Coal-mining is the principal industry. Gardner has two banks, four churches, a high school, and a weekly paper. Population (1890), 1,094; (1900), 1,036.

GARDNER, COAL CITY & NORMANTOWN RAILWAY. (See *Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Railway*.)

GARY, Joseph Easton, lawyer and jurist, was born of Puritan ancestry, at Potsdam, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., July 9, 1821. His early educational advantages were such as were furnished by district schools and a village academy, and, until he was 22 years old, he worked at the carpenter's bench. In 1843 he removed to St. Louis, Mo., where he studied law. After admission to the bar, he practiced for five years in Southwest Missouri, thence going to Las Vegas, N. M., in 1849, and to San Francisco, Cal., in 1853. In 1856 he settled in Chicago, where he has since resided. After seven years of active practice he was elected to the bench of the Superior Court of Cook County, where he has sat for thirty years, being four times nominated by both political parties, and his last re-election—for a term of six years, occurring in 1893. He presided at the trial of the Chicago anarchists in 1886—one of the causes celebres of Illinois. Some of his rulings therein were sharply criticised, but he was upheld by the courts of appellate jurisdiction, and his connection with the case has given him world-wide fame. In November, 1888, the Supreme Court of Illinois transferred him to the bench of the Appellate Court, of which tribunal he has been three times Chief Justice.

GASSETTE, Norman Theodore, real-estate operator, was born at Townsend, Vt., April 21, 1839, came to Chicago at ten years of age, and, after spending a year at Shurtleff College, took a preparatory collegiate course at the Atwater Institute, Rochester, N. Y. In June, 1861, he enlisted as a private in the Nineteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, rising in the second year to the rank of First Lieutenant, and, at the battle of Chickamauga, by gallantry displayed while serving as an Aid-de-Camp, winning a recommendation for a brevet Lieutenant-Colonelcy. The war over, he served one term as Clerk of the Circuit Court and Recorder, but later engaged in the real-estate and loan business as the head of the extensive firm of Norman T. Gassette & Co. He was a

Republican in politics, active in Grand Army circles and prominent as a Mason, holding the position of Eminent Grand Commander of Knights Templar of Illinois on occasion of the Triennial Conclave in Washington in 1889. He also had charge, as President of the Masonic Fraternity Temple Association of Chicago, for some time prior to his decease, of the erection of the Masonic Temple of Chicago. Died, in Chicago, March 26, 1891.

GATEWOOD, William Jefferson, early lawyer, was born in Warren County, Ky., came to Franklin County, Ill., in boyhood, removed to Shawneetown in 1823, where he taught school two or three years while studying law; was admitted to the bar in 1828, and served in five General Assemblies—as Representative in 1830-32, and as Senator, 1834-42. He is described as a man of fine education and brilliant talents. Died, Jan. 8, 1842.

GAULT, John C., railway manager, was born at Hooksett, N. H., May 1, 1829; in 1850 entered the local freight office of the Manchester & Lawrence Railroad, later becoming General Freight Agent of the Vermont Central. Coming to Chicago in 1859, he successively filled the positions of Superintendent of Transportation on the Galena & Chicago Union, and (after the consolidation of the latter with the Chicago & Northwestern), that of Division Superintendent, General Freight Agent and Assistant General Manager; Assistant General Manager of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul; General Manager of the Wabash (1879-83); Arbitrator for the trunk lines (1883-85), and General Manager of the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific (1885-90), when he retired. Died, in Chicago, August 29, 1891.

GENERAL ASSEMBLIES. The following is a list of the General Assemblies which have met since the admission of Illinois as a State up to 1898—from the First to the Fortieth inclusive—with the more important acts passed by each and the duration of their respective sessions:

FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY held two sessions, the first convening at Kaskaskia, the State Capital, Oct. 5, and adjourning Oct. 13, 1818. The second met, Jan. 4, 1819, continuing to March 31. Lieut.-Gov. Pierre Menard presided over the Senate, consisting of thirteen members, while John Messinger was chosen Speaker of the House, containing twenty-seven members. The most important business transacted at the first session was the election of two United States Senators—Ninian Edwards and Jesse B. Thomas, Sr.—and

the filling of minor State and judicial offices. At the second session a code of laws was enacted, copied chiefly from the Virginia and Kentucky statutes, including the law concerning "negroes and mulattoes," which long remained on the statute book. An act was also passed appointing Commissioners to select a site for a new State Capital, which resulted in its location at Vandalia. The sessions were held in a stone building with gambrel-roof pierced by dormer-windows, the Senate occupying the lower floor and the House the upper. The length of the first session was nine days, and of the second eighty-seven—total, ninety-six days.

SECOND GENERAL ASSEMBLY convened at Vandalia, Dec. 4, 1820. It consisted of fourteen Senators and twenty-nine Representatives. John McLean, of Gallatin County, was chosen Speaker of the House. A leading topic of discussion was the incorporation of a State Bank. Money was scarce and there was a strong popular demand for an increase of circulating medium. To appease this clamor, no less than to relieve traders and agriculturists, this General Assembly established a State Bank (see *State Bank*), despite the earnest protest of McLean and the executive veto. A stay-law was also enacted at this session for the benefit of the debtor class. The number of members of the next Legislature was fixed at eighteen Senators and thirty-six Representatives—this provision remaining in force until 1831. The session ended Feb. 15, having lasted seventy-four days.

THIRD GENERAL ASSEMBLY convened, Dec. 2, 1822. Lieutenant-Governor Hubbard presided in the Senate, while in the organization of the lower house, William M. Alexander was chosen Speaker. Governor Coles, in his inaugural, called attention to the existence of slavery in Illinois despite the Ordinance of 1787, and urged the adoption of repressive measures. Both branches of the Legislature being pro-slavery in sympathy, the Governor's address provoked bitter and determined opposition. On Jan. 9, 1823, Jesse B. Thomas was re-elected United States Senator, defeating John Reynolds, Leonard White and Samuel D. Lockwood. After electing Mr. Thomas and choosing State officers, the General Assembly proceeded to discuss the majority and minority reports of the committee to which had been referred the Governor's address. The minority report recommended the abolition of slavery, while that of the majority favored the adoption of a resolution calling a convention to amend the Constitution, the avowed object

being to make Illinois a slave State. The latter report was adopted, but the pro-slavery party in the House lacked one vote of the number necessary to carry the resolution by the constitutional two-thirds majority. What followed has always been regarded as a blot upon the record of the Third General Assembly. Nicholas Hansen, who had been awarded the seat from Pike County at the beginning of the session after a contest brought by his opponent, John Shaw, was unseated after the adoption of a resolution to reconsider the vote by which he had been several weeks before declared elected. Shaw having thus been seated, the resolution was carried by the necessary twenty-four votes. Mr. Hansen, although previously regarded as a pro-slavery man, had voted with the minority when the resolution was first put upon its passage. Hence followed his deprivation of his seat. The triumph of the friends of the convention was celebrated by what Gov. John Reynolds (himself a conventionist) characterized as "a wild and indecorous procession by torchlight and liquor." (See *Slavery and Slave Laws*.) The session adjourned Feb. 18, having continued seventy-nine days.

FOURTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY. This body held two sessions, the first being convened, Nov. 15, 1824, by proclamation of the Executive, some three weeks before the date for the regular session, in order to correct a defect in the law relative to counting the returns for Presidential Electors. Thomas Mather was elected Speaker of the House, while Lieutenant-Governor Hubbard presided in the Senate. Having amended the law concerning the election returns for Presidential Electors, the Assembly proceeded to the election of two United States Senators—one to fill the unexpired term of ex-Senator Edwards (resigned) and the other for the full term beginning March 4, 1825. John McLean was chosen for the first and Elias Kent Kane for the second. Five circuit judgeships were created, and it was provided that the bench of the Supreme Court should consist of four Judges, and that semi-annual sessions of that tribunal should be held at the State capital. (See *Judicial Department*.) The regular session came to an end, Jan. 18, 1825, but at its own request, the Lieutenant-Governor and acting Governor Hubbard re-convened the body in special session on Jan. 2, 1826, to enact a new apportionment law under the census of 1825. A sine die adjournment was taken, Jan. 28, 1826. One of the important acts of the regular session of 1825 was the adoption of the first free-school law in Illinois, the measure having been intro-

duced by Joseph Duncan, afterwards Governor of the State. This Legislature was in session a total of ninety-two days, of which sixty-five were during the first session and twenty-seven during the second.

FIFTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY convened, Dec. 4, 1826, Lieutenant-Governor Kinney presiding in the Senate and John McLean in the House. At the request of the Governor an investigation into the management of the bank at Edwardsville was had, resulting, however, in the exoneration of its officers. The circuit judgeships created by the preceding Legislature were abrogated and their incumbents legislated out of office. The State was divided into four circuits, one Justice of the Supreme Court being assigned to each. (See *Judicial Department*.) This General Assembly also elected a State Treasurer to succeed Abner Field, James Hall being chosen on the ninth ballot. The Supreme Court Judges, as directed by the preceding Legislature, presented a well digested report on the revision of the laws, which was adopted without material alteration. One of the important measures enacted at this session was an act establishing a State penitentiary, the funds for its erection being obtained by the sale of saline lands in Gallatin County. (See *Alton Penitentiary*; also *Salt Manufacture*.) The session ended Feb. 19—having continued seventy-eight days.

SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY convened, Dec. 1, 1828. The Jackson Democrats had a large majority in both houses. John McLean was, for the third time, elected Speaker of the House, and, later in the session, was elected United States Senator by a unanimous vote. A Secretary of State, Treasurer and Attorney-General were also appointed or elected. The most important legislation of the session was as follows: Authorizing the sale of school lands and the borrowing of the proceeds from the school fund for the ordinary governmental expenses; providing for a return to the viva voce method of voting; creating a fifth judicial circuit and appointing a Judge therefor; providing for the appointment of Commissioners to determine upon the route of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, to sell lands and commence its construction. The Assembly adjourned, Jan. 23, 1829, having been in session fifty-four days.

SEVENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY met, Dec. 6, 1830. The newly-elected Lieutenant-Governor, Zadoc Casey, and William L. D. Ewing presided over the two houses, respectively. John Reynolds was Governor, and, the majority of the Senate being made up of his political adversaries,

experienced no little difficulty in securing the confirmation of his nominees. Two United States Senators were elected: Elias K. Kane being chosen to succeed himself and John M. Robinson to serve the unexpired term of John McLean, deceased. The United States census of 1830 gave Illinois three Representatives in Congress instead of one, and this General Assembly passed a re-apportionment law accordingly. The number of State Senators was increased to twenty-six, and of members of the lower house to fifty-five. The criminal code was amended by the substitution of imprisonment in the penitentiary as a penalty in lieu of the stocks and public flogging. This Legislature also authorized the borrowing of \$100,000 to redeem the notes of the State Bank which were to mature the following year. The Assembly adjourned, Feb. 16, 1831, the session having lasted seventy-three days.

EIGHTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY. The session began Dec. 3, 1832, and ended March 2, 1833. William L. D. Ewing was chosen President pro tempore of the Senate, and succeeded Zadoc Casey as Lieutenant-Governor, the latter having been elected a Representative in Congress. Alexander M. Jenkins presided over the House as Speaker. This Legislature enacted the first general incorporation laws of Illinois, their provisions being applicable to towns and public libraries. It also incorporated several railroad companies, —one line from Lake Michigan to the Illinois River (projected as a substitute for the canal), one from Peru to Cairo, and another to cross the State, running through Springfield. Other charters were granted for shorter lines, but the incorporators generally failed to organize under them. A notable incident in connection with this session was the attempt to impeach Theophilus W. Smith, a Justice of the Supreme Court. This was the first and last trial of this character in the State's history, between 1818 and 1899. Failing to secure a conviction in the Senate (where the vote stood twelve for conviction and ten for acquittal, with four Senators excused from voting), the House attempted to remove him by address, but in this the Senate refused to concur. The first mechanics' lien law was enacted by this Legislature, as also a law relating to the "right of way" for "public roads, canals, or other public works." The length of the session was ninety days.

NINTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY. This Legislature held two sessions. The first began Dec. 1, 1834, and lasted to Feb. 13, 1835. Lieutenant-Governor Jenkins presided in the Senate and James Semple was elected Speaker of the House without oppo-

sition. On Dec. 20, John M. Robinson was re-elected United States Senator. Abraham Lincoln was among the new members, but took no conspicuous part in the discussions of the body. The principal public laws passed at this session were: Providing for the borrowing of \$500,000 to be used in the construction of the Illinois & Michigan Canal and the appointment of a Board of Commissioners to supervise its expenditure; incorporating the Bank of the State of Illinois; and authorizing a loan of \$12,000 by Cook County, at 10 per cent interest per annum from the county school fund, for the erection of a court house in that county. The second session of this Assembly convened, Dec. 7, 1835, adjourning, Jan. 18, 1836. A new canal act was passed, enlarging the Commissioners' powers and pledging the faith of the State for the repayment of money borrowed to aid in its construction. A new apportionment law was also passed providing for the election of forty-one Senators and ninety-one Representatives, and W. L. D. Ewing was elected United States Senator, to succeed Elias K. Kane, deceased. The length of the first session was seventy-five days, and of the second forty-three days—total, 118.

TENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY, like its predecessor, held two sessions. The first convened Dec. 5, 1836, and adjourned March 6, 1837. The Whigs controlled the Senate by a large majority, and elected William H. Davidson, of White County, President, to succeed Alexander M. Jenkins, who had resigned the Lieutenant-Governorship. (See *Jenkins, Alexander M.*) James Semple was re-elected Speaker of the House, which was fully two-thirds Democratic. This Legislature was remarkable for the number of its members who afterwards attained National prominence. Lincoln and Douglas sat in the lower house, both voting for the same candidate for Speaker—Newton Cloud, an independent Democrat. Besides these, the rolls of this Assembly included the names of a future Governor, six future United States Senators, eight Congressmen, three Illinois Supreme Court Judges, seven State officers, and a Cabinet officer. The two absorbing topics for legislative discussion and action were the system of internal improvements and the removal of the State capital. (See *Internal Improvement Policy and State Capitals.*) The friends of Springfield finally effected such a combination that that city was selected as the seat of the State government, while the Internal Improvement Act was passed over the veto of Governor Duncan. A second session of this Legislature met on the call of the

Governor, July 10, 1837, and adjourned July 23. An act legalizing the suspension of State banks was adopted, but the recommendation of the Governor for the repeal of the internal improvement legislation was ignored. The length of the first session was ninety-two days and of the second thirteen—total 105.

ELEVENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY. This body held both a regular and a special session. The former met Dec. 3, 1838, and adjourned March 4, 1839. The Whigs were in a majority in both houses, and controlled the organization of the Senate. In the House, however, their candidate for Speaker—Abraham Lincoln—failing to secure his full party vote, was defeated by W. L. D. Ewing. At this session \$800,000 more was appropriated for the "improvement of water-ways and the construction of railroads," all efforts to put an end to, or even curtail, further expenditures on account of internal improvements meeting with defeat. An appropriation (the first) was made for a library for the Supreme Court; the Illinois Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb was established, and the further issuance of bank notes of a smaller denomination than \$5 was prohibited. By this time the State debt had increased to over \$13,000,000, and both the people and the Governor were becoming apprehensive as to ultimate results of this prodigal outlay. A crisis appeared imminent, and the Governor, on Dec. 9, 1839, convened the Legislature in special session to consider the situation. (This was the first session ever held at Springfield; and, the new State House not being completed, the Senate, the House and the Supreme Court found accommodation in three of the principal church edifices.) The struggle for a change of State policy at this session was long and hard fought, no heed being given to party lines. The outcome was the virtual abrogation of the entire internal improvement system. Provision was made for the calling in and destruction of all unsold bonds and the speedy adjustment of all unsettled accounts of the old Board of Public Works, which was legislated out of office. The special session adjourned Feb. 3, 1840. Length of regular session ninety-two days, of the special, fifty-seven—total, 149.

TWELFTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY. This Legislature was strongly Democratic in both branches. It first convened, by executive proclamation, Nov. 23, 1840, the object being to provide for payment of interest on the public debt. In reference to this matter the following enactments were made: Authorizing the hypothecation of \$300,000 internal improvement bonds, to meet the interest

due Jan. 1, 1841; directing the issue of bonds to be sold in the open market and the proceeds applied toward discharging all amounts due on interest account for which no other provision was made; levying a special tax of ten cents on the \$100 to meet the interest on the last mentioned class of bonds, as it matured. For the completion of the Northern Cross Railroad (from Springfield to Jacksonville) another appropriation of \$100,000 was made. The called session adjourned, sine die, on Dec. 5, and the regular session began two days later. The Senate was presided over by the Lieutenant-Governor (Stinson H. Anderson), and William L. D. Ewing was chosen Speaker of the House. The most vital issue was the propriety of demanding the surrender of the charter of the State Bank, with its branches, and here party lines were drawn. The Whigs finally succeeded in averting the closing of the institutions which had suspended specie payments, and in securing for those institutions the privilege of issuing small bills. A law reorganizing the judiciary was passed by the majority over the executive veto, and in face of the defection of some of its members. On a partisan issue all the Circuit Judges were legislated out of office and five Justices added to the bench of the Supreme Court. The session was stormy, and the Assembly adjourned March 1, 1841. This Legislature was in session ninety-eight days—thirteen during the special session and eighty-five during the regular.

THIRTEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY consisted of forty-one Senators and 121 Representatives; convened, Dec. 5, 1842. The Senate and House were Democratic by two-thirds majority in each. Lient.-Gov. John Moore was presiding officer of the Senate and Samuel Hackelton Speaker of the House, with W. L. D. Ewing, who had been acting Governor and United States Senator, as Clerk of the latter. Richard Yates, Isaac N. Arnold, Stephen T. Logan and Gustavus Koerner, were among the new members. The existing situation seemed fraught with peril. The State debt was nearly \$14,000,000; immigration had been checked; the State and Shawneetown banks had gone down and their currency was not worth fifty cents on the dollar; Auditor's warrants were worth no more, and Illinois State bonds were quoted at fourteen cents. On Dec. 18, Judge Sidney Breese was elected United States Senator, having defeated Stephen A. Douglas for the Democratic caucus nomination, on the nineteenth ballot, by a majority of one vote. The State Bank (in which the State had been a large shareholder) was permitted to go into liquidation upon

the surrender of State bonds in exchange for a like amount of bank stock owned by the State. The same conditional release was granted to the bank at Shawneetown. The net result was a reduction of the State debt by about \$3,000,000. The Governor was authorized to negotiate a loan of \$1,600,000 on the credit of the State, for the purpose of prosecuting the work on the canal and meeting the indebtedness already incurred. The Executive was also made sole "Fund Commissioner" and, in that capacity, was empowered (in connection with the Auditor) to sell the railroads, etc., belonging to the State at public auction. Provision was also made for the redemption of the bonds hypothecated with Macalister and Stebbins. (See *Macalister and Stebbins Bonds*.) The Congressional distribution of the moneys arising from the sale of public lands was acquiesced in, and the revenues and resources of the State were pledged to the redemption "of every debt contracted by an authorized agent for a good and valuable consideration." To establish a sinking fund to meet such obligation, a tax of twenty cents on every \$100, payable in coin, was levied. This Legislature also made a re-apportionment of the State into Seven Congressional Districts. The Legislature adjourned, March 6, 1843, after a session of ninety-two days.

FOURTEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY convened Dec. 2, 1844, and adjourned March 3, 1845, the session lasting ninety-two days. The Senate was composed of twenty-six Democrats and fifteen Whigs; the House of eighty Democrats and thirty-nine Whigs. David Davis was among the new members. William A. Richardson defeated Stephen T. Logan for the Speakership, and James Semple was elected United States Senator to succeed Samuel McRoberts, deceased. The canal law was amended by the passage of a supplemental act, transferring the property to Trustees and empowering the Governor to complete the negotiations for the borrowing of \$1,600,000 for its construction. The State revenue being insufficient to meet the ordinary expenses of the government, to say nothing of the arrears of interest on the State debt, a tax of three mills on each dollar's worth of property was imposed for 1845 and of three and one-half mills thereafter. Of the revenue thus raised in 1845, one mill was set apart to pay the interest on the State debt and one and one-half mills for the same purpose from the taxes collected in 1846 "and forever thereafter."

FIFTEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY convened Dec. 7, 1846. The farewell message of Governor Ford

and the inaugural of Governor French were leading incidents. The Democrats had a two-thirds majority in each house. Lieut.-Gov. Joseph B. Wells presided in the Senate, and Newton Cloud was elected Speaker of the House, the complimentary vote of the Whigs being given to Stephen T. Logan. Stephen A. Douglas was elected United States Senator, the whigs voting for Cyrus Edwards. State officers were elected as follows: Auditor, Thomas H. Campbell; State Treasurer, Milton Carpenter—both by acclamation; and Horace S. Cooley was nominated and confirmed Secretary of State. A new school law was enacted; the sale of the Gallatin County salines was authorized; the University of Chicago was incorporated, and the Hospital for the Insane at Jacksonville established; the sale of the Northern Cross Railroad was authorized; District Courts were established; and provision was made for refunding the State debt. The Assembly adjourned, March 1, 1847, after a session of eighty-five days.

SIXTEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY. This was the first Legislature to convene under the Constitution of 1847. There were twenty-five members in the Senate and seventy-five in the House. The body assembled on Jan. 1, 1849, continuing in session until Feb. 12—the session being limited by the Constitution to six weeks. Zadoc Casey was chosen Speaker, defeating Richard Yates by a vote of forty-six to nineteen. After endorsing the policy of the administration in reference to the Mexican War and thanking the soldiers, the Assembly proceeded to the election of United States Senator to succeed Sidney Breese. The choice fell upon Gen. James Shields, the other caucus candidates being Breese and McClelland, while Gen. William F. Thornton led the forlorn hope for the Whigs. The principle of the Wilmot proviso was endorsed. The Governor convened the Legislature in special session on Oct. 22. A question as to the eligibility of Gen. Shields having arisen (growing out of his nativity and naturalization), and the legal obstacles having been removed by the lapse of time, he was re-elected Senator at the special session. Outside of the passage of a general law authorizing the incorporation of railroads, little general legislation was enacted. The special session adjourned Nov. 7. Length of regular session forty-three days; special, seventeen—total sixty.

SEVENTEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY convened Jan. 6, 1851, adjourned Feb. 17—length of session forty-three days. Sidney Breese (ex-Senator) was chosen Speaker. The session was

characterized by a vast amount of legislation, not all of which was well considered. By joint resolution of both houses the endorsement of the Wilmot proviso at the previous session was rescinded. The first homestead exemption act was passed, and a stringent liquor law adopted, the sale of liquor in quantities less than one quart being prohibited. Township organization was authorized and what was virtually free-banking was sanctioned. The latter law was ratified by popular vote in November, 1851. An act incorporating the Illinois Central Railroad was also passed at this session, the measure being drafted by James L. D. Morrison. A special session of this Assembly was held in 1852 under a call by the Governor, lasting from June 7 to the 23d—seventeen days. The most important general legislation of the special session was the reapportionment of the State into nine Congressional Districts. This Legislature was in session a total of sixty days.

EIGHTEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY. The first (or regular) session convened Jan. 3, 1853, and adjourned Feb. 14. The Senate was composed of twenty Democrats and five Whigs; the House, of fifty-nine Democrats, sixteen Whigs and one "Free-Soiler." Lieutenant-Governor Koerner presided in the upper, and ex-Gov. John Reynolds in the lower house. Governor Matteson was inaugurated on the 16th; Stephen A. Douglas was re-elected United States Senator, Jan. 5, the Whigs casting a complimentary vote for Joseph Gillespie. More than 450 laws were enacted, the majority being "private acts." The prohibitory temperance legislation of the preceding General Assembly was repealed and the license system re-enacted. This body also passed the famous "black laws" designed to prevent the immigration of free negroes into the State. The sum of \$18,000 was appropriated for the erection and furnishing of an executive mansion; the State Agricultural Society was incorporated; the remainder of the State lands was ordered sold, and any surplus funds in the treasury appropriated toward reducing the State debt. A special session was convened on Feb. 9, 1854, and adjourned March 4. The most important measures adopted were: a legislative re-apportionment, an act providing for the election of a Superintendent of Public Instruction, and a charter for the Mississippi & Atlantic Railroad. The regular session lasted forty-three days, the special twenty-four—total, sixty-seven.

NINETEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY met Jan. 1, 1855, and adjourned Feb. 15—the session lasting

forty-six days. Thomas J. Turner was elected Speaker of the House. The political complexion of the Legislature was much mixed, among the members being old-line Whigs, Abolitionists, Free-Soilers, Know-Nothings, Pro-slavery Democrats and Anti-Nebraska Democrats. The Nebraska question was the leading issue, and in reference thereto the Senate stood fourteen Nebraska members and eleven anti-Nebraska; the House, thirty-four straight-out Democrats, while the entire strength of the opposition was forty-one. A United States Senator was to be chosen to succeed Gen. James Shields, and the friends of free-soil had a clear majority of four on joint ballot. Abraham Lincoln was the caucus nominee of the Whigs, and General Shields of the Democrats. The two houses met in joint session Feb. 8. The result of the first ballot was, Lincoln, forty-five; Shields, forty-one; scattering, thirteen; present, but not voting, one. Mr. Lincoln's strength steadily waned, then rallied slightly on the sixth and seventh ballots, but again declined. Shields' forty-one votes rising on the fifth ballot to forty-two, but having dropped on the next ballot to forty-one, his name was withdrawn and that of Gov. Joel A. Matteson substituted. Matteson gained until he received forty-seven votes, which was the limit of his strength. On the ninth ballot, Lincoln's vote having dropped to fifteen, his name was withdrawn at his own request, his support going, on the next ballot, to Lyman Trumbull, an anti-Nebraska Democrat, who received fifty-one votes to forty-seven for Matteson and one for Archibald Williams—one member not voting. Trumbull, having received a majority, was elected. Five members had voted for him from the start. These were Senators John M. Palmer, Norman B. Judd and Burton C. Cook, and Representatives Henry S. Baker and George T. Allen. It had been hoped that they would, in time, come to the support of Mr. Lincoln, but they explained that they had been instructed by their constituents to vote only for an anti-Nebraska Democrat. They were all subsequently prominent leaders in the Republican party. Having inaugurated its work by accomplishing a political revolution, this Legislature proceeded to adopt several measures more or less radical in their tendency. One of these was the Maine liquor law, with the condition that it be submitted to popular vote. It failed of ratification by vote of the people at an election held in the following June. A new common school law was enacted, and railroads were required to fence their tracks. The Assembly also adopted a reso-

lution calling for a Convention to amend the Constitution, but this was defeated at the polls.

TWENTIETH GENERAL ASSEMBLY convened Jan. 5, 1857, and adjourned, sine die, Feb. 19. A Republican State administration, with Governor Bissell at its head, had just been elected, but the Legislature was Democratic in both branches. Lieut.-Gov. John Wood presided over the Senate, and Samuel Holmes, of Adams County, defeated Isaac N. Arnold, of Cook, for the Speakership of the House. Among the prominent members were Norman B. Judd, of Cook; A. J. Kuykendall, of Johnson; Shelby M. Cullom, of Sangamon; John A. Logan, of Jackson; William R. Morrison, of Monroe; Isaac N. Arnold, of Cook; Joseph Gillespie, of Madison, and S. W. Moulton, of Shelby. Among the important measures enacted by this General Assembly were the following: Acts establishing and maintaining free schools; establishing a Normal University at Normal; amending the banking law; providing for the general incorporation of railroads; providing for the building of a new penitentiary; and funding the accrued arrears of interest on the public debt. Length of session, forty-six days.

TWENTY-FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY convened Jan. 3, 1859, and was in session for fifty-three days, adjourning Feb. 24. The Senate consisted of twenty-five, and the House of seventy-five members. The presiding officers were:—of the Senate, Lieut.-Gov. Wood; of the House, W. R. Morrison, of Monroe County, who defeated his Republican opponent, Vital Jarrot, of St. Clair, on a viva voce vote. The Governor's message showed a reduction of \$1,166,877 in the State debt during two years preceding, leaving a balance of principal and arrears of interest amounting to \$11,138,454. On Jan. 6, 1859, the Assembly, in joint session, elected Stephen A. Douglas to succeed himself as United States Senator, by a vote of fifty-four to forty-six for Abraham Lincoln. The Legislature was thrown into great disorder in consequence of an attempt to prevent the receipt from the Governor of a veto of a legislative apportionment bill which had been passed by the Democratic majority in the face of bitter opposition on the part of the Republicans, who denounced it as partisan and unjust.

TWENTY-SECOND GENERAL ASSEMBLY convened in regular session on Jan. 7, 1861, consisting of twenty-five Senators and seventy-five Representatives. For the first time in the State's history, the Democrats failed to control the organization of either house. Lieut.-Gov. Francis A. Hoffman presided over the Senate, and S. M. Cullom, of

Sangamon, was chosen Speaker of the House, the Democratic candidate being James W. Singleton. Thomas A. Marshall, of Coles County, was elected President pro tem. of the Senate over A. J. Kuykendall, of Johnson. The message of the retiring Governor (John Wood) reported a reduction of the State debt, during four years of Republican administration, of \$2,860,402, and showed the number of banks to be 110, whose aggregate circulation was \$12,320,964. Lyman Trumbull was re-elected United States Senator on January 10, receiving fifty-four votes, to forty-six cast for Samuel S. Marshall. Governor Yates was inaugurated, Jan. 14. The most important legislation of this session related to the following subjects: the separate property rights of married women, the encouragement of mining and the support of public schools; the payment of certain evidences of State indebtedness; protection of the purity of the ballot-box, and a resolution submitting to the people the question of the calling of a Convention to amend the Constitution. Joint resolutions were passed relative to the death of Governor Bissell; to the appointment of Commissioners to attend a Peace Conference in Washington, and referring to federal relations. The latter deprecated amendments to the United States Constitution, but expressed a willingness to unite with any States which might consider themselves aggrieved, in petitioning Congress to call a convention for the consideration of such amendments, at the same time pledging the entire resources of Illinois to the National Government for the preservation of the Union and the enforcement of the laws. The regular session ended Feb. 22, having lasted forty-seven days.—Immediately following President Lincoln's first call for volunteers to suppress the rebellion, Governor Yates reconvened the General Assembly in special session to consider and adopt methods to aid and support the Federal authority in preserving the Union and protecting the rights and property of the people. The two houses assembled on April 23. On April 25 Senator Douglas addressed the members on the issues of the day, in response to an invitation conveyed in a joint resolution. The special session closed May 3, 1861, and not a few of the legislators promptly volunteered in the Union army. Length of the regular session, forty-seven days; of the special, eleven—total fifty-eight.

TWENTY-THIRD GENERAL ASSEMBLY was composed of twenty-five Senators and eighty-eight Representatives. It convened Jan. 5, 1863, and was Democratic in both branches. The presiding officer of the Senate was Lieutenant-Governor

Hoffman; Samuel A. Buckmaster was elected Speaker of the House by a vote of fifty-three to twenty-five. On Jan. 12, William A. Richardson was elected United States Senator to succeed S. A. Douglas, deceased, the Republican nominee being Governor Yates, who received thirty-eight votes out of a total of 103 cast. Much of the time of the session was devoted to angry discussion of the policy of the National Government in the prosecution of the war. The views of the opposing parties were expressed in majority and minority reports from the Committee on Federal Relations—the former condemning and the latter upholding the Federal administration. The majority report was adopted in the House on Feb. 12, by a vote of fifty-two to twenty-eight, and the resolutions which it embodied were at once sent to the Senate for concurrence. Before they could be acted upon in that body a Democratic Senator—J. M. Rodgers, of Clinton County—died. This left the Senate politically tied, a Republican presiding officer having the deciding vote. Consequently no action was taken at the time, and, on Feb. 14, the Legislature adjourned till June 2. Immediately upon re-assembling, joint resolutions relating to a sine die adjournment were introduced in both houses. A disagreement regarding the date of such adjournment ensued, when Governor Yates, exercising the power conferred upon him by the Constitution in such cases, sent in a message (June 10, 1863) proroguing the General Assembly until “the Saturday next preceding the first Monday in January, 1865.” The members of the Republican minority at once left the hall. The members of the majority convened and adjourned from day to day until June 24, when, having adopted an address to the people setting forth their grievance and denouncing the State executive, they took a recess until the Tuesday after the first Monday of January, 1864. The action of the Governor, having been submitted to the Supreme Court, was sustained, and no further session of this General Assembly was held. Owing to the prominence of political issues, no important legislation was effected at this session, even the ordinary appropriations for the State institutions failing. This caused much embarrassment to the State Government in meeting current expenses, but banks and capitalists came to its aid, and no important interest was permitted to suffer. The total length of the session was fifty days—forty-one days before the recess and nine days after.

TWENTY-FOURTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY convened Jan. 2, 1865, and remained in session forty-six

days. It consisted of twenty-five Senators and eighty-five Representatives. The Republicans had a majority in both houses. Lieutenant-Governor Bross presided over the Senate, and Allen C. Fuller, of Boone County, was chosen Speaker of the House, over Ambrose M. Miller, Democrat, the vote standing 48 to 23. Governor Yates, in his valedictory message, reported that, notwithstanding the heavy expenditure attendant upon the enlistment and maintenance of troops, etc., the State debt had been reduced \$987,786 in four years. On Jan. 4, 1865, Governor Yates was elected to the United States Senate, receiving sixty-four votes to forty three cast for James C. Robinson. Governor Oglesby was inaugurated Jan. 16. The Thirteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution was ratified by this Legislature, and sundry special appropriations made. Among the latter was one of \$3,000 toward the State's proportion for the establishment of a National Cemetery at Gettysburg; \$25,000 for the purchase of the land on which is the tomb of the deceased Senator Douglas; besides sums for establishing a home for Soldiers' Orphans and an experimental school for the training of idiots and feeble-minded children. The first act for the registry of legal voters was passed at this session.

TWENTY-FIFTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY. This body held one regular and two special sessions. It first convened and organized on Jan. 7, 1867. Lieutenant-Governor Bross presided over the upper, and Franklin Corwin, of La Salle County, over the lower house. The Governor (Oglesby), in his message, reported a reduction of \$2,607,958 in the State debt during the two years preceding, and recommended various appropriations for public purposes. He also urged the calling of a Convention to amend the Constitution. On Jan. 15, Lyman Trumbull was chosen United States Senator, the complimentary Democratic vote being given to T. Lyle Dickey, who received thirty-three votes out of 109. The regular session lasted fifty-three days, adjourning Feb. 28. The Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution was ratified and important legislation enacted relative to State taxation and the regulation of public warehouses; a State Board of Equalization of Assessments was established, and the office of Attorney-General created. (Under this law Robert G. Ingersoll was the first appointee.) Provision was made for the erection of a new State House, to establish a Reform School for Juvenile Offenders, and for the support of other State institutions. The first special session con-

vened on June 11, 1867, having been summoned to consider questions relating to internal revenue. The lessee of the penitentiary having surrendered his lease without notice, the Governor found it necessary to make immediate provision for the management of that institution. Not having included this matter in his original call, no necessity then existing, he at once summoned a second special session, before the adjournment of the first. This convened on June 14, remained in session until June 28, and adopted what is substantially the present penitentiary law of the State. This General Assembly was in session seventy-one days—fifty-three at the regular, three at the first special session and fifteen at the second.

TWENTY-SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY convened Jan. 4, 1869. The Republicans had a majority in each house. The newly elected Lieutenant-Governor, John Dougherty, presided in the Senate, and Franklin Corwin, of Peru, was again chosen Speaker of the House. Governor Oglesby submitted his final message at the opening of the session, showing a total reduction in the State debt during his term of \$4,743,821. Governor John M. Palmer was inaugurated Jan. 11. The most important acts passed by this Legislature were the following: Calling the Constitutional Convention of 1869; ratifying the Fifteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution; granting well behaved convicts a reduction in their terms of imprisonment; for the prevention of cruelty to animals; providing for the regulation of freights and fares on railroads; establishing the Southern Normal University; providing for the erection of the Northern Insane Hospital; and establishing a Board of Commissioners of Public Charities. The celebrated "Lake Front Bill," especially affecting the interests of the city of Chicago, occupied a great deal of time during this session, and though finally passed over the Governor's veto, was repealed in 1873. This session was interrupted by a recess which extended from March 12 to April 13. The Legislature re-assembled April 14, and adjourned, sine die, April 20, having been in actual session seventy-four days.

TWENTY-SEVENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY had four sessions, one regular, two special and one adjourned. The first convened Jan. 4, 1871, and adjourned on April 17, having lasted 104 days, when a recess was taken to Nov. 15 following. The body was made up of fifty Senators and 177 Representatives. The Republicans again controlled both houses, electing William M. Smith,

Speaker (over William R. Morrison, Democrat), while Lieutenant-Governor Dougherty presided in the Senate. The latter occupied the Hall of Representatives in the old State Capitol, while the House held its sessions in a new church edifice erected by the Second Presbyterian Church. John A. Logan was elected United States Senator, defeating Thomas J. Turner (Democrat) by a vote, on joint ballot, of 131 to 89. This was the first Illinois Legislature to meet after the adoption of the Constitution of 1870, and its time was mainly devoted to framing, discussing and passing laws required by the changes in the organic law of the State. The first special session opened on May 24 and closed on June 22, 1871, continuing thirty days. It was convened by Governor Palmer to make additional appropriations for the necessary expenses of the State Government and for the continuance of work on the new State House. The purpose of the Governor in summoning the second special session was to provide financial relief for the city of Chicago after the great fire of Oct. 9-11, 1871. Members were summoned by special telegrams and were in their seats Oct. 13, continuing in session to Oct. 24—twelve days. Governor Palmer had already suggested a plan by which the State might aid the stricken city without doing violence to either the spirit or letter of the new Constitution, which expressly prohibited special legislation. Chicago had advanced \$2,500,000 toward the completion of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, under the pledge of the State that this outlay should be made good. The Legislature voted an appropriation sufficient to pay both principal and interest of this loan, amounting, in round numbers, to about \$3,000,000. The adjourned session opened on Nov. 15, 1871, and came to an end on April 9, 1872—having continued 147 days. It was entirely devoted to considering and adopting legislation germane to the new Constitution. The total length of all sessions of this General Assembly was 293 days.

TWENTY-EIGHTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY convened Jan. 8, 1873. It was composed of fifty-one Senators and 153 Representatives; the upper house standing thirty-three Republicans to eighteen Democrats, and the lower, eighty-six Republicans to sixty-seven Democrats. The Senate chose John Early, of Winnebago, President pro tempore, and Shelby M. Cullom was elected Speaker of the House. Governor Oglesby was inaugurated Jan. 13, but, eight days later, was elected to the United States Senate, being succeeded in the Governorship by Lieut.-Gov. John L. Beveridge. An

appropriation of \$1,000,000 was made for carrying on the work on the new capitol and various other acts of a public character passed, the most important being an amendment of the railroad law of the previous session. On May 6, the Legislature adjourned until Jan. 8, 1874. The purpose of the recess was to enable a Commission on the Revision of the Laws to complete a report. The work was duly completed and nearly all the titles reported by the Commissioners were adopted at the adjourned session. An adjournment, *sine die*, was taken March 31, 1874—the two sessions having lasted, respectively, 119 and 83 days—total 202.

TWENTY-NINTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY convened Jan. 6, 1875. While the Republicans had a plurality in both houses, they were defeated in an effort to secure their organization through a fusion of Democrats and Independents. A. A. Glenn (Democrat) was elected President pro tempore of the Senate (becoming acting Lieutenant-Governor), and Elijah M. Haines was chosen presiding officer of the lower house. The leaders on both sides of the Chamber were aggressive, and the session, as a whole, was one of the most turbulent and disorderly in the history of the State. Little legislation of vital importance (outside of regular appropriation bills) was enacted. This Legislature adjourned, April 15, having been in session 100 days.

THIRTIETH GENERAL ASSEMBLY convened Jan. 3, 1877, and adjourned, *sine die*, on May 24. The Democrats and Independents in the Senate united in securing control of that body, although the House was Republican. Fawcett Plumb, of La Salle County, was chosen President pro tempore of the upper, and James Shaw Speaker of the lower, house. The inauguration of State officers took place Jan. 8, Shelby M. Cullom becoming Governor and Andrew Shuman, Lieutenant-Governor. This was one of the most exciting years in American political history. Both of the dominant parties claimed to have elected the President, and the respective votes in the Electoral College were so close as to excite grave apprehension in many minds. It was also the year for the choice of a Senator by the Illinois Legislature, and the attention of the entire country was directed toward this State. Gen. John M. Palmer was the nominee of the Democratic caucus and John A. Logan of the Republicans. On the twenty-fourth ballot the name of General Logan was withdrawn, most of the Republican vote going to Charles B. Lawrence, and the Democrats going over to David Davis, who, although an original

Republican and friend of Lincoln, and Justice of the Supreme Court by appointment of Mr. Lincoln, had become an Independent Democrat. On the fortieth ballot (taken Jan. 25), Judge Davis received 101 votes, to 94 for Judge Lawrence (Republican) and five scattering, thus securing Davis' election. Not many acts of vital importance were passed by this Legislature. Appellate Courts were established and new judicial districts created; the original jurisdiction of county courts was enlarged; better safeguards were thrown about miners; measures looking at once to the supervision and protection of railroads were passed, as well as various laws relating chiefly to the police administration of the State and of municipalities. The length of the session was 142 days.

THIRTY-FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY convened Jan. 8, 1879, with a Republican majority in each house. Andrew Shuman, the newly elected Lieutenant-Governor, presided in the Senate, and William A. James of Lake County was chosen Speaker of the House. John M. Hamilton of McLean County (afterwards Governor), was chosen President pro tempore of the Senate. John A. Logan was elected United States Senator on Jan. 21, the complimentary Democratic vote being given to Gen. John C. Black. Various laws of public importance were enacted by this Legislature, among them being one creating the Bureau of Labor Statistics; the first oleomargarine law; a drainage and levee act; a law for the reorganization of the militia; an act for the regulation of pawnbrokers; a law limiting the pardoning power, and various laws looking toward the supervision and control of railways. The session lasted 144 days, and the Assembly adjourned, *sine die*, May 31, 1879.

THIRTY-SECOND GENERAL ASSEMBLY convened Jan. 5, 1881, the Republicans having a majority in both branches. Lieutenant-Governor Hamilton presided in the Senate, William J. Campbell of Cook County being elected President pro tempore. Horace H. Thomas, also of Cook, was chosen Speaker of the House. Besides the routine legislation, the most important measures enacted by this Assembly were laws to prevent the spread of pleuro-pneumonia among cattle; regulating the sale of firearms; providing more stringent penalties for the adulteration of food, drink or medicine; regulating the practice of pharmacy and dentistry; amending the revenue and school laws; and requiring annual statements from official custodians of public moneys. The Legislature adjourned May 30, after having been

in session 146 days, but was called together again in special session by the Governor on March 23, 1882, to pass new Legislative and Congressional Apportionment Laws, and for the consideration of other subjects. The special session lasted forty-four days, adjourning May 5—both sessions occupying a total of 190 days.

THIRTY-THIRD GENERAL ASSEMBLY convened Jan. 2, 1883, with the Republicans again in the majority in both houses. William J. Campbell was re-elected President pro tempore of the Senate, but not until the sixty-first ballot, six Republicans refusing to be bound by the nomination of a caucus held prior to their arrival at Springfield. Loren C. Collins, also of Cook, was elected Speaker of the House. The complimentary Democratic vote was given to Thomas M. Shaw in the Senate, and to Austin O. Sexton in the House. Governor Cullom, the Republican caucus nominee, was elected United States Senator, Jan. 16, receiving a majority in each branch of the General Assembly. The celebrated "Harper High-License Bill," and the first "Compulsory School Law" were passed at this session, the other acts being of ordinary character. The Legislature adjourned June 18, having been in session 168 days.

THIRTY-FOURTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY convened Jan. 7, 1885. The Senate was Republican by a majority of one, there being twenty-six members of that party, twenty-four Democrats and one greenback Democrat. William J. Campbell, of Cook County, was for the third time chosen President pro tempore. The House stood seventy-six Republicans and seventy-six Democrats, with one member—Elijah M. Haines of Lake County—calling himself an "Independent." The contest for the Speakership continued until Jan. 29, when, neither party being able to elect its nominee, the Democrats took up Haines as a candidate and placed him in the chair, with Haines' assistance, filling the minor offices with their own men. After the inauguration of Governor Oglesby, Jan. 30, the first business was the election of a United States Senator. The balloting proceeded until May 18, when John A. Logan received 103 votes to ninety-six for Lambert Tree and five scattering. Three members—one Republican and two Democrats—had died since the opening of the session; and it was through the election of a Republican in place of one of the deceased Democrats, that the Republicans succeeded in electing their candidate. The session was a stormy one throughout, the Speaker being, much of the time, at odds with the House, and an

unsuccessful effort was made to depose him. Charges of bribery against certain members were preferred and investigated, but no definite result was reached. Among the important measures passed by this Legislature were the following: A joint resolution providing for submission of an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting contract labor in penal institutions; providing by resolution for the appointment of a non-partisan Commission of twelve to draft a new revenue code; the Crawford primary election law; an act amending the code of criminal procedure; establishing a Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, subsequently located at Quincy; creating a Live-Stock Commission and appropriating \$531,712 for the completion of the State House. The Assembly adjourned, sine die, June 26, 1885, after a session of 171 days.

THIRTY-FIFTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY convened Jan. 5, 1887. The Republicans had a majority of twelve in the Senate and three in the House. For President pro tempore of the Senate, August W. Berggren was chosen; for Speaker of the House, Dr. William F. Calhoun, of De Witt County. The death of General Logan, which had occurred Dec. 26, 1886, was officially announced by Governor Oglesby, and, on Jan. 18, Charles B. Farwell was elected to succeed him as United States Senator. William R. Morrison and Benjamin W. Goodhue were the candidates of the Democratic and Labor parties, respectively. Some of the most important laws passed by this General Assembly were the following: Amending the law relating to the spread of contagious diseases among cattle, etc.; the Chase bill to prohibit book-making and pool-selling; regulating trust companies; making the Trustees of the University of Illinois elective; inhibiting aliens from holding real estate, and forbidding the marriage of first cousins. An act virtually creating a new State banking system was also passed, subject to ratification by popular vote. Other acts, having more particular reference to Chicago and Cook County, were: a law making cities and counties responsible for three-fourths of the damage resulting from mobs and riots; the Merritt conspiracy law; the Gibbs Jury Commission law, and an act for the suppression of bucket-shop gambling. The session ended June 15, 1887, having continued 162 days.

THIRTY-SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY convened Jan. 7, 1889, in its first (or regular) session, the Republicans being largely in the majority. The Senate elected Theodore S. Chapman of Jersey County President pro tempore, and the House

Asa C Matthews of Pike County, Speaker. Mr. Matthews was appointed First Comptroller of the Treasury by President Harrison, on May 9 (see *Matthews, Asa C.*), and resigned the Speakership on the following day. He was succeeded by James H. Miller of Stark County. Shelby M. Cullom was re-elected to the United States Senate on January 22, the Democrats again voting for ex-Gov. John M. Palmer. The "Sanitary Drainage District Law," designed for the benefit of the city of Chicago, was enacted at this session; an asylum for insane criminals was established at Chester; the annexation of cities, towns, villages, etc., under certain conditions, was authorized; more stringent legislation was enacted relative to the circulation of obscene literature; a new compulsory education law was passed, and the employment on public works of aliens who had not declared their intention of becoming citizens was prohibited. This session ended, May 28. A special session was convened by Governor Fifer on July 24, 1890, to frame and adopt legislation rendered necessary by the Act of Congress locating the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago. Mr. Miller having died in the interim, William G. Cochran, of Moultrie County, was chosen Speaker of the House. The special session concluded Aug. 1, 1890, having enacted the following measures; An Act granting the use of all State lands, (submerged or other) in or adjacent to Chicago, to the World's Columbian Exposition for a period to extend one year after the closing of the Exposition; authorizing the Chicago Boards of Park Commissioners to grant the use of the public parks, or any part thereof, to promote the objects of such Exposition; a joint resolution providing for the submission to the people of a Constitutional Amendment granting to the city of Chicago the power (provided a majority of the qualified voters desired it) to issue bonds to an amount not exceeding \$5,000,000, the same to bear interest and the proceeds of their sale to be turned over to the Exposition Managers to be devoted to the use and for the benefit of the Exposition. (See also *World's Columbian Exposition*.) The total length of the two sessions was 150 days.

THIRTY-SEVENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY convened Jan. 7, 1891, and adjourned June 12 following. Lieut.-Gov. Ray presided in the Senate, Milton W. Matthews (Republican), of Urbana, being elected President pro tem. The Democrats had control in the House and elected Clayton E. Crafts, of Cook County, Speaker. The most exciting feature of the session was the election of a United States Senator to succeed Charles B.

Farwell. Neither of the two leading parties had a majority on joint ballot, the balance of power being held by three "Independent" members of the House, who had been elected as representatives of the Farmers' Mutual Benevolent Alliance. Richard J. Oglesby was the caucus nominee of the Republicans and John M. Palmer of the Democrats. For a time the Independents stood as a unit for A. J. Streeter, but later two of the three voted for ex-Governor Palmer, finally, on March 11, securing his election on the 154th ballot in joint session. Meanwhile, the Republicans had cast tentative ballots for Alson J. Streeter and Cicero J. Lindley, in hope of drawing the Independents to their support, but without effective result. The final ballot stood—Palmer, 103; Lindley, 101, Streeter 1. Of 1,296 bills introduced in both Houses at this session, only 151 became laws, the most important being: The Australian ballot law, and acts regulating building and loan associations; prohibiting the employment of children under thirteen at manual labor; fixing the legal rate of interest at seven per cent; prohibiting the "truck system" of paying employes, and granting the right of suffrage to women in the election of school officers. An amendment of the State Constitution permitting the submission of two Constitutional Amendments to the people at the same time, was submitted by this Legislature and ratified at the election of 1892. The session covered a period of 157 days.

THIRTY-EIGHTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY. This body convened Jan. 4, 1893. The Democrats were in the ascendancy in both houses, having a majority of seven in the Senate and of three in the lower house. Joseph R. Gill, the Lieutenant-Governor, was ex-officio President of the Senate, and John W. Coppinger, of Alton, was chosen President pro tem. Clayton E. Crafts of Cook County was again chosen Speaker of the House. The inauguration of the new State officers took place on the afternoon of Tuesday, Jan. 10. This Legislature was in session 164 days, adjourning June 16, 1893. Not very much legislation of a general character was enacted. New Congressional and Legislative apportionments were passed, the former dividing the State into twenty-two districts; an Insurance Department was created; a naval militia was established; the scope of the juvenile reformatory was enlarged and the compulsory education law was amended.

THIRTY-NINTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY. This Legislature held two sessions—a regular and a special. The former opened Jan. 9, 1895, and

closed June 14, following. The political complexion of the Senate was—Republicans, thirty-three; Democrats, eighteen; of the House, ninety-two Republicans and sixty-one Democrats. John Meyer, of Cook County, was elected Speaker of the House, and Charles Bogardus of Piatt County, President pro tem. of the Senate. Acts were passed making appropriations for improvement of the State Fair Grounds at Springfield; authorizing the establishment of a Western Hospital for the Insane (\$100,000); appropriating \$100,000 for a Western Hospital for the Insane; \$65,000 for an Asylum for Incurable Insane; \$50,000, each, for two additional Normal Schools—one in Northern and the other in Eastern Illinois; \$25,000 for a Soldiers' Widows' Home—all being new institutions—besides \$15,000 for a State exhibition at the Atlanta Exposition; \$65,000 to mark, by monuments, the position of Illinois troops on the battlefields of Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge. Other acts passed fixed the salaries of members of the General Assembly at \$1,000 each for each regular session; accepted the custody of the Lincoln monument at Springfield, authorized provision for the retirement and pensioning of teachers in public schools, and authorized the adoption of civil service rules for cities. The special session convened, pursuant to a call by the Governor, on June 25, 1895, took a recess, June 28 to July 9, re-assembled on the latter date, and adjourned, sine die, August 2. Outside of routine legislation, no laws were passed except one providing additional necessary revenue for State purposes and one creating a State Board of Arbitration. The regular session continued 157 days and the special twenty-nine—total 186.

FORTIETH GENERAL ASSEMBLY met in regular session at Springfield, Jan. 6, 1897, and adjourned, sine die, June 4. The Republicans had a majority in both branches, the House standing eighty-eight Republicans to sixty-three Democrats and two Populists, and the Senate, thirty-nine Republicans to eleven Democrats and one Populist, giving the Republicans a majority on joint ballot of fifty votes. Both houses were promptly organized by the election of Republican officers, Edward C. Curtis of Kankakee County being chosen Speaker of the House, and Hendrick V. Fisher, of Henry County, President pro tem. of the Senate. Governor Tanner and the other Republican State officers were formally inaugurated on Jan. 11, and, on Jan. 20, William E. Mason (Republican) was chosen United States Senator to succeed John M. Palmer, receiving in joint

session 125 votes to seventy-seven for John P. Altgeld (Democrat). Among the principal laws enacted at this session were the following: An act concerning aliens and to regulate the right to hold real estate, and prescribing the terms and conditions for the conveyance of the same, empowering the Commissioners who were appointed at the previous session to ascertain and mark the positions occupied by Illinois Volunteers in the battles of Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, to expend the remaining appropriations in their hands for the erection of monuments on the battle-grounds; authorizing the appointment of a similar Commission to ascertain and mark the positions held by Illinois troops in the battle of Shiloh; to reimburse the University of Illinois for the loss of funds resulting from the Spaulding defalcation and affirming the liability of the State for "the endowment fund of the University, amounting to \$456,712.91, and for so much in addition as may be received in future from the sale of lands"; authorizing the adoption of the "Torrens land-title system" in the conveyance and registration of land titles by vote of the people in any county; the consolidation of the three Supreme Court Districts of the State into one and locating the Court at Springfield; creating a State Board of Pardons, and prescribing the manner of applying for pardons and commutations. An act of this session, which produced much agitation and led to a great deal of discussion in the press and elsewhere, was the street railroad law empowering the City Council, or other corporate authority of any city, to grant franchises to street railway companies extending to fifty years. This act was repealed by the General Assembly of 1899 before any street railway corporation had secured a franchise under it. A special session was called by Governor Tanner to meet Dec. 7, 1897, the proclamation naming five topics for legislative action. The session continued to Feb. 24, 1898, only two of the measures named by the Governor in his call being affirmatively acted upon. These included: (1) an elaborate act prescribing the manner of conducting primary elections of delegates to nominating conventions, and (2) a new revenue law regulating the manner of assessing and collecting taxes. One provision of the latter law limits the valuation of property for assessment purposes to one-fifth its cash value. The length of the regular session was 150 days, and that of the special session eighty days—total, 230 days.

GENESEO, a city in Henry County, about two miles south of the Green River. It is on the Chi-

cago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, 23 miles east of Rock Island and 75 miles west of Ottawa. It is in the heart of a grain-growing region, and has two large grain elevators. Manufacturing is also carried on to a considerable extent here, furniture, wagons and farming implements constituting the chief output. Geneseo has eleven churches, a graded and a high school, a collegiate institute, two banks, and two newspapers, one issuing a daily edition. Population (1890), 3,182; (1900), 3,356.

GENEVA, a city and railway junction on Fox River, and the county-seat of Kane County; 35 miles west of Chicago. It has a fine courthouse, completed in 1892 at a cost of \$250,000, and numerous handsome churches and school buildings. A State Reformatory for juvenile female offenders has been located here. There is an excellent water-power, operating six manufacturing, including extensive glucose works. The town has a bank, creamery, water-works, gas and electric light plant, and two weekly newspapers. The surrounding country is devoted to agriculture and dairy farming. Population (1880), 1,239; (1890), 1,692; (1900), 2,446.

GENOA, a village of De Kalb County, on Omaha Division of the Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, the Ill. Cent. and Chi. & N.W. Railroads, 59 miles west of Chicago. Dairying is a leading industry; has two banks, shoe and telephone factories, and two newspapers. Population (1890), 634; (1900), 1,140.

GEOLOGICAL FORMATIONS. The geological structure of Illinois embraces a representation, more or less complete, of the whole paleonic series of formations, from the calciferous group of the Lower Silurian to the top of the coal measures. In addition to these older rocks there is a limited area in the extreme southern end of the State covered with Tertiary deposits. Over-spreading these formations are beds of more recent age, comprising sands, clays and gravel, varying in thickness from ten to more than two hundred feet. These superficial deposits may be divided into Alluvium, Loess and Drift, and constitute the Quaternary system of modern geologists.

LOWER SILURIAN SYSTEM.—Under this heading may be noted three distinct groups: the Calciferous, the Trenton and the Cincinnati. The first mentioned group comprises the St. Peter's Sandstone and the Lower Magnesian Limestone. The former outcrops only at a single locality, in La Salle County, extending about two miles along the valley of the Illinois River in the vicinity of Utica. The thickness of the strata appearing

above the surface is about 80 feet, thin bands of Magnesian limestone alternating with layers of Calciferous sandstone. Many of the layers contain good hydraulic rock, which is utilized in the manufacture of cement. The entire thickness of the rock below the surface has not been ascertained, but is estimated at about 400 feet. The St. Peter's Sandstone outcrops in the valley of the Illinois, constituting the main portion of the bluffs from Utica to a point beyond Ottawa, and forms the "bed rock" in most of the northern townships of La Salle County. It also outcrops on the Rock River in the vicinity of Oregon City, and forms a conspicuous bluff on the Mississippi in Calhoun County. Its maximum thickness in the State may be estimated at about 200 feet. It is too incoherent in its texture to be valuable as a building stone, though some of the upper strata in Lee County have been utilized for caps and sills. It affords, however, a fine quality of sand for the manufacture of glass. The Trenton group, which immediately overlies the St. Peter's Sandstone, consists of three divisions. The lowest is a brown Magnesian Limestone, or Dolomite, usually found in regular beds, or strata, varying from four inches to two feet in thickness. The aggregate thickness varies from twenty feet, in the northern portion of the State, to sixty or seventy feet at the bluff in Calhoun County. At the quarries in La Salle County, it abounds in fossils, including a large *Lituites* and several specimens of *Orthoceras*, *Maclurea*, etc. The middle division of the Trenton group consists of light gray, compact limestones in the southern and western parts of the State, and of light blue, thin-bedded, shaly limestone in the northern portions. The upper division is the well-known Galena limestone, the lead-bearing rock of the Northwest. It is a buff colored, porous Dolomite, sometimes arenaceous and unevenly textured, giving origin to a ferruginous, sandy clay when decomposed. The lead ores occur in crevices, caverns and horizontal seams. These crevices were probably formed by shrinkage of the strata from crystallization or by some disturbing force from beneath, and have been enlarged by decomposition of the exposed surface. Fossils belonging to a lower order of marine animal than the coral are found in this rock, as are also marine shells, corals and crustaceans. Although this limestone crops out over a considerable portion of the territory between the Mississippi and the Rock River, the productive lead mines are chiefly confined to Jo Daviess and Stephenson Counties. All the divisions of the Trenton group afford good build-

ing material, some of the rock being susceptible of a high polish and making a handsome, durable marble. About seventy feet are exposed near Thebes, in Alexander County. All through the Southwest this stone is known as Cape Girardeau marble, from its being extensively quarried at Cape Girardeau, Mo. The Cincinnati group immediately succeeds the Trenton in the ascending scale, and forms the uppermost member of the Lower Silurian system. It usually consists of argillaceous and sandy shales, although, in the northwest portion of the State, Magnesian limestone is found with the shales. The prevailing colors of the beds are light blue and drab, weathering to a light ashen gray. This group is found well exposed in the vicinity of Thebes, Alexander County, furnishing a durable building stone extensively used for foundation walls. Fossils are found in profusion in all the beds, many fine specimens, in a perfect state of preservation, having been exhumed.

UPPER SILURIAN SYSTEM.—The Niagara group in Northern Illinois consists of brown, gray and buff magnesian limestones, sometimes evenly bedded, as at Joliet and Athens, and sometimes concretionary and brecciated, as at Bridgeport and Port Byron. Near Chicago the cells and pockets of this rock are filled with petroleum, but it has been ascertained that only the thirty upper feet of the rock contain bituminous matter. The quarries in Will and Jersey Counties furnish fine building and flagging stone. The rock is of a light gray color, changing to buff on exposure. In Pike and Calhoun Counties, also, there are outcroppings of this rock and quarries are numerous. It is usually evenly bedded, the strata varying in thickness from two inches to two feet, and breaking evenly. Its aggregate thickness in Western and Northern Illinois ranges from fifty to 150 feet. In Union and Alexander Counties, in the southern part of the State, the Upper Silurian series consists chiefly of thin bedded gray or buff-colored limestone, silicious and cherty, flinty material largely preponderating over the limestone. Fossils are not abundant in this formation, although the quarries at Bridgeport, in Cook County, have afforded casts of nearly 100 species of marine organisms, the calcareous portion having been washed away.

DEVONIAN SYSTEM.—This system is represented in Illinois by three well marked divisions, corresponding to the Oriskany sandstone, the Onondaga limestone and the Hamilton and Corniferous beds of New York. To these the late Professor Worthen, for many years State Geologist, added,

although with some hesitancy, the black shale formation of Illinois. Although these comprise an aggregate thickness of over 500 feet, their exposure is limited to a few isolated outcroppings along the bluffs of the Illinois, Mississippi and Rock Rivers. The lower division, called "Clear Creek Limestone," is about 250 feet thick, and is only found in the extreme southern end of the State. It consists of chert, or impure flint, and thin-bedded silico-magnesian limestones, rather compact in texture, and of buff or light gray to nearly white colors. When decomposed by atmospheric influences, it forms a fine white clay, resembling common chalk in appearance. Some of the cherty beds resemble burr stones in porosity, and good mill-stones are made therefrom in Union County. Some of the stone is bluish-gray, or mottled and crystalline, capable of receiving a high polish, and making an elegant and durable building stone. The Onondaga group comprises some sixty feet of quartzose sandstone and striped silicious shales. The structure of the rock is almost identical with that of St. Peter's Sandstone. In the vicinity of its outcrop in Union County are found fine beds of potter's clay, also variegated in color. The rock strata are about twenty feet thick, evenly bedded and of a coarse, granular structure, which renders the stone valuable for heavy masonry. The group has not been found north of Jackson County. Large quantities of characteristic fossils abound. The rocks composing the Hamilton group are the most valuable of all the divisions of the Devonian system, and the outcrops can be identified only by their fossils. In Union and Jackson Counties it is found from eighty to 100 feet in thickness, two beds of bluish gray, fetid limestone being separated by about twenty feet of calcareous shales. The limestones are highly bituminous. In Jersey and Calhoun Counties the group is only six to ten feet thick, and consists of a hard, silicious limestone, passing at some points into a quartzose sandstone, and at others becoming argillaceous, as at Grafton. The most northern outcrop is in Rock Island County, where the rock is concretionary in structure and is utilized for building purposes and in the manufacture of quicklime. Fossils are numerous, among them being a few fragments of fishes, which are the oldest remains of vertebrate animals yet found in the State. The black shale probably attains its maximum development in Union County, where it ranges from fifty to seventy-five feet in thickness. Its lower portion is a fine, black, laminated slate, sometimes closely resembling the bituminous

shales associated with the coal seams, which circumstance has led to the fruitless expenditure of much time and money. The bituminous portion of the mass, on distillation, yields an oil closely resembling petroleum. Crystals of iron pyrites are abundant in the argillaceous portion of the group, which does not extend north of the counties of Calhoun, Jersey and Pike.

LOWER CARBONIFEROUS SYSTEM.—This is divisible into five groups, as follows: The Kinderhook group, the Burlington limestone, and the Keokuk, St. Louis and Chester groups. Its greatest development is in the southern portion of the State, where it has a thickness of 1,400 or 1,500 feet. It thins out to the northward so rapidly that, in the vicinity of the Lower Rapids on the Mississippi, it is only 300 feet thick, while it wholly disappears below Rock Island. The Kinderhook group is variable in its lithological character, consisting of argillaceous and sandy shales, with thin beds of compact and oolitic limestone, passing locally into calcareous shales or impure limestone. The entire formation is mainly a mechanical sediment, with but a very small portion of organic matter. The Burlington limestone, on the other hand, is composed almost entirely of the fossilized remains of organic beings, with barely enough sedimentary material to act as a cement. Its maximum thickness scarcely exceeds 200 feet, and its principal outcrops are in the counties of Jersey, Greene, Scott, Calhoun, Pike, Adams, Warren and Henderson. The rock is usually a light gray, buff or brown limestone, either coarsely granular or crystalline in structure. The Keokuk group immediately succeeds the Burlington in the ascending order, with no well defined line of demarcation, the chief points of difference between the two being in color and in the character of fossils found. At the upper part of this group is found a bed of calcareo-argillaceous shale, containing a great variety of geodes, which furnish beautiful cabinet specimens of crystallized quartz, chalcedony, dolomite and iron pyrites. In Jersey and Monroe Counties a bed of hydraulic limestone, adapted to the manufacture of cement, is found at the top of this formation. The St. Louis group is partly a fine-grained or semi-crystallized bluish-gray limestone, and partly concretionary, as around Alton. In the extreme southern part of the State the rock is highly bituminous and susceptible of receiving a high polish, being used as a black marble. Beds of magnesian limestone are found here and there, which furnish a good stone for foundation walls. In Hardin County, the rock

is traversed by veins of fluor spar, carrying galena and zinc blende. The Chester group is only found in the southern part of the State, thinning out from a thickness of eight hundred feet in Jackson and Randolph Counties, to about twenty feet at Alton. It consists of hard, gray, crystalline, argillaceous limestones, alternating with sandy and argillaceous shales and sandstones, which locally replace each other. A few species of true carboniferous flora are found in the arenaceous shales and sandstones of this group, the earliest traces of pre-historic land plants found in the State. Outcrops extend in a narrow belt from the southern part of Hardin County to the southern line of St. Clair County, passing around the southwest border of the coal field.

UPPER CARBONIFEROUS SYSTEM.—This includes the Conglomerate, or "Mill Stone Grit" of European authors, and the true coal measures. In the southern portion of the State its greatest thickness is about 1,200 feet. It becomes thinner toward the north, scarcely exceeding 400 or 500 feet in the vicinity of La Salle. The word "conglomerate" designates a thick bed of sandstone that lies at the base of the coal measures, and appears to have resulted from the culmination of the arenaceous sedimentary accumulations. It consists of massive quartzose sandstone, sometimes nearly white, but more frequently stained red or brown by the ferruginous matter which it contains, and is frequently composed in part of rounded quartz pebbles, from the size of a pea to several inches in diameter. When highly ferruginous, the oxide of iron cements the sand into a hard crust on the surface of the rock, which successfully resists the denuding influence of the atmosphere, so that the rock forms towering cliffs on the banks of the stream along which are its outcrops. Its thickness varies from 200 feet in the southern part of the State to twenty-five feet in the northern. It has afforded a few species of fossil plants, but no animal remains. The coal measures of Illinois are at least 1,000 feet thick and cover nearly three-fourths of its entire area. The strata are horizontal, the dip rarely exceeding six to ten feet to the mile. The formation is made up of sandstone, shales, thin beds of limestone, coal, and its associated fire clays. The thickness of the workable beds is from six to twenty-four inches in the upper measures, and from two to five feet in the lower measures. The fire clays, on which the coal seams usually rest, probably represent the ancient soil on which grew the trees and plants from which the coal is formed.

When pure, these clays are valuable for the manufacture of fire brick, tile and common pottery. Illinois coal is wholly of the bituminous variety, the metamorphic conditions which resulted in the production of anthracite coal in Pennsylvania not having extended to this State. Fossils, both vegetable and animal, abound in the coal measures.

TERTIARY SYSTEM.—This system is represented only in the southern end of the State, where certain deposits of stratified sands, shales and conglomerate are found, which appear to mark the northern boundary of the great Tertiary formation of the Gulf States. Potter's clay, lignite and silicious woods are found in the formation.

QUATERNARY SYSTEM.—This system embraces all the superficial material, including sands, clay, gravel and soil which overspreads the older formations in all portions of the State. It gives origin to the soil from which the agricultural wealth of Illinois is derived. It may be properly separated into four divisions: Post-tertiary sands, Drift, Loess and Alluvium. The first-named occupies the lowest position in the series, and consists of stratified beds of yellow sand and blue clay, of variable thickness, overlaid by a black or deep brown, loamy soil, in which are found leaves, branches and trunks of trees in a good state of preservation. Next above lie the drift deposits, consisting of blue, yellow and brown clays, containing gravel and boulders of various sizes, the latter the water-worn fragments of rocks, many of which have been washed down from the northern shores of the great lakes. This drift formation varies in thickness from twenty to 120 feet, and its accumulations are probably due to the combined influence of water currents and moving ice. The subsoil over a large part of the northern and central portions of the State is composed of fine brown clay. Prof. Desquereux (Illinois Geological Survey, Vol. I.) accounts for the origin of this clay and of the black prairie soil above it, by attributing it to the growth and decomposition of a peculiar vegetation. The Loess is a fine mechanical sediment that appears to have accumulated in some body of fresh water. It consists of marly sands and clays, of a thickness varying from five to sixty feet. Its greatest development is along the bluffs of the principal rivers. The fossils found in this formation consist chiefly of the bones and teeth of extinct mammalia, such as the mammoth, mastodon, etc. Stone implements of primeval man are also discovered. The term alluvium is usually restricted to the deposits

forming the bottom lands of the rivers and smaller streams. They consist of irregularly stratified sand, clay and loam, which are frequently found in alternate layers, and contain more or less organic matter from decomposed animal and vegetable substances. When sufficiently elevated, they constitute the richest and most productive farming lands in the State.

GEORGETOWN, a village of Vermilion County, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, 10 miles south of Danville. It has a bank, telegraph and express office and a newspaper. Population (1890), 662; (1900), 988.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL SCHOOL, located at Addison, Du Page County; incorporated in 1852; has a faculty of three instructors and reports 187 pupils for 1897-98, with a property valuation of \$9,600.

GERMANTOWN, a village of Vermilion County, and suburb of Danville; is the center of a coal-mining district. Population (1880), 540; (1890), 1,178; (1900), 1,782.

GEST, William H., lawyer and ex-Congressman, was born at Jacksonville, Ill., Jan. 7, 1838. When but four years old his parents removed to Rock Island, where he has since resided. He graduated from Williams College in 1860, was admitted to the bar in 1862, and has always been actively engaged in practice. In 1886 he was elected to Congress by the Republicans of the Eleventh Illinois District, and was re-elected in 1888, but in 1890 was defeated by Benjamin T. Cable, Democrat.

GIBAULT, Pierre, a French priest, supposed to have been born at New Madrid in what is now Southeastern Missouri, early in the eighteenth century; was Vicar-General at Kaskaskia, with ecclesiastical jurisdiction over the churches at Cahokia, St. Genevieve and adjacent points, at the time of the capture of Kaskaskia by Col. George Rogers Clark in 1778, and rendered Clark important aid in conciliating the French citizens of Illinois. He also made a visit to Vincennes and induced the people there to take the oath of allegiance to the new government. He even advanced means to aid Clark's destitute troops, but beyond a formal vote of thanks by the Virginia Legislature, he does not appear to have received any recompense. Governor St. Clair, in a report to Thomas Jefferson, then Secretary of State, dwelt impressively upon the value of Father Gibault's services and sacrifices, and Judge Law said of him, "Next to Clark and (Francis) Vigo, the United States are indebted more to Father Gibault for the accession of the States comprised

in what was the original Northwest Territory than to any other man." The date and place of his death are unknown.

GIBSON CITY, a town in Ford County, situated on the Lake Erie & Western Railroad, 34 miles east of Bloomington, and at the intersection of the Wabash Railroad and the Springfield Division of the Illinois Central. The principal mechanical industries are iron works, canning works, a shoe factory, and a tile factory. It has two banks, two newspapers, nine churches and an academy. A college is projected. Population (1890), 1,803; (1900), 2,054; (1903, est.), 3,165.

GILL, Joseph B., Lieutenant-Governor (1893-97), was born on a farm near Marion, Williamson County, Ill., Feb. 17, 1862. In 1868 his father settled at Murphysboro, where Mr. Gill still makes his home. His academic education was received at the school of the Christian Brothers, in St. Louis, and at the Southern Illinois Normal University, Carbondale. In 1886 he graduated from the Law Department of the Michigan State University, at Ann Arbor. Returning home he purchased an interest in "The Murphysboro Independent," which paper he conducted and edited up to January, 1893. In 1888 he was elected to the lower house of the Legislature and re-elected in 1890. As a legislator he was prominent as a champion of the labor interest. In 1892 he was nominated and elected Lieutenant-Governor on the Democratic ticket, serving from January, 1893, to '97.

GILLESPIE, a village of Macoupin County, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, 10 miles southwest of Litchfield. This is an agricultural, coal-mining and stock-raising region; the town has a bank and a newspaper. Population (1890), 948; (1900), 873.

GILLESPIE, Joseph, lawyer and Judge, was born in New York City, August 22, 1809, of Irish parents, who removed to Illinois in 1819, settling on a farm near Edwardsville. After coming to Illinois, at 10 years, he did not attend school over two months. In 1827 he went to the lead mines at Galena, remaining until 1829. In 1831, at the invitation of Cyrus Edwards, he began the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1837, having been elected Probate Judge in 1836. He also served during two campaigns (1831 and '32) in the Black Hawk War. He was a Whig in politics and a warm personal friend of Abraham Lincoln. In 1840 he was elected to the lower house of the Legislature, serving one term, and was a member of the State Senate from 1847 to 1859. In 1853 he received the few votes of the

Whig members of the Legislature for United States Senator, in opposition to Stephen A. Douglas, and, in 1860, presided over the second Republican State Convention at Decatur, at which elements were set in motion which resulted in the nomination of Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency for the first time, a week later. In 1861 he was elected Judge of the Twenty-fourth Judicial Circuit, and re-elected in 1867 for a second term, serving until 1873. Died, at his home at Edwardsville, Jan. 7, 1885.

GILLETT, John Dean, agriculturist and stockman, was born in Connecticut, April 28, 1819; spent several years of his youth in Georgia, but, in 1838, came to Illinois by way of St. Louis, finally reaching "Bald Knob," in Logan County, where an uncle of the same name resided. Here he went to work, and, by frugality and judicious investments, finally acquired a large body of choice lands, adding to his agricultural operations the rearing and feeding of stock for the Chicago and foreign markets. In this he was remarkably successful. In his later years he was President of a National Bank at Lincoln. At the time of his death, August 27, 1888, he was the owner of 16,500 acres of improved lands in the vicinity of Elkhart, Logan County, besides large herds of fine stock, both cattle and horses. He left a large family, one of his daughters being the wife of the late Senator Richard J. Oglesby.

GILLETT, Philip Goode, specialist and educator, born in Madison, Ind., March 24, 1833; was educated at Asbury University, Greencastle, Ind., graduating in 1852, and the same year became an instructor in the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb in that State. In 1856 he became Principal of the Illinois Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb at Jacksonville, remaining there until 1893, when he resigned. Thereafter, for some years, he was President of the Association for the Promotion of Speech by the Deaf, with headquarters in Washington, D. C., but later returned to Jacksonville, where he has since been living in retirement.

GILLHAM, Daniel B., agriculturist and legislator, was born at a place now called Wanda, in Madison County, Ill., April 29, 1826—his father being a farmer and itinerant Methodist preacher, who belonged to one of the pioneer families in the American Bottom at an early day. The subject of this sketch was educated in the common schools and at McKendree College, but did not graduate from the latter. In his early life he followed the vocation of a farmer and stock-grower in one of the most prosperous and highly

cultivated portions of the American Bottom, a few miles below Alton, but, in 1872, removed to Alton, where he spent the remainder of his life. He became a member of the State Board of Agriculture in 1866, serving eight years as Superintendent and later as its President; was also a Trustee of Shurtleff College some twenty-five years, and for a time President of the Board. In 1870 he was elected to the lower branch of the Twenty-seventh General Assembly, and to the State Senate in 1882, serving a term of four years in the latter. On the night of March 17, 1890, he was assaulted by a burglar in his house, receiving a wound from a pistol-shot in consequence of which he died, April 6, following. The identity of his assailant was never discovered, and the crime consequently went unpunished.

GILMAN, a city in Iroquois County, at the intersection of the Illinois Central and the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railways, 81 miles south by west from Chicago and 208 miles northeast of St. Louis. It is in the heart of one of the richest corn districts of the State and has large stock-raising and fruit-growing interests. It has an opera house, a public library, an extensive nursery, brick and tile works, a linseed oil mill, two banks and two weekly newspapers. Artesian well water is obtained by boring from 90 to 200 feet. Population (1890), 1,112; (1900), 1,441.

GILMAN, Arthur, was born at Alton, Ill., June 22, 1837, the son of Winthrop S. Gilman, of the firm of Gilman & Godfrey, in whose warehouse the printing press of Rev. Elijah P. Lovejoy was stored at the time of its destruction by a mob in 1837; was educated in St. Louis and New York, began business as a banker in 1857, but, in 1870, removed to Cambridge, Mass., and connected himself with "The Riverside Press." Mr. Gilman was one of the prime movers in what is known as "The Harvard Annex" in the interest of equal collegiate advantages for women, and has written much for the periodical press, besides publishing a number of volumes in the line of history and English literature.

GILMAN, CLINTON & SPRINGFIELD RAILROAD. (See *Illinois Central Railroad*.)

GIRARD, a city in Macoupin County, on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 25 miles south by west from Springfield and 13 miles north-northeast of Carlinville. Coal-mining is carried on extensively here. The city also has a bank, five churches and a weekly newspaper. Population (1880), 1,024; (1890), 1,524; (1900), 1,661.

GLENCOE, a village of Cook County, on the Milwaukee Division of the Chicago & Northwest-

ern Railway, 19 miles north of Chicago. Population (1880), 387; (1890), 569; (1900), 1,020.

GLENN, Archibald A., ex-Lieutenant-Governor, was born in Nicholas County, Ky., Jan. 30, 1819. In 1828 his father's family removed to Illinois, settling first in Vermilion, and later in Schuyler County. At the age of 13, being forced to abandon school, for six years he worked upon the farm of his widowed mother, and, at 19, entered a printing office at Rushville, where he learned the trade of compositor. In 1844 he published a Whig campaign paper, which was discontinued after the defeat of Henry Clay. For eleven years he was Circuit Clerk of Brown County, during which period he was admitted to the bar; was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1862, and of the State Board of Equalization from 1868 to 1872. The latter year he was elected to the State Senate for four years, and, in 1875, chosen its President, thus becoming ex-officio Lieutenant-Governor. He early abandoned legal practice to engage in banking and in mercantile investment. After the expiration of his term in the Senate, he removed to Kansas, where, at latest advices, he still resided.

GLENN, John J., lawyer and jurist, was born in Ashland County, Ohio, March 2, 1831; graduated from Miami University in 1856 and, in 1858, was admitted to the bar at Terre Haute, Ind. Removing to Illinois in 1860, he settled in Mercer County, a year later removing to Monmouth in Warren County, where he still resides. In 1877 he was elected Judge of the Tenth Judicial Circuit and re-elected in 1879, '85, '91, and '97. After his last election he served for some time, by appointment of the Supreme Court, as a member of the Appellate Court for the Springfield District, but ultimately resigned and returned to Circuit Court duty. His reputation as a cool-headed, impartial Judge stands very high, and his name has been favorably regarded for a place on the Supreme Bench.

GLOVER, Joseph Otis, lawyer, was born in Cayuga County, N. Y., April 13, 1810, and educated in the high-school at Aurora in that State. In 1835 he came west to attend to a land case at Galena for his father, and, although not then a lawyer, he managed the case so successfully that he was asked to take charge of two others. This determined the bent of his mind towards the law, to the study of which he turned his attention under the preceptorship of the late Judge Theophilus L. Dickey, then of Ottawa. Soon after being admitted to the bar in 1840, he formed a partnership with the late Burton C. Cook, which

lasted over thirty years. In 1846 he was elected as a Democrat to the lower branch of the Fifteenth General Assembly, but, on the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, he became one of the founders of the Republican party and a close friend of Abraham Lincoln, whom he entertained, at the time of his (Lincoln's) debate with Senator Douglas, at Ottawa, in 1858. In 1868 he served as Presidential Elector at the time of General Grant's first election to the Presidency, and the following year was appointed United States District Attorney for the Northern District, serving until 1875. In 1877 he was appointed by Governor Cullom a member of the Board of Railway and Canal Commissioners, of which he afterwards became President, serving six years. Died, in Chicago, Dec. 10, 1892.

GODFREY, a village of Madison County, on the Chicago & Alton Railway, 5 miles north of Alton. It is the seat of Monticello Female Seminary, and named for Capt. Benjamin Godfrey, an early settler who was chiefly instrumental in founding that institution. Population (1890), 228.

GODFREY, (Capt.) Benjamin, sea captain and philanthropist, was born at Chatham, Mass., Dec. 4, 1794; at nine years of age he ran away from home and went to sea, his first voyage being to Ireland, where he spent nine years. The War of 1812 coming on, he returned home, spending a part of the next three years in the naval service, also gaining a knowledge of the science of navigation. Later, he became master of a merchant-vessel making voyages to Italy, Spain, the West Indies and other countries, finally, by shipwreck in Cuban waters, losing the bulk of his fortune. In 1824 he engaged in mercantile business at Matamoras, Mex., where he accumulated a handsome fortune; but, in transferring it (amounting to some \$200,000 in silver) across the country on pack-animals, he was attacked and robbed by brigands, with which that country was then infested. Resuming business at New Orleans, he was again successful, and, in 1832, came north, locating near Alton, Ill., the next year engaging in the warehouse and commission business as the partner of Winthrop S. Gilman, under the name of Godfrey & Gilman. It was in the warehouse of this firm at Alton that the printing-press of Elijah P. Lovejoy was stored when it was seized and destroyed by a mob, and Lovejoy was killed, in October, 1837. (See *Lovejoy, Elijah P.*) Soon after establishing himself at Alton, Captain Godfrey made a donation of land and money for the erection of a young ladies' seminary at the village of Godfrey, four miles from Alton. (See *Monticello Female Seminary*.)

The first cost of the erection of buildings, borne by him, was \$53,000. The institution was opened, April 11, 1838, and Captain Godfrey continued to be one of its Trustees as long as he lived. He was also one of the leading spirits in the construction of the Alton & Springfield Railroad (now a part of the Chicago & Alton), in which he invested heavily and unprofitably. Died, at Godfrey, April 13, 1862.

GOLCONDA, a village and county-seat of Pope County, on the Ohio River, 80 miles northeast of Cairo; located in agricultural and mining district; zinc, lead and kaolin mined in the vicinity; has a courthouse, eight churches, schools, one bank, a newspaper, a box factory, flour and saw mills, and a flour-spar factory. It is the terminus of a branch of the Illinois Central Railroad. Population (1890), 1,174; (1900), 1,140.

GOLDZIER, Julius, ex-Congressman, was born at Vienna, Austria, Jan. 20, 1854, and emigrated to New York in 1866. In 1872 he settled in Chicago, where he was admitted to the bar in 1877, and where he has practiced law ever since. From 1890 to 1892 he was a member of the Chicago City Council, and, in 1892, was the successful Democratic candidate in the Fourth District, for Congress, but was defeated in 1894 by Edward D. Cooke. At the Chicago city election of 1899 he was again returned to the Council as Alderman for the Thirty-second Ward.

GOODING, James, pioneer, was born about 1767, and, in 1832, was residing at Bristol, Ontario County, N. Y., when he removed to Cook County, Ill., settling in what was later called "Gooding's Grove," now a part of Will County. The Grove was also called the "Yankee Settlement," from the Eastern origin of the pioneer settlers. Mr. Gooding was accompanied, or soon after joined, by three sons—James, Jr., William and Jasper—and a nephew, Charles Gooding, all of whom became prominent citizens. The senior Gooding died in 1849, at the age of 82 years.—**William** (Gooding), civil engineer, son of the preceding, was born at Bristol, Ontario County, N. Y., April 1, 1803; educated in the common schools and by private tuition, after which he divided his time chiefly between teaching and working on the farm of his father, James Gooding. Having devoted considerable attention to surveying and civil engineering, he obtained employment in 1826 on the Welland Canal, where he remained three years. He then engaged in mercantile pursuits at Lockport, N. Y., but sold out at the end of the first year and went to Ohio to engage in his profession.

Being unsuccessful in this, he accepted employment for a time as a rodman, but later secured a position as Assistant Engineer on the Ohio Canal. After a brief visit to his father's in 1832, he returned to Ohio and engaged in business there for a short time, but the following year joined his father, who had previously settled in a portion of what is now Will County, but then Cook, making the trip by the first mail steamer around the lakes. He at first settled at "Gooding's Grove" and engaged in farming. In 1836 he was appointed Assistant Engineer on the Illinois & Michigan Canal, but, in 1842, became Chief Engineer, continuing in that position until the completion of the canal in 1848, when he became Secretary of the Canal Board. Died, at Lockport, Will County, in May, 1878.

GOODRICH, Grant, lawyer and jurist, was born in Milton, Saratoga, County, N. Y., August 7, 1811; grew up in Western New York, studied law and came to Chicago in 1834, becoming one of the most prominent and reputable members of his profession, as well as a leader in many of the movements for the educational, moral and religious advancement of the community. He was one of the founders of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Chicago, an active member of the Union Defense Committee during the war, an incorporator and life-long Trustee of the Northwestern University, and President of the Board of Trustees of Garrett Biblical Institute, besides being identified with many organizations of a strictly benevolent character. In 1859 Judge Goodrich was elected a Judge of the newly organized Superior Court, but, at the end of his term, resumed the practice of his profession. Died, March 15, 1889.

GORE, David, ex-State Auditor, was born in Trigg County, Ky., April 5, 1827; came with his parents to Madison County, Ill., in 1834, and served in the Mexican War as a Quartermaster, afterwards locating in Macoupin County, where he has been extensively engaged in farming. In 1874 he was an unsuccessful Greenback-Labor candidate for State Treasurer, in 1884 was elected to the State Senate from the Macoupin-Morgan District, and, in 1892, nominated and elected, as a Democrat, Auditor of Public Accounts, serving until 1897. For some sixteen years he was a member of the State Board of Agriculture, the last two years of that period being its President. His home is at Carlinville.

GOUDY, Calvin, early printer and physician, was born in Ohio, June 2, 1814; removed with his parents, in childhood, to Indianapolis, and

in 1832 to Vandalia, Ill., where he worked in the State printing office and bindery. In the fall of 1833 the family removed to Jacksonville, and the following year he entered Illinois College, being for a time a college-mate of Richard Yates, afterwards Governor. Here he continued his vocation as a printer, working for a time on "Peck's Gazetteer of Illinois" and "Goudy's Almanac," of which his father was publisher. In association with a brother while in Jacksonville, he began the publication of "The Common School Advocate," the pioneer publication of its kind in the Northwest, which was continued for about a year. Later he studied medicine with Drs. Henry and Merriman in Springfield, finally graduating at the St. Louis Medical College and, in 1844, began practice at Taylorville; in 1847 was elected Probate Judge of Christian County for a term of four years; in 1851 engaged in mercantile business, which he continued nineteen years. In 1856 he was elected to the lower house of the General Assembly and, in the session of the following year, was a leading supporter of the act establishing the State Normal School at Normal, still later serving for some sixteen years on the State Board of Education. Died, at Taylorville, in 1877. Dr. Goudy was an older brother of the late William C. Goudy of Chicago.

GOUDY, William C., lawyer, was born in Indiana, May 15, 1824; came to Illinois, with his father, first to Vandalia and afterwards to Jacksonville, previous to 1833, where the latter began the publication of "The Farmer's Almanac"—a well-known publication of that time. At Jacksonville young Goudy entered Illinois College, graduating in 1845, when he began the study of law with Judge Stephen T. Logan, of Springfield; was admitted to the bar in 1847, and the next year began practice at Lewistown, Fulton County; served as State's Attorney (1852-55) and as State Senator (1856-60); at the close of his term removed to Chicago, where he became prominent as a corporation and railroad lawyer, in 1886 becoming General Solicitor of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. During President Cleveland's first term, Mr. Goudy was believed to exert a large influence with the administration, and was credited with having been largely instrumental in securing the appointment of his partner, Melville W. Fuller, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. Died, April 27, 1893.

GRAFF, Joseph V., lawyer and Congressman, was born at Terre Haute, Ind., July 1, 1854; after graduating from the Terre Haute high-school, spent one year in Wabash College at Crawfords-

ville, but did not graduate; studied law and was admitted to the bar at Delavan, Ill., in 1879; in 1892 was a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Minneapolis, but, with the exception of President of the Board of Education, never held any public office until elected to Congress from the Fourteenth Illinois District, as a Republican, in November, 1894. Mr. Graff was a successful candidate for re-election in 1896, and again in '98.

GRAFTON, a town in Jersey County, situated on the Mississippi one and a half miles below the mouth of the Illinois River. The bluffs are high and fine river views are obtainable. A fine quality of fossiliferous limestone is quarried here and exported by the river. The town has a bank, three churches and a graded school. Population (1880), 807, (1890), 927; (1900), 988.

GRAIN INSPECTION, a mode of regulating the grain-trade in accordance with State law, and under the general supervision of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission. The principal executive officer of the department is the Chief Inspector of Grain, the expenses of whose administration are borne by fees. The chief business of the inspection department is transacted in Chicago, where the principal offices are located. (See *Railroad and Warehouse Commission*.)

GRAMMAR, John, pioneer and early legislator, came to Southern Illinois at a very early date and served as a member of the Third Territorial Council for Johnson County (1816-18); was a citizen of Union County when it was organized in 1818, and served as State Senator from that county in the Third and Fourth General Assemblies (1822-26), and again in the Seventh and Eighth General Assemblies (1830-34), for the District composed of Union, Johnson and Alexander Counties. He is described as having been very illiterate, but a man of much shrewdness and considerable influence.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, a fraternal, charitable and patriotic association, limited to men who served in the Union army or navy during the Civil War, and received honorable discharge. Its founder was Dr. B. F. Stephenson, who served as Surgeon of the Fourteenth Illinois Infantry. In this task he had the cooperation of Rev. William J. Rutledge, Chaplain of the same regiment, Col. John M. Snyder, Dr. James Hamilton, Maj. Robert M. Woods, Maj. Robert Allen, Col. Martin Flood, Col. Daniel Grass, Col. Edward Prince, Capt. John S. Phelps, Capt. John A. Lightfoot, Col. B. F. Smith, Maj. A. A. North, Capt. Henry E.

Howe, and Col. B. F. Hawkes, all Illinois veterans. Numerous conferences were held at Springfield, in this State, a ritual was prepared, and the first post was chartered at Decatur, Ill., April 6, 1866. The charter members were Col. I. C. Pugh, George R. Steele, J. W. Routh, Joseph Prior, J. H. Nale, J. T. Bishop, G. H. Dunning, B. F. Sibley, M. F. Kanan, C. Reibsame, I. N. Coltrin, and Aquila Toland. All but one of these had served in Illinois regiments. At first, the work of organization proceeded slowly, the ex-soldiers generally being somewhat doubtful of the result of the project; but, before July 12, 1866, the date fixed for the assembling of a State Convention to form the Department of Illinois, thirty-nine posts had been chartered, and, by 1869, there were 330 reported in Illinois. By October, 1866, Departments had been formed in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota, and posts established in Ohio, Missouri, Kentucky, Arkansas, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, and the District of Columbia, and the first National Encampment was held at Indianapolis, November 20 of that year. In 1894 there were 7,500 posts, located in every State and Territory of the Union, with a membership of 450,000. The scheme of organization provides for precinct, State and National bodies. The first are known as posts, each having a number, to which the name of some battle or locality, or of some deceased soldier may be prefixed; the second (State organizations) are known as Departments; and the supreme power of the Order is vested in the National Encampment, which meets annually. As has been said, the G. A. R. had its inception in Illinois. The aim and dream of Dr. Stephenson and his associates was to create a grand organization of veterans which, through its cohesion, no less than its incisivness, should constitute a potential factor in the inculcation and development of patriotism as well as mutual support. While he died sorrowing that he had not seen the fruition of his hopes, the present has witnessed the fullest realization of his dream. (See *Stephenson, B. F.*) The constitution of the order expressly prohibits any attempt to use the organization for partisan purposes, or even the discussion, at any meeting, of partisan questions. Its aims are to foster and strengthen fraternal feelings among members; to assist comrades needing help or protection and aid comrades' widows and orphans, and to inculcate unswerving loyalty. The "Woman's Relief Corps" is an auxiliary organization, originating at Portland, Maine, in 1869. The following is a list of Illinois Department Commanders, chronolog-

ically arranged: B. F. Stephenson (Provisional, 1866), John M. Palmer (1866-68), Thomas O. Osborne (1869-70), Charles E. Lippincott (1871), Hubert Dilger (1872), Guy T. Gould (1873), Hiram Hilliard (1874-76), Joseph S. Reynolds (1877), T. B. Coulter (1878), Edgar D. Swain (1879-80), J. W. Burst (1881), Thomas G. Lawler (1882), S. A. Harper (1883), L. T. Dickason (1884), William W. Berry (1885), Philip Sidney Post (1886), A. C. Sweetser (1887), James A. Sexton (1888), James S. Martin (1889), William L. Distin (1890), Horace S. Clark (1891), Edwin Harlan (1892), Edward A. Blodgett (1893), H. H. McDowell (1894), W. H. Powell (1895), William G. Cochran (1896), A. L. Schimpff (1897), John C. Black (1898), John B. Inman (1899). The following Illinoisans have held the position of Commander-in-Chief: S. A. Hurlbut, (two terms) 1866-67; John A. Logan, (three terms) 1868-70; Thomas G. Lawler, 1894; James A. Sexton, 1898.

GRAND PRAIRIE SEMINARY, a co-educational institution at Onarga, Iroquois County, incorporated in 1863; had a faculty of eleven teachers in 1897-98, with 285 pupils—145 male and 140 female. It reports an endowment of \$10,000 and property valued at \$55,000. Besides the usual classical and scientific departments, instruction is given in music, oratory, fine arts and preparatory studies.

GRAND TOWER, a town in Jackson County, situated on the Mississippi River, 27 miles southwest of Carbondale; the western terminus of the Grand Tower & Carbondale Railroad. It received its name from a high, rocky island, lying in the river opposite the village. It has four churches, a weekly newspaper, and two blast furnaces for iron. Population (1890), 624; (1900), 881.

GRAND TOWER & CAPE GIRARDEAU RAILROAD. (See *Chicago & Texas Railroad.*)

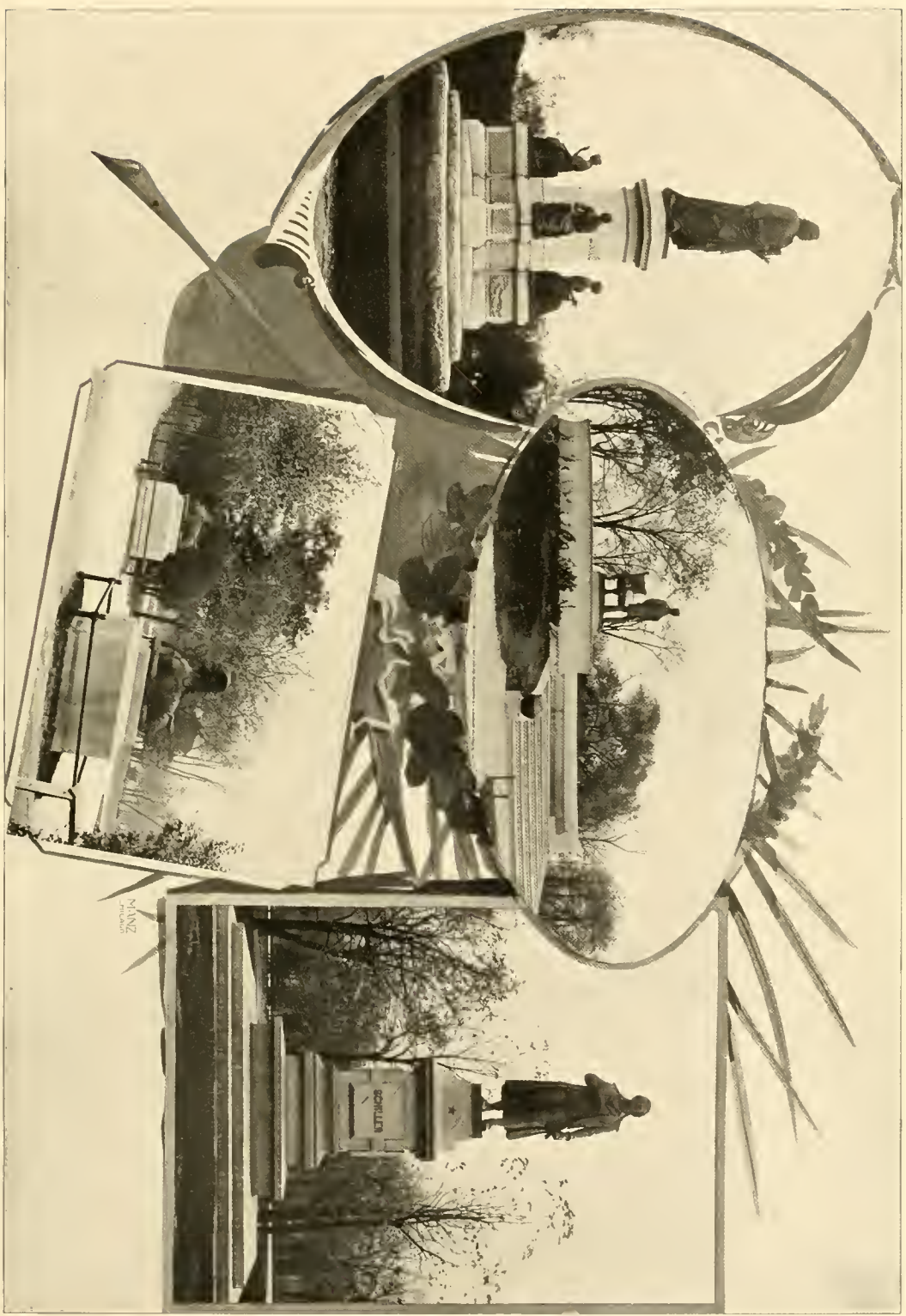
GRAND TOWER & CARBONDALE RAILROAD. (See *Chicago & Texas Railroad.*)

GRANGER, Flavel K., lawyer, farmer and legislator, was born in Wayne County, N. Y., May 16, 1832, educated in public schools at Sodus in the same State, and settled at Waukegan, Ill., in 1853. Here, having studied law, he was admitted to the bar in 1855, removing to McHenry County the same year, and soon after engaging in the live-stock and wool business. In 1872 he was elected as a Republican Representative in the Twenty-eighth General Assembly, being successively re-elected to the Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth and Thirty-first, and being chosen Temporary Speaker of the Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth. He is now a member of the State Senate for the

Eighth District, having been elected in 1896. His home is at West McHenry.

GRANT, Alexander Fraeser, early lawyer and jurist, was born at Inverness, Scotland, in 1804; came to Illinois at an early day and located at Shawneetown, where he studied law with Henry Eddy, the pioneer lawyer and editor of that place. Mr. Grant is described as a man of marked ability, as were many of the early settlers of that region. In February, 1835, he was elected by the General Assembly Judge for the Third Circuit, as successor to his preceptor, Mr. Eddy, but served only a few months, dying at Vandalia the same year.

GRANT, Ulysses Simpson, (originally Hiram Ulysses), Lieutenant-General and President, was born at Point Pleasant, Clermont County, Ohio, April 27, 1822; graduated from West Point Military Academy, in 1843, and served through the Mexican War. After a short residence at St. Louis, he became a resident of Galena in 1860. His war-record is a glorious part of the Nation's history. Entering the service of the State as a clerk in the office of the Quartermaster-General at Springfield, soon after the breaking out of the war in 1861, and still later serving as a drill-master at Camp Yates, in June following he was commissioned by Governor Yates Colonel of the Twenty-first Illinois Volunteers, which he immediately led into the field in the State of Missouri; was soon after promoted to a Brigadier-Generalship and became a full Major-General of Volunteers on the fall of Forts Donelson and Henry, in February following. His successes at Fort Gibson, Raymond, Champion Hill, and Big Black River, ending with the capture of Vicksburg, were the leading victories of the Union armies in 1863. His successful defense of Chattanooga was also one of his victories in the West in the same year. Commissioned a Major-General of the Regular Army after the fall of Vicksburg, he became Lieutenant-General in 1864, and, in March of that year, assumed command of all the Northern armies. Taking personal command of the Army of the Potomac, he directed the campaign against Richmond, which resulted in the final evacuation and downfall of the Confederate capital and the surrender of General Lee at Appomattox on April 8, 1865. In July, 1866, he was made General—the office being created for him. He also served as Secretary of War, ad interim, under President Johnson, from August, 1867, to January, 1868. In 1868 he was elected President of the United States and re-elected in 1872. His administration may not have been free from mistakes, but it was charac-

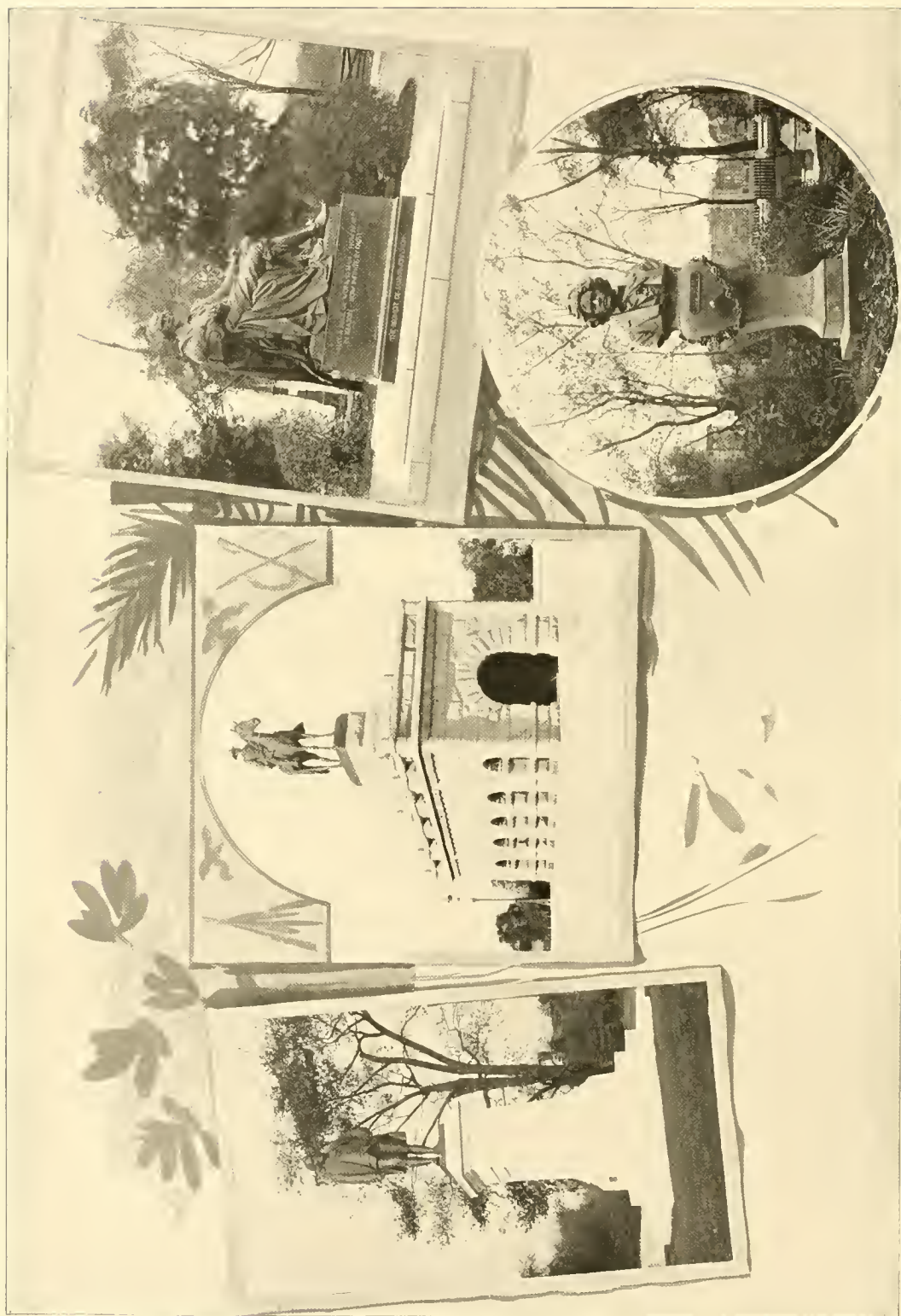


Linne Monument.

Lincoln Monument.
The Sphinx.

MONUMENTS IN LINCOLN PARK, CHICAGO.

Schiller Statue.



Franklin Square.

Grant Monument.
MONUMENTS IN LINCOLN PARK, CHICAGO.

Shakespeare Statue.
Beethoven Statue.

terized by patriotism and integrity of purpose. During 1877-79 he made a tour of the world, being received everywhere with the highest honors. In 1880 his friends made an unsuccessful effort to secure his renomination as a Presidential candidate on the Republican ticket. Died, at Mount McGregor, N. Y., July 23, 1885. His chief literary work was his "Memoirs" (two volumes, 1885-86), which was very extensively sold.

GRAPE CREEK, a suburban mining village in Vermilion County, on the Big Vermilion River and the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, six miles south of Danville. The chief industry is coal mining, which is extensively carried on. Population (1890), 778; (1900), 610.

GRATIOT, Charles, of Huguenot parentage, born at Lausanne, Switzerland, in 1752. After receiving a mercantile training in the counting house of an uncle in London, he emigrated to Canada, entering the employ of another uncle at Montreal. He first came to the "Illinois Country" in 1775, as an Indian trader, remaining one year. In 1777 he returned and formed a partnership with David McRae and John Kay, two young Scotchmen from Montreal. He established depots at Cahokia and Kaskaskia. Upon the arrival of Col. George Rogers Clark, in 1778, he rendered that commander material financial assistance, becoming personally responsible for the supplies needed by the penniless American army. When the transfer of sovereignty took place at St. Louis, on March 10, 1804, and Louisiana Territory became a part of the United States, it was from the balcony of his house that the first American flag was unfurled in Upper Louisiana. In recompense for his liberal expenditure, he was promised 30,000 acres of land near the present site of Louisville, but this he never received. Died, at St. Louis, April 21, 1817.

GRAVIER, Father Jacques, a Jesuit missionary, born in France, but at what date cannot be stated with certainty. After some years spent in Canada he was sent by his ecclesiastical superiors to the Illinois Mission (1688), succeeding Allouez as Superior two years later, and being made Vicar-General in 1691. He labored among the Miamis, Peorias and Kaskaskias—his most numerous conversions being among the latter tribe—as also among the Cahokias, Osages, Tamaroas and Missouris. It is said to have been largely through his influence that the Illinois were induced to settle at Kaskaskia instead of going south. In 1705 he received a severe wound during an attack by the Illinois Indians, incited, if not actually led, by one of their medicine men. It is said

that he visited Paris for treatment, but failed to find a cure. Accounts of his death vary as to time and place, but all agree that it resulted from the wound above mentioned. Some of his biographers assert that he died at sea; others that he returned from France, yet suffering from the Indian poison, to Louisiana in February, 1708, and died near Mobile, Ala., the same year.

GRAY, Elisha, electrician and inventor, was born at Barnesville, Ohio, August 2, 1835; after serving as an apprentice at various trades, took a course at Oberlin College, devoting especial attention to the physical sciences, meanwhile supporting himself by manual labor. In 1865 he began his career as an electrician and, in 1867, received his first patent; devised a method of transmitting telephone signals, and, in 1875, succeeded in transmitting four messages simultaneously on one wire to New York and Boston, a year later accomplishing the same with eight messages to New York and Philadelphia. Professor Gray has invented a telegraph switch, a repeater, enunciator and type-writing telegraph. From 1869 to '73 he was employed in the manufacture of telegraph apparatus at Cleveland and Chicago, but has since been electrician of the Western Electric Company of Chicago. His latest invention, the "telautograph"—for reproducing by telegraph the handwriting of the sender of a telegram—attracted great interest at the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893. He is author of "Telegraphy and Telephony" and "Experimental Researches in Electro-Harmonic Telegraphy and Telephony."

GRAY, William C., Ph.D., editor, was born in Butler County, Ohio, in 1830; graduated from the Farmers' (now Belmont) College in 1850, read law and began secular editorial work in 1852, being connected, in the next fourteen years, with "The Tiffin Tribune," "Cleveland Herald" and "Newark American." Then, after several years spent in general publishing business in Cincinnati, after the great fire of 1871 he came to Chicago, to take charge of "The Interior," the organ of the Presbyterian Church, which he has since conducted. The success of the paper under his management affords the best evidence of his practical good sense. He holds the degree of Ph.D., received from Wooster University in 1881.

GRAYVILLE, a city situated on the border of White and Edwards Counties, lying chiefly in the former, on the Wabash River, 35 miles northwest of Evansville, Ind., 16 miles northeast of Carmi, and forty miles southwest of Vincennes. It is located in the heart of a heavily timbered

region and is an important hard-wood market. Valuable coal deposits exist. The industries include flour, saw and planing mills, stove factories and creamery. The city has an electric light and water plant, two banks, eight churches, and two weekly papers. Population (1900), 1,948.

GRAYVILLE & MATTOON RAILROAD. (See *Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railway.*)

GREATHOUSE, Lucien, soldier, was born at Carlinville, Ill., in 1843; graduated at Illinois Wesleyan University, Bloomington, and studied law; enlisted as a private at the beginning of the War of the Rebellion and rose to the rank of Colonel of the Forty-eighth Illinois Volunteers; bore a conspicuous part in the movements of the Army of the Tennessee; was killed in battle near Atlanta, Ga., June 21, 1864.

GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD (of 1843 and '49). (See *Illinois Central Railroad.*)

GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD (2). (See *Wabash Railway.*)

GREEN RIVER, rises in Lee County, and, after draining part of Bureau County, flows westward through Henry County, and enters Rock River about 10 miles east by south from Rock Island. It is nearly 120 miles long.

GREEN, William H., State Senator and Judge, was born at Danville, Ky., Dec. 8, 1830. In 1847 he accompanied his father's family to Illinois, and, for three years following, taught school, at the same time reading law. He was admitted to the bar in 1852 and began practice at Mount Vernon, removing to Metropolis the next year, and to Cairo in 1863. In 1858 he was elected to the lower house of the General Assembly, was re-elected in 1860 and, two years later, was elected to the State Senate for four years. In December, 1865, he was elected Judge of the Third Judicial Circuit, to fill the unexpired term of Judge Mulkey, retiring with the expiration of his term in 1867. He was a delegate to the National Democratic Conventions of 1860, '64, '68, '80, '84 and '88, besides being for many years a member of the State Central Committee of that party, and also, for four terms, a member of the State Board of Education, of which he has been for several years the President. He is at present (1899) engaged in the practice of his profession at Cairo.

GREENE, Henry Sacheveral, attorney, was born in the North of Ireland, July, 1833, brought to Canada at five years of age, and from nine compelled to support himself, sometimes as a clerk and at others setting type in a printing office. After spending some time in Western New York,

in 1853 he commenced the study of law at Danville, Ind., with Hugh Crea, now of Decatur, Ill.; four years later settled at Clinton, DeWitt County, where he taught and studied law with Lawrence Weldon, now of the Court of Claims, Washington. In 1859 he was admitted to the bar at Springfield, on the motion of Abraham Lincoln, and was associated in practice, for a time, with Hon. Clifton H. Moore of Clinton; later served as Prosecuting Attorney and one term (1867-69) as Representative in the General Assembly. At the close of his term in the Legislature he removed to Springfield, forming a law partnership with Milton Hay and David T. Littler, under the firm name of Hay, Greene & Littler, still later becoming the head of the firm of Greene & Humphrey. From the date of his removal to Springfield, for some thirty years his chief employment was as a corporation lawyer, for the most part in the service of the Chicago & Alton and the Wabash Railways. His death occurred at his home in Springfield, after a protracted illness, Feb. 25, 1899. Of recognized ability, thoroughly devoted to his profession, high minded and honorable in all his dealings, he commanded respect wherever he was known.

GREENE, William G., pioneer, was born in Tennessee in 1812; came to Illinois in 1822 with his father (Bowling Greene), who settled in the vicinity of New Salem, now in Menard County. The younger Greene was an intimate friend and fellow-student, at Illinois College, of Richard Yates (afterwards Governor), and also an early friend and admirer of Abraham Lincoln, under whom he held an appointment in Utah for some years. He died at Tallula, Menard County, in 1894.

GREENFIELD, a city in the eastern part of Greene County, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Quincy, Carrollton & St. Louis Railways, 12 miles east of Carrollton and 55 miles north of St. Louis; is an agricultural, coal-mining and stock-raising region. The city has several churches, public schools, a seminary, electric light plant, steam flouring mill, and one weekly paper. It is an important shipping point for cattle, horses, swine, corn, grain and produce. Population (1890), 1,131; (1900), 1,085.

GREENE COUNTY, cut off from Madison and separately organized in 1821; has an area of 544 square miles; population (1900), 23,402; named for Gen. Nathaniel Greene, a Revolutionary soldier. The soil and climate are varied and adapted to a diversity of products, wheat and fruit being among the principal. Building stone and clay

are abundant. Probably the first English-speaking settlers were David Stockton and James Whiteside, who located south of Macoupin Creek in June, 1817. Samuel Thomas and others (among them Gen. Jacob Fry) followed soon afterward. The Indians were numerous and aggressive, and had destroyed not a few of the monuments of the Government surveys, erected some years before. Immigration of the whites, however, was rapid, and it was not long before the nucleus of a village was established at Carrollton, where General Fry erected the first house and made the first coffin needed in the settlement. This town, the county-seat and most important place in the county, was laid off by Thomas Carlin in 1821. Other flourishing towns are Whitehall (population, 1,961), and Roodhouse (an important railroad center) with a population of 2,360.

GREENUP, village of Cumberland County, at intersection of the Vandalia Line and Evansville branch Ill. Cent. Ry.; in farming and fruit-growing region; has powder mill, bank, broom factory, five churches, public library and good schools. Population (1890), 858; (1900), 1,085.

GREENVIEW, a village in Menard County, on the Jacksonville branch of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 22 miles north-northwest of Springfield and 36 miles northeast of Jacksonville. It has a coal mine, bank, two weekly papers, seven churches, and a graded and high school. Population (1890), 1,106; (1900), 1,019; (1903), 1,245.

GREENVILLE, an incorporated city, the county-seat of Bond County, on the East Fork of Big Shoal Creek and the St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute Railroad, 50 miles east-northeast of St. Louis; is in a rich agricultural and coal-mining region. Corn and wheat are raised extensively in the surrounding country, and there are extensive coal mines adjacent to the city. The leading manufacturing product is in the line of wagons. It is the seat of Greenville College (a coeducational institution); has several banks and three weekly newspapers. Population (1890), 1,868; (1900), 2,504.

GREENVILLE, TREATY OF, a treaty negotiated by Gen. Anthony Wayne with a number of Indian tribes (see *Indian Treaties*), at Greenville, after his victory over the savages at the battle of Maumee Rapids, in August, 1795. This was the first treaty relating to Illinois lands in which a number of tribes united. The lands conveyed within the present limits of the State of Illinois were as follows: A tract six miles square at the mouth of the Chicago River;

another, twelve miles square, near the mouth of the Illinois River; another, six miles square, around the old fort at Peoria; the post of Fort Massac; the 150,000 acres set apart as bounty lands for the army of Gen. George Rogers Clark, and "the lands at all other places in the possession of the French people and other white settlers among them, the Indian title to which has been thus extinguished." On the other hand, the United States relinquished all claim to all other Indian lands north of the Ohio, east of the Mississippi and south of the great lakes. The cash consideration paid by the Government was \$210,000.

GREGG, David L., lawyer and Secretary of State, emigrated from Albany, N. Y., and began the practice of law at Joliet, Ill., where, in 1839, he also edited "The Juliet Courier," the first paper established in Will County. From 1842 to 1846, he represented Will, Du Page and Iroquois Counties in the Thirteenth and Fourteenth General Assemblies; later removed to Chicago, after which he served for a time as United States District Attorney; in 1847 was chosen one of the Delegates from Cook County to the State Constitutional Convention of that year, and served as Secretary of State from 1850 to 1853, as successor to Horace S. Cooley, who died in office the former year. In the Democratic State Convention of 1852, Mr. Gregg was a leading candidate for the nomination for Governor, though finally defeated by Joel A. Matteson; served as Presidential Elector for that year, and, in 1853, was appointed by President Pierce Commissioner to the Sandwich Islands, still later for a time acting as the minister or adviser of King Kamehameha IV, who died in 1863. Returning to California he was appointed by President Lincoln Receiver of Public Moneys at Carson City, Nev., where he died, Dec. 23, 1868.

GREGORY, John Milton, clergyman and educator, was born at Sand Lake, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., July 6, 1822; graduated from Union College in 1846 and, after devoting two years to the study of law, studied theology and entered the Baptist ministry. After a brief pastorate in the East he came West, becoming Principal of a classical school at Detroit. His ability as an educator was soon recognized, and, in 1858, he was elected State Superintendent of Public Instruction in Michigan, but declined a re-election in 1863. In 1854, he assisted in founding "The Michigan Journal of Education," of which he was editor-in-chief. In 1863 he accepted the Presidency of Kalamazoo College, and four years

later was called to that of the newly founded University of Illinois, at Champaign, where he remained until 1880. He was United States Commissioner to the Vienna Exposition in 1873, Illinois State Commissioner to the Paris Exposition of 1878, also serving as one of the judges in the educational department of the Philadelphia Centennial of 1876. From 1882 to '85 he was a member of the United States Civil Service Commission. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Madison University (Hamilton, N. Y.) in 1866. While State Superintendent he published a "Compend of School Laws" of Michigan, besides numerous addresses on educational subjects. Other works of his are "Handbook of History" and "Map of Time" (Chicago, 1866); "A New Political Economy" (Cincinnati, 1882); and "Seven Laws of Teaching" (Chicago, 1883). While holding a chair as Professor Emeritus of Political Economy in the University of Illinois during the latter years of his life, he resided in Washington, D. C., where he died, Oct. 20, 1898. By his special request he was buried on the grounds of the University at Champaign.

GRESHAM, Walter Quinton, soldier, jurist and statesman, was born near Lanesville, Harrison County, Ind., March 17, 1832. Two years at a seminary at Corydon, followed by one year at Bloomington University, completed his early education, which was commenced at the common schools. He read law at Corydon, and was admitted to the bar in 1853. In 1860 he was elected to the Indiana Legislature, but resigned to become Lieutenant-Colonel of the Thirty-eighth Indiana Volunteers, and was almost immediately commissioned Colonel of the Fifty-third Regiment. After the fall of Vicksburg he was promoted to a Brigadier-Generalship, and was brevetted Major-General on March 13, 1865. At Atlanta he was severely wounded, and disabled from service for a year. After the war he resumed practice at New Albany, Ind. His political career began in 1856, when he stumped his county for Fremont. From that time until 1892 he was always prominently identified with the Republican party. In 1866 he was an unsuccessful Republican candidate for Congress, and, in 1867-68, was the financial agent of his State (Indiana) in New York. In 1869 President Grant appointed him Judge of the United States District Court for Indiana. In 1883 he resigned this position to accept the portfolio of Postmaster-General in the Cabinet of President Arthur. In July, 1884, upon the death of Secretary Folger, he was made Secretary of the Treasury. In Oct. 1884,

he was appointed United States Judge of the Seventh Judicial Circuit, and thereafter made his home in Chicago. He was an earnest advocate of the renomination of Grant in that year, but subsequently took no active personal part in politics. In 1888 he was the substantially unanimous choice of Illinois Republicans for the Presidency, but was defeated in convention. In 1892 he was tendered the Populist nomination for President, but declined. In 1893 President Cleveland offered him the portfolio of Secretary of State, which he accepted, dying in office at Washington, D. C., May 28, 1895.

GREUSEL, Nicholas, soldier, was born in Germany, July 4, 1817, the son of a soldier of Murat; came to New York in 1833 and to Detroit, Mich., in 1835; served as a Captain of the First Michigan Volunteers in the Mexican War; in 1857, came to Chicago and was employed on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, until the firing on Fort Sumter, when he promptly enrolled himself as a private in a company organized at Aurora, of which he was elected Captain and attached to the Seventh Illinois (three-months' men), later being advanced to the rank of Major. Re-enlisting for three years, he was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel, but, in August following, was commissioned Colonel of the Thirty-sixth Illinois; took part in the battles of Pea Ridge and Perryville and the campaign against Corinth; compelled to resign on account of failing health, in February, 1863, he removed to Mount Pleasant, Iowa, whence he returned to Aurora in 1893. Died at Aurora, April 25, 1896.

GRIDLEY, Asahel, lawyer and banker, was born at Cazenovia, N. Y., April 21, 1810; was educated at Pompey Academy and, at the age of 21, came to Illinois, locating at Bloomington and engaging in the mercantile business, which he carried on quite extensively some eight years. He served as First Lieutenant of a cavalry company during the Black Hawk War of 1832, and soon after was elected a Brigadier-General of militia, thereby acquiring the title of "General." In 1840 he was elected to the lower branch of the Twelfth General Assembly, and soon after began to turn his attention to the study of law, subsequently forming a partnership with Col. J. H. Wickizer, which continued for a number of years. Having been elected to the State Senate in 1850, he took a conspicuous part in the two succeeding sessions of the General Assembly in securing the location of the Chicago & Alton and the Illinois Central Railroads by way of Bloomington; was also, at a later period, a leading promoter of the

Indiana, Bloomington & Western and other lines. In 1858 he joined J. Y. Scammon and J. H. Burch of Chicago, in the establishment of the McLean County Bank at Bloomington, of which he became President and ultimately sole proprietor; also became proprietor, in 1857, of the Bloomington Gas-Light & Coke Company, which he managed some twenty-five years. Originally a Whig, he identified himself with the Republican cause in 1856, serving upon the State Central Committee during the campaign of that year, but, in 1872, took part in the Liberal Republican movement, serving as a delegate to the Cincinnati Convention, where he was a zealous supporter of David Davis for the Presidency. Died, at Bloomington, Jan. 20, 1881.

GRIER, (Col.) David Perkins, soldier and merchant, was born near Wilkesbarre, Pa., in 1837; received a common school education and, in 1852, came to Peoria, Ill., where he engaged in the grain business, subsequently, in partnership with his brother, erecting the first grain-elevator in Peoria, with three or four at other points. Early in the war he recruited a company of which he was elected Captain, but, as the State quota was already full, it was not accepted in Illinois, but was mustered in, in June, as a part of the Eighth Missouri Volunteers. With this organization he took part in the capture of Forts Henry and Donelson, the battle of Shiloh and the siege and capture of Corinth. In August, 1862, he was ordered to report to Governor Yates at Springfield, and, on his arrival, was presented with a commission as Colonel of the Seventy-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, of which he retained command up to the siege of Vicksburg. During that siege he commanded a brigade and, in subsequent operations in Louisiana, was in command of the Second Brigade, Fourth Division of the Thirteenth Army Corps. Later he had command of all the troops on Dauphin Island, and took a conspicuous part in the capture of Fort Morgan and Mobile, as well as other operations in Alabama. He subsequently had command of a division until his muster-out, July 10, 1865, with the rank of brevet Brigadier-General. After the war, General Grier resumed his business as a grain merchant at Peoria, but, in 1879, removed to East St. Louis, where he had charge of the erection and management of the Union Elevator there—was also Vice-President and Director of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange. Died, April 22, 1891.

GRIERSON, Benjamin H., soldier, was born in Pittsburg, Pa., July 8, 1826; removed in boyhood

to Trumbull County, Ohio, and, about 1850, to Jacksonville, Ill., where he was engaged for a time in teaching music, later embarking in the grain and produce business at Meredosia. He enlisted promptly at the beginning of the Civil War, becoming Aid-de-camp to General Prentiss at Cairo during the three-months' service, later being commissioned Major of the Sixth Illinois Cavalry. From this time his promotion was rapid. He was commissioned Colonel of the same regiment in March, 1862, and was commander of a brigade in December following. He was prominent in nearly all the cavalry skirmishes between Memphis and the Tennessee river, and, in April and May, 1863, led the famous raid from La Grange, Tenn., through the States of Mississippi and Louisiana to Baton Rouge in the latter—for the first time penetrating the heart of the Confederacy and causing consternation among the rebel leaders, while materially aiding General Grant's movement against Vicksburg. This demonstration was generally regarded as one of the most brilliant events of the war, and attracted the attention of the whole country. In recognition of this service he was, on June 3, 1863, made a Brigadier-General, and May 27, 1865, a full Major-General of Volunteers. Soon after the close of the war he entered the regular army as Colonel of the Tenth United States Cavalry and was successively brevetted Brigadier- and Major-General for bravery shown in a raid in Arkansas during December, 1864. His subsequent service was in the West and Southwest conducting campaigns against the Indians, in the meanwhile being in command at Santa Fe, San Antonio and elsewhere. On the promotion of General Miles to a Major-Generalship following the death of Maj.-Gen. George Crook in Chicago, March 19, 1890, General Grierson, who had been the senior Colonel for some years, was promoted Brigadier-General and retired with that rank in July following. His home is at Jacksonville.

GRIGGS, Samuel Chapman, publisher, was born in Tolland, Conn., July 20, 1819; began business as a bookseller at Hamilton, N. Y., but removed to Chicago, where he established the largest bookselling trade in the Northwest. Mr. Griggs was a heavy loser by the fire of 1871, and the following year, having sold out to his partners, established himself in the publishing business, which he conducted until 1896, when he retired. The class of books published by him include many educational and classical, with others of a high order of merit. Died in Chicago, April 5, 1897.

GRIGGSVILLE, a city in Pike County, on the Wabash Railroad, 4 miles west of the Illinois River, and 50 miles east of Quincy. Flour, camp stoves, and brooms are manufactured here. The city has churches, graded schools, a public library, fair grounds, opera house, and a weekly newspaper. Population (1890), 1,400; (1900), 1,404.

GRIMSHAW, Jackson, lawyer and politician, was born in Philadelphia, Nov. 22, 1820, of Anglo-Irish and Revolutionary ancestry. He was partially educated at Bristol College, Pa., and began the study of law with his father, who was a lawyer and an author of repute. His professional studies were interrupted for a few years, during which he was employed at surveying and civil engineering, but he was admitted to the bar at Harrisburg, in 1843. The same year he settled at Pittsfield, Ill., where he formed a partnership with his brother, William A. Grimshaw. In 1857 he removed to Quincy, where he resided for the remainder of his life. He was a member of the first Republican Convention, at Bloomington, in 1856, and was twice an unsuccessful candidate for Congress (1856 and '58) in a strongly Democratic District. He was a warm personal friend and trusted counsellor of Governor Yates, on whose staff he served as Colonel. During 1861 the latter sent Mr. Grimshaw to Washington with dispatches announcing the capture of Jefferson Barracks, Mo. On arriving at Annapolis, learning that the railroads had been torn up by rebel sympathizers, he walked from that city to the capital, and was summoned into the presence of the President and General Scott with his feet protruding from his boots. In 1865 Mr. Lincoln appointed him Collector of Internal Revenue for the Quincy District, which office he held until 1869. Died, at Quincy, Dec. 13, 1875.

GRIMSHAW, William A., early lawyer, was born in Philadelphia and admitted to the bar in his native city at the age of 19; in 1833 came to Pike County, Ill., where he continued to practice until his death. He served in the State Constitutional Convention of 1847, and had the credit of preparing the article in the second Constitution prohibiting dueling. In 1864 he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention which nominated Mr. Lincoln for President a second time; also served as Presidential Elector in 1880. He was, for a time, one of the Trustees of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Jacksonville, and, from 1877 to 1882, a member of the State Board of Public Charities, being for a time President of the Board. Died, at Pittsfield, Jan. 7, 1895.

GRINNELL, Julius S., lawyer and ex-Judge, was born in St. Lawrence County, N. Y., in 1842, of New England parents, who were of French descent. He graduated from Middlebury College in 1866, and, two years later, was admitted to the bar at Ogdensburg, N. Y. In 1870 he removed to Chicago, where he soon attained a prominent position at the bar; was elected City Attorney in 1879, and re-elected in 1881 and 1883. In 1884 he was elected State's Attorney for Cook County, in which capacity he successfully conducted some of the most celebrated criminal prosecutions in the history of Illinois. Among these may be mentioned the cases against Joseph T. Mackin and William J. Gallagher, growing out of an election conspiracy in Chicago in 1884; the conviction of a number of Cook County Commissioners for accepting bribes in 1885, and the conviction of seven anarchistic leaders charged with complicity in the Haymarket riot and massacre in Chicago, in May, 1886—the latter trial being held in 1887. The same year (1887) he was elected to the Circuit bench of Cook County, but resigned his seat in 1890 to become counsel for the Chicago City Railway. Died, in Chicago, June 8, 1898.

GROSS, Jacob, ex-State Treasurer and banker, was born in Germany, Feb. 11, 1840; having lost his father by death at 13, came to the United States two years later, spent a year in Chicago schools, learned the trade of a tinsmith and clerked in a store until August, 1862, when he enlisted in the Eighty-Second Illinois Volunteers (the second "Hecker Regiment"); afterwards participated in some of the most important battles of the war, including Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Lookout Mountain, Resaca and others. At Dallas, Ga., he had his right leg badly shattered by a bullet-wound above the knee, four successive amputations being found necessary in order to save his life. Having been discharged from the service in February, 1865, he took a course in a commercial college, became deputy clerk of the Police Court, served three terms as Collector of the West Town of Chicago, and an equal number of terms (12 years) as Clerk of the Circuit Court of Cook County, and, in 1884, was elected State Treasurer. Since retiring from the latter office, Mr. Gross has been engaged in the banking business, being President, for several years, of the Commercial Bank of Chicago.

GROSS, William L., lawyer, was born in Herkimer County, N. Y., Feb. 21, 1839, came with his father to Illinois in 1844, was admitted to the bar at Springfield in 1862, but almost immediately

entered the service of the Government, and, a year later, was appointed by President Lincoln Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, and, under command of General Stager, assigned to the Department of the Ohio as Military Superintendent of Telegraphs. At the close of the war he was transferred to the Department of the Gulf, taking control of military telegraphs in that Department with headquarters at New Orleans, remaining until August, 1866, meanwhile being brevetted Major and Lieutenant-Colonel. For the next two years he occupied various positions in the civil telegraph service, but, in 1868, resumed the practice of law at Springfield, in conjunction with his brother (Eugene L.) issuing the first volume of "Gross' Statutes of Illinois," followed in subsequent years by two additional volumes, besides an Index to all the Laws of the State. In 1878 he was elected as a Republican to the General Assembly from Sangamon County, and, in 1884, was appointed by Governor Hamilton Circuit Judge to succeed Judge C. S. Zane, who had been appointed Chief Justice of Utah. Upon the organization of the Illinois State Bar Association, Judge Gross became its first Secretary, serving until 1883, when he was elected President, again serving as Secretary and Treasurer in 1893-94.

GROSSCUP, Peter Stenger, jurist, born in Ashland, Ohio, Feb. 15, 1852; was educated in the local schools and Wittenberg College, graduating from the latter in 1872; read law in Boston, Mass., and settled down to practice in his native town, in 1874. He was a candidate for Congress in a Democratic District before he was 25 years old, but, being a Republican, was defeated. Two years later, being thrown by a reapportionment into the same district with William McKinley, he put that gentleman in nomination for the seat in Congress to which he was elected. He removed to Chicago in 1883, and, for several years, was the partner of the late Leonard Swett; in December, 1892, was appointed by President Harrison Judge of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois as successor to Judge Henry W. Blodgett. On the death of Judge Showalter, in December, 1898, Judge Grosscup was appointed his successor as Judge of the United States Circuit Court for the Seventh Judicial District. Although one of the youngest incumbents upon the bench of the United States Court, Judge Grosscup has given ample evidence of his ability as a jurist, besides proving himself in harmony with the progressive spirit of the time on questions of national and international interest.

GRUNDY COUNTY, situated in the northeastern quarter of the State, having an area of 440 square miles and a population (1900) of 24,136. The surface is mainly rolling prairie, beneath which is a continuous coal seam, three feet thick. Building stone is abundant (particularly near Morris), and there are considerable beds of potter's clay. The county is crossed by the Illinois River and the Illinois & Michigan Canal, also by the Rock Island and the Chicago & Alton Railways. The chief occupation of the people is agriculture, although there are several manufacturing establishments. The first white settler of whom any record has been preserved, was William Marquis, who arrived at the mouth of the Mazon in a "prairie schooner" in 1828. Other pioneers were Colonel Sayers, W. A. Holloway, Alexander K. Owen, John Taylor, James McCartney and Joab Chappell. The first public land sale was made in 1835, and, in 1841, the county was organized out of a part of La Salle, and named after Felix Grundy, the eminent Tennessean. The first pollbook showed 148 voters. Morris was chosen the county-seat and has so remained. Its present population is 3,653. Another prosperous town is Gardner, with 1,100 inhabitants.

GULLIVER, John Putnam, D.D., LL.D., clergyman and educator, was born in Boston, Mass., May 12, 1819; graduated at Yale College, in 1840, and at Andover Theological Seminary in 1845, meanwhile serving two years as Principal of Randolph Academy. From 1845 to 1865 he was pastor of a church at Norwich, Conn., in 1865-68, of the New England Church, of Chicago, and, 1868-72, President of Knox College at Galesburg, Ill. The latter year he became pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Binghamton, N. Y., remaining until 1878, when he was elected Professor of the "Relations of Christianity and Secular Science" at Andover, holding this position actively until 1891, and then, as Professor Emeritus, until his death, Jan. 25, 1894. He was a member of the Corporation of Yale College and had been honored with the degrees of D.D. and LL.D.

GURLEY, William F. E., State Geologist, was born at Oswego, N. Y., June 5, 1854; brought by his parents to Danville, Ill., in 1864, and educated in the public schools of that city and Cornell University, N. Y.; served as city engineer of Danville in 1885-87, and again in 1891-93. In July of the latter year he was appointed by Governor Altgeld State Geologist as successor to Prof. Joshua Lindahl.

HACKER, John S., pioneer and soldier of the Mexican War, was born at Owensburg, Ky., November, 1797; in early life removed to Missouri, where he was employed in the stock and produce trade with New Orleans. Having married in 1817, he settled at Jonesboro, Union County, Ill., where he kept a tavern for a number of years, and was also engaged some thirty years in mercantile business. It is said that he was unable to read until taught after marriage by his wife, who appears to have been a woman of intelligence and many graces. In 1824 he was elected Representative in the Fourth General Assembly and, in 1834, to the State Senate, serving by re-election in 1838 until 1842, and being a supporter of the internal improvement scheme. In 1837 he voted for the removal of the State capital from Vandalia to Springfield, and, though differing from Abraham Lincoln politically, was one of his warm personal friends. He served in the War of 1812 as a private in the Missouri militia, and, in the Mexican War, as Captain of a company in the Second Regiment, Illinois Volunteers—Col. W. H. Bissell's. By service on the staff of Governor Duncan, he had already obtained the title of Colonel. He received the nomination for Lieutenant-Governor from the first formal State Convention of the Democratic party in December, 1837, but the head of the ticket (Col. J. W. Stephenson) having withdrawn on account of charges connected with his administration of the Land Office at Dixon, Colonel Hacker also declined, and a new ticket was put in the field headed by Col. Thomas L. Carlin, which was elected in 1838. In 1849 Colonel Hacker made the overland journey to California, but returning with impaired health in 1852, located in Cairo, where he held the position of Surveyor of the Port for three years, when he was removed by President Buchanan on account of his friendship for Senator Douglas. He also served, from 1854 to '56, as Secretary of the Senate Committee on Territories under the Chairmanship of Senator Douglas, and, in 1856, as Assistant Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives in Washington. In 1857 he returned to Jonesboro and spent the remainder of his life in practical retirement, dying at the home of his daughter, in Anna, May 18, 1878.

HADLEY, William F. L., lawyer and Congressman, was born near Collinsville, Ill., June 15, 1847; grew up on a farm, receiving his education in the common schools and at McKendree College, where he graduated in 1867. In 1871 he graduated from the Law Department of the

University of Michigan, and established himself in the practice of his profession at Edwardsville. He was elected to the State Senate from Madison County in 1886, serving four years, and was nominated for a second term, but declined; was a delegate-at-large to the Republican National Convention of 1888, and, in 1895, was nominated and elected, in the Eighteenth District, as a Republican, to the Fifty-fourth Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. Frederick Remann, who had been elected in 1894, but died before taking his seat. Mr. Hadley was a candidate for re-election in 1896, but was prevented by protracted illness from making a canvass, and suffered a defeat. He is a son-in-law of the late Edward M. West, long a prominent business man of Edwardsville, and since his retirement from Congress, has devoted his attention to his profession and the banking business.

HAHNEMANN HOSPITAL, a homeopathic hospital located in Chicago. It was first opened with twenty beds, in November, 1870, in a block of wooden buildings, the use of which was given rent free by Mr. J. Young Scammon, and was known as the Scammon Hospital. After the fire of October, 1871, Mr. Scammon deeded the property to the Trustees of the Hahnemann Medical College, and the hospital was placed on the list of public charities. It also received a donation of \$10,000 from the Relief and Aid Society, besides numerous private benefactions. In April, 1873, at the suggestion of Mr. Scammon, the name of the institution was changed to the Hahnemann Hospital, by which designation it has since been known. In 1893 the corner-stone of a new hospital was laid and the building completed in 1894. It is seven stories in height, with a capacity for 225 beds, and is equipped with all the improved appliances and facilities for the care and protection of the sick. It has also about sixty private rooms for paying patients.

HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE, located in Chicago, chartered in 1834-35, but not organized until 1860, when temporary quarters were secured over a drug-store, and the first college term opened, with a teaching faculty numbering nine professors, besides clinical lecturers, demonstrators, etc. In 1866-67 the institution moved into larger quarters and, in 1870, the corner-stone of a new college building was laid. The six succeeding years were marked by internal dissension, ten of the professors withdrawing to establish a rival school. The faculty was curtailed in numbers and re-organized. In August,

1892, the corner-stone of a second building was laid with appropriate Masonic ceremonies, the new structure occupying the site of the old, but being larger, better arranged and better equipped. Women were admitted as students in 1870-71 and co-education of the sexes has ever since continued an established feature of the institution. For more than thirty-five years a free dispensary has been in operation in connection with the college.

HAINES, John Charles, Mayor of Chicago and legislator, was born in Oneida County, N. Y., May 26, 1818; came to Chicago in 1835, and, for the next eleven years, was employed in various pursuits; served three terms (1848-54) in the City Council; was twice elected Water Commissioner (1853 and '56), and, in 1858, was chosen Mayor, serving two terms. He also served as Delegate from Cook County in the Constitutional Convention of 1869-70, and, in 1874, was elected to the State Senate from the First District, serving in the Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth General Assemblies. At the session of 1877 he received sixty-nine votes for the seat in the United States Senate to which Judge David Davis was afterwards elected. Mr. Haines was a member of the Chicago Historical Society, was interested in the old Chicago West Division Railway and President of the Savings Institute. During his later years he was a resident of Waukegan, dying there, July 4, 1896. — **Elijah Middlebrook** (Haines), brother of the preceding, lawyer, politician and legislator, was born in Oneida County, N. Y., April 21, 1822; came to Illinois in boyhood, locating first at Chicago, but, a year later, went to Lake County, where he resided until his death. His education, rudimentary, classical and professional, was self-acquired. He began to occupy and cultivate a farm for himself before attaining his majority; studied law, and, in 1851, was admitted to the bar, beginning practice at Waukegan; in 1860 opened an office in Chicago, still, however, making his home at Waukegan. In 1855 he published a compilation of the Illinois township laws, followed by a "Treatise on the Powers and Duties of Justices of the Peace." He made similar compilations of the township laws of Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Missouri. By nature Mr. Haines was an agitator, and his career as a politician both checkered and unique. Originally a Democrat, he abandoned that organization upon the formation of the Republican party, and was elected by the latter to the Legislature from Lake County in 1858, '60 and '62. In 1867 he came into prominence as an anti-monopolist, and on this issue was elected to the Consti-

tutional Convention of 1869-70. In 1870 he was again chosen to the Legislature as an "independent," and, as such, re-elected in '74, '82, '84, '86 and '88, receiving the support, however, of the Democrats in a District normally Republican. He served as Speaker during the sessions of 1875 and '85, the party strength in each of these Assemblies being so equally divided that he either held, or was able to control, the balance of power. He was an adroit parliamentarian, but his decisions were the cause of much severe criticism, being regarded by both Democrats and Republicans as often arbitrary and unjust. The two sessions over which he presided were among the stormiest in the State's history. Died, at Waukegan, April 25, 1889.

HALE, Albert, pioneer clergyman, was born at Glastonbury, Conn., Nov. 29, 1799; after some years spent as a clerk in a country store at Wethersfield, completed a course in the theological department of Yale College, later serving as a home missionary, in Georgia; came to Illinois in 1831, doing home missionary work in Bond County, and, in 1833, was sent to Chicago, where his open candor, benignity and blameless conduct enabled him to exert a powerful influence over the drunken aborigines who constituted a large and menacing class of the population of what was then a frontier town. In 1839 he assumed the pastorate of the Second Presbyterian Church in Springfield, continuing that connection until 1865. From that time until his death, his life was largely devoted to missionary work among the extremely poor and the pariahs of society. Among these he wielded a large influence and always commanded genuine respect from all denominations. His forte was love rather than argument, and in this lay the secret of his success. Died, in Springfield, Jan. 30, 1891.

HALE, (Dr.) Edwin M., physician, was born in Newport, N. H., in 1829, commenced the study of medicine in 1848 and, in 1850, entered the Cleveland Homeopathic College, at the end of the session locating at Jonesville, Mich. From 1855 he labored in the interest of a representation of homeopathy in the University of Michigan. When this was finally accomplished, he was offered the chair of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, but was compelled to decline in consequence of having been elected to the same position in the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago. In 1876 he made a visit to Europe, and, on his return, severed his connection with the Hahnemann and accepted a similar position in the Chicago Homeopathic College, where he remained

five years, when he retired with the rank of Professor Emeritus. Dr. Hale was the author of several volumes held in high esteem by members of the profession, and maintained a high reputation for professional skill and benevolence of character. He was a member of the Chicago Academy of Sciences and an honorary member of various home and foreign associations. Died, in Chicago, Jan. 18, 1899.

HALL, (Col.) Cyrus, soldier, was born in Fayette County, Ill., August 29, 1822—the son of a pioneer who came to Illinois about the time of its admission as a State. He served as Second Lieutenant in the Third Illinois Volunteers (Col. Foreman's regiment), during the Mexican War, and, in 1860, removed to Shelbyville to engage in hotel-keeping. The Civil War coming on, he raised the first company for the war in Shelby County, which was attached to the Fourteenth Illinois (Col. John M. Palmer's regiment); was promptly promoted from Captain to Major and finally to Lieutenant-Colonel, on the promotion of Palmer to Brigadier-General, succeeding to command of the regiment. The Fourteenth Regiment having been finally consolidated with the Fifteenth, Lieutenant-Colonel Hall was transferred, with the rank of Colonel, to the command of the One Hundred and Forty-fourth Illinois, which he resigned in March, 1864, was brevetted Brigadier-General for gallant and meritorious service in the field, in March, 1865, and mustered out Sept. 16, 1865. Returning to Shelbyville, he engaged in the furniture trade, later was appointed Postmaster, serving some ten years and until his death, Sept. 6, 1878.

HALL, James, legislator, jurist, State Treasurer and author, was born in Philadelphia, August 19, 1793; after serving in the War of 1812 and spending some time with Com. Stephen Decatur in the Mediterranean, in 1815, he studied law, beginning practice at Shawneetown, in 1820. He at once assumed prominence as a citizen, was appointed State's Attorney in 1821, and elevated to the bench of the Circuit Court in 1825. He was legislated out of office two years later and resumed private practice, making his home at Vandalia, where he was associated with Robert Blackwell in the publication of "The Illinois Intelligencer." The same year (1827) he was elected by the Legislature State Treasurer, continuing in office four years. Later he removed to Cincinnati, where he died, July 5, 1868. He conducted "The Western Monthly Magazine," the first periodical published in Illinois. Among his published volumes may be mentioned "Tales of

the Border," "Notes on the Western States," "Sketches of the West," "Romance of Western History," and "History of the Indian Tribes."

HAMER, Thomas, soldier and legislator, was born in Union County, Pa., June 1, 1818; came to Illinois in 1846 and began business as a merchant at Vermont, Fulton County; in 1862 assisted in recruiting the Eighty-fourth Illinois Volunteers and was elected Lieutenant-Colonel; was wounded in the battle of Stone River, returned to duty after partial recovery, but was finally compelled to retire on account of disability. Returning home he resumed business, but retired in 1878; was elected Representative in the General Assembly in 1886 and to the Senate in 1888, and re-elected to the latter in 1892, making ten years of continuous service.

HAMILTON, a city in Hancock County, on the Mississippi River opposite Keokuk, Iowa; at junction of the Toledo, Peoria & Western and Keokuk branch of the Wabash Railway. Its position at the foot of the lower rapids insures abundant water power for manufacturing purposes. An iron railroad and wagon bridge connects the Illinois city with Keokuk. It has two banks, electric lights, one newspaper, six churches, a high school, and an apiary. The surrounding country is a farming and fruit district. A sanitarium is located here. Population (1890), 1,301; (1900), 1,344.

HAMILTON, John B., M.D., LL.D., surgeon, was born of a pioneer family in Jersey County, Ill., Dec. 1, 1847, his grandfather, Thomas M. Hamilton, having removed from Ohio in 1818 to Monroe County, Ill., where the father of the subject of this sketch was born. The latter (Elder Benjamin B. Hamilton) was for fifty years a Baptist preacher, chiefly in Greene County, and, from 1862 to '65, Chaplain of the Sixty-first Illinois Volunteers. Young Hamilton, having received his literary education at home and with a classical teacher at Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1863 began the study of medicine, and the following year attempted to enlist as a soldier, but was rejected on account of being a minor. In 1869 he graduated from Rush Medical College in Chicago, and, for the next five years, was engaged in general practice. Then, having passed an examination before an Army Examining Board, he was appointed Assistant Surgeon in the regular army with the rank of First Lieutenant, serving successively at Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis; Fort Colville, Washington, and in the Marine Hospital at Boston; in 1879 became Supervising Surgeon-General as successor to Gen. John M. Woodworth

and, during the yellow-fever epidemic in the South, a few years later, rendered efficient service in checking the spread of the disease by taking charge of the camp of refugees from Jacksonville and other stricken points. Resigning the position of Surgeon-General in 1891, he took charge of the Marine Hospital at Chicago and became Professor of Surgery in Rush Medical College, besides holding other allied positions; was also editor of "The Journal of the American Medical Association." In 1896 he resigned his position in the Medical Department of the United States Army. In 1897 was appointed Superintendent for the Northern Hospital for the Insane at Elgin, but died, Dec. 24, 1898.

HAMILTON, John L., farmer and legislator, was born at Newry, Ireland, Nov. 9, 1829; emigrated to Jersey County, Ill., in 1851, where he began life working on a farm. Later, he followed the occupation of a farmer in Mason and Macoupin Counties, finally locating, in 1864, in Iroquois County, which has since been his home. After filling various local offices, in 1875 he was elected County Treasurer of Iroquois County as a Republican, and twice re-elected (1877 and '79), also, in 1880, being Chairman of the Republican County Central Committee. In 1884 he was elected to the House of Representatives, being one of the "103" who stood by General Logan in the memorable Senatorial contest of 1885; was re-elected in 1886, and again returned to the same body in 1890 and '98.

HAMILTON, John Marshall, lawyer and ex-Governor, was born in Union County, Ohio, May 28, 1847; when 7 years of age, was brought to Illinois by his father, who settled on a farm in Marshall County. In 1864 (at the age of 17) he enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-first Illinois Volunteers—a 100-day regiment. After being mustered out, he matriculated at the Wesleyan (Ohio) University, from which he graduated in 1868. For a year he taught school at Henry, and later became Professor of Languages at the Wesleyan (Ill.) University at Bloomington. He was admitted to the bar in 1870, and has been a successful practitioner at the bar. In 1876 he was elected State Senator from McLean County, and, in 1880, Lieutenant-Governor on the ticket with Gov. Shelby M. Cullom. On Feb. 6, 1883, he was inaugurated Governor, to succeed Governor Cullom, who had been chosen United States Senator. In 1884 he was a candidate for the gubernatorial nomination before the Republican State Convention at Peoria, but that body selected ex-Gov. and ex-Senator Richard J.

Oglesby to head the State ticket. Since then Governor Hamilton has been a prominent practitioner at the Chicago bar.

HAMILTON, Richard Jones, pioneer lawyer, was born near Danville, Ky., August 21, 1799; studied law and, about 1820, came to Jonesboro, Union County, Ill., in company with Abner Field, afterwards State Treasurer; in 1821 was appointed cashier of the newly established Branch State Bank at Brownsville, Jackson County, but, in 1831, removed to Chicago, Governor Reynolds having appointed him the first Probate Judge of Cook County. At the same time he also held the offices of Circuit and County Clerk, Recorder and Commissioner of School lands—the sale of the Chicago school section being made under his administration. He was a Colonel of State militia and, in 1832, took an active part in raising volunteers for defense during the Black Hawk War; also was a candidate for the colonelcy of the Fifth Regiment for the Mexican War (1847), but was defeated by Colonel Newby. In 1856 he was an unsuccessful candidate for Lieutenant-Governor on the Democratic ticket. Died, Dec. 26, 1860.

HAMILTON, William Stephen, pioneer—son of Alexander Hamilton, first United States Secretary of the Treasury—was born in New York City, August 4, 1797; spent three years (1814-17), at West Point; came west and located at an early day at Springfield, Ill.; was a deputy surveyor of public lands, elected Representative from Sangamon County, in the Fourth General Assembly (1824-26); in 1827 removed to the Lead Mine region and engaged in mining at "Hamilton's Diggings" (now Wiot) in southwest Wisconsin, and occasionally practiced law at Galena; was a member of the Wisconsin Territorial Legislature of 1842-43, emigrated to California in 1849, and died in Sacramento, Oct. 9, 1850, where, some twenty years later, a monument was erected to his memory. Colonel Hamilton was an aid-de-camp of Governor Coles, who sent him forward to meet General La Fayette on his way from New Orleans, on occasion of La Fayette's visit to Illinois in 1825.

HAMILTON COUNTY, situated in the southeastern part of the State; has an area of 440 square miles, and population (1900) of 20,197—named for Alexander Hamilton. It was organized in 1821, with McLeansboro as the county-seat. The surface of the county is rolling and the fertile soil well watered and drained by numerous creeks, flowing east and south into the Wabash, which constitutes its southeastern

boundary. Coal crops out at various points in the southwestern portion. Originally Hamilton County was a dense forest, and timber is still abundant and saw-mills numerous. Among the hard woods found are black and white oak, black walnut, ash and hickory. The softer woods are in unusual variety. Corn and tobacco are the principal crops, although considerable fruit is cultivated, besides oats, winter wheat and potatoes. Sorghum is also extensively produced. Among the pioneer settlers was a Mr. Auxier (for whom a water course was named), in 1815; Adam Crouch, the Biggerstaffs and T Stelle, in 1818, and W. T. Golson and Louis Baxter, in 1821. The most important town is McLeansboro, whose population in 1890 was 1,355.

HAMMOND, Charles Goodrich, Railway Manager, was born at Bolton, Conn., June 4, 1804, spent his youth in Chenango County, N. Y., where he became Principal of the Whitesboro Seminary (in which he was partially educated), and entered mercantile life at Canandaigua; in 1834 removed to Michigan, where he held various offices, including member of the Legislature and Auditor; in 1852 completed the construction of the Michigan Central Railroad (the first line from the East) to Chicago, and took up his residence in that city. In 1855 he became Superintendent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, but soon resigned to take a trip to Europe for the benefit of his health. Returning from Europe in 1869, he accepted the Superintendency of the Union Pacific Railroad, but was compelled to resign by failing health, later becoming Vice-President of the Pullman Palace Car Company. He was Treasurer of the Chicago Relief & Aid Society after the fire of 1871, and one of the founders of the Chicago Theological Seminary (Congregational); also President, for several years, of the Chicago Home for the Friendless. Died, April 15, 1884.

HAMPSHIRE, a village of Kane County, on the Omaha Division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, 51 miles west-northwest from Chicago. There are brick and tile works, a large canning factory, pickle factory, and machine shop; dairy and stock interests are large. The place has a bank, electric lights and water-works, and a weekly paper. Pop. (1890), 696; (1900), 760.

HANCOCK COUNTY, on the western border of the State, bounded on the west by the Mississippi River; was organized in 1825 and named for John Hancock; has an area of 769 square miles; population (1900), 32,215. Its early settlers were chiefly from the Middle and Southern States,

among them being I. J. Waggen, for nearly sixty years a resident of Montebello Township. Black Hawk, the famous Indian Chief, is reputed to have been born within the limits of Camp Creek Township, in this county. Fort Edwards was erected on the present site of Warsaw, soon after the War of 1812, but was shortly afterwards evacuated. Abraham Lincoln, a cousin of the President of that name, was one of the early settlers. Among the earliest were John Day, Abraham Brewer, Jacob Compton, D. F. Parker, the Dixons, Mendenhalls, Logans, and Luther Whitney. James White, George Y. Cutler and Henry Nichols were the first Commissioners. In 1839 the Mormons crossed the Mississippi, after being expelled from Missouri, and founded the city of Nauvoo in this county. (See *Mormons, Nauvoo*.) Carthage and Appanoose were surveyed and laid out in 1835 and 1836. A ferry across the Mississippi was established at Montebello (near the present site of Hamilton) in 1829, and another, two years later, near the site of old Fort Edwards. The county is crossed by six lines of railway, has a fine public school system, numerous thriving towns, and is among the wealthy counties of the State.

HANDY, Moses Purnell, journalist, was born at Warsaw, Mo., April 14, 1847; before he was one year old was taken back to Maryland, his parents' native State. He was educated at Portsmouth, Va., and was a student at the Virginia Collegiate Institute at the breaking out of the Civil War, when he joined the Confederate army at the age of seventeen. When the war ended Handy found himself penniless. He was school-teacher and book-canvaser by turns, meantime writing some for a New York paper. Later he became a clerk in the office of "The Christian Observer" in Richmond. In 1867, by some clever reporting for "The Richmond Dispatch," he was able to secure a regular position on the local staff of that paper, quickly gaining a reputation as a successful reporter, and, in 1869, becoming city editor. From this time until 1887 his promotion was rapid, being employed at different times upon many of the most prominent and influential papers in the East, including "The New York Tribune," "Richmond Enquirer," and, in Philadelphia, upon "The Times," "The Press" and "Daily News." In 1893, at the request of Director-General Davis of the World's Columbian Exposition, Mr. Handy accepted the position of Chief of the Department of Publicity and Promotion, preferring this to the Consul-Generalship to Egypt, tendered him about the same time by President

Harrison. Later, as a member of the National Commission to Europe, he did much to arouse the interest of foreign countries in the Exposition. For some time after the World's Fair, he was associate editor of "The Chicago Times-Herald." In 1897, having been appointed by President McKinley United States Commissioner to the Paris Exposition of 1900, he visited Paris. Upon his return to this country he found himself in very poor health, and went South in a vain attempt to regain his lost strength and vigor, but died, at Augusta, Ga., Jan. 8, 1898.

HANKS, Dennis, pioneer, born in Hardin County, Ky., May 15, 1799; was a cousin of the mother of Abraham Lincoln and, although ten years the senior of the latter, was his intimate friend in boyhood. Being of a sportive disposition, he often led the future President in boyish pranks. About 1818, he joined the Lincoln household in Spencer County, Ind., and finally married Sarah Johnston, the step-sister of Mr. Lincoln, the families removing to Macon County, Ill., together, in 1830. A year or so later, Mr. Hanks removed to Coles County, where he remained until some three years before his death, when he went to reside with a daughter at Paris, Edgar County. It has been claimed that he first taught the youthful Abraham to read and write, and this has secured for him the title of Mr. Lincoln's teacher. He has also been credited with having once saved Lincoln from death by drowning while crossing a swollen stream. Austin Gollaher, a school- and play-mate of Lincoln's, has also made the same claim for himself—the two stories presumably referring to the same event. After the riot at Charleston, Ill., in March, 1863, in which several persons were killed, Hanks made a visit to President Lincoln in Washington in the interest of some of the arrested rioters, and, although they were not immediately released, the fact that they were ordered returned to Charleston for trial and finally escaped punishment, has been attributed to Hanks' influence with the President. He died at Paris, Edgar County, Oct. 31, 1892, in the 94th year of his age, as the result of injuries received from being run over by a buggy while returning from an Emancipation-Day celebration, near that city, on the 22d day of September previous.

HANKS, John, pioneer, a cousin of the mother of Abraham Lincoln, was born near Bardstown, Ky., Feb. 9, 1802; joined the Lincolns in Spencer County, Ind., in 1822, and made his home with them two years; engaged in flat-boating, making numerous trips to New Orleans, in one of them

being accompanied by Abraham Lincoln, then about 19 years of age, who then had his feelings aroused against slavery by his first sight of a slave-mart. In 1828 Mr. Hanks removed to Macon County, Ill., locating about four miles west of Decatur, and it was partly through his influence that the Lincolns were induced to emigrate to the same locality in 1830. Hanks had cut enough logs to build the Lincolns a house when they arrived, and these were hauled by Abraham Lincoln to the site of the house, which was erected on the north bank of the Sangamon River, near the present site of Harristown. During the following summer he and Abraham Lincoln worked together splitting rails to fence a portion of the land taken up by the elder Lincoln—some of these rails being the ones displayed during the campaign of 1860. In 1831 Hanks and Lincoln worked together in the construction of a flat-boat on the Sangamon River, near Springfield, for a man named Offutt, which Lincoln took to New Orleans—Hanks only going as far as St. Louis, when he returned home. In 1832, Hanks served as a soldier of the Mexican War in the company commanded by Capt. I. C. Pugh, afterwards Colonel of the Forty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry during the Civil War. He followed the occupation of a farmer until 1850, when he went to California, where he spent three years, returning in 1853. In 1861 he enlisted as a soldier in the Twenty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry (afterwards commanded by General Grant), but being already 59 years of age, was placed by Grant in charge of the baggage-train, in which capacity he remained two years, serving in Missouri, Tennessee, Arkansas, Kentucky, Alabama and Mississippi. While Grant was with the regiment, Hanks had charge of the staff team. Being disabled by rheumatism, he was finally discharged at Winchester, Tenn. He made three trips to California after the war. Died, July 1, 1891.

HANNIBAL & NAPLES RAILROAD. (See *Wabash Railroad*.)

HANON, Martin, pioneer, was born near Nashville, Tenn., April, 1799; came with his father to Gallatin County, Illinois Territory, in 1812, and, in 1818, to what is now a portion of Christian County, being the first white settler in that region. Died, near Sharpsburg, Christian County, April 5, 1879.

HANOVER, a village in Jo Daviess County, on Apple River, 14 miles south-southeast of Galena. It has a woolen factory, besides five churches and a graded school. The Township (also called Han-

over) extends to the Mississippi, and has a population of about 1,700. Population of the village (1890), 743; (1900), 785.

HARDIN, the county-seat of Calhoun County, situated in Hardin Township, on the west bank of the Illinois River, some 30 miles northwest of Alton. It has two churches, a graded school and two newspaper offices. Population (1880), 500; (1890), 311; (1900), 494.

HARDIN, John J., lawyer, Congressman and soldier, was born at Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 6, 1810. After graduating from Transylvania University and being admitted to the bar, he began practice at Jacksonville, Ill., in 1830; for several years he was Prosecuting Attorney of Morgan County, later being elected to the lower house of the Legislature, where he served from 1836 to '42. The latter year he was elected to Congress, his term expiring in 1845. During the later period of his professional career at Jacksonville he was the partner of David A. Smith, a prominent lawyer of that city, and had Richard Yates for a pupil. At the outbreak of the Mexican War he was commissioned Colonel of the First Illinois Volunteers (June 30, 1846) and was killed on the second day of the battle of Buena Vista (Feb. 27, 1847) while leading the final charge. His remains were brought to Jacksonville and buried with distinguished honors in the cemetery there, his former pupil, Richard Yates, delivering the funeral oration.—**Gen. Martin D.** (Hardin), soldier, son of the preceding, was born in Jacksonville, Ill., June 26, 1837; graduated at West Point Military Academy, in 1859, and entered the service as brevet Second Lieutenant of the Third Artillery, a few months later becoming full Second Lieutenant, and, in May, 1861, First Lieutenant. Being assigned to the command of volunteer troops, he passed through various grades until May, 1864, when he was brevetted Colonel of Volunteers for meritorious conduct at North River, Va., became Brigadier-General of Volunteers, July 2, 1864, was brevetted Brigadier-General of the regular army in March, 1865, for service during the war, and was finally mustered out of the volunteer service in January, 1866. He continued in the regular service, however, until December 15, 1870, when he was retired with the rank of Brigadier-General. General Hardin lost an arm and suffered other wounds during the war. His home is in Chicago.—**Ellen Hardin** (Walworth), author, daughter of Col. John J. Hardin, was born in Jacksonville, Ill., Oct. 20, 1832, and educated at the Female Seminary in that place; was married about 1854

to Mansfield Tracy Walworth (son of Chancellor R. H. Walworth of New York). Her husband became an author of considerable repute, chiefly in the line of fiction, but was assassinated in 1873 by a son who was acquitted of the charge of murder on the ground of insanity. Mrs. Walworth is a leader of the Daughters of the Revolution, and has given much attention, of late years, to literary pursuits. Among her works are accounts of the Burgoyne Campaign and of the battle of Buena Vista—the latter contributed to "The Magazine of American History"; a "Life of Col. John J. Hardin and History of the Hardin Family," besides a number of patriotic and miscellaneous poems and essays. She served for several years as a member of the Board of Education, and was for six years principal of a young ladies' school at Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

HARDIN COUNTY, situated on the southeast border of the State, and bounded on the east and south by the Ohio River. It has an area of 194 square miles, and was named for a county in Kentucky. The surface is broken by ridges and deep gorges, or ravines, and well timbered with oak, hickory, elm, maple, locust and cottonwood. Corn, wheat and oats are the staple agricultural products. The minerals found are iron, coal and lead, besides carboniferous limestone of the Keokuk group. Elizabethtown is the county-seat. Population (1880), 6,024; (1890), 7,234; (1900), 7,448.

HARDING, Abner Clark, soldier and Member of Congress, born in East Hampton, Middlesex County, Conn., Feb. 10, 1807; was educated chiefly at Hamilton Academy, N. Y., and, after practicing law for a time, in Oneida County, removed to Illinois, resuming practice and managing several farms for twenty-five years. He was also a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1847 from Warren County, and of the lower branch of the Sixteenth General Assembly (1848-50). Between 1850 and 1860 he was engaged in railroad enterprises. In 1862 he enlisted as a private in the Eighty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, was commissioned Colonel and, in less than a year, was promoted to Brigadier-General. In 1864 he was elected to Congress and re-elected in 1866. He did much for the development of the western part of the State in the construction of railroads, the Peoria & Oquawka (now a part of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy) being one of the lines constructed by him. He left a fortune of about \$2,000,000, and, before his death, endowed a professorship in Monmouth College. Died, July 19, 1874.

HARGRAVE, Willis, pioneer, came from Kentucky to Illinois in 1816, settling near Carmi in White County; served in the Third Territorial Legislature (1817-18) and in the First General Assembly of the State (1818-20). His business-life in Illinois was devoted to farming and salt-manufacture.

HARLAN, James, statesman, was born in Clark County, Ill., August 25, 1820; graduated at Asbury University, Ind.; was State Superintendent of Public Instruction in Iowa (1847), President of Iowa Wesleyan University (1853), United States Senator (1855-65), Secretary of the Interior (1865-66), but re-elected to the Senate the latter year, and, in 1869, chosen President of Iowa University. He was also a member of the Peace Conference of 1861, and a delegate to the Philadelphia Loyalists' Convention of 1866; in 1873, after leaving the Senate, was editor of "The Washington Chronicle," and, from 1882 to 1885, presiding Judge of the Court of Commissioners of the Alabama Claims. A daughter of ex-Senator Harlan married Hon. Robert T. Lincoln, son of President Lincoln, and (1889-93) United States Minister to England. Mr. Harlan's home is at Mount Pleasant, Iowa. Died, Oct. 5, 1899.

HARLAN, Justin, jurist, was born in Ohio about 1801 and, at the age of 25, settled in Clark County, Ill.; served in the Black Hawk War of 1832 and, in 1835, was appointed a Justice of the Circuit Court; was a Delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1847 and the following year was elected to the Circuit bench under the new Constitution, being re-elected in 1855. In 1862 he was appointed by President Lincoln Indian Agent, continuing in office until 1865; in 1872 was elected County Judge of Clark County. Died, while on a visit in Kentucky, in March, 1879.

HARLOW, George H., ex-Secretary of State, born at Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., in 1830, removed to Tazewell County, Ill., in 1854, and engaged in business as a commission merchant; also served a term as Mayor of Pekin. For many years he took a prominent part in the history of the State. Early in the '60's he was one of seven to organize, at Pekin, the "Union League of America," a patriotic secret organization sworn to preserve the Union, working in harmony with the war party and against the "Sons of Liberty." In 1862 he enlisted, and was about to go to the front, when Governor Yates requested him to remain at home and continue his effective work in the Union League, saying that he could accomplish more for the cause in this way than in the field.

Accordingly Mr. Harlow continued to labor as an organizer, and the League became a powerful factor in State politics. In 1865 he was made First Assistant Secretary of the State Senate, but soon after became Governor Oglesby's private secretary. For a time he also served as Inspector-General on the Governor's staff, and had charge of the troops as they were mustered out. During a portion of Mr. Rummel's term (1869-73) as Secretary of State, he served as Assistant Secretary, and, in 1872, was elected as successor to Secretary Rummel and re-elected in 1876. While in Springfield he acted as correspondent for several newspapers, and, for a year, was city editor of "The Illinois State Journal." In 1881 he took up his residence in Chicago, where he was engaged at different periods in the commission and real estate business, but has been retired of late years on account of ill health. Died May 16, 1900.

HARPER, William H., legislator and commission merchant, born in Tippecanoe County, Ind., May 4, 1845; was brought by his parents in boyhood to Woodford County, Ill., and served in the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Illinois Volunteers; took a course in a commercial college and engaged in the stock and grain-shipping business in Woodford County until 1868, when he entered upon the commission business in Chicago. From 1872 to '75 he served, by appointment of the Governor, as Chief of the Grain Inspection Department of the city of Chicago; in 1882 was elected to the Thirty-third General Assembly and re-elected in 1884. During his first term in the Legislature, Mr. Harper introduced and secured the passage of the "High License Law," which has received his name. Of late years he has been engaged in the grain commission business in Chicago.

HARPER, William Rainey, clergyman and educator, was born at New Concord, Ohio, July 26, 1856; graduated at Muskingum College at the age of 14, delivering the Hebrew oration, this being one of the principal commencement honors in that institution. After three years' private study he took a post-graduate course in philology at Yale, receiving the degree of Ph. D., at the age of 19. For several years he was engaged in teaching, at Macon, Tenn., and Denison University, Ohio, meanwhile continuing his philological studies and devoting special attention to Hebrew. In 1879 he accepted the chair of Hebrew in the Baptist Union Theological Seminary at Morgan Park, a suburb of Chicago. Here he laid the foundation of the "inductive method" of Hebraic study, which rapidly grew in favor. The school by correspondence was known as the

"American Institute of Hebrew," and increased so rapidly that, by 1885, it had enrolled 800 students, from all parts of the world, many leading professors co-operating. In 1886 he accepted the professorship of Semitic Language and Literature at Yale University, having in the previous year become Principal of the Chautauqua College of Liberal Arts, and, in 1891, Principal of the entire Chautauqua system. During the winters of 1889-91, Dr. Harper delivered courses of lectures on the Bible in various cities and before several universities and colleges, having been, in 1889, made Woolsey Professor of Biblical Literature at Yale, although still filling his former chair. In 1891 he accepted an invitation to the Presidency of the then incipient new Chicago University, which has rapidly increased in wealth, extent and influence. (See *University of Chicago*.) He is also at present (1899) a member of the Chicago Board of Education. Dr. Harper is the author of numerous philological text-books, relating chiefly to Hebrew, but applying the "inductive method" to the study of Latin and Greek, and has also sought to improve the study of English along these same lines. In addition, he has edited two scientific periodicals, and published numerous monographs.

HARRIS, Thomas L., lawyer, soldier and Member of Congress, was born at Norwich, Conn., Oct. 29, 1816; graduated at Trinity College, Hartford, in 1841, studied law with Gov. Isaac Toucey, and was admitted to the bar in Virginia in 1842, the same year removing to Petersburg, Menard County, Ill. Here, in 1845, he was elected School Commissioner, in 1846 raised a company for the Mexican War, joined the Fourth Regiment (Col. E. D. Baker's) and was elected Major. He was present at the capture of Vera Cruz and the battle of Cerro Gordo, after the wounding of General Shields at the latter, taking command of the regiment in place of Colonel Baker, who had assumed command of the brigade. During his absence in the army (1846) he was chosen to the State Senate; in 1848 was elected to the Thirty-first Congress, but was defeated by Richard Yates in 1850; was re-elected in 1854, '56, and '58, but died Nov. 24, 1858, a few days after his fourth election and before completing his preceding term.

HARRIS, William Logan, Methodist Episcopal Bishop, born near Mansfield, Ohio, Nov. 14, 1817; was educated at Norwalk Seminary, licensed to preach in 1836 and soon after admitted to the Michigan Conference, being transferred to the Ohio Conference in 1840. In 1845-46 he was a

tutor in the Ohio Wesleyan University; then, after two years' pastoral work and some three years as Principal of Baldwin Seminary, in 1851 returned to the Wesleyan, filling the position first of Principal of the Academic Department and then a professorship; was Secretary of the General Conferences (1856-72) and, during 1860-72, Secretary of the Church Missionary Society; in 1872 was elected Bishop, and visited the Methodist Mission stations in China, Japan and Europe; joined the Illinois Conference in 1874, remaining until his death, which occurred in New York, Sept. 2, 1887. Bishop Harris was a recognized authority on Methodist Church law, and published a small work entitled "Powers of the General Conference" (1859), and, in connection with Judge William J. Henry, of this State, a treatise on "Ecclesiastical Law," having special reference to the Methodist Church.

HARRISBURG, county-seat of Saline County, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, 70 miles northeast of Cairo. The region is devoted to agriculture and fruit-growing, and valuable deposits of salt, coal and iron are found. The town has flour and saw mills, coal mines, dairy, brick and tile works, carriage and other wood-working establishments, two banks and three weekly newspapers. Population (1890), 1,723; (1900), 2,202.

HARRISON, Carter Henry, politician, Congressman and Mayor of Chicago, was born in Fayette County, Ky., Feb. 15, 1825; at the age of 20 years graduated from Yale College and began reading law, but later engaged in farming. After spending two years in foreign travel, he entered the Law Department of Transylvania University, at Lexington, Ky., and, after graduation, settled at Chicago, where he soon became an operator in real estate. In 1871 he was elected a Commissioner of Cook County, serving three years. In 1874 he again visited Europe, and, on his return, was elected to Congress as a Democrat, being re-elected in 1876. In 1879 he was chosen Mayor of Chicago, filling that office for four successive biennial terms, but was defeated for re-election in 1887 by his Republican competitor, John A. Roche. He was the Democratic candidate for Governor in 1888, but failed of election. He thereafter made a trip around the world, and, on his return, published an entertaining account of his journey under the title, "A Race with the Sun." In 1891 he was an Independent Democratic candidate for the Chicago mayoralty, but was defeated by Hempstead Washburne, Republican. In 1893 he received the regular nomina-

tion of his party for the office, and was elected. In 1892, in connection with a few associates, he purchased the plant of "The Chicago Times," placing his sons in charge. He was a man of strong character and intense personality, making warm friends and bitter enemies; genial, generous and kindly, and accessible to any one at all times, at either his office or his home. Taking advantage of this latter trait, one Prendergast, on the night of Oct. 28, 1893—immediately following the closing exercises of the World's Columbian Exposition—gained admission to his residence, and, without the slightest provocation, shot him down in his library. He lived but a few hours. The assassin was subsequently tried, convicted and hung.

HARRISON, Carter Henry, Jr., son of the preceding, was born in Chicago, April 23, 1860, being a lineal descendant of Benjamin Harrison, an early Colonial Governor of Virginia, and laterally related to the signer of the Declaration of Independence of that name, and to President William Henry Harrison. Mr. Harrison was educated in the public schools of Chicago, at the Gymnasium, Altenburg, Germany, and St. Ignatius College, Chicago, graduating from the latter in 1881. Having taken a course in Yale Law School, he began practice in Chicago in 1883, remaining until 1889, when he turned his attention to real estate. His father having purchased the "Chicago Times" about 1892, he became associated with the editorship of that paper and, for a time, had charge of its publication until its consolidation with "The Herald" in 1895. In 1897, he received the Democratic nomination for Mayor of Chicago, his popularity being shown by receiving a majority of the total vote. Again in 1899, he was re-elected to the same office, receiving a plurality over his Republican competitor of over 40,000. Mayor Harrison is one of the youngest men who ever held the office.

HARRISON, William Henry, first Governor of Indiana Territory (including the present State of Illinois), was born at Berkeley, Va., Feb. 9, 1773, being the son of Benjamin Harrison, a signer of the Declaration of Independence; was educated at Hampden Sidney College, and began the study of medicine, but never finished it. In 1791 he was commissioned an Ensign in the First U. S. Infantry at Fort Washington (the present site of Cincinnati), was promoted a Lieutenant a year later, and, in 1797, assigned to command of the Fort with the rank of Captain. He had previously served as Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Wayne, by whom he was complimented for gallantry at the battle of Miami. In 1798 he was appointed by

President Adams Secretary of the Northwest Territory, but resigned in 1799 to become Delegate in Congress; in 1800 he was appointed Governor of the newly created Territory of Indiana, serving by reappointment some 12 years. During his incumbency and as Commissioner, a few years later, he negotiated many important treaties with the Indians. In 1811 he won the decisive victory over Chief Tecumseh and his followers at Tippecanoe. Having been made a Brigadier-General in the War of 1812, he was promoted to Major-General in 1813 and, as Commander of the Army of the Northwest, he won the important battle of the Thames. Resigning his commission in 1814, he afterwards served as Representative in Congress from Ohio (1816-1819); Presidential Elector in 1820 and 1824; United States Senator (1824-1828), and Minister to the United States of Colombia (1828-29). Returning to the United States, he was elected Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Hamilton County, serving twelve years. In 1836 he was an unsuccessful Whig candidate for President, but was elected in 1840, dying in Washington City, April 4, 1841, just one month after his inauguration.

HARTZELL, William, Congressman, was born in Stark County, Ohio, Feb. 20, 1837. When he was three years old his parents removed to Illinois, and, four years later (1844) to Texas. In 1853 he returned to Illinois, settling in Randolph County, which became his permanent home. He was brought up on a farm, but graduated at McKendree College, Lebanon, in June, 1859. Five years later he was admitted to the bar, and began practice. He was Representative in Congress for two terms, being elected as a Democrat, in 1874, and again in 1876.

HARVARD, an incorporated city in McHenry County, 63 miles northwest of Chicago on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway. It has electric light plant, artesian water system, hardware and bicycle factories, malt house, cold storage and packing plant, a flouring mill, a carriage-wheel factory and two weekly papers. The region is agricultural. Population (1890), 1,967; (1900), 2,602.

HASKELL, Harriet Newell, educator and third Principal of Monticello Female Seminary, was born at Waldboro, Lincoln County, Maine, Jan. 14, 1835; educated at Castleton Seminary, Vt., and Mount Holyoke Seminary, Mass., graduating from the latter in 1855. Later, she served as Principal of high schools in Maine and Boston until 1862, when she was called to the principalship of Castleton Seminary. She resigned this

position in 1867 to assume a similar one at Monticello Female Seminary, at Godfrey, Ill., where she has since remained. The main building of this institution having been burned in November, 1889, it was rebuilt on an enlarged and improved plan, largely through the earnest efforts of Miss Haskell. (See *Monticello Female Seminary*.)

HATCH, Ozias Mather, Secretary of the State of Illinois (1857-'65), was born at Hillsborough Center, N. H., April 11, 1814, and removed to Griggsville, Ill., in 1836. In 1829 he began life as a clerk for a wholesale and retail grocer in Boston. From 1836 to 1841 he was engaged in store-keeping at Griggsville. In the latter year he was appointed Circuit Court Clerk of Pike County, holding the office seven years. In 1858 he again embarked in business at Meredosia, Ill. In 1850 he was elected to the Legislature, serving one term. An earnest anti-slavery man, he was, in 1856, nominated by the newly organized Republican party for Secretary of State and elected, being re-elected in 1860, on the same ticket with Mr. Lincoln, of whom he was a warm personal friend and admirer. During the war he gave a zealous and effective support to Governor Yates' administration. In 1864 he declined a renomination and retired from political life. He was an original and active member of the Lincoln Monument Association from its organization in 1865 to his death, and, in company with Gov. R. J. Oglesby, made a canvass of Eastern cities to collect funds for statutory to be placed on the monument. After retiring from office he was interested to some extent in the banking business at Griggsville, and was influential in securing the construction of the branch of the Wabash Railway from Naples to Hannibal, Mo. He was, for over thirty-five years, a resident of Springfield, dying there, March 12, 1893.

HATFIELD, (Rev.) Robert Miller, clergyman, was born at Mount Pleasant, Westchester County, N. Y., Feb. 19, 1819; in early life enjoyed only such educational advantages as could be obtained while living on a farm; later, was employed as a clerk at White Plains and in New York City, but, in 1841, was admitted to the Providence Methodist Episcopal Conference, during the next eleven years supplying churches in Rhode Island and Massachusetts. In 1852 he went to Brooklyn and occupied pulpits in that vicinity until 1865, when he assumed the pastorate of the Wabash Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church in Chicago, two years later going to the Centenary Church in the same city. He subse-

quently had charge of churches in Cincinnati and Philadelphia, but, returning to Illinois in 1877, he occupied pulpits for the next nine years in Evanston and Chicago. In 1886 he went to Summerfield Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, which was his last regular charge, as, in 1889, he became Financial Agent of the Northwestern University at Evanston, of which he had been a Trustee from 1878. As a temporary supply for pulpits or as a speaker in popular assemblies, his services were in constant demand during this period. Dr. Hatfield served as a Delegate to the General Conferences of 1860, '64, '76, '80 and '84, and was a leader in some of the most important debates in those bodies. Died, at Evanston, March 31, 1891.

HATTON, Frank, journalist and Postmaster-General, was born at Cambridge, Ohio, April 28, 1846; entered his father's newspaper office at Cadiz, as an apprentice, at 11 years of age, becoming foreman and local editor; in 1862, at the age of 16, he enlisted in the Ninety-eighth Ohio Infantry, but, in 1864, was transferred to the One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Ohio and commissioned Second Lieutenant—his service being chiefly in the Army of the Cumberland, but participating in Sherman's March to the Sea. After the war he went to Iowa, whither his father had preceded him, and where he edited "The Mount Pleasant Journal" (1869-74); then removed to Burlington, where he secured a controlling interest in "The Hawkeye," which he brought to a point of great prosperity; was Postmaster of that city under President Grant, and, in 1881, became First Assistant Postmaster-General. On the retirement of Postmaster-General Gresham in 1884, he was appointed successor to the latter, serving to the end of President Arthur's administration, being the youngest man who ever held a cabinet position, except Alexander Hamilton. From 1882 to 1884, Mr. Hatton managed "The National Republican" in Washington; in 1885 removed to Chicago, where he became one of the proprietors and editor-in-chief of "The Evening Mail"; retired from the latter in 1887, and, purchasing the plant of "The National Republican" in Washington, commenced the publication of "The Washington Post," with which he was connected until his death, April 30, 1894.

HAVANA, the county-seat of Mason County, an incorporated city founded in 1827 on the Illinois River, opposite the mouth of Spoon River, and a point of junction for three railways. It is a shipping-point for corn and orange hedge plants. A number of manufactories are located

here. The city has several churches, three public schools and three newspapers. Population (1890), 2,525; (1900), 3,268.

HAVANA, RANTOUL & EASTERN RAILROAD. (See *Illinois Central Railroad*.)

HAVEN, Erastus Otis, Methodist Episcopal Bishop, was born in Boston, Mass., Nov. 1, 1820; graduated at the Wesleyan University in 1842, and taught in various institutions in Massachusetts and New York, meanwhile studying theology. In 1848 he entered the Methodist ministry as a member of the New York Conference; five years later accepted a professorship in Michigan University, but resigned in 1856 to become editor of "Zion's Herald," Boston, for seven years—in that time serving two terms in the State Senate and a part of the time being an Overseer of Harvard University. In 1863 he accepted the Presidency of Northwestern University at Evanston, Ill.; in 1872 became Secretary of the Methodist Board of Education, but resigned in 1874 to become Chancellor of Syracuse University, N. Y. In 1880 he was elected a Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Died, in Salem, Oregon, in August, 1881. Bishop Haven was a man of great versatility and power as an orator, wrote much for the periodical press and published several volumes on religious topics, besides a treatise on rhetoric.

HAVEN, Luther, educator, was born near Framingham, Mass., August 6, 1806. With a meager country-school education, at the age of 17 he began teaching, continuing in this occupation six or seven years, after which he spent three years in a more liberal course of study in a private academy at Ellington, Conn. He was next employed at Leicester Academy, first as a teacher, and, for eleven years, as Principal. He then engaged in mercantile pursuits until 1849, when he removed to Chicago. After several years spent in manufacturing and real-estate business, in 1854 he became proprietor of "The Prairie Farmer," of which he remained in control until 1858. Mr. Haven took an active interest in public affairs, and was an untiring worker for the promotion of popular education. For ten years following 1853, he was officially connected with the Chicago Board of Education, being for four years its President. The comptrollership of the city was offered him in 1860, but declined. During the war he was a zealous supporter of the Union cause. In October, 1861, he was appointed by President Lincoln Collector for the Port of Chicago, and Sub-Treasurer of the United States for the Department of the Northwest, serving in

this capacity during a part of President Johnson's administration. In 1866 he was attacked with congestion of the lungs, dying on March 6, of that year.

HAWK, Robert M. A., Congressman, was born in Hancock County, Ind., April 23, 1839; came to Carroll County, Ill., in boyhood, where he attended the common schools and later graduated from Eureka College. In 1862 he enlisted in the Union army, was commissioned First Lieutenant, next promoted to a Captaincy and, finally, brevetted Major for soldierly conduct in the field. In 1865 he was elected County Clerk of Carroll County, and three times re-elected, serving from 1865 to 1879. The latter year he resigned, having been elected to Congress on the Republican ticket in 1878. In 1880 he was re-elected, but died before the expiration of his term, his successor being Robert R. Hitt, of Mount Morris, who was chosen at a special election to fill the vacancy.

HAWLEY, John B., Congressman and First Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, was born in Fairfield County, Conn., Feb. 9, 1831; accompanied his parents to Illinois in childhood, residing in his early manhood at Carthage, Hancock County. At the age of 23 (1854) he was admitted to the bar and began practice at Rock Island. From 1856 to 1860 he was State's Attorney of Rock Island County. In 1861 he entered the Union army as Captain, but was so severely wounded at Fort Donelson (1862) that he was obliged to quit the service. In 1865 President Lincoln appointed him Postmaster at Rock Island, but one year afterward he was removed by President Johnson. In 1868 he was elected to Congress as a Republican, being twice re-elected, and, in 1876, was Presidential Elector on the Hayes-Wheeler ticket. In the following year he was appointed by President Hayes First Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, serving until 1880, when he resigned. During the last six years of his life he was Solicitor for the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, with headquarters at Omaha, Neb. Died, at Hot Springs, South Dakota, May 24, 1895.

HAY, John, author, diplomatist and Secretary of State, was born in Salem, Ind., Oct. 8, 1838, of Scottish ancestry; graduated at Brown University, 1858, and studied law at Springfield, Ill.; his father, in the meantime, having become a resident of Warsaw, Ill.; was admitted to practice in 1861, but immediately went to Washington as assistant private secretary of President Lincoln, acting part of the time as the President's aid-de-camp, also serving for some time under General

Hunter and Gilmore, with the rank of Major and Adjutant-General. After President Lincoln's assassination he served as Secretary of Legation at Paris and Madrid, and as *Charge d'Affaires* at Vienna; was also editor for a time of "The Illinois State Journal" at Springfield, and a leading editorial writer on "The New York Tribune." Colonel Hay's more important literary works include "Castilian Days," "Pike County Ballads," and the ten-volume "History of the Life and Times of Abraham Lincoln," written in collaboration with John G. Nicolay. In 1875 he settled at Cleveland, Ohio, but, after retiring from "The New York Tribune," made Washington his home. In 1897 President McKinley appointed him Ambassador to England, where, by his tact, good judgment and sound discretion manifested as a diplomatist and speaker on public occasions, he won a reputation as one of the most able and accomplished foreign representatives America has produced. His promotion to the position of Secretary of State on the retirement of Secretary William R. Day, at the close of the Spanish-American War, in September, 1898, followed naturally as a just tribute to the rank which he had won as a diplomatist, and was universally approved throughout the nation.

HAY, John B., ex-Congressman, was born at Belleville, Ill., Jan. 8, 1834; attended the common schools and worked on a farm until he was 16 years of age, when he learned the printer's trade. Subsequently he studied law, and won considerable local prominence in his profession, being for eight years State's Attorney for the Twenty-fourth Judicial Circuit. He served in the Union army during the War of the Rebellion, and, in 1868, was elected a Representative in the Forty-first Congress, being re-elected in 1870.

HAY, Milton, lawyer and legislator, was born in Fayette County, Ky., July 3, 1817; removed with his father's family to Springfield, Ill., in 1832; in 1838 became a student in the law office of Stuart & Lincoln; was admitted to the bar in 1840, and began practice at Pittsfield, Pike County. In 1858 he returned to Springfield and formed a partnership with Judge Stephen T. Logan (afterwards his father-in-law), which ended by the retirement of the latter from practice in 1861. Others who were associated with him as partners, at a later date, were Hon. Shelby M. Cullom, Gen. John M. Palmer, Henry S. Greene and D. T. Littler. In 1869 he was elected a Delegate to the State Constitutional Convention and, as Chairman of the Committee on Revenue and member of the Judiciary Committee, was

prominent in shaping the Constitution of 1870. Again, as a member of the lower branch of the Twenty-eighth General Assembly (1873-74), he assisted in revising and adapting the laws to the new order of things under the new Constitution. The estimate in which he was held by his associates is shown in the fact that he was a member of the Joint Committee of five appointed by the Legislature to revise the revenue laws of the State, which was especially complimented for the manner in which it performed its work by concurrent resolution of the two houses. A conservative Republican in politics, gentle and unobtrusive in manner, and of calm, dispassionate judgment and unimpeachable integrity, no man was more frequently consulted by State executives on questions of great delicacy and public importance, during the last thirty years of his life, than Mr. Hay. In 1881 he retired from the active prosecution of his profession, devoting his time to the care of a handsome estate. Died, Sept. 15, 1893.

HAYES, Philip C., ex-Congressman, was born at Granby, Conn., Feb. 3, 1833. Before he was a year old his parents removed to La Salle County, Ill., where the first twenty years of his life were spent upon a farm. In 1860 he graduated from Oberlin College, Ohio, and, in April, 1861, enlisted in the Union army, being commissioned successively, Captain, Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel, and finally brevetted Brigadier-General. After the war he engaged in journalism, becoming the publisher and senior editor of "The Morris Herald," a weekly periodical issued at Morris, Grundy County. In 1872 he was a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia which renominated Grant, and represented his district in Congress from 1877 to 1881. Later he became editor and part proprietor of "The Republican" at Joliet, Ill., but retired some years since.

HAYES, Samuel Snowden, lawyer and politician, was born at Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 25, 1820; settled at Shawneetown in 1838, and engaged in the drug business for two years; then began the study of law and was admitted to practice in 1842, settling first at Mount Vernon and later at Carmi. He early took an interest in politics, stumping the southern counties for the Democratic party in 1843 and '44. In 1845 he was a delegate to the Memphis Commercial Convention and, in 1846, was elected to the lower House of the State Legislature, being re-elected in '48. In 1847 he raised a company for service in the Mexican War, but, owing to its distance from the seat of government, its muster rolls were not

received until the quota of the State had been filled. The same year he was chosen a Delegate to the State Constitutional Convention for White County, and, in 1848, was a Democratic Presidential Elector. About 1852 he removed to Chicago, where he was afterwards City Solicitor and (1862-65) City Comptroller. He was a delegate to the National Democratic Conventions at Charleston and Baltimore in 1860, and an earnest worker for Douglas in the campaign which followed. While in favor of the Union, he was strongly opposed to the policy of the administration, particularly in its attitude on the question of slavery. His last public service was as a Delegate from Cook County to the State Constitutional Convention of 1869-70. His talents as an orator, displayed both at the bar and before popular assemblies, were of a very high order.

HAYMARKET RIOT, THE, an anarchistic outbreak which occurred in Chicago on the evening of May 4, 1886. For several days prior, meetings of dissatisfied workingmen had been addressed by orators who sought to inflame the worst passions of their hearers. The excitement (previously more or less under restraint) culminated on the date mentioned. Haymarket Square, in Chicago, is a broad, open space formed by the widening of West Randolph Street for an open-air produce-market. An immense concourse assembled there on the evening named; inflammatory speeches were made from a cart, which was used as a sort of improvised platform. During the earlier part of the meeting the Mayor (Carter H. Harrison) was present, but upon his withdrawal, the oratory became more impassioned and incendiary. Towards midnight, some one whose identity has never been thoroughly proved, threw a dynamite bomb into the ranks of the police, who, under command of Inspector John Bonfield, had ordered the dispersal of the crowd and were endeavoring to enforce the command. Simultaneously a score of men lay dead or bleeding in the street. The majority of the crowd fled, pursued by the officers. Numerous arrests followed during the night and the succeeding morning, and search was made in the office of the principal Anarchistic organ, which resulted in the discovery of considerable evidence of an incriminating character. A Grand Jury of Cook County found indictments for murder against eight of the suspected leaders, all of whom were convicted after a trial extending over several months, both the State and the defense being represented by some of the ablest counsel at the Chicago bar. Seven of the accused were con-

demned to death, and one (Oscar Neebe) was given twenty years' imprisonment. The death sentence of two—Samuel Fielden and Justus Schwab—was subsequently commuted by Governor Oglesby to life-imprisonment, but executive clemency was extended in 1893 by Governor Altgeld to all three of those serving terms in the penitentiary. Of those condemned to execution, one (Louis Lingg) committed suicide in the county-jail by exploding, between his teeth, a small dynamite bomb which he had surreptitiously obtained; the remaining four (August Spies, Albert D. Parsons, Louis Engel and Adolph Fischer) were hanged in the county-jail at Chicago, on November 14, 1887. The affair attracted wide attention, not only throughout the United States but in other countries also.

HAYNIE, Isham Nicolas, soldier and Adjutant-General, was born at Dover, Tenn., Nov. 18, 1824; came to Illinois in boyhood and received but little education at school, but worked on a farm to obtain means to study law, and was licensed to practice in 1846. Throughout the Mexican War he served as a Lieutenant in the Sixth Illinois Volunteers, but, on his return, resumed practice in 1849, and, in 1850, was elected to the Legislature from Marion County. He graduated from the Kentucky Law School in 1852 and, in 1856, was appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas at Cairo. In 1860 he was a candidate for Presidential Elector on the Douglas ticket. In 1861 he entered the army as Colonel of the Forty-eighth Illinois Infantry, which he had assisted in organizing. He participated in the battles of Fort Donelson and Shiloh, and was severely wounded at the latter. In 1862 he was an unsuccessful candidate for Congress as a War Democrat, being defeated by W. J. Allen, and the same year was commissioned Brigadier-General of Volunteers. He resumed practice at Cairo in 1864, and, in 1865, was appointed by Governor Oglesby Adjutant-General as successor to Adjutant-General Fuller, but died in office, at Springfield, November, 1868.

HAYWARD COLLEGE AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, at Fairfield, Wayne County; incorporated in 1886; is co-educational; had 160 pupils in 1898, with a faculty of nine instructors.

HEACOCK, Russell E., pioneer lawyer, was born in Litchfield, Conn., in 1770; having lost his father at 7 years of age, learned the carpenter's trade and came west early in life; in 1806 was studying law in Missouri, and, two years later, was licensed to practice in Indiana Territory, of which Illinois then formed a part, locating first

at Kaskaskia and afterwards at Jonesboro, in Union County; in 1823 went to Buffalo, N. Y., but returned west in 1827, arriving where Chicago now stands on July 4; in 1828 was living inside Fort Dearborn, but subsequently located several miles up the South Branch of the Chicago River, where he opened a small farm at a place which went by the name of "Heacock's Point." In 1831 he obtained a license to keep a tavern, in 1833 became a Justice of the Peace, and, in 1835, had a law office in the village of Chicago. He took a prominent part in the organization of Cook County, invested liberally in real estate, but lost it in the crash of 1837. He was disabled by paralysis in 1843 and died of cholera, June 28, 1849. —**Reuben E. (Heacock)**, a son of Mr. Heacock, was member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1847, from Cook County.

HEALTH, BOARD OF, a bureau of the State Government, created by act of May 25, 1877. It consists of seven members, named by the Governor, who hold office for seven years. It is charged with "general supervision of the interests connected with the health and life of the citizens of the State." All matters pertaining to quarantine fall within its purview, and in this respect it is invested with a power which, while discretionary, is well-nigh autocratic. The same standard holds good, although to a far less extent, as to its supervisory power over contagious diseases, of man or beast. The Board also has a modified control over medical practitioners, under the terms of the statute popularly known as the "Medical Practice Act." Through its powers thereunder, it has kept out or expelled from the State an army of irregular practitioners, and has done much toward raising the standard of professional qualification.

HEALY, George P. A., artist, was born in Boston, July 15, 1808, and early manifested a predilection for art, in which he was encouraged by the painter Scully. He struggled in the face of difficulties until 1836, when, having earned some money by his art, he went to Europe to study, spending two years in Paris and a like period in London. In 1855 he came to Chicago, contemplating a stay of three weeks, but remained until 1867. During this time he is said to have painted 575 portraits, many of them being likenesses of prominent citizens of Chicago and of the State. Many of his pictures, deposited in the rooms of the Chicago Historical Society for safe-keeping, were destroyed by the fire of 1871. From 1869 to '91 his time was spent chiefly in Rome. During his several visits to Europe he

painted the portraits of a large number of royal personages, including Louis Phillippe of France, as also, in this country, the portraits of Presidents and other distinguished persons. One of his historical pictures was "Webster Replying to Hayne," in which 150 figures are introduced. A few years before his death, Mr. Healy donated a large number of his pictures to the Newberry Library of Chicago. He died in Chicago, June 24, 1894.

HEATON, William Weed, lawyer and jurist, was born at Western, Oneida County, N. Y., April 18, 1814. After completing his academic studies he engaged, for a short time, in teaching, but soon began the study of law, and, in 1838, was admitted to the bar at Terre Haute, Ind. In 1840 he removed to Dixon, Ill., where he resided until his death. In 1861 he was elected Judge of the Circuit Court for the Twenty-second Circuit, and occupied a seat upon the bench, through repeated re-elections, until his death, which occurred Dec. 26, 1877, while serving as a member of the Appellate Court for the First District.

HECKER, Friedrich Karl Franz, German patriot and soldier, was born at Baden, Germany, Sept. 28, 1811. He attained eminence in his native country as a lawyer and politician; was a member of the Baden Assembly of 1842 and a leader in the Diet of 1846-47, but, in 1848, was forced, with many of his compatriots, to find a refuge in the United States. In 1849 he settled as a farmer at Summerfield, in St. Clair County, Ill. He took a deep interest in politics and, being earnestly opposed to slavery, ultimately joined the Republican party, and took an active part in the campaigns of 1856 and '60. In 1861 he was commissioned Colonel of the Twenty-fourth Illinois Volunteers, and was later transferred to the command of the Eighty-second. He was a brave soldier, and actively participated in the battles of Missionary Ridge and Chancellorsville. In 1864 he resigned his commission and returned to his farm in St. Clair County. Died, at St. Louis, Mo., March 24, 1881.

HEDDING COLLEGE, an institution incorporated in 1875 and conducted under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Abingdon, Knox County, Ill.; has a faculty of seventeen instructors, and reports (1895-96), 403 students, of whom 212 were male and 181 female. The branches taught include the sciences, the classics, music, fine arts, oratory and preparatory courses. The institution has funds and endowment amounting to \$55,000, and property valued at \$158,000.

HEMPSTEAD, Charles S., pioneer lawyer and first Mayor of Galena, was born at Hebron, Tolland County, Conn., Sept. 10, 1794—the son of Stephen Hempstead, a patriot of the Revolution. In 1809 he came west in company with a brother, descending the Ohio River in a canoe from Marietta to Shawneetown, and making his way across the “Illinois Country” on foot to Kaskaskia and finally to St. Louis, where he joined another brother (Edward), with whom he soon began the study of law. Having been admitted to the bar in both Missouri Territory and Illinois, he removed to St. Genevieve, where he held the office of Prosecuting Attorney by appointment of the Governor, but returned to St. Louis in 1818-19 and later became a member of the Missouri Legislature. In 1829 Mr. Hempstead located at Galena, Ill., which continued to be his home for the remainder of his life, and where he was one of the earliest and best known lawyers. The late Minister E. B. Washburne became a clerk in Mr. Hempstead’s law office in 1840, and, in 1845, a partner. Mr. Hempstead was one of the promoters of the old Chicago & Galena Union Railroad (now a part of the Chicago & Northwestern), serving upon the first Board of Directors; was elected the first Mayor of Galena in 1841, and, in the early days of the Civil War, was appointed by President Lincoln a Paymaster in the Army. Died, in Galena, Dec. 10, 1874.—**Edward** (Hempstead), an older brother of the preceding, already mentioned, came west in 1804, and, after holding various positions at Vincennes, Indiana Territory, under Gov. William Henry Harrison, located at St. Louis and became the first Territorial Delegate in Congress from Missouri Territory (1811-14). His death occurred as the result of an accident, August 10, 1817.—**Stephen** (Hempstead), another member of this historic family, was Governor of Iowa from 1850 to ’54. Died, Feb. 16, 1883.

HENDERSON, Thomas J., ex-Congressman, was born at Brownsville, Tenn., Nov. 19, 1824; came to Illinois in 1837, and was reared upon a farm, but received an academic education. In 1847 he was elected Clerk of the County Commissioners’ Court of Stark County, and, in 1849, Clerk of the County Court of the same county, serving in that capacity for four years. Meanwhile he had studied law and had been admitted to the bar in 1852. In 1855 and ’56 he was a member of the lower house of the Legislature, and State Senator from 1857 to ’60. He entered the Union army, in 1862, as Colonel of the One Hundred and Twelfth Illinois Volunteers, and

served until the close of the war, being brevetted Brigadier-General in January, 1865. He was a Republican Presidential Elector for the State-at-large in 1868, and, in 1874, was elected to Congress from the Seventh Illinois District, serving continuously until March, 1895. His home is at Princeton.

HENDERSON, William H., politician and legislator, was born in Garrard County, Ky., Nov. 16, 1793. After serving in the War of 1812, he settled in Tennessee, where he held many positions of public trust, including that of State Senator. In 1836 he removed to Illinois, and, two years later, was elected to the General Assembly as Representative from Bureau and Putnam Counties, being re-elected in 1840. In 1842 he was the unsuccessful Whig candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, being defeated by John Moore. In 1845 he migrated to Iowa, where he died in 1864.

HENDERSON COUNTY, a county comprising 380 square miles of territory, located in the western section of the State and bordering on the Mississippi River. The first settlements were made about 1827-28 at Yellow Banks, now Oquawka. Immigration was checked by the Black Hawk War, but revived after the removal of the Indians across the Mississippi. The county was set off from Warren in 1841, with Oquawka as the county-seat. Population (1880), 10,722; (1890), 9,876. The soil is fertile, and underlaid by limestone. The surface is undulating, and well timbered. Population (1900), 10,836.

HENNEPIN, the county-seat of Putnam County, situated on the left bank of the Illinois River, about 28 miles below Ottawa, 100 miles southwest of Chicago, and 3 miles southeast of Bureau Junction. It has a courthouse, a bank, two grain elevators, three churches, a graded school, a newspaper. It is a prominent shipping point for produce by the river. The Hennepin Canal, now in process of construction from the Illinois River to the Mississippi at the mouth of Rock River, leaves the Illinois about two miles above Heunepin. Population (1880), 623; (1890), 574; (1900), 523.

HENNEPIN, Louis, a Franciscan (Recollect) friar and explorer, born at Ath, Belgium, about 1640. After several years of clerical service in Belgium and Holland, he was ordered (1675) by his ecclesiastical superiors to proceed to Canada. In 1679 he accompanied La Salle on his explorations of the great lakes and the upper Mississippi. Having reached the Illinois by way of Lake Michigan, early in the following year (1680), La Salle proceeded to construct a fort on the east

side of the Illinois River, a little below the present site of Peoria, which afterwards received the name of Fort Creve-Cœur. In February, 1680, Father Hennepin was dispatched by La Salle, with two companions, by way of the mouth of the Illinois, to explore the upper Mississippi. Ascending the latter stream, his party was captured by the Sioux and carried to the villages of that tribe among the Minnesota lakes, but finally rescued. During his captivity he discovered the Falls of St. Anthony, which he named. After his rescue Hennepin returned to Quebec, and thence sailed to France. There he published a work describing La Salle's first expedition and his own explorations. Although egotistical and necessarily incorrect, this work was a valuable contribution to history. Because of ecclesiastical insubordination he left France for Holland. In 1697 he published an extraordinary volume, in which he set forth claims as a discoverer which have been wholly discredited. His third and last work, published at Utrecht, in 1698, was entitled a "New Voyage in a Country Larger than Europe." It was a compilation describing La Salle's voyage to the mouth of the Mississippi. His three works have been translated into twenty-four different languages. He died, at Utrecht, between 1702 and 1705.

HENNEPIN CANAL. (See *Illinois & Mississippi Canal*.)

HENRY, a city in Marshall County, situated on the west bank of the Illinois River and on the Peoria branch of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, 33 miles north-northeast of Peoria. There is a combination railroad and wagon bridge, lock and dam across the river at this point. The city is a thriving commercial center, among its industries being grain elevators, flour mills, and a windmill factory; has two national banks, eight churches and two newspapers. Population (1880), 1,728; (1890) 1,512; (1900), 1,637.

HENRY, James D., pioneer and soldier, was born in Pennsylvania, came to Illinois in 1822, locating at Edwardsville, where, being of limited education, he labored as a mechanic during the day and attended school at night; engaged in merchandising, removed to Springfield in 1826, and was soon after elected Sheriff; served in the Winnebago War (1827) as Adjutant, and, in the Black Hawk War (1831-32) as Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel, finally being placed in command of a brigade at the battle of Wisconsin and the Bad Axe, his success in both winning for him great popularity. His exposures brought on disease of

the lungs, and, going South, he died at New Orleans, March 4, 1834.

HENRY COUNTY, one of the middle tier of counties of Northern Illinois, near the western border of the State, having an area of 830 square miles,—named for Patrick Henry. The American pioneer of the region was Dr. Baker, who located in 1835 on what afterwards became the town of Colona. During the two years following several colonies from the eastern States settled at different points (Geneseo, Wethersfield, etc.). The act creating it was passed in 1825, though organization was not completed until 1837. The first county court was held at Dayton. Subsequent county-seats have been Richmond (1837); Geneseo (1840); Morristown (1842); and Cambridge (1843). Population (1870), 36,597; (1890), 33,338; (1900), 40,049.

HERNDON, Archer G., one of the celebrated "Long Nine" members of the General Assembly of 1836-37, was born in Culpepper County, Va., Feb. 13, 1795; spent his youth in Green County, Ky., came to Madison County, Ill., 1820, and to Sangamon in 1821, becoming a citizen of Springfield in 1825, where he engaged in mercantile business; served eight years in the State Senate (1834-42), and as Receiver of the Land Office 1842-49. Died, Jan. 3, 1867. Mr. Herndon was the father of William H. Herndon, the law partner of Abraham Lincoln.

HERNDON, William H., lawyer, was born at Greensburg, Ky., Dec. 25, 1818; brought to Illinois by his father, Archer G. Herndon, in 1820, and to Sangamon County in 1821; entered Illinois College in 1836, but remained only one year on account of his father's hostility to the supposed abolition influences prevailing at that institution; spent several years as clerk in a store at Springfield, studied law two years with the firm of Lincoln & Logan (1842-44), was admitted to the bar and became the partner of Mr. Lincoln, so continuing until the election of the latter to the Presidency. Mr. Herndon was a radical opponent of slavery and labored zealously to promote the advancement of his distinguished partner. The offices he held were those of City Attorney, Mayor and Bank Commissioner under three Governors. Some years before his death he wrote, and, in conjunction with Jesse W. Weik, published a *Life of Abraham Lincoln* in three volumes—afterwards revised and issued in a two-volume edition by the Messrs. Appleton, New York. Died, near Springfield, March 18, 1891.

HERRINGTON, Augustus M., lawyer and politician, was born at or near Meadville, Pa., in 1823;

when ten years of age was brought by his father to Chicago, the family removing two years later (1835) to Geneva, Kane County, where the elder Herrington opened the first store. Augustus was admitted to the bar in 1844; obtained great prominence as a Democratic politician, serving as Presidential Elector for the State-at-large in 1856, and as a delegate to Democratic National Conventions in 1860, '64, '68, '76 and '80, and was almost invariably a member of the State Conventions of his party during the same period. He also served for many years as Solicitor of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. Died, at Geneva, Kane County, August 14, 1883.—**James (Herrington)**, brother of the preceding, was born in Mercer County, Pa., June 6, 1824; came to Chicago in 1833, but, two years later, was taken by his parents to Geneva, Kane County. In 1843 he was apprenticed to the printing business on the old "Chicago Democrat" (John Wentworth, publisher), remaining until 1848, when he returned to Geneva, where he engaged in farming, being also connected for a year or two with a local paper. In 1849 he was elected County Clerk, remaining in office eight years; also served three terms on the Board of Supervisors, later serving continuously in the lower branch of the General Assembly from 1872 to 1886. He was also a member of the State Board of Agriculture and a frequent delegate to Democratic State Conventions. Died, July 7, 1890.—**James Herrington, Sr.**, father of the two preceding, was a Representative in the Fifteenth General Assembly (1846-48) for the District embracing the counties of Kane, McHenry, Boone and De Kalb.

HERTZ, Henry L., ex-State Treasurer, was born at Copenhagen, Denmark, in 1847; graduated from the University of Copenhagen in 1866, and after pursuing the study of medicine for two years, emigrated to this country in 1869. After various experiences in selling sewing-machines, as bank-clerk, and as a farm-hand, in 1876 Mr. Hertz was employed in the Recorder's office of Cook County; in 1878 was record-writer in the Criminal Court Clerk's office; in 1884 was elected Coroner of Cook County, and re-elected in 1888. In 1892, as Republican candidate for State Treasurer, he was defeated, but, in 1896, again a candidate for the same office, was elected by a majority of 115,000, serving until 1899. He is now a resident of Chicago.

HESING, Antone Caspar, journalist and politician, was born in Prussia in 1823; left an orphan at the age of 15, he soon after emigrated to America, landing at Baltimore and going thence to Cin-

cinnati. From 1840 to 1842 he worked in a grocery store in Cincinnati, and later opened a small hotel. In 1854 he removed to Chicago, where he was for a time engaged in the manufacture of brick. In 1860 he was elected Sheriff of Cook County, as a Republican. In 1862 he purchased an interest in "The Chicago Staats Zeitung," and in 1867 became sole proprietor. In 1871 he admitted his son, Washington Hesing, to a partnership, installing him as general manager. Died, in Chicago, March 31, 1895.—**Washington (Hesing)**, son of the preceding, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, May 14, 1849, educated at Chicago and Yale College, graduating from the latter in 1870. After a year spent in study abroad, he returned to Chicago and began work upon "The Staats Zeitung," later becoming managing editor, and finally editor-in-chief. While yet a young man he was made a member of the Chicago Board of Education, but declined to serve a second term. In 1872 he entered actively into politics, making speeches in both English and German in support of General Grant's Presidential candidacy. Later he affiliated with the Democratic party, as did his father, and, in 1893, was an unsuccessful candidate for the Democratic nomination for the Chicago mayoralty, being defeated by Carter H. Harrison. In December, 1893, he was appointed by President Cleveland Postmaster of the city of Chicago, serving four years. His administration was characterized by a high degree of efficiency and many improvements in the service were adopted, one of the most important being the introduction of postal cars on the street-railroads for the collection of mail matter. In April, 1897, he became an Independent candidate for Mayor, but was defeated by Carter H. Harrison, the regular Democratic nominee. Died, Dec. 18, 1897.

HEYWORTH, a village of McLean County, on the Illinois Central Railway, 10 miles south of Bloomington; has a bank, churches, gas wells, and a newspaper. Pop. (1890), 566; (1900), 683.

HIBBARD, Homer Nash, lawyer, was born at Bethel, Windsor County, Vt., Nov. 7, 1824, his early life being spent upon a farm and in attendance upon the common schools. After a short term in an academy at Randolph, Vt., at the age of 18 he began the study of law at Rutland—also fitting himself for college with a private tutor. Later, having obtained means by teaching, he took a course in Castleton Academy and Vermont University, graduating from the latter in 1850. Then, having spent some years in teaching, he entered the Dane Law School at Harvard,

later continuing his studies at Burlington and finally, in the fall of 1853, removing to Chicago. Here he opened a law office in connection with his old classmate, the late Judge John A. Jameson, but early in the following year removed to Freeport, where he subsequently served as City Attorney, Master in Chancery and President of the City School Board. Returning to Chicago in 1860, he became a member of the law firm of Cornell, Jameson & Hibbard, and still later the head of the firm of Hibbard, Rich & Noble. In 1870 he was appointed by Judge Drummond Register in Bankruptcy for the Chicago District, serving during the life of the law. He was also, for some time, a Director of the National Bank of Illinois, and Vice-President of the American Insurance Company. Died, Nov. 14, 1897.

HICKS, Stephen G., lawyer and soldier of three wars, was born in Jackson County, Ga., Feb. 23, 1807—the son of John Hicks, one of the seven soldiers killed at the battle of New Orleans, Jan. 8, 1815. Leaving the roof of a step-father at an early age, he found his way to Illinois, working for a time in the lead mines near Galena, and later at the carpenter's trade with an uncle; served as a Sergeant in the Black Hawk War, finally locating in Jefferson County, where he studied law and was admitted to the bar. Here he was elected to the lower branch of the Twelfth General Assembly (1840) and re-elected successively to the Thirteenth and Fourteenth. Early in the Mexican War (1846) he recruited a company for the Third Regiment, of which he was chosen Captain, a year later becoming Lieutenant-Colonel of the Sixth. At the beginning of the Civil War Colonel Hicks was practicing his profession at Salem, Marion County. He promptly raised a company which became a part of the Fortieth Regiment Volunteer Infantry, of which he was commissioned Colonel. The regiment saw active service in the campaign in Western Tennessee, including the battle of Shiloh, where Colonel Hicks was dangerously wounded through the lungs, only recovering after some months in hospital and at his home. He rejoined his regiment in July following, but found himself compelled to accept an honorable discharge, a few months later, on account of disability. Having finally recovered, he was restored to his old command, and served to the close of the war. In October, 1863, he was placed in command at Paducah, Ky., where he remained eighteen months, after which he was transferred to Columbus, Ky. While in command at Paducah, the place was desperately assaulted by the rebel

Colonel Forrest, but successfully defended, the rebel assailants sustaining a loss of some 1,200 killed and wounded. After the war Colonel Hicks returned to Salem, where he died, Dec. 14, 1869, and was buried, in accordance with his request, in the folds of the American flag. Born on Washington's birthday, it is a somewhat curious coincidence that the death of this brave soldier should have occurred on the anniversary of that of the "Father of His Country."

HIGBEE, Chauncey L., lawyer and Judge, was born in Clermont County, Ohio, Sept. 7, 1821, and settled in Pike County, Ill., in 1844. He early took an interest in politics, being elected to the lower house of the Legislature in 1854, and two years later to the State Senate. In 1861 he was elected Judge of the Fifth Circuit Court, and was re-elected in 1867, '73, and '79. In 1877, and again in '79, he was assigned to the bench of the Appellate Court. Died, at Pittsfield, Dec. 7, 1884.

HIGGINS, Van Hollis, lawyer, was born in Genesee County, N. Y., and received his early education at Auburn and Seneca Falls; came to Chicago in 1837 and, after spending some time as clerk in his brother's store, taught some months in Vermilion County; then went to St. Louis, where he spent a year or two as reporter on "The Missouri Argus," later engaging in commercial pursuits; in 1842 removed to Iroquois County, Ill., where he read law and was admitted to the bar; in 1845, established himself in practice in Galena, served two years as City Attorney there, but returned to Chicago in 1852, where he continued to reside for the remainder of his life. In 1858 he was elected as a Republican Representative in the Twenty-first General Assembly; served several years as Judge of the Chicago City Court, and was a zealous supporter of the Government during the War of the Rebellion. Judge Higgins was successful as a lawyer and business man, and was connected with a number of important business enterprises, especially in connection with real-estate operations; was also a member of several local societies of a professional, social and patriotic character. Died, at Darien, Wis., April 17, 1893.

HIGGINSON, Charles M., civil engineer and Assistant Railway President, was born in Chicago, July 11, 1846—the son of George M. Higginson, who located in Chicago about 1843 and engaged in the real-estate business; was educated at the Lawrence Scientific School, Cambridge, Mass., and entered the engineering department of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad in 1867, remaining until 1875. He then became the pur-

chasing agent of the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad, but, a year later, returned to Chicago, and soon after assumed the same position in connection with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, being transferred to the Auditorship of the latter road in 1879. Later, he became assistant to President Ripley of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Line, where he remained until his death, which occurred at Riverside, Ill., May 6, 1899. Mr. Higginson was, for several years, President of the Chicago Academy of Sciences, and a member of the Board of Managers of the Young Men's Christian Association of Chicago.

HIGH, James L., lawyer and author, was born at Belleville, Ohio, Oct. 6, 1844; in boyhood came to Wisconsin, and graduated at Wisconsin State University, at Madison, in 1864, also serving for a time as Adjutant of the Forty-ninth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers; studied law at the Michigan University Law School and, in 1867, came to Chicago, where he began practice. He spent the winter of 1871-72 in Salt Lake City and, in the absence of the United States District Attorney, conducted the trial of certain Mormon leaders for connection with the celebrated Mountain Meadow Massacre, also acting as correspondent of "The New York Times," his letters being widely copied. Returning to Chicago he took a high rank in his profession. He was the author of several volumes, including treatises on "The Law of Injunctions as administered in the Courts of England and America," and "Extraordinary Legal Remedies, Mandamus, Quo Warranto and Prohibitions," which are accepted as high authority with the profession. In 1870 he published a revised edition of Lord Erskine's Works, including all his legal arguments, together with a memoir of his life. Died, Oct. 3, 1898.

HIGHLAND, a city in the southeastern part of Madison County, founded in 1836 and located on the Vandalia line, 32 miles east of St. Louis. Its manufacturing industries include a milk-condensing plant, creamery, flour and planing mills, breweries, embroidery works, etc. It contains several churches and schools, a Roman Catholic Seminary, a hospital, and has three newspapers—one German. The early settlers were Germans of the most thrifty and enterprising classes. The surrounding country is agricultural. Population (1880), 1,960; (1890), 1,857; (1900, decennial census), 1,970.

HIGHLAND PARK, an incorporated city of Lake County, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 23 miles north-northwest of Chicago. It has a salubrious site on a bluff 100 feet above

Lake Michigan, and is a favorite residence and health resort. It has a large hotel, several churches, a military academy, and a weekly paper. Two Waukegan papers issue editions here. Population (1890), 2,163; (1900), 2,806.

HILDRUP, Jesse S., lawyer and legislator, was born in Middletown, Conn., March 14, 1833; at 15 removed to the State of New York and afterwards to Harrisburg, Pa.; in 1860 came to Belvidere, Ill., where he began the practice of law, also serving as Corporation Trustee and Township Supervisor, and, during the latter years of the war, as Deputy Provost Marshal. His first important elective office was that of Delegate to the State Constitutional Convention of 1870, but he was elected Representative in the General Assembly the same year, and again in 1872. While in the House he took a prominent part in the legislation which resulted in the organization of the Railroad and Warehouse Board. Mr. Hildrup was also a Republican Presidential Elector in 1868, and United States Marshal for the Northern District of Illinois from 1877 to 1881. During the last few years much of his time has been spent in California for the benefit of the health of some members of his family.

HILL, Charles Augustus, ex-Congressman, was born at Truxton, Cortland County, N. Y., August 23, 1833. He acquired his early education by dint of hard labor, and much privation. In 1854 he removed to Illinois, settling in Will County, where, for several years, he taught school, as he had done while in New York. Meanwhile he read law, his last instructor being Hon. H. C. Newcomb, of Indianapolis, where he was admitted to the bar. He returned to Will County in 1860, and, in 1862, enlisted in the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, participating in the battle of Antietam. Later he was commissioned First Lieutenant in the First United States Regiment of Colored Troops, with which he remained until the close of the war, rising to the rank of Captain. In 1865 he returned to Joliet and to the practice of his profession. In 1868 he was elected State's Attorney for the district comprising Will and Grundy Counties, but declined a renomination. In 1888 he was the successful Republican candidate for Congress from the Eighth Illinois District, but was defeated for re-election in 1890 by Lewis Steward, Democrat.

HILLSBORO, an incorporated city, the county-seat of Montgomery County, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, 67 miles northeast of St. Louis. Its manufactures are flour, brick and tile, carriages and harness,

furniture and woollen goods. It has a high school, banks and two weekly newspapers. The surrounding region is agricultural, though considerable coal is mined in the vicinity. Population (1880), 2,858; (1890), 2,500; (1900), 1,937.

HINCKLEY, a village of De Kalb County, on the Rochelle Division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 18 miles west of Aurora; in rich agricultural and dairying region; has grain elevators, brick and tile works, water system and electric light plant. Pop. (1890), 496; (1900), 587.

HINRICHSSEN, William H., ex-Secretary of State and ex-Congressman, was born at Franklin, Morgan County, Ill., May 27, 1850; educated at the University of Illinois, spent four years in the office of his father, who was stock-agent of the Wabash Railroad, and six years (1874-80) as Deputy Sheriff of Morgan County; then went into the newspaper business, editing the Jacksonville "Evening Courier," until 1886, after which he was connected with "The Quincy Herald," to 1890, when he returned to Jacksonville and resumed his place on "The Courier." He was Clerk of the House of Representatives in 1891, and elected Secretary of State in 1892, serving until January, 1897. Mr. Hinrichsen has been a member of the Democratic State Central Committee since 1890, and was Chairman of that body during 1894-96. In 1896 Mr. Hinrichsen was the nominee of his party for Congress in the Sixteenth District and was elected by over 6,000 majority, but failed to secure a renomination in 1898.

HINSDALE, a village in Du Page County and popular residence suburb, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 17 miles west-southwest of Chicago. It has four churches, a graded school, an academy, electric light plant, water-works, sewerage system, and two weekly newspapers. Population (1890), 1,584; (1900), 2,578.

HITCHCOCK, Charles, lawyer, was born at Hanson, Plymouth County, Mass., April 4, 1827; studied at Dartmouth College and at Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the bar in 1854, soon afterward establishing himself for the practice of his profession in Chicago. In 1869 Mr. Hitchcock was elected to the State Constitutional Convention, which was the only important public office that he held, though his capacity was recognized by his election to the Presidency of that body. Died, May 6, 1881.

HITCHCOCK, Luke, clergyman, was born April 13, 1813, at Lebanon, N. Y., entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1834, and, after supplying various charges in

that State during the next five years, in 1839 came to Chicago, becoming one of the most influential factors in the Methodist denomination in Northern Illinois. Between that date and 1860 he was identified, as regular pastor or Presiding Elder, with churches at Dixon, Ottawa, Belvidere, Rockford, Mount Morris, St. Charles and Chicago (the old Clark Street church), with two years' service (1841-43) as agent of Rock River Seminary at Mount Morris—his itinerant labors being interrupted at two or three periods by ill-health, compelling him to assume a superannuated relation. From 1852 to '80, inclusive, he was a delegate every four years to the General Conference. In 1860 he was appointed Agent of the Western Book Concern, and, as the junior representative, was placed in charge of the depository at Chicago—in 1868 becoming the Senior Agent, and so remaining until 1880. His subsequent service included two terms as Presiding Elder for the Dixon and Chicago Districts; the position of Superintendent of the Chicago Home Missionary and Church Extension Society; Superintendent of the Wesley Hospital (which he assisted to organize), his last position being that of Corresponding Secretary of the Superannuates' Relief Association. He was also influential in securing the establishment of a church paper in Chicago and the founding of the Northwestern University and Garrett Biblical Institute. Died, while on a visit to a daughter at East Orange, N. J., Nov. 12, 1898.

HITT, Daniel F., civil engineer and soldier, was born in Bourbon County, Ky., June 13, 1810—the son of a Methodist preacher who freed his slaves and removed to Urbana, Ohio, in 1814. In 1829 the son began the study of engineering and, removing to Illinois the following year, was appointed Assistant Engineer on the Illinois & Michigan Canal, later being employed in surveying some sixteen years. Being stationed at Prairie du Chien at the time of the Black Hawk War (1832), he was attached to the Stephenson Rangers for a year, but at the end of that period resumed surveying and, having settled in La Salle County, became the first Surveyor of that county. In 1861 he joined Colonel Cushman, of Ottawa, in the organization of the Fifty-third Illinois Volunteers, was mustered into the service in March, 1862, and commissioned its Lieutenant-Colonel. The regiment took part in various battles, including those of Shiloh, Corinth and La Grange, Tenn. In the latter Colonel Hitt received an injury by being thrown from his horse which compelled his resignation and from

which he never fully recovered. Returning to Ottawa, he continued to reside there until his death, May 11, 1899. Colonel Hitt was father of Andrew J. Hitt, General Superintendent of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, and uncle of Congressman Robert R. Hitt of Mount Morris. Originally a Democrat, he allied himself with the Republican party on the breaking out of the Civil War. He was a thirty-second degree Mason and prominent in Grand Army circles.

HITT, Isaac R., real-estate operator, was born at Boonsboro, Md., June 2, 1828; in 1845 entered the freshman class at Asbury University, Ind., graduating in 1849. Then, removing to Ottawa, Ill., he was engaged for a time in farming, but, in 1852, entered into the forwarding and commission business at La Salle. Having meanwhile devoted some attention to real-estate law, in 1853 he began buying and selling real estate while continuing his farming operations, adding thereto coal-mining. In May, 1856, he was a delegate from La Salle County to the State Convention at Bloomington which resulted in the organization of the Republican party in Illinois. Removing to Chicago in 1860, he engaged in the real-estate business there; in 1862 was appointed on a committee of citizens to look after the interests of wounded Illinois soldiers after the battle of Fort Donelson, in that capacity visiting hospitals at Cairo, Evansville, Paducah and Nashville. During the war he engaged to some extent in the business of prosecuting soldiers' claims. Mr. Hitt has been a member of both the Chicago and the National Academy of Sciences, and, in 1869, was appointed by Governor Palmer on the Commission to lay out the park system of Chicago. Since 1871 he has resided at Evanston, where he aided in the erection of the Woman's College in connection with the Northwestern University. In 1876 he was appointed by the Governor agent to prosecute the claims of the State for swamp lands within its limits, and has given much of his attention to that business since.

HITT, Robert Roberts, Congressman, was born at Urbana, Ohio, Jan. 16, 1834. When he was three years old his parents removed to Illinois, settling in Ogle County. His education was acquired at Rock River Seminary (now Mount Morris College), and at De Pauw University, Ind. In 1858 Mr. Hitt was one of the reporters who reported the celebrated debate of that year between Lincoln and Douglas. From December, 1874, until March, '81, he was connected with the United States embassy at Paris, serving as First Secretary of Legation and *Chargé d'Affaires* ad

interim. He was Assistant Secretary of State in 1881, but resigned the post in 1882, having been elected to Congress from the Sixth Illinois District to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of R. M. A. Hawk. By eight successive re-elections he has represented the District continuously since, his career being conspicuous for long service. In that time he has taken an important part in the deliberations of the House, serving as Chairman of many important committees, notably that on Foreign Affairs, of which he has been Chairman for several terms, and for which his diplomatic experience well qualifies him. In 1898 he was appointed by President McKinley a member of the Committee to visit Hawaii and report upon a form of government for that portion of the newly acquired national domain. Mr. Hitt was strongly supported as a candidate for the United States Senate in 1895, and favorably considered for the position of Minister to England after the retirement of Secretary Day in 1898.

HOBART, Horace R., was born in Wisconsin in 1839; graduated at Beloit College and, after a brief experience in newspaper work, enlisted, in 1861, in the First Wisconsin Cavalry and was assigned to duty as Battalion Quartermaster. Being wounded at Helena, Ark., he was compelled to resign, but afterwards served as Deputy Provost Marshal of the Second Wisconsin District. In 1866 he re-entered newspaper work as reporter on "The Chicago Tribune," and later was associated, as city editor, with "The Chicago Evening Post" and "Evening Mail"; later was editor of "The Jacksonville Daily Journal" and "The Chicago Morning Courier," also being, for some years from 1869, Western Manager of the American Press Association. In 1876, Mr. Hobart became one of the editors of "The Railway Age" (Chicago), with which he remained until the close of the year 1898, when he retired to give his attention to real-estate matters.

HOFFMAN, Francis A., Lieutenant-Governor (1861-65), was born at Herford, Prussia, in 1822, and emigrated to America in 1839, reaching Chicago the same year. There he became a boot-black in a leading hotel, but within a month was teaching a small German school at Dunkley's Grove (now Addison), Du Page County, and later officiating as a Lutheran minister. In 1847 he represented that county in the River and Harbor Convention at Chicago. In 1852 he removed to Chicago, and, the following year, entered the City Council. Later, he embarked in the real-estate business, and, in 1854, opened a banking house, but was

forced to assign in 1861. He early became a recognized anti-slavery leader and a contributor to the German press, and, in 1856, was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor on the first Republican State ticket with William H. Bissell, but was found ineligible by reason of his short residence in the United States, and withdrew, giving place to John Wood of Quincy. In 1860 he was again nominated, and having in the meantime become eligible, was elected. In 1864 he was a Republican candidate for Presidential Elector, and assisted in Mr. Lincoln's second election. He was at one time Foreign Land Commissioner for the Illinois Central Railroad, and acted as Consul at Chicago for several German States. For a number of years past Mr. Hoffman has been editor of an agricultural paper in Southern Wisconsin.

HOGAN, John, clergyman and early politician, was born in the city of Mallow, County of Cork, Ireland, Jan. 2, 1805; brought in childhood to Baltimore, Md., and having been left an orphan at eight years of age, learned the trade of a shoemaker. In 1826 he became an itinerant Methodist preacher, and, coming west the same year, preached at various points in Indiana, Illinois and Missouri. In 1830 he was married to Miss Mary Mitchell West, of Belleville, Ill., and soon after, having retired from the itinerancy, engaged in mercantile business at Edwardsville and Alton. In 1836 he was elected Representative in the Tenth General Assembly from Madison County, two years later was appointed a Commissioner of Public Works and, being re-elected in 1840, was made President of the Board; in 1841 was appointed by President Harrison Register of the Land Office at Dixon, where he remained until 1845. During the anti-slavery excitement which attended the assassination of Elijah P. Lovejoy in 1837, he was a resident of Alton and was regarded by the friends of Lovejoy as favoring the pro-slavery faction. After retiring from the Land Office at Dixon, he removed to St. Louis, where he engaged in the wholesale grocery business. In his early political life he was a Whig, but later co-operated with the Democratic party; in 1857 he was appointed by President Buchanan Postmaster of the city of St. Louis, serving until the accession of Lincoln in 1861; in 1864 was elected as a Democrat to the Thirty-ninth Congress, serving two years. He was also a delegate to the National Union (Democratic) Convention at Philadelphia in 1866. After his retirement from the Methodist itinerancy he continued to officiate as a "local" preacher and was esteemed

a speaker of unusual eloquence and ability. His death occurred, Feb. 5, 1892. He is author of several volumes, including "The Resources of Missouri," "Commerce and Manufactures of St. Louis," and a "History of Methodism."

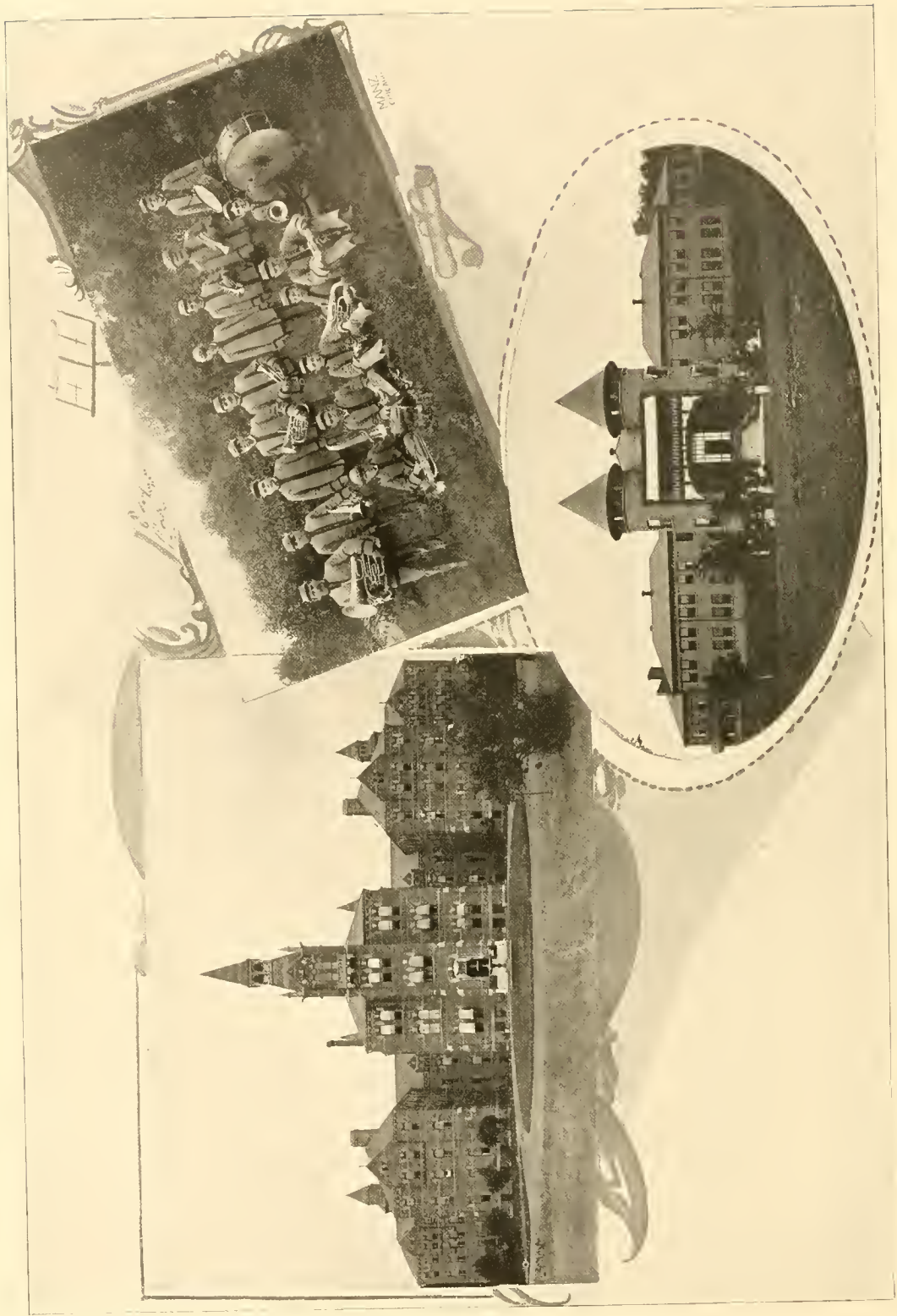
HOGG, Joseph P., Congressman, was born in Ohio early in the century and came to Galena, Ill., in 1836, where he attained prominence as a lawyer. In 1842 he was elected Representative in Congress, as claimed at the time by the aid of the Mormon vote at Nauvoo, serving one term. In 1853 he went to San Francisco, Cal., and became a Judge in that State, dying a few years since at the age of over 80 years. He is represented to have been a man of much ability and a graceful and eloquent orator. Mr. Hogg was a son-in-law of Thomas C. Browne, one of the Justices of the first Supreme Court of Illinois who held office until 1848.

HOLLISTER, (Dr.) John Hamilton, physician, was born at Riga, N. Y., in 1824; was brought to Romeo, Mich., by his parents in infancy, but his father having died, at the age of 17 went to Rochester, N. Y., to be educated, finally graduating in medicine at Berkshire College, Mass., in 1847, and beginning practice at Otis, Mich. Two years later he removed to Grand Rapids and, in 1855, to Chicago, where he held, for a time, the position of demonstrator of anatomy in Rush Medical College, and, in 1856, became one of the founders of the Chicago Medical College, in which he has held various chairs. He also served as Surgeon of Mercy Hospital and was, for twenty years, Clinical Professor in the same institution; was President of the State Medical Society, and, for twenty years, its Treasurer. Other positions held by him have been those of Trustee of the American Medical Association and editor of its journal, President of the Young Men's Christian Association and of the Chicago Congregational Club. He has also been prominent in Sunday School and church work in connection with the Armour Mission, with which he has been associated for many years.

HOME FOR JUVENILE OFFENDERS, (FEMALE). The establishment of this institution was authorized by act of June 22, 1893, which appropriated \$75,000 towards its erection and maintenance, not more than \$15,000 to be expended for a site. (See also *State Guardians for Girls*.) It is designed to receive girls between the ages of 10 and 16 committed thereto by any court of record upon conviction of a misdemeanor, the term of commitment not to be less than one year, or to exceed minority. Justices of the



HOME FOR JUVENILE FEMALE OFFENDERS, GENEVA.



Main Building,
 ASYLUM FOR FEEBLE MINDED CHILDREN, LINCOLN.

Custodian Building.

Asylum Band.

Peace, however, may send girls for a term not less than three months. The act of incorporation provides for a commutation of sentence to be earned by good conduct and a prolongation of the sentence by bad behavior. The Trustees are empowered, in their discretion, either to apprentice the girls or to adopt them out during their minority. Temporary quarters were furnished for the Home during the first two years of its existence in Chicago, but permanent buildings for the institution have been erected on the banks of Fox River, near Geneva, in Kane County.

HOMER, a village in Champaign County, on the Wabash Railway, 20 miles west-southwest from Danville and about 18 miles east-southeast from Champaign. It supports a carriage factory; also has two banks, several churches, a seminary, an opera house, and one weekly paper. The region is chiefly agricultural. Population (1880), 924; (1890), 917; (1900), 1,080.

HOMESTEAD LAWS. In general such laws have been defined to be "legislation enacted to secure, to some extent, the enjoyment of a home and shelter for a family or individual by exempting, under certain conditions, the residence occupied by the family or individual, from liability to be sold for the payment of the debts of its owner, and by restricting his rights of free alienation." In Illinois, this exemption extends to the farm and dwelling thereon of every householder having a family, and occupied as a residence, whether owned or possessed under a lease, to the value of \$1,000. The exemption continues after death, for the benefit of decedent's wife or husband occupying the homestead, and also of the children, if any, until the youngest attain the age of 21 years. Husband and wife must join in releasing the exemption, but the property is always liable for improvements thereon.—In 1862 Congress passed an act known as the "Homestead Law" for the protection of the rights of settlers on public lands under certain restrictions as to active occupancy, under which most of that class of lands since taken for settlement have been purchased.

HOMEWOOD, a village of Cook County, on the Illinois Central Railway, 23 miles south of Chicago. Population, (1900), 352.

HOOLEY, Richard M., theatrical manager, was born in Ireland, April 13, 1822; at the age of 18 entered the theater as a musician and, four years later, came to America, soon after forming an association with E. P. Christy, the originator of negro minstrelsy entertainments which went under his name. In 1848 Mr. Hooley conducted

a company of minstrels through the principal towns of England, Scotland and Ireland, and to some of the chief cities on the continent; returned to America five years later, and subsequently managed houses in San Francisco, Philadelphia, Brooklyn and New York, finally locating in Chicago in 1869, where he remained the rest of his life,—his theater becoming one of the most widely known and popular in the city. Died, Sept. 8, 1893.

HOOPESTON, a prosperous city in Vermilion County, at the intersection of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois and the Lake Erie & Western Railroads, 99 miles south of Chicago. It has grain elevators, a nail factory, brick and tile works, carriage and machine shops, and two large canning factories, besides two banks and one daily and three weekly newspapers, several churches, a high school and a business college. Population (1890), 1,911; (1900), 3,823; (1904), about 4,500.

HOPKINS, Albert J., Congressman, was born in De Kalb County, Ill., August 15, 1846. After graduating from Hillsdale College, Mich., in 1870, he studied law and began practice at Aurora. He rapidly attained prominence at the bar, and, in 1872, was elected State's Attorney for Kane County, serving in that capacity for four years. He is an ardent Republican and high in the party's councils, having been Chairman of the State Central Committee from 1878 to 1880, and a Presidential Elector on the Blaine & Logan ticket in 1884. The same year he was elected to the Forty-ninth Congress from the Fifth District (now the Eighth) and has been continuously re-elected ever since, receiving a clear majority in 1898 of more than 18,000 votes over two competitors. At present (1898) he is Chairman of the Select House Committee on Census and a member of the Committees on Ways and Means, and Merchant Marine and Fisheries. In 1896 he was strongly supported for the Republican nomination for Governor.

HOUGHTON, Horace Hocking, pioneer printer and journalist, was born at Springfield, Vt., Oct. 26, 1806, spent his youth on a farm, and at eighteen began learning the printer's trade in the office of "The Woodstock Overseer"; on arriving at his majority became a journeyman printer and, in 1828, went to New York, spending some time in the employment of the Harper Brothers. After a brief season spent in Boston, he took charge of "The Statesman" at Castleton, Vt., but, in 1834, again went to New York, taking with him a device for throwing the printed sheet off the press, which was afterwards adopted on the

Adams and Hoe printing presses. His next move was to Marietta, Ohio, in 1834, thence by way of Cincinnati and Louisville to St. Louis, working for a time in the office of the old "St. Louis Republican." He soon after went to Galena and engaged in lead-mining, but later became associated with Sylvester M. Bartlett in the management of "The Northwestern Gazette and Galena Advertiser," finally becoming sole proprietor. In 1843 he sold out the paper, but resumed his connection with it the following year, remaining until 1863, when he finally sold out. He afterwards spent some time on the Pacific slope, was for a time American Consul to the Sandwich Islands, but finally returned to Galena and, during the later years of his life, was Postmaster there, dying April 30, 1879.

HOVEY, Charles Edward, educator, soldier and lawyer, was born in Orange County, Vt., April 26, 1827; graduated at Dartmouth College in 1852, and became successively Principal of high schools at Farmington, Mass., and Peoria, Ill. Later, he assisted in organizing the Illinois State Normal School at Normal, of which he was President from 1857 to 1861—being also President of the State Teachers' Association (1856), member of the State Board of Education, and, for some years, editor of "The Illinois Teacher." In August, 1861, he assisted in organizing, and was commissioned Colonel of, the Thirty-third Illinois Volunteers, known as the "Normal" or "School-Masters' Regiment," from the fact that it was composed largely of teachers and young men from the State colleges. In 1862 he was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General and, a few months later, to brevet Major-General for gallant and meritorious conduct. Leaving the military service in May, 1863, he engaged in the practice of law in Washington, D. C. Died, in Washington, Nov. 17, 1897.

HOWLAND, George, educator and author, was born (of Pilgrim ancestry) at Conway, Mass., July 30, 1824. After graduating from Amherst College in 1850, he devoted two years to teaching in the public schools, and three years to a tutorship in his Alma Mater, giving instruction in Latin, Greek and French. He began the study of law, but, after a year's reading, he abandoned it, removing to Chicago, where he became Assistant Principal of the city's one high school, in 1858. He became its Principal in 1860, and, in 1880, was elected Superintendent of Chicago City Schools. This position he filled until August, 1891, when he resigned. He also served as Trustee of Amherst College for several years, and as a

member of the Illinois State Board of Education, being President of that body in 1883. As an author he was of some note; his work being chiefly on educational lines. He published a translation of the *Aeneid* adapted to the use of schools, besides translations of some of Horace's Odes and portions of the *Iliad* and *Odyssey*. He was also the author of an English grammar. Died, in Chicago, Oct. 21, 1892.

HOYNE, Phillip A., lawyer and United States Commissioner, was born in New York City, Nov. 20, 1824; came to Chicago in 1841, and, after spending eleven years alternately in Galena and Chicago, finally located permanently in Chicago, in 1852; in 1853 was elected Clerk of the Recorder's Court of Chicago, retaining the position five years; was admitted to the bar in March, 1856, and appointed United States Commissioner the same year, remaining in office until his death, Nov. 3, 1894. Mr. Hoyne was an officer of the Chicago Pioneers and one of the founders of the Union League Club.

HUBBARD, Gurdon Saltonstall, pioneer and Indian trader, was born at Windsor, Vt., August 22, 1802. His early youth was passed in Canada, chiefly in the employ of the American Fur Company. In 1818 he first visited Fort Dearborn, and for nine years traveled back and forth in the interest of his employers. In 1827, having embarked in business on his own account, he established several trading posts in Illinois, becoming a resident of Chicago in 1832. From this time forward he became identified with the history and development of the State. He served with distinction during the Black Hawk and Winnebago Wars, was enterprising and public-spirited, and did much to promote the early development of Chicago. He was elected to the Legislature from Vermilion County in 1832, and, in 1835, was appointed by Governor Duncan one of the Commissioners of the Illinois & Michigan Canal. Died, at Chicago, Sept. 14, 1886. From the time he became a citizen of Chicago, for fifty years, no man was more active or public-spirited in promoting its commercial development and general prosperity. He was identified with almost every branch of business upon which its growth as a commercial city depended, from that of an early Indian trader to that of a real-estate operator, being manager of one of the largest packing houses of his time, as well as promoter of early railroad enterprises. A zealous Republican, he was one of the most earnest supporters of Abraham Lincoln in the campaign of 1860, was prominently identified with every local measure

for the maintenance of the Union cause, and, for a year, held a commission as Captain in the Eighty-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, known as the "Second Board of Trade Regiment."

HUGHITT, Marvin, Railway President, was born, August, 1837, and, in 1856, began his railroad experience on the Chicago & Alton Railway as Superintendent of Telegraph and Train-despatcher. In 1862 he entered the service of the Illinois Central Company in a similar capacity, still later occupying the positions of Assistant Superintendent and General Superintendent, remaining in the latter from 1865 to 1870, when he resigned to become Assistant General Manager of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul. In 1872 he became associated with the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, in connection with which he has held the positions of Superintendent, General Manager, Second Vice-President and President—the last of which (1899) he still occupies.

HULETT, Alta M., lawyer, was born near Rockford, Ill., June 4, 1854; early learned telegraphy and became a successful operator, but subsequently engaged in teaching and the study of law. In 1872, having passed the required examination, she applied for admission to the bar, but was rejected on account of sex. She then, in conjunction with Mrs. Bradwell and others, interested herself in securing the passage of an act by the Legislature giving women the right that had been denied her, which having been accomplished, she went to Chicago, was admitted to the bar and began practice. Died, in California, March 27, 1877.

HUNT, Daniel D., legislator, was born in Wyoming County, N. Y., Sept. 19, 1835, came to De Kalb County, Ill., in 1857, and has since been engaged in hotel, mercantile and farming business. He was elected as a Republican Representative in the Thirty-fifth General Assembly in 1886, and re-elected in 1888. Two years later he was elected to the State Senate, re-elected in 1894, and again in 1898—giving him a continuous service in one or the other branch of the General Assembly of sixteen years. During the session of 1895, Senator Hunt was especially active in the legislation which resulted in the location of the Northern Illinois Normal Institute at De Kalb.

HUNT, George, lawyer and ex-Attorney-General, was born in Knox County, Ohio, in 1841; having lost both parents in childhood, came, with an uncle, to Edgar County, Ill., in 1855. In July, 1861, at the age of 20, he enlisted in the Twelfth Illinois Infantry, re-enlisting as a veteran

in 1864, and rising from the ranks to a captaincy. After the close of the war, he studied law, was admitted to the bar, and, locating at Paris, Edgar County, soon acquired a large practice. He was elected State Senator on the Republican ticket in 1874, and re-elected in 1878 and '82. In 1884 he received his first nomination for Attorney-General, was renominated in 1888, and elected both times, serving eight years. Among the important questions with which General Hunt had to deal during his two terms were the celebrated "anarchist cases" of 1887 and of 1890-92. In the former the condemned Chicago anarchists applied through their counsel to the Supreme Court of the United States, for a writ of error to the Supreme Court of Illinois to compel the latter to grant them a new trial, which was refused. The case, on the part of the State, was conducted by General Hunt, while Gen. B. F. Butler of Massachusetts, John Randolph Tucker of Virginia, Roger A. Pryor of New York, and Messrs. W. P. Black and Solomon of Chicago appeared for the plaintiffs. Again, in 1890, Fielden and Schwab, who had been condemned to life imprisonment, attempted to secure their release—the former by an application similar to that of 1887, and the latter by appeal from a decision of Judge Gresham of the United States Circuit Court refusing a writ of habeas corpus. The final hearing of these cases was had before the Supreme Court of the United States in January, 1892, General Butler again appearing as leading counsel for the plaintiffs—but with the same result as in 1887. General Hunt's management of these cases won for him much deserved commendation both at home and abroad.

HUNTER, Andrew J., was born in Greencastle, Ind., Dec. 17, 1831, and removed in infancy by his parents, to Edgar County, this State. His early education was received in the common schools and at Edgar Academy. He commenced his business life as a civil engineer, but, after three years spent in that profession, began the study of law and was admitted to the bar. He has since been actively engaged in practice at Paris, Edgar County. From 1864 to 1868 he represented that county in the State Senate, and, in 1870, led the Democratic forlorn hope in the Fifteenth Congressional District against General Jesse H. Moore, and rendered a like service to his party in 1882, when Joseph G. Cannon was his Republican antagonist. In 1886 he was elected Judge of the Edgar County Court, and, in 1890, was re-elected, but resigned this office in 1892, having been elected Congressman for the State-

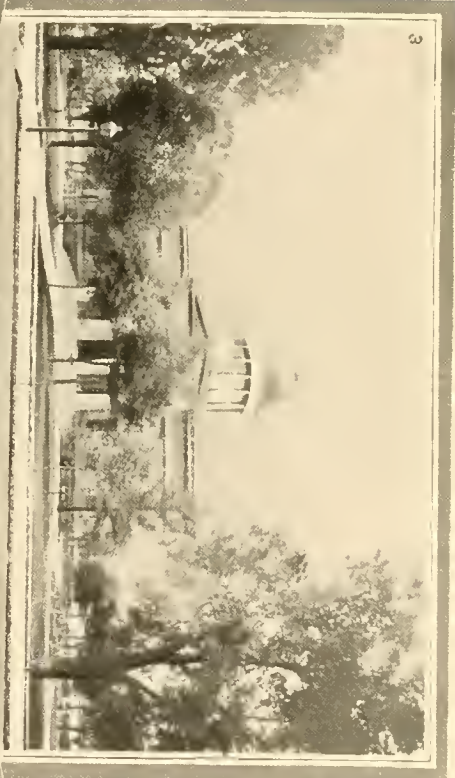
at-large on the Democratic ticket. He was a candidate for Congress from the Nineteenth District again in 1896, and was again elected, receiving a majority of 1,200 over Hon. Benson Wood, his Republican opponent and immediate predecessor.

HUNTER, (Gen.) David, soldier, was born in Washington, D. C., July 21, 1802; graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1822, and assigned to the Fifth Infantry with the rank of Second Lieutenant, becoming First Lieutenant in 1828 and Captain of Dragoons in 1833. During this period he twice crossed the plains to the Rocky Mountains, but, in 1836, resigned his commission and engaged in business in Chicago. Re-entering the service as Paymaster in 1842, he was Chief Paymaster of General Wool's command in the Mexican War, and was afterwards stationed at New Orleans, Washington, Detroit, St. Louis and on the frontier. He was a personal friend of President Lincoln, whom he accompanied when the latter set out for Washington in February, 1861, but was disabled at Buffalo, having his collar-bone dislocated by the crowd. He was appointed Colonel of the Sixth United States Cavalry, May 14, 1861, three days later commissioned Brigadier-General and, in August, made Major-General. In the Manassas campaign he commanded the main column of McDowell's army and was severely wounded at Bull Run; served under Fremont in Missouri and succeeded him in command in November, 1861, remaining until March, 1862. Being transferred to the Department of the South in May following, he issued an order declaring the persons held as slaves in Georgia, Florida and South Carolina free, which order was revoked by President Lincoln ten days later. On account of the steps taken by him for the organization of colored troops, Jefferson Davis issued an order declaring him, in case of capture, subject to execution as a felon. In May, 1864, he was placed in command of the Department of the West, and, in 1865, served on various courts-martial, being President of the commission that tried Mr. Lincoln's assassins; was brevetted Major-General in March, 1865, retired from active service July, 1866, and died in Washington, Feb. 2, 1886. General Hunter married a daughter of John Kinzie, the first permanent citizen of Chicago.

HURD, Harvey B., lawyer, was born in Fairfield County, Conn., Feb. 24, 1827. At the age of 15 he walked to Bridgeport, where he began life as office-boy in "The Bridgeport Standard," a journal of pronounced Whig proclivities. In 1844 he came to Illinois, entering Jubilee College,

but, after a brief attendance, came to Chicago in 1846. There he found temporary employment as a compositor, later commencing the study of law, and being admitted to the bar in 1848. A portion of the present city of Evanston is built upon a 248-acre tract owned and subdivided by Mr. Hurd and his partner. Always in sympathy with the old school and most radical type of Abolitionists, he took a deep interest in the Kansas-Missouri troubles of 1856, and became a member of the "National Kansas Committee" appointed by the Buffalo (N. Y.) Convention, of which body he was a member. He was chosen Secretary of the executive committee, and it is not too much to say that, largely through his earnest and poorly requited labors, Kansas was finally admitted into the Union as a free State. It was mainly through his efforts that seed for planting was gratuitously distributed among the free-soil settlers. In 1869 he was appointed a member of the Commission to revise the statutes of Illinois, a large part of the work devolving upon him in consequence of the withdrawal of his colleagues. The revision was completed in 1874, in conjunction with a Joint Committee of Revision of both Houses appointed by the Legislature of 1873. While no statutory revision has been ordered by subsequent Legislatures, Mr. Hurd has carried on the same character of work on independent lines, issuing new editions of the statutes from time to time, which are regarded as standard works by the bar. In 1875 he was nominated by the Republican party for a seat on the Supreme bench, but was defeated by the late Judge T. Lyle Dickey. For several years he filled a chair in the faculty of the Union College of Law. His home is in Evanston.

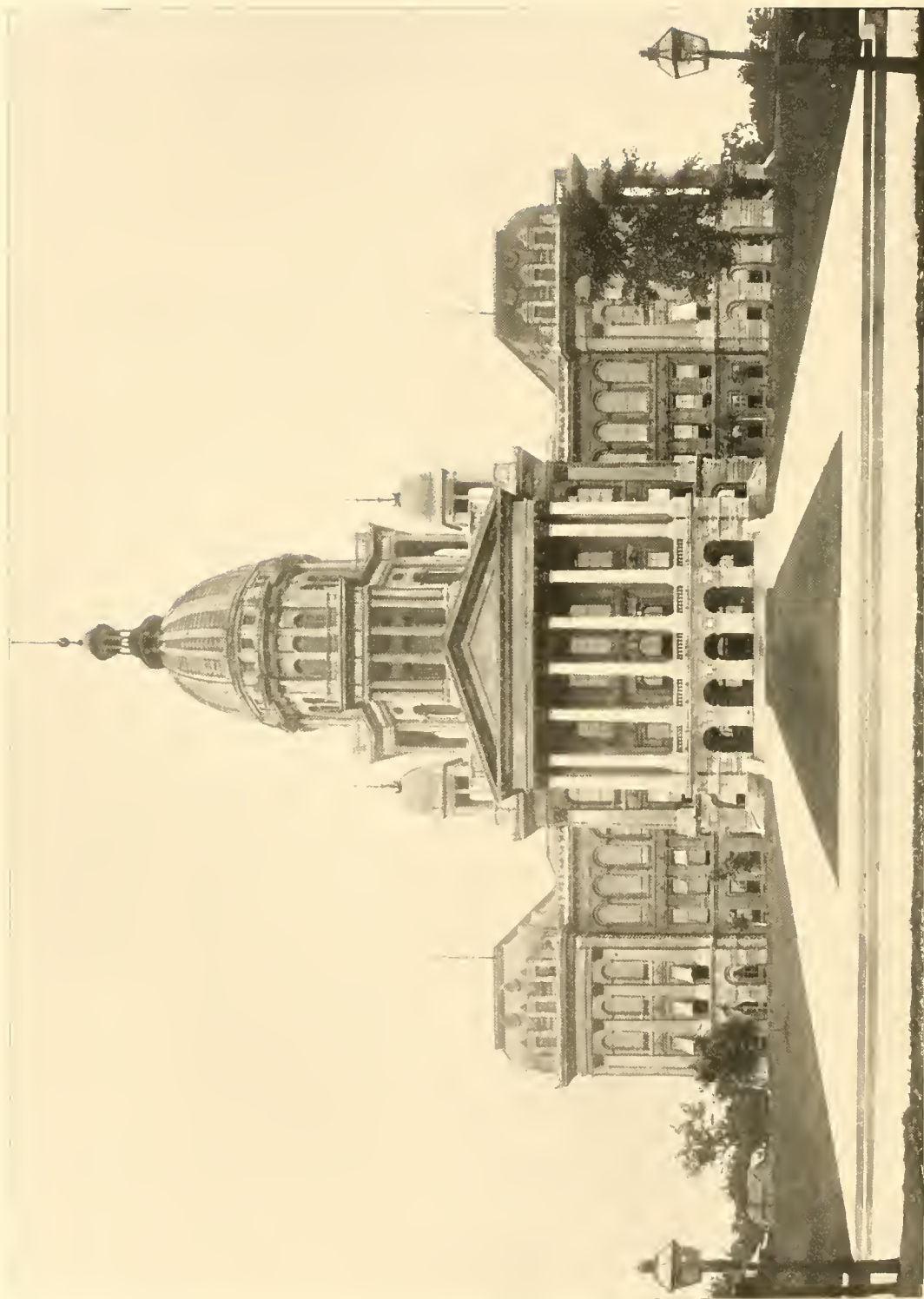
HURLBUT, Stephen A., soldier, Congressman and Foreign Minister, was born at Charleston, S. C., Nov. 29, 1815, received a thorough liberal education, and was admitted to the bar in 1837. Soon afterwards he removed to Illinois, making his home at Belvidere. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1847, in 1848 was an unsuccessful candidate for Presidential Elector on the Whig ticket, but, on the organization of the Republican party in 1856, promptly identified himself with that party and was elected to the lower branch of the General Assembly as a Republican in 1858 and again in 1860. During the War of the Rebellion he served with distinction from May, 1861, to July, 1865. He entered the service as Brigadier-General, commanding the Fourth Division of Grant's army at Pittsburg Landing; was made a Major-General in Septem-



Illinois State Capitol (First), Kaskaskia.

Illinois State Capitol (Third), Springfield.

Illinois State Capitol (Second), Vandalia.



STATE CAPITOL.

ber, 1862, and later assigned to the command of the Sixteenth Army Corps, at Memphis, and subsequently to the command of the Department of the Gulf (1864-65). After the close of the war he served another term in the General Assembly (1867), was chosen Presidential Elector for the State-at-large in 1868, and, in 1869, was appointed by President Grant Minister Resident to the United States of Colombia, serving until 1872. The latter year he was elected Representative to Congress, and re-elected two years later. In 1876 he was a candidate for re-election as an independent Republican, but was defeated by William Lathrop, the regular nominee. In 1881 he was appointed Minister Resident to Peru, and died at Lima, March 27, 1882.

HUTCHINS, Thomas, was born in Monmouth, N. J., in 1730, died in Pittsburg, Pa., April 28, 1789. He was the first Government Surveyor, frequently called the "Geographer"; was also an

officer of the Sixtieth Royal (British) regiment, and assistant engineer under Bouquet. At the outbreak of the Revolution, while stationed at Fort Chartres, he resigned his commission because of his sympathy with the patriots. Three years later he was charged with being in treasonable correspondence with Franklin, and imprisoned in the Tower of London. He is said to have devised the present system of Government surveys in this country, and his services in carrying it into effect were certainly of great value. He was the author of several valuable works, the best known being a "Topographical Description of Virginia."

HUTSONVILLE, a village of Crawford County, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, and the Wabash River, 34 miles south of Paris. The district is agricultural. The town has a bank and a weekly paper. Population (1890), 582; (1900), 743.

ILLINOIS.

(GENERAL HISTORY.)

ILLINOIS is the twenty-first State of the Federal Union in the order of its admission, the twentieth in present area and the third in point of population. A concise history of the region, of which it constituted the central portion at an early period, will be found in the following pages:

The greater part of the territory now comprised within the State of Illinois was known and attracted eager attention from the nations of the old world—especially in France, Germany and England—before the close of the third quarter of the seventeenth century. More than one hundred years before the struggle for American Independence began, or the geographical division known as the "Territory of the Northwest" had an existence; before the names of Kentucky, Tennessee, Vermont or Ohio had been heard of, and while the early settlers of New England and Virginia were still struggling for a foothold among the Indian tribes on the Atlantic coast, the "Illinois Country" occupied a place on the maps of North America as distinct and definite as New York or Pennsylvania. And from that time forward, until it assumed its position in the Union with the rank of a State, no other section has been the theater of more momentous and stirring events or has contributed more material, affording interest and instruction to the archæologist, the ethnologist and the historian, than

that portion of the American Continent now known as the "State of Illinois."

THE "ILLINOIS COUNTRY."—What was known to the early French explorers and their followers and descendants, for the ninety years which intervened between the discoveries of Joliet and La Salle, down to the surrender of this region to the English, as the "Illinois Country," is described with great clearness and definiteness by Capt. Philip Pittman, an English engineer who made the first survey of the Mississippi River soon after the transfer of the French possessions east of the Mississippi to the British, and who published the result of his observations in London in 1770. In this report, which is evidently a work of the highest authenticity, and is the more valuable because written at a transition period when it was of the first importance to preserve and hand down the facts of early French history to the new occupants of the soil, the boundaries of the "Illinois Country" are defined as follows: "The Country of the Illinois is bounded by the Mississippi on the west, by the river Illinois on the north, by the Ouabache and Miamis on the east and the Ohio on the south."

From this it would appear that the country lying between the Illinois and the Mississippi Rivers to the west and northwest of the former, was not considered a part of the "Illinois Country," and

this agrees generally with the records of the early French explorers, except that they regarded the region which comprehends the site of the present city of Chicago—the importance of which appears to have been appreciated from the first as a connecting link between the Lakes and the upper tributaries of the rivers falling into the Gulf of Mexico—as belonging thereto.

ORIGIN OF THE NAME.—The “Country” appears to have derived its name from *Inini*, a word of Algonquin origin, signifying “the men,” euphemized by the French into *Illini* with the suffix *ois*, signifying “tribe.” The root of the term, applied both to the country and the Indians occupying it, has been still further defined as “a perfect man” (Haines on “Indian Names”), and the derivative has been used by the French chroniclers in various forms though always with the same signification—a signification of which the earliest claimants of the appellation, as well as their successors of a different race, have not failed to be duly proud.

BOUNDARIES AND AREA.—It is this region which gave the name to the State of which it constituted so large and important a part. Its boundaries, so far as the Wabash and the Ohio Rivers (as well as the Mississippi from the mouth of the Ohio to the mouth of the Illinois) are concerned, are identical with those given to the “Illinois Country” by Pittman. The State is bounded on the north by Wisconsin; on the east by Lake Michigan, the State of Indiana and the Wabash River; southeast by the Ohio, flowing between it and the State of Kentucky; and west and southwest by the Mississippi, which separates it from the States of Iowa and Missouri. A peculiarity of the Act of Congress defining the boundaries of the State, is the fact that, while the jurisdiction of Illinois extends to the middle of Lake Michigan and also of the channels of the Wabash and the Mississippi, it stops at the north bank of the Ohio River; this seems to have been a sort of concession on the part of the framers of the Act to our proud neighbors of the “Dark and Bloody Ground.” Geographically, the State lies between the parallels of 36° 59' and 42° 30' north latitude, and the meridian of 10° 30' and 14° of longitude west from the city of Washington. From its extreme southern limit at the mouth of the Ohio to the Wisconsin boundary on the north, its estimated length is 385 miles, with an extreme breadth, from the Indiana State line to the Mississippi River at a point between Quincy and Warsaw, of 218 miles. Owing to the tortuous course of its river and lake boundaries, which

comprise about three-fourths of the whole, its physical outline is extremely irregular. Between the limits described, it has an estimated area of 56,650 square miles, of which 650 square miles is water—the latter being chiefly in Lake Michigan. This area is more than one and one-half times that of all New England (Maine being excepted), and is greater than that of any other State east of the Mississippi, except Michigan, Georgia and Florida—Wisconsin lacking only a few hundred square miles of the same.

When these figures are taken into account some idea may be formed of the magnificence of the domain comprised within the limits of the State of Illinois—a domain larger in extent than that of England, more than one-fourth of that of all France and nearly half that of the British Islands, including Scotland and Ireland. The possibilities of such a country, possessing a soil unequaled in fertility, in proportion to its area, by any other State of the Union and with resources in agriculture, manufactures and commerce unsurpassed in any country on the face of the globe, transcend all human conception.

STREAMS AND NAVIGATION.—Lying between the Mississippi and its chief eastern tributary, the Ohio, with the Wabash on the east, and intersected from northeast to southwest by the Illinois and its numerous affluents, and with no mountainous region within its limits, Illinois is at once one of the best watered, as well as one of the most level States in the Union. Besides the Sangamon, Kankakee, Fox and Des Plaines Rivers, chief tributaries of the Illinois, and the Kaskaskia draining the region between the Illinois and the Wabash, Rock River, in the northwestern portion of the State, is most important on account of its valuable water-power. All of these streams were regarded as navigable for some sort of craft, during at least a portion of the year, in the early history of the country, and with the magnificent Mississippi along the whole western border, gave to Illinois a larger extent of navigable waters than that of any other single State. Although practical navigation, apart from the lake and by natural water courses, is now limited to the Mississippi, Illinois and Ohio—making an aggregate of about 1,000 miles—the importance of the smaller streams, when the people were dependent almost wholly upon some means of water communication for the transportation of heavy commodities as well as for travel, could not be over-estimated, and it is not without its effect upon the productiveness of the soil, now that water transportation has given place to railroads.

The whole number of streams shown upon the best maps exceeds 280.

TOPOGRAPHY.—In physical conformation the surface of the State presents the aspect of an inclined plane with a moderate descent in the general direction of the streams toward the south and southwest. Cairo, at the extreme southern end of the State and the point of lowest depression, has an elevation above sea-level of about 300 feet, while the altitude of Lake Michigan at Chicago is 583 feet. The greatest elevation is reached near Scale's Mound in the northwestern part of the State—1,257 feet—while a spur from the Ozark Mountains of Missouri, projected across the southern part of the State, rises in Jackson and Union Counties to a height of over 900 feet. The eastern end of this spur, in the northeast corner of Pope County, reaches an elevation of 1,046 feet. South of this ridge, the surface of the country between the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers was originally covered with dense forests. These included some of the most valuable species of timber for lumber manufacture, such as the different varieties of oak, walnut, poplar, ash, sugar-maple and cypress, besides elm, linden, hickory, honey-locust, pecan, hack-berry, cottonwood, sycamore, sassafras, black-gum and beech. The native fruits included the persimmon, wild plum, grape and paw-paw, with various kinds of berries, such as blackberries, raspberries, strawberries (in the prairie districts) and some others. Most of the native growths of woods common to the south were found along the streams farther north, except the cypress beech, pecan and a few others.

PRAIRIES.—A peculiar feature of the country, in the middle and northern portion of the State, which excited the amazement of early explorers, was the vast extent of the prairies or natural meadows. The origin of these has been attributed to various causes, such as some peculiarity of the soil, absence or excess of moisture, recent upheaval of the surface from lakes or some other bodies of water, the action of fires, etc. In many sections there appears little to distinguish the soil of the prairies from that of the adjacent woodlands, that may not be accounted for by the character of their vegetation and other causes, for the luxuriant growth of native grasses and other productions has demonstrated that they do not lack in fertility, and the readiness with which trees take root when artificially propagated and protected, has shown that there is nothing in the soil itself unfavorable to their growth. Whatever may have been the original

cause of the prairies, however, there is no doubt that annually recurring fires have had much to do in perpetuating their existence, and even extending their limits, as the absence of the same agent has tended to favor the encroachments of the forests. While originally regarded as an obstacle to the occupation of the country by a dense population, there is no doubt that their existence has contributed to its rapid development when it was discovered with what ease these apparent wastes could be subdued, and how productive they were capable of becoming when once brought under cultivation.

In spite of the uniformity in altitude of the State as a whole, many sections present a variety of surface and a mingling of plain and woodland of the most pleasing character. This is especially the case in some of the prairie districts where the undulating landscape covered with rich herbage and brilliant flowers must have presented to the first explorers a scene of ravishing beauty, which has been enhanced rather than diminished in recent times by the hand of cultivation. Along some of the streams also, especially on the upper Mississippi and Illinois, and at some points on the Ohio, is found scenery of a most picturesque variety.

ANIMALS, ETC.—From this description of the country it will be easy to infer what must have been the varieties of the animal kingdom which here found a home. These included the buffalo, various kinds of deer, the bear, panther, fox, wolf, and wild-cat, while swans, geese and ducks covered the lakes and streams. It was a veritable paradise for game, both large and small, as well as for their native hunters. "One can scarcely travel," wrote one of the earliest priestly explorers, "without finding a prodigious multitude of turkeys, that keep together in flocks often to the number of ten hundred." Beaver, otter, and mink were found along the streams. Most of these, especially the larger species of game, have disappeared before the tide of civilization, but the smaller, such as quail, prairie chicken, duck and the different varieties of fish in the streams, protected by law during certain seasons of the year, continue to exist in considerable numbers.

SOIL AND CLIMATE.—The capabilities of the soil in a region thus situated can be readily understood. In proportion to the extent of its surface, Illinois has a larger area of cultivable land than any other State in the Union, with a soil of superior quality, much of it unsurpassed in natural fertility. This is especially true of the "American Bottom," a region extending a distance of ninety

miles along the east bank of the Mississippi, from a few miles below Alton nearly to Chester, and of an average width of five to eight miles. This was the seat of the first permanent white settlement in the Mississippi Valley, and portions of it have been under cultivation from one hundred to one hundred and fifty years without exhaustion. Other smaller areas of scarcely less fertility are found both upon the bottom-lands and in the prairies in the central portions of the State.

Extending through five and one-half degrees of latitude, Illinois has a great variety of climate. Though subject at times to sudden alternations of temperature, these occasions have been rare since the country has been thoroughly settled. Its mean average for a series of years has been 48° in the northern part of the State and 56° in the southern, differing little from other States upon the same latitude. The mean winter temperature has ranged from 25° in the north to 34° in the south, and the summer mean from 67° in the north to 78° in the south. The extreme winter temperature has seldom fallen below 20° below zero in the northern portion, while the highest summer temperature ranges from 95° to 103°. The average difference in temperature between the northern and southern portions of the State is about 10°, and the difference in the progress of the seasons for the same sections, from four to six weeks. Such a wide variety of climate is favorable to the production of nearly all the grains and fruits peculiar to the temperate zone.

CONTEST FOR OCCUPATION. — Three powers early became contestants for the supremacy on the North American Continent. The first of these was Spain, claiming possession on the ground of the discovery by Columbus; England, basing her claim upon the discoveries of the Cabots, and France, maintaining her right to a considerable part of the continent by virtue of the discovery and exploration by Jacques Cartier of the Gulf and River St. Lawrence, in 1534-35, and the settlement of Quebec by Champlain seventy-four years later. The claim of Spain was general, extending to both North and South America; and, while she early established her colonies in Mexico, the West Indies and Peru, the country was too vast and her agents too busy seeking for gold to interfere materially with her competitors. The Dutch, Swedes and Germans established small, though flourishing colonies, but they were not colonizers nor were they numerically as strong as their neighbors, and their settlements were ultimately absorbed by the latter. Both the Spaniards and the French were zealous

in proselyting the aborigines, but while the former did not hesitate to torture their victims in order to extort their gold while claiming to save their souls, the latter were more gentle and beneficent in their policy, and, by their kindness, succeeded in winning and retaining the friendship of the Indians in a remarkable degree. They were traders as well as missionaries, and this fact and the readiness with which they adapted themselves to the habits of those whom they found in possession of the soil, enabled them to make the most extensive explorations in small numbers and at little cost, and even to remain for unlimited periods among their aboriginal friends. On the other hand, the English were artisans and tillers of the soil with a due proportion engaged in commerce or upon the sea; and, while they were later in planting their colonies in Virginia and New England, and less aggressive in the work of exploration, they maintained a surer foothold on the soil when they had once established themselves. To this fact is due the permanence and steady growth of the English colonies in the New World, and the virtual dominance of the Anglo-Saxon race over more than five-sevenths of the North American Continent—a result which has been illustrated in the history of every people that has made agriculture, manufactures and legitimate commerce the basis of their prosperity.

EARLY EXPLORATIONS. — The French explorers were the first Europeans to visit the "Country of the Illinois," and, for nearly a century, they and their successors and descendants held undisputed possession of the country, as well as the greater part of the Mississippi Valley. It is true that Spain put in a feeble and indefinite claim to this whole region, but she was kept too busy elsewhere to make her claim good, and, in 1763, she relinquished it entirely as to the Mississippi Valley and west to the Pacific Ocean, in order to strengthen herself elsewhere.

There is a peculiar coincidence in the fact that, while the English colonists who settled about Massachusetts Bay named that region "New England," the French gave to their possessions, from the St. Lawrence to the mouth of the Mississippi, the name of "New France," and the Spaniards called all the region claimed by them, extending from Panama to Puget Sound, "New Spain." The boundaries of each were very indefinite and often conflicting, but were settled by the treaty of 1763.

As early as 1634, Jean Nicolet, coming by way of Canada, discovered Lake Michigan — then

called by the French, "Lac des Illinois"—entered Green Bay and visited some of the tribes of Indians in that region. In 1641 zealous missionaries had reached the Falls of St. Mary (called by the French "Sault Ste. Marie"), and, in 1658, two French fur-traders are alleged to have penetrated as far west as "La Pointe" on Lake Superior, where they opened up a trade with the Sionx Indians and wintered in the neighborhood of the Apostle Islands near where the towns of Ashland and Bayfield, Wis., now stand. A few years later (1665), Fathers Allouez and Dablon, French missionaries, visited the Chippewas on the southern shore of Lake Superior, and missions were established at Green Bay, Ste. Marie and La Pointe. About the same time the mission of St. Ignace was established on the north shore of the Straits of Mackinaw (spelled by the French "Michillimacinac"). It is also claimed that the French traveler, Radisson, during the year of 1658-59, reached the upper Mississippi, antedating the claims of Joliet and Marquette as its discoverers by fourteen years. Nicholas Perrot, an intelligent chronicler who left a manuscript account of his travels, is said to have made extensive explorations about the head of the great lakes as far south as the Fox River of Wisconsin, between 1670 and 1690, and to have held an important conference with representatives of numerous tribes of Indians at Sault Ste. Marie in June, 1671. Perrot is also said to have made the first discovery of lead mines in the West.

Up to this time, however, no white man appears to have reached the "Illinois Country," though much had been heard of its beauty and its wealth in game. On May 17, 1673, Louis Joliet, an enterprising explorer who had already visited the Lake Superior region in search of copper mines, under a commission from the Governor of Canada, in company with Father Jacques Marquette and five voyageurs, with a meager stock of provisions and a few trinkets for trading with the natives, set out in two birch-bark canoes from St. Ignace on a tour of exploration southward. Coasting along the west shore of Lake Michigan and Green Bay and through Lake Winnebago, they reached the country of the Mascoutins on Fox River, ascended that stream to the portage to the Wisconsin, then descended the latter to the Mississippi, which they discovered on June 17. Descending the Mississippi, which they named "Rio de la Conception," they passed the mouth of the Des Moines, where they are supposed to have encountered the first Indians of the Illinois tribes, by whom they were hospitably enter-

tained. Later they discovered a rude painting upon the rocks on the east side of the river, which, from the description, is supposed to have been the famous "Piasa Bird," which was still to be seen, a short distance above Alton, within the present generation. (See *Piasa Bird, The Legend of*.) Passing the mouth of the Missouri River and the present site of the city of St. Louis, and continuing past the mouth of the Ohio, they finally reached what Marquette called the village of the Akanseas, which has been assumed to be identical with the mouth of the Arkansas, though it has been questioned whether they proceeded so far south. Convinced that the Mississippi "had its mouth in Florida or the Gulf of Mexico," and fearing capture by the Spaniards, they started on their return. Reaching the mouth of the Illinois, they entered that stream and ascended past the village of the Peorias and the "Illinois town of the Kaskaskias"—the latter being about where the town of Utica, La Salle County, now stands—at each of which they made a brief stay. Escorted by guides from the Kaskaskias, they crossed the portage to Lake Michigan where Chicago now stands, and returned to Green Bay, which they reached in the latter part of September. (See *Joliet and Marquette*.)

The next and most important expedition to Illinois—important because it led to the first permanent settlements—was undertaken by Robert Cavellier, Sieur de La Salle, in 1679. This eager and intelligent, but finally unfortunate, discoverer had spent several years in exploration in the lake region and among the streams south of the lakes and west of the Alleghenies. It has been claimed that, during this tour, he descended the Ohio to its junction with the Mississippi; also that he reached the Illinois by way of the head of Lake Michigan and the Chicago portage, and even descended the Mississippi to the 36th parallel, antedating Marquette's first visit to that stream by two years. The chief authority for this claim is La Salle's biographer, Pierre Margry, who bases his statement on alleged conversations with La Salle and letters of his friends. The absence of any allusion to these discoveries in La Salle's own papers, of a later date, addressed to the King, is regarded as fatal to this claim. However this may have been, there is conclusive evidence that, during this period, he met with Joliet while the latter was returning from one of his trips to the Lake Superior country. With an imagination fired by what he then learned, he made a visit to his native country, receiving a

liberal grant from the French Government which enabled him to carry out his plans. With the aid of Henry de Tonty, an Italian who afterward accompanied him in his most important expeditions, and who proved a most valuable and efficient co-laborer, under the auspices of Frontenac, then Governor of Canada, he constructed a small vessel at the foot of Lake Erie, in which, with a company of thirty-four persons, he set sail on the seventh of August, 1679, for the West. This vessel (named the "Griffon") is believed to have been the first sailing-vessel that ever navigated the lakes. His object was to reach the Illinois, and he carried with him material for a boat which he intended to put together on that stream. Arriving in Green Bay early in September, by way of Lake Huron and the straits of Mackinaw, he disembarked his stores, and, loading the Griffon with furs, started it on its return with instructions, after discharging its cargo at the starting point, to join him at the head of Lake Michigan. With a force of seventeen men and three missionaries in four canoes, he started southward, following the western shore of Lake Michigan past the mouth of the Chicago River, on Nov. 1, 1679, and reached the mouth of the St. Joseph River, at the southeast corner of the lake, which had been selected as a rendezvous. Here he was joined by Tonty, three weeks later, with a force of twenty Frenchmen who had come by the eastern shore, but the Griffon never was heard from again, and is supposed to have been lost on the return voyage. While waiting for Tonty he erected a fort, afterward called Fort Miami. The two parties here united, and, leaving four men in charge of the fort, with the remaining thirty-three, he resumed his journey on the third of December. Ascending the St. Joseph to about where South Bend, Ind., now stands, he made a portage with his canoes and stores across to the headwaters of the Kankakee, which he descended to the Illinois. On the first of January he arrived at the great Indian town of the Kaskaskias, which Marquette had left for the last time nearly five years before, but found it deserted, the Indians being absent on a hunting expedition. Proceeding down the Illinois, on Jan. 4, 1680, he passed through Peoria Lake and the next morning reached the Indian village of that name at the foot of the lake, and established friendly relations with its people. Having determined to set up his vessel here, he constructed a rude fort on the eastern bank of the river about four miles south of the village. With the exception of the cabin built for Mar-

quette on the South Branch of the Chicago River in the winter of 1674-75, this was probably the first structure erected by white men in Illinois. This received the name "Creve-Cœur—"Broken Heart"—which, from its subsequent history, proved exceedingly appropriate. Having dispatched Father Louis Hennepin with two companions to the Upper Mississippi, by way of the mouth of the Illinois, on an expedition which resulted in the discovery of the Falls of St. Anthony, La Salle started on his return to Canada for additional assistance and the stores which he had failed to receive in consequence of the loss of the Griffon. Soon after his departure, a majority of the men left with Tonty at Fort Creve-Cœur mutinied, and, having plundered the fort, partially destroyed it. This compelled Tonty and five companions who had remained true, to retreat to the Indian village of the Illinois near "Starved Rock," between where the cities of Ottawa and La Salle now stand, where he spent the summer awaiting the return of La Salle. In September, Tonty's Indian allies having been attacked and defeated by the Iroquois, he and his companions were again compelled to flee, reaching Green Bay the next spring, after having spent the winter among the Pottawatomies in the present State of Wisconsin.

During the next three years (1681-83) La Salle made two other visits to Illinois, encountering and partially overcoming formidable obstacles at each end of the journey. At the last visit, in company with the faithful Tonty, whom he had met at Mackinaw in the spring of 1681, after a separation of more than a year, he extended his exploration to the mouth of the Mississippi, of which he took formal possession on April 9, 1682, in the name of "Louis the Grand, King of France and Navarre." This was the first expedition of white men to pass down the river and determine the problem of its discharge into the Gulf of Mexico.

Returning to Mackinaw, and again to Illinois, in the fall of 1682, Tonty set about carrying into effect La Salle's scheme of fortifying "The Rock," to which reference has been made under the name of "Starved Rock." The buildings are said to have included store-houses (it was intended as a trading post), dwellings and a block-house erected on the summit of the rock, and to which the name of "Fort St. Louis" was given, while a village of confederated Indian tribes gathered about its base on the south which bore the name of La Vantum. According to the historian, Parkman, the population of this colony, in the



LA SALLE.



HENRY DE TONTY.



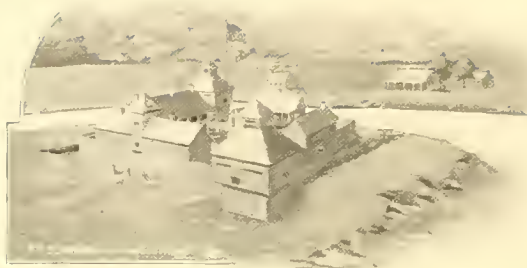
FORT DEARBORN FROM THE WEST, 1808.



WAR EAGLE.



CHIEF CHICAGO.



FORT DEARBORN 2D. IN 1853, FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

days of its greatest prosperity, was not less than 20,000. Tonty retained his headquarters at Fort St. Louis for eighteen years, during which he made extensive excursions throughout the West. The proprietorship of the fort was granted to him in 1690, but, in 1702, it was ordered by the Governor of Canada to be discontinued on the plea that the charter had been violated. It continued to be used as a trading post, however, as late as 1718, when it was raided by the Indians and burned. (See *La Salle*; *Tonty*; *Hennepin*, and *Starved Rock*.)

Other explorers who were the contemporaries or early successors of Marquette, Joliet, La Salle, Tonty, Hennepin and their companions in the Northwest, and many of whom are known to have visited the "Illinois Country," and probably all of whom did so, were Daniel Greysolon du Lhut (called by La Salle, du Luth), a cousin of Tonty, who was the first to reach the Mississippi directly from Lake Superior, and from whom the city of Duluth has been named; Henry Joutel, a townsman of La Salle, who was one of the survivors of the ill-fated Matagorda Bay colony; Pierre Le Sueur, the discoverer of the Minnesota River, and Baron la Hontan, who made a tour through Illinois in 1688-89, of which he published an account in 1703.

Chicago River early became a prominent point in the estimation of the French explorers and was a favorite line of travel in reaching the Illinois by way of the Des Plaines, though probably sometimes confounded with other streams about the head of the lake. The Calumet and Grand Calumet, allowing easy portage to the Des Plaines, were also used, while the St. Joseph, from which portage was had into the Kankakee, seems to have been a part of the route first used by La Salle.

ABORIGINES AND EARLY MISSIONS.—When the early French explorers arrived in the "Illinois Country" they found it occupied by a number of tribes of Indians, the most numerous being the "Illinois," which consisted of several families or bands that spread themselves over the country on both sides of the Illinois River, extending even west of the Mississippi; the Piankeshaws on the east, extending beyond the present western boundary of Indiana, and the Miamis in the northeast, with whom a weaker tribe called the Weas were allied. The Illinois confederation included the Kaskaskias, Peorias, Cahokias, Tamaroas and Mitchigamies—the last being the tribe from which Lake Michigan took its name. (See *Illinois Indians*.) There seems to have been

a general drift of some of the stronger tribes toward the south and east about this time, as Allouez represents that he found the Miamis and their neighbors, the Mascoutins, about Green Bay when he arrived there in 1670. At the same time, there is evidence that the Pottawatomies were located along the southern shore of Lake Superior and about the Sault Ste. Marie (now known as "The Soo"), though within the next fifty years they had advanced southward along the western shore of Lake Michigan until they reached where Chicago now stands. Other tribes from the north were the Kickapoos, Sacs and Foxes, and Winnebagoes, while the Shawnees were a branch of a stronger tribe from the southeast. Charlevoix, who wrote an account of his visit to the "Illinois Country" in 1721, says: "Fifty years ago the Miamis were settled on the southern extremity of Lake Michigan, in a place called Chicago from the name of a small river which runs into the lake, the source of which is not far distant from that of the River Illinois." It does not follow necessarily that this was the Chicago River of to-day, as the name appears to have been applied somewhat indefinitely, by the early explorers, both to a region of country between the head of the lake and the Illinois River, and to more than one stream emptying into the lake in that vicinity. It has been conjectured that the river meant by Charlevoix was the Calumet, as his description would apply as well to that as to the Chicago, and there is other evidence that the Miamis, who were found about the mouth of the St. Joseph River during the eighteenth century, occupied a portion of Southern Michigan and Northern Indiana, extending as far east as the Scioto River in Ohio.

From the first, the Illinois seem to have conceived a strong liking for the French, and being pressed by the Iroquois on the east, the Sacs and Foxes, Pottawatomies and Kickapoos on the north and the Sioux on the west, by the beginning of the eighteenth century we find them, much reduced in numbers, gathered about the French settlements near the mouth of the Kaskaskia (or Okaw) River, in the western part of the present counties of Randolph, Monroe and St. Clair. In spite of the zealous efforts of the missionaries, the contact of these tribes with the whites was attended with the usual results—demoralization, degradation and gradual extermination. The latter result was hastened by the frequent attacks to which they were exposed from their more warlike enemies, so that by the latter part of the eighteenth century, they were

reduced to a few hundred dissolute and depraved survivors of a once vigorous and warlike race.

During the early part of the French occupation, there arose a chief named Chicagou (from whom the city of Chicago received its name) who appears, like Red Jacket, Tecumseh and Logan, to have been a man of unusual intelligence and vigor of character, and to have exercised great influence with his people. In 1725 he was sent to Paris, where he received the attentions due to a foreign potentate, and, on his return, was given a command in an expedition against the Chickasaws, who had been making incursions from the south.

Such was the general distribution of the Indians in the northern and central portions of the State, within the first fifty years after the arrival of the French. At a later period the Kickapoos advanced farther south and occupied a considerable share of the central portion of the State, and even extended to the mouth of the Wabash. The southern part was roamed over by bands from beyond the Ohio and the Mississippi, including the Cherokees and Chickasaws, and the Arkansas tribes, some of whom were very powerful and ranged over a vast extent of country.

The earliest civilized dwellings in Illinois, after the forts erected for purposes of defense, were undoubtedly the posts of the fur-traders and the missionary stations. Fort Miami, the first military post, established by La Salle in the winter of 1679-80, was at the mouth of the St. Joseph River within the boundaries of what is now the State of Michigan. Fort Creve-Cour, partially erected a few months later on the east side of the Illinois a few miles below where the city of Peoria now stands, was never occupied. Mr. Charles Ballance, the historian of Peoria, locates this fort at the present village of Wesley, in Tazewell County, nearly opposite Lower Peoria. Fort St. Louis, built by Tonty on the summit of "Starved Rock," in the fall and winter of 1682, was the second erected in the "Illinois Country," but the first occupied. It has been claimed that Marquette established a mission among the Kaskaskias, opposite "The Rock," on occasion of his first visit, in September, 1673, and that he renewed it in the spring of 1675, when he visited it for the last time. It is doubtful if this mission was more than a season of preaching to the natives, celebrating mass, administering baptism, etc.; at least the story of an established mission has been denied. That this devoted and zealous propagandist regarded it as a mission, however, is evident from his own journal. He gave to it

the name of the "Mission of the Immaculate Conception," and, although he was compelled by failing health to abandon it almost immediately, it is claimed that it was renewed in 1677 by Father Allouez, who had been active in founding missions in the Lake Superior region, and that it was maintained until the arrival of La Salle in 1680. The hostility of La Salle to the Jesuits led to Allouez' withdrawal, but he subsequently returned and was succeeded in 1688 by Father Gravier, whose labors extended from Mackinaw to Biloxi on the Gulf of Mexico.

There is evidence that a mission had been established among the Miamis as early as 1698, under the name "Chicago," as it is mentioned by St. Cosme in the report of his visit in 1699-1700. This, for the reasons already given showing the indefinite use made of the name Chicago as applied to streams about the head of Lake Michigan, probably referred to some other locality in the vicinity, and not to the site of the present city of Chicago. Even at an earlier date there appears, from a statement in Tonty's Memoirs, to have been a fort at Chicago—probably about the same locality as the mission. Speaking of his return from Canada to the "Illinois Country" in 1685, he says: "I embarked for the Illinois Oct. 30, 1685, but being stopped by the ice, I was obliged to leave my canoe and proceed by land. After going 120 leagues, I arrived at Fort Chicagou, where M. de la Durantaye commanded."

According to the best authorities it was during the year 1700 that a mission and permanent settlement was established by Father Jacques Pinet among the Tamaroas at a village called Cahokia (or "Sainte Famille de Caoquias"), a few miles south of the present site of the city of East St. Louis. This was the first permanent settlement by Europeans in Illinois, as that at Kaskaskia on the Illinois was broken up the same year.

A few months after the establishment of the mission at Cahokia (which received the name of "St. Sulpice"), but during the same year, the Kaskaskias, having abandoned their village on the upper Illinois, were induced to settle near the mouth of the river which bears their name, and the mission and village—the latter afterward becoming the first capital of the Territory and State of Illinois—came into being. This identity of names has led to some confusion in determining the date and place of the first permanent settlement in Illinois, the date of Marquette's first arrival at Kaskaskia on the Illinois being given by some authors as that of the settlement

at Kaskaskia on the Mississippi, twenty-seven years later.

PERIOD OF FRENCH OCCUPATION.—As may be readily inferred from the methods of French colonization, the first permanent settlements gathered about the missions at Cahokia and Kaskaskia, or rather were parts of them. At later periods, but during the French occupation of the country, other villages were established, the most important being St. Philip and Prairie du Rocher; all of these being located in the fertile valley now known as the "American Bottom," between the older towns of Cahokia and Kaskaskia. There were several Indian villages in the vicinity of the French settlements, and this became, for a time, the most populous locality in the Mississippi Valley and the center of an active trade carried on with the settlements near the mouth of the Mississippi. Large quantities of the products of the country, such as flour, bacon, pork, tallow, lumber, lead, peltries, and even wine, were transported in keel-boats or batteaus to New Orleans; rice, manufactured tobacco, cotton goods and such other fabrics as the simple wants of the people required, being brought back in return. These boats went in convoys of seven to twelve in number for mutual protection, three months being required to make a trip, of which two were made annually—one in the spring and the other in the autumn.

The French possessions in North America went under the general name of "New France," but their boundaries were never clearly defined, though an attempt was made to do so through Commissioners who met at Paris, in 1752. They were understood by the French to include the valley of the St. Lawrence, with Labrador and Nova Scotia, to the northern boundaries of the British colonies; the region of the Great Lakes; and the Valley of the Mississippi from the headwaters of the Ohio westward to the Pacific Ocean and south to the Gulf of Mexico. While these claims were contested by England on the east and Spain on the southwest, they comprehended the very heart of the North American continent, a region unsurpassed in fertility and natural resources and now the home of more than half of the entire population of the American Republic. That the French should have reluctantly yielded up so magnificent a domain is natural. And yet they did this by the treaty of 1763, surrendering the region east of the Mississippi (except a comparatively small district near the mouth of that stream) to England, and the remainder to Spain—an evidence of the straits to

which they had been reduced by a long series of devastating wars. (See *French and Indian Wars*.)

In 1712 Antoine Crozat, under royal letters-patent, obtained from Louis XIV. of France a monopoly of the commerce, with control of the country, "from the edge of the sea (Gulf of Mexico) as far as the Illinois." This grant having been surrendered a few years later, was renewed in 1717 to the "Company of the West," of which the celebrated John Law was the head, and under it jurisdiction was exercised over the trade of Illinois. On September 27 of the same year (1717), the "Illinois Country," which had been a dependency of Canada, was incorporated with Louisiana and became part of that province. Law's company received enlarged powers under the name of the "East Indies Company," and although it went out of existence in 1721 with the opprobrious title of the "South Sea Bubble," leaving in its wake hundreds of ruined private fortunes in France and England, it did much to stimulate the population and development of the Mississippi Valley. During its existence (in 1718) New Orleans was founded and Fort Chartres erected, being named after the Duc de Chartres, son of the Regent of France. Pierre Duque Boisbriant was the first commandant of Illinois and superintended the erection of the fort. (See *Fort Chartres*.)

One of the privileges granted to Law's company was the importation of slaves; and under it, in 1721, Philip F. Renault brought to the country five hundred slaves, besides two hundred artisans, mechanics and laborers. Two years later he received a large grant of land, and founded the village of St. Philip, a few miles north of Fort Chartres. Thus Illinois became slave territory before a white settlement of any sort existed in what afterward became the slave State of Missouri.

During 1721 the country under control of the East Indies Company was divided into nine civil and military districts, each presided over by a commandant and a judge, with a superior council at New Orleans. Of these, Illinois, the largest and, next to New Orleans, the most populous, was the seventh. It embraced over one-half the present State, with the country west of the Mississippi, between the Arkansas and the 43d degree of latitude, to the Rocky Mountains, and included the present States of Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and parts of Arkansas and Colorado. In 1732, the Indies Company surrendered its charter, and Louisiana, including the District of Illinois,

was afterwards governed by officers appointed directly by the crown. (See *French Governors*.)

As early as September, 1699, an attempt was made by an expedition fitted out by the English Government, under command of Captains Barr and Clements, to take possession of the country about the mouth of the Mississippi on the ground of prior discovery; but they found the French under Bienville already in possession at Biloxi, and they sailed away without making any further effort to carry the scheme into effect. Meanwhile, in the early part of the next century, the English were successful in attaching to their interests the Iroquois, who were the deadly foes of the French, and held possession of Western New York and the region around the headwaters of the Ohio River, extending their incursions against the Indian allies of the French as far west as Illinois. The real struggle for territory between the English and French began with the formation of the Ohio Land Company in 1748-49, and the grant to it by the English Government of half a million acres of land along the Ohio River, with the exclusive right of trading with the Indian tribes in that region. Out of this grew the establishment, in the next two years, of trading posts and forts on the Miami and Maumee in Western Ohio, followed by the protracted French and Indian War, which was prosecuted with varied fortunes until the final defeat of the French at Quebec, on the thirteenth of September, 1759, which broke their power on the American continent. Among those who took part in this struggle, was a contingent from the French garrison of Fort Chartres. Neyon de Villiers, commandant of the fort, was one of these, being the only survivor of seven brothers who participated in the defense of Canada. Still hopeful of saving Louisiana and Illinois, he departed with a few followers for New Orleans, but the treaty of Paris, Feb. 10, 1763, destroyed all hope, for by its terms Canada, and all other territory east of the Mississippi as far south as the northern boundary of Florida, was surrendered to Great Britain, while the remainder, including the vast territory between the Mississippi and the Rocky Mountains, was given up to Spain.

Thus the "Illinois Country" fell into the hands of the British, although the actual transfer of Fort Chartres and the country dependent upon it did not take place until Oct. 10, 1765, when its veteran commandant, St. Ange—who had come from Vincennes to assume command on the retirement of Villiers, and who held it faithfully for the conqueror—surrendered it to Capt.

Thomas Stirling as the representative of the English Government. It is worthy of note that this was the last place on the North American continent to lower the French flag.

BRITISH OCCUPATION.—The delay of the British in taking possession of the "Illinois Country," after the defeat of the French at Quebec and the surrender of their possessions in America by the treaty of 1763, was due to its isolated position and the difficulty of reaching it with sufficient force to establish the British authority. The first attempt was made in the spring of 1764, when Maj. Arthur Loftus, starting from Pensacola, attempted to ascend the Mississippi with a force of four hundred regulars, but, being met by a superior Indian force, was compelled to retreat. In August of the same year, Capt. Thomas Morris was dispatched from Western Pennsylvania with a small force "to take possession of the Illinois Country." This expedition got as far as Fort Miami on the Maumee, when its progress was arrested, and its commander narrowly escaped death. The next attempt was made in 1765, when Maj. George Croghan, a Deputy Superintendent of Indian affairs whose name has been made historical by the celebrated speech of the Indian Chief Logan, was detailed from Fort Pitt, to visit Illinois. Croghan being detained, Lieut. Alexander Frazer, who was to accompany him, proceeded alone. Frazer reached Kaskaskia, but met with so rough a reception from both the French and Indians, that he thought it advisable to leave in disguise, and escaped by descending the Mississippi to New Orleans. Croghan started on his journey on the fifteenth of May, proceeding down the Ohio, accompanied by a party of friendly Indians, but having been captured near the mouth of the Wabash, he finally returned to Detroit without reaching his destination. The first British official to reach Fort Chartres was Capt. Thomas Stirling. Descending the Ohio with a force of one hundred men, he reached Fort Chartres, Oct. 10, 1765, and received the surrender of the fort from the faithful and courteous St. Ange. It is estimated that at least one-third of the French citizens, including the more wealthy, left rather than become British subjects. Those about Fort Chartres left almost in a body. Some joined the French colonies on the lower Mississippi, while others, crossing the river, settled in St. Genevieve, then in Spanish territory. Much the larger number followed St. Ange to St. Louis, which had been established as a trading post by Pierre La Clede, during the previous year, and which now received

what, in these later days, would be called a great "boom."

Captain Stirling was relieved of his command at Fort Chartres, Dec. 4, by Maj. Robert Farmer. Other British Commandants at Fort Chartres were Col. Edward Cole, Col. John Reed, Colonel Wilkins, Capt. Hugh Lord and Francois de Rastel, Chevalier de Rocheblave. The last had been an officer in the French army, and, having resided at Kaskaskia, transferred his allegiance on occupation of the country by the British. He was the last official representative of the British Government in Illinois.

The total population of the French villages in Illinois, at the time of their transfer to England, has been estimated at about 1,600, of which 700 were about Kaskaskia and 450 in the vicinity of Cahokia. Captain Pittman estimated the population of all the French villages in Illinois and on the Wabash, at the time of his visit in 1770, at about 2,000. Of St. Louis—or "Paincourt," as it was called—Captain Pittman said: "There are about forty private houses and as many families." Most of these, if not all, had emigrated from the French villages. In fact, although nominally in Spanish territory, it was essentially a French town, protected, as Pittman said, by "a French garrison" consisting of "a Captain-Commandant, two Lieutenants, a Fort Major, one Sergeant one Corporal and twenty men."

ACTION OF CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.—The first official notice taken of the "Illinois Country" by the Continental Congress, was the adoption by that body, July 13, 1775, of an act creating three Indian Departments—a Northern, Middle and Southern. Illinois was assigned to the second, with Benjamin Franklin and James Wilson, of Pennsylvania, and Patrick Henry, of Virginia, as Commissioners. In April, 1776, Col. George Morgan, who had been a trader at Kaskaskia, was appointed agent and successor to these Commissioners, with headquarters at Fort Pitt. The promulgation of the Declaration of Independence, on the Fourth of July, 1776, and the events immediately preceding and following that event, directed attention to the colonies on the Atlantic coast; yet the frontiersmen of Virginia were watching an opportunity to deliver a blow to the Government of King George in a quarter where it was least expected, and where it was destined to have an immense influence upon the future of the new nation, as well as that of the American continent.

COL. GEORGE ROGERS CLARK'S EXPEDITION.—During the year 1777, Col. George Rogers Clark,

a native of Virginia, then scarcely twenty-five years of age, having conceived a plan of seizing the settlements in the Mississippi Valley, sent trusty spies to learn the sentiments of the people and the condition of affairs at Kaskaskia. The report brought to him gave him encouragement, and, in December of the same year, he laid before Gov. Patrick Henry, of Virginia, his plans for the reduction of the posts in Illinois. These were approved, and, on Jan. 2, 1778, Clark received authority to recruit seven companies of fifty men each for three months' service, and Governor Henry gave him \$6,000 for expenses. Proceeding to Fort Pitt, he succeeded in recruiting three companies, who were directed to rendezvous at Corn Island, opposite the present city of Louisville. It has been claimed that, in order to deceive the British as to his real destination, Clark authorized the announcement that the object of the expedition was to protect the settlements in Kentucky from the Indians. At Corn Island another company was organized, making four in all, under the command of Captains Bowman, Montgomery, Helm and Harrod, and having embarked on keel-boats, they passed the Falls of the Ohio, June 24. Reaching the island at the mouth of the Tennessee on the 28th, he was met by a party of eight American hunters, who had left Kaskaskia a few days before, and who, joining his command, rendered good service as guides. He disembarked his force at the mouth of a small creek one mile above Fort Massac, June 29, and, directing his course across the country, on the evening of the sixth day (July 4, 1778) arrived within three miles of Kaskaskia. The surprise of the unsuspecting citizens of Kaskaskia and its small garrison was complete. His force having, under cover of darkness, been ferried across the Kaskaskia River, about a mile above the town, one detachment surrounded the town, while the other seized the fort, capturing Rocheblave and his little command without firing a gun. The famous Indian fighter and hunter, Simon Kenton, led the way to the fort. This is supposed to have been what Captain Pittman called the "Jesuits' house," which had been sold by the French Government after the country was ceded to England, the Jesuit order having been suppressed. A wooden fort, erected in 1736, and known afterward by the British as Fort Gage, had stood on the bluff opposite the town, but, according to Pittman, this was burnt in 1766, and there is no evidence that it was ever rebuilt.

Clark's expedition was thus far a complete success. Rocheblave, proving recalcitrant, was

placed in irons and sent as a prisoner of war to Williamsburg, while his slaves were confiscated, the proceeds of their sale being divided among Clark's troops. The inhabitants were easily conciliated, and Cahokia having been captured without bloodshed, Clark turned his attention to Vincennes. Through the influence of Pierre Gibault—the Vicar-General in charge at Kaskaskia—the people of Vincennes were induced to swear allegiance to the United States, and, although the place was afterward captured by a British force from Detroit, it was, on Feb. 24, 1779, recaptured by Colonel Clark, together with a body of prisoners but little smaller than the attacking force, and \$50,000 worth of property. (See *Clark, Col. George Rogers.*)

UNDER GOVERNMENT OF VIRGINIA.—Seldom in the history of the world have such important results been achieved by such insignificant instrumentalities and with so little sacrifice of life, as in this almost bloodless campaign of the youthful conqueror of Illinois. Having been won largely through Virginia enterprise and valor and by material aid furnished through Governor Henry, the Virginia House of Delegates, in October, 1778, proceeded to assert the jurisdiction of that commonwealth over the settlements of the Northwest, by organizing all the country west and north of the Ohio River into a county to be called "Illinois," (see *Illinois County*), and empowering the Governor to appoint a "County-Lieutenant or Commandant-in-Chief" to exercise civil authority during the pleasure of the appointing power. Thus "Illinois County" was older than the States of Ohio or Indiana, while Patrick Henry, the eloquent orator of the Revolution, became ex-officio its first Governor. Col. John Todd, a citizen of Kentucky, was appointed "County-Lieutenant," Dec. 12, 1778, entering upon his duties in May following. The militia was organized, Deputy-Commandants for Kaskaskia and Cahokia appointed, and the first election of civil officers ever had in Illinois, was held under Colonel Todd's direction. His record-book, now in possession of the Chicago Historical Society, shows that he was accustomed to exercise powers scarcely inferior to those of a State Executive. (See *Todd, Col. John.*)

In 1782 one "Thimothe Demunbrunt" subscribed himself as "Lt. comd'g par interim, etc."—but the origin of his authority is not clearly understood. He assumed to act as Commandant until the arrival of Gov. Arthur St. Clair, first Territorial Governor of the Northwest Territory, in 1790. After the close of the Revolution, courts

ceased to be held and civil affairs fell into great disorder. "In effect, there was neither law nor order in the 'Illinois Country' for the seven years from 1783 to 1790."

During the progress of the Revolution, there were the usual rumors and alarms in the "Illinois Country" peculiar to frontier life in time of war. The country, however, was singularly exempt from any serious calamity such as a general massacre. One reason for this was the friendly relations which had existed between the French and their Indian neighbors previous to the conquest, and which the new masters, after the capture of Kaskaskia, took pains to perpetuate. Several movements were projected by the British and their Indian allies about Detroit and in Canada, but they were kept so busy elsewhere that they had little time to put their plans into execution. One of these was a proposed movement from Pensacola against the Spanish posts on the lower Mississippi, to punish Spain for having engaged in the war of 1779, but the promptness with which the Spanish Governor of New Orleans proceeded to capture Fort Manchac, Baton Rouge and Natchez from their British possessors, convinced the latter that this was a "game at which two could play." In ignorance of these results, an expedition, 750 strong, composed largely of Indians, fitted out at Mackinaw under command of Capt. Patrick St. Clair, started in the early part of May, 1780, to co-operate with the expedition on the lower Mississippi, but intending to deal a destructive blow to the Illinois villages and the Spanish towns of St. Louis and St. Genevieve on the way. This expedition reached St. Louis, May 26, but Col. George Rogers Clark, having arrived at Cahokia with a small force twenty-four hours earlier, prepared to co-operate with the Spaniards on the western shore of the Mississippi, and the invading force confined their depredations to killing seven or eight villagers, and then beat a hasty retreat in the direction they had come. These were the last expeditions organized to regain the "Country of the Illinois" or capture Spanish posts on the Mississippi.

EXPEDITIONS AGAINST FORT ST. JOSEPH.—An expedition of a different sort is worthy of mention in this connection, as it originated in Illinois. This consisted of a company of seventeen men, led by one Thomas Brady, a citizen of Cahokia, who, marching across the country, in the month of October, 1780, after the retreat of Sinclair, from St. Louis, succeeded in surprising and capturing Fort St. Joseph about where La Salle had erected Fort Miami, near the mouth of the St.

Joseph River, a hundred years before. Brady and his party captured a few British prisoners, and a large quantity of goods. On their return, while encamped on the Calumet, they were attacked by a band of Pottawatomies, and all were killed, wounded or taken prisoners except Brady and two others, who escaped. Early in January, 1781, a party consisting of sixty-five whites, organized from St. Louis and Cahokia, with some 200 Indians, and headed by Don Eugenio Pourre, a Spaniard, started on a second expedition against Fort St. Joseph. By silencing the Indians, whom they met on their way, with promises of plunder, they were able to reach the fort without discovery, captured it and, raising the Spanish flag, formally took possession in the name of the King of Spain. After retaining possession for a few days, the party returned to St. Louis, but in negotiating the treaty of peace at Paris, in 1783, this incident was made the basis of a claim put forth by Spain to ownership of the "Illinois Country" "by right of conquest."

THE TERRITORIAL PERIOD.—At the very outset of its existence, the new Government of the United States was confronted with an embarrassing question which deeply affected the interests of the territory of which Illinois formed a part. This was the claim of certain States to lands lying between their western boundaries and the Mississippi River, then the western boundary of the Republic. These claims were based either upon the terms of their original charters or upon the cession of lands by the Indians, and it was under a claim of the former character, as well as by right of conquest, that Virginia assumed to exercise authority over the "Illinois Country" after its capture by the Clark expedition. This construction was opposed by the States which, from their geographical position or other cause, had no claim to lands beyond their own boundaries, and the controversy was waged with considerable bitterness for several years, proving a formidable obstacle to the ratification of the Articles of Confederation. As early as 1779 the subject received the attention of Congress in the adoption of a resolution requesting the States having such claims to "forbear settling or issuing warrants for unappropriated lands or granting the same during the continuance of the present (Revolutionary) War." In the following year, New York authorized her Delegates in Congress to limit its boundaries in such manner as they might think expedient and to cede to the Government its claim to western lands. The case was further complicated by the claims of certain land companies

which had been previously organized. New York filed her cession to the General Government of lands claimed by her in October, 1782, followed by Virginia nearly a year later, and by Massachusetts and Connecticut in 1785 and 1786. Other States followed somewhat tardily, Georgia being the last, in 1802. The only claims of this character affecting lands in Illinois were those of Virginia covering the southern part of the State, and Connecticut and Massachusetts applying to the northern portion. It was from the splendid domain north and west of the Ohio thus acquired from Virginia and other States, that the Northwest Territory was finally organized.

ORDINANCE OF 1787.—The first step was taken in the passage by Congress, in 1784, of a resolution providing for the temporary government of the Western Territory, and this was followed three years later by the enactment of the celebrated Ordinance of 1787. While this latter document contained numerous provisions which marked a new departure in the science of free government—as, for instance, that declaring that "religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged"—its crowning feature was the sixth article, as follows: "There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said Territory, otherwise than in the punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted."

Although there has been considerable controversy as to the authorship of the above and other provisions of this immortal document, it is worthy of note that substantially the same language was introduced in the resolutions of 1784, by a Delegate from a slave State—Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia—though not, at that time, adopted. Jefferson was not a member of the Congress of 1787 (being then Minister to France), and could have had nothing directly to do with the later Ordinance; yet it is evident that the principle which he had advocated finally received the approval of eight out of the thirteen States,—all that were represented in that Congress—including the slave States of Virginia, Delaware, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia. (See *Ordinance of 1787*.)

NORTHWEST TERRITORY ORGANIZED.—Under the Ordinance of 1787, organizing the Northwest Territory, Gen. Arthur St. Clair, who had been a soldier of the Revolution, was appointed the first Governor on Feb. 1, 1788, with Winthrop Sargent, Secretary, and Samuel Holden Parsons,

James Mitchell Varnum and John Cleves Symmes, Judges. All these were reappointed by President Washington in 1789. The new Territorial Government was organized at Marietta, a settlement on the Ohio, July 15, 1788, but it was nearly two years later before Governor St. Clair visited Illinois, arriving at Kaskaskia, March 5, 1790. The County of St. Clair (named after him) was organized at this time, embracing all the settlements between the Wabash and the Mississippi. (See *St. Clair County*.) He found the inhabitants generally in a deplorable condition, neglected by the Government, the courts of justice practically abolished and many of the citizens sadly in need of the obligations due them from the Government for supplies furnished to Colonel Clark twelve years before. After a stay of three months, the Governor returned east. In 1795, Judge Turner held the first court in St. Clair County, at Cahokia, as the county-seat, although both Cahokia and Kaskaskia had been named as county-seats by Governor St. Clair. Out of the disposition of the local authorities to retain the official records at Cahokia, and consequent disagreement over the county-seat question, at least in part, grew the order of 1795 organizing the second county (Randolph), and Kaskaskia became its county-seat. In 1796 Governor St. Clair paid a second visit to Illinois, accompanied by Judge Symmes, who held court at both county-seats. On Nov. 4, 1791, occurred the defeat of Governor St. Clair, in the western part of the present State of Ohio, by a force of Indians under command of Little Turtle, in which the whites sustained a heavy loss of both men and property—an event which had an unfavorable effect upon conditions throughout the Northwest Territory generally. St. Clair, having resigned his command of the army, was succeeded by Gen. Anthony Wayne, who, in a vigorous campaign, overwhelmed the Indians with defeat. This resulted in the treaty with the Western tribes at Greenville, August 3, 1795, which was the beginning of a period of comparative peace with the Indians all over the Western Country. (See *Wayne*, (*Gen.*) *Anthony*.)

FIRST TERRITORIAL LEGISLATION.—In 1798, the Territory having gained the requisite population, an election of members of a Legislative Council and House of Representatives was held in accordance with the provisions of the Ordinance of 1787. This was the first Territorial Legislature organized in the history of the Republic. It met at Cincinnati, Feb. 4, 1799, Shadrach Bond being the Delegate from St. Clair County and John Edgar

from Randolph. Gen. William Henry Harrison, who had succeeded Sargent as Secretary of the Territory, June 26, 1798, was elected Delegate to Congress, receiving a majority of one vote over Arthur St. Clair, Jr., son of the Governor.

OHIO AND INDIANA TERRITORIES.—By act of Congress, May 7, 1800, the Northwest Territory was divided into Ohio and Indiana Territories; the latter embracing the region west of the present State of Ohio, and having its capital at "Saint Vincent" (Vincennes). May 13, William Henry Harrison, who had been the first Delegate in Congress from the Northwest Territory, was appointed Governor of Indiana Territory, which at first consisted of three counties: Knox, St. Clair and Randolph—the two latter being within the boundaries of the present State of Illinois. Their aggregate population at this time was estimated at less than 5,000. During his administration Governor Harrison concluded thirteen treaties with the Indians, of which six related to the cession of lands in Illinois. The first treaty relating to lands in Illinois was that of Greenville, concluded by General Wayne in 1795. By this the Government acquired six miles square at the mouth of the Chicago River; twelve miles square at the mouth of the Illinois; six miles square at the old Peoria fort; the post of Fort Massac; and 150,000 acres assigned to General Clark and his soldiers, besides all other lands "in possession of the French people and all other white settlers among them, the Indian title to which had been thus extinguished." (See *Indian Treaties*; also, *Greenville, Treaty of*.)

During the year 1803, the treaty with France for the purchase of Louisiana and West Florida was concluded, and on March 26, 1804, an act was passed by Congress attaching all that portion of Louisiana lying north of the thirty-third parallel of latitude and west of the Mississippi to Indiana Territory for governmental purposes. This included the present States of Arkansas, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota, the two Dakotas and parts of Colorado, Wyoming and Montana. This arrangement continued only until the following March, when Louisiana was placed under a separate Territorial organization.

For four years Indiana Territory was governed under laws framed by the Governor and Judges, but, the population having increased to the required number, an election was held, Sept. 11, 1804, on the proposition to advance the government to the "second grade" by the election of a Territorial Legislature. The smallness of the vote indicated the indifference of the people on

the subject. Out of 400 votes cast, the proposition received a majority of 138. The two Illinois counties cast a total of 142 votes, of which St. Clair furnished 81 and Randolph 61. The former gave a majority of 37 against the measure and the latter 19 in its favor, showing a net negative majority of 18. The adoption of the proposition was due, therefore, to the affirmative vote in the other counties. There were in the Territory at this time six counties; one of these (Wayne) was in Michigan, which was set off, in 1805, as a separate Territory. At the election of Delegates to a Territorial Legislature, held Jan. 3, 1805, Shadrach Bond, Sr., and William Biggs were elected for St. Clair County and George Fisher for Randolph. Bond having meanwhile become a member of the Legislative Council, Shadrach Bond, Jr., was chosen his successor. The Legislature convened at Vincennes, Feb. 7, 1805, but only to recommend a list of persons from whom it was the duty of Congress to select a Legislative Council. In addition to Bond, Pierre Menard was chosen for Randolph and John Hay for St. Clair.

ILLINOIS TERRITORY ORGANIZED.—The Illinois counties were represented in two regular and one special session of the Territorial Legislature during the time they were a part of Indiana Territory. By act of Congress, which became a law Feb. 3, 1809, the Territory was divided, the western part being named Illinois.

At this point the history of Illinois, as a separate political division, begins. While its boundaries in all other directions were as now, on the north it extended to the Canada line. From what has already been said, it appears that the earliest white settlements were established by French Canadians, chiefly at Kaskaskia, Cahokia and the other villages in the southern part of the American Bottom. At the time of Clark's invasion, there were not known to have been more than two Americans among these people, except such hunters and trappers as paid them occasional visits. One of the earliest American settlers in Southern Illinois was Capt. Nathan Hull, who came from Massachusetts and settled at an early day on the Ohio, near where Golconda now stands, afterward removing to the vicinity of Kaskaskia, where he died in 1806. In 1781, a company of immigrants, consisting (with one or two exceptions) of members of Clark's command in 1778, arrived with their families from Maryland and Virginia and established themselves on the American Bottom. The "New Design" settlement, on the boundary line between St. Clair

and Monroe Counties, and the first distinctively American colony in the "Illinois Country," was established by this party. Some of its members afterward became prominent in the history of the Territory and the State. William Biggs, a member of the first Territorial Legislature, with others, settled in or near Kaskaskia about 1783, and William Arundel, the first American merchant at Cahokia, came there from Peoria during the same year. Gen. John Edgar, for many years a leading citizen and merchant at the capital, arrived at Kaskaskia in 1784, and William Morrison, Kaskaskia's principal merchant, came from Philadelphia as early as 1790, followed some years afterward by several brothers. James Lemen came before the beginning of the present century, and was the founder of a large and influential family in the vicinity of Shiloh, St. Clair County, and Rev. David Badgley headed a colony of 154 from Virginia, who arrived in 1797. Among other prominent arrivals of this period were John Rice Jones, Pierre Menard (first Lieutenant-Governor of the State), Shadrach Bond, Jr. (first Governor), John Hay, John Messinger, William Kinney, Capt. Joseph Ogle; and of a later date, Nathaniel Pope (afterward Secretary of the Territory, Delegate to Congress, Justice of the United States Court and father of the late Maj.-Gen. John Pope), Elias Kent Kane (first Secretary of State and afterward United States Senator), Daniel P. Cook (first Attorney-General and second Representative in Congress), George Forquer (at one time Secretary of State), and Dr. George Fisher—all prominent in Territorial or State history. (See biographical sketches of these early settlers under their respective names.)

The government of the new Territory was organized by the appointment of Ninian Edwards, Governor; Nathaniel Pope, Secretary, and Alexander Stuart, Obadiah Jones and Jesse B. Thomas, Territorial Judges. (See *Edwards*, *Ninian*.) Stuart having been transferred to Missouri, Stanley Griswold was appointed in his stead. Governor Edwards arrived at Kaskaskia, the capital, in June, 1809. At that time the two counties of St. Clair and Randolph comprised the settled portion of the Territory, with a white population estimated at about 9,000. The Governor and Judges immediately proceeded to formulate a code of laws, and the appointments made by Secretary Pope, who had preceded the Governor in his arrival in the Territory, were confirmed. Benjamin H. Doyle was the first Attorney-General, but he resigned in a few

months, when the place was offered to John J. Crittenden—the well-known United States Senator from Kentucky at the beginning of the Civil War—but by him declined. Thomas T. Crittenden was then appointed.

An incident of the year 1811 was the battle of Tippecanoe, resulting in the defeat of Tecumseh, the great chief of the Shawnees, by Gen. William Henry Harrison. Four companies of mounted rangers were raised in Illinois this year under direction of Col. William Russell, of Kentucky, who built Camp Russell near Edwardsville the following year. They were commanded by Captains Samuel Whiteside, William B. Whiteside, James B. Moore and Jacob Short. The memorable earthquake which had its center about New Madrid, Mo., occurred in December of this year, and was quite violent in some portions of Southern Illinois. (See *Earthquake of 1811*.)

WAR OF 1812.—During the following year the second war with England began, but no serious outbreak occurred in Illinois until August, 1812, when the massacre at Fort Dearborn, where Chicago now stands, took place. This had long been a favorite trading post of the Indians, at first under French occupation and afterward under the Americans. Sometime during 1803-04, a fort had been built near the mouth of Chicago River on the south side, on land acquired from the Indians by the treaty of Greenville in 1795. (See *Fort Dearborn*.) In the spring of 1812 some alarm had been caused by outrages committed by Indians in the vicinity, and in the early part of August, Capt. Nathan Heald, commanding the garrison of less than seventy-five men, received instructions from General Hull, in command at Detroit, to evacuate the fort, disposing of the public property as he might see fit. Friendly Indians advised Heald either to make preparations for a vigorous defense, or evacuate at once. Instead of this, he notified the Indians of his intention to retire and divide the stores among them, with the conditions subsequently agreed upon in council, that his garrison should be afforded an escort and safe passage to Fort Wayne. On the 14th of August he proceeded to distribute the bulk of the goods as promised, but the ammunition, guns and liquors were destroyed. This he justified on the ground that a bad use would be made of them, while the Indians construed it as a violation of the agreement. The tragedy which followed, is thus described in Moses' "History of Illinois:"

"Black Partridge, a Pottawatomie Chief, who had been on terms of friendship with the whites,

appeared before Captain Heald and informed him plainly that his young men intended to imbue their hands in the blood of the whites; that he was no longer able to restrain them, and, surrendering a medal he had worn in token of amity, closed by saying: 'I will not wear a token of peace while I am compelled to act as an enemy.' In the meantime the Indians were rioting upon the provisions, and becoming so aggressive in their bearing that it was resolved to march out the next day. The fatal fifteenth arrived. To each soldier was distributed twenty-five rounds of reserved ammunition. The baggage and ambulance wagons were laden, and the garrison slowly wended its way outside the protecting walls of the fort—the Indian escort of 500 following in the rear. What next occurred in this disastrous movement is narrated by Captain Heald in his report, as follows: 'The situation of the country rendered it necessary for us to take the beach, with the lake on our left, and a high sand bank on our right at about three hundred yards distance. We had proceeded about a mile and a half, when it was discovered (by Captain Wells) that the Indians were prepared to attack us from behind the bank. I immediately marched up with the company to the top of the bank, when the action commenced; after firing one round, we charged, and the Indians gave way in front and joined those on our flanks. In about fifteen minutes they got possession of all our horses, provisions and baggage of every description, and finding the Miamis (who had come from Fort Wayne with Captain Wells to act as an escort) did not assist us, I drew off the few men I had left and took possession of a small elevation in the open prairie out of shot of the bank, or any other cover. The Indians did not follow me but assembled in a body on top of the bank, and after some consultation among themselves, made signs for me to approach them. I advanced toward them alone, and was met by one of the Pottawatomie chiefs called Black Bird, with an interpreter. After shaking hands, he requested me to surrender, promising to spare the lives of all the prisoners. On a few moments' consideration I concluded it would be most prudent to comply with this request, although I did not put entire confidence in his promise. The troops had made a brave defense, but what could so small a force do against such overwhelming numbers? It was evident with over half their number dead upon the field, or wounded, further resistance would be hopeless. Twenty-six regulars and twelve militia, with two women and twelve children, were killed. Among the slain were Captain Wells, Dr. Van Voorhis and Ensign George Ronan. (Captain Wells, when young, had been captured by Indians and had married among them.) He (Wells) was familiar with all the wiles, stratagems, as well as the vindictiveness of the Indian character, and when the conflict began, he said to his niece (Mrs. Heald), by whose side he was standing, 'We have not the slightest chance for life; we must part to meet no more in this world. God bless you.' With these words he dashed forward into the thickest of the fight. He refused to be taken prisoner, knowing what his fate would be, when a young

red-skin cut him down with his tomahawk, jumped upon his body, cut out his heart and ate a portion of it with savage delight.

"The prisoners taken were Captain Heald and wife, both wounded, Lieutenant Helm, also wounded, and wife, with twenty-five non-commissioned officers and privates, and eleven women and children. The loss of the Indians was fifteen killed. Mr. Kinzie's family had been entrusted to the care of some friendly Indians and were not with the retiring garrison. The Indians engaged in this outrage were principally Pottawatomies, with a few Chippewas, Ottawas, Winnebagoes, and Kickapoos. Fort Dearborn was plundered and burned on the next morning." (See *Fort Dearborn*; also *War of 1812*.)

Thus ended the most bloody tragedy that ever occurred on the soil of Illinois with Americans as victims. The place where this affair occurred, as described by Captain Heald, was on the lake shore about the foot of Eighteenth Street in the present city of Chicago. After the destruction of the fort, the site of the present city of Chicago remained unoccupied until 1816, when the fort was rebuilt. At that time the bones of the victims of the massacre of 1812 still lay bleaching upon the sands near the lake shore, but they were gathered up a few years later and buried. The new fort continued to be occupied somewhat irregularly until 1837, when it was finally abandoned, there being no longer any reason for maintaining it as a defense against the Indians.

OTHER EVENTS OF THE WAR.—The part played by Illinois in the War of 1812, consisted chiefly in looking after the large Indian population within and near its borders. Two expeditions were undertaken to Peoria Lake in the Fall of 1812: the first of these, under the direction of Governor Edwards, burned two Kickapoo villages, one of them being that of "Black Part-ridge," who had befriended the whites at Fort Dearborn. A few weeks later Capt. Thomas E. Craig, at the head of a company of militia, made a descent upon the ancient French village of Peoria, on the pretext that the inhabitants had harbored hostile Indians and fired on his boats. He burned a part of the town and, taking the people as prisoners down the river, put them ashore below Alton, in the beginning of winter. Both these affairs were severely censured.

There were expeditions against the Indians on the Illinois and Upper Mississippi in 1813 and 1814. In the latter year, Illinois troops took part with credit in two engagements at Rock Island—the last of these being in co-operation with regulars, under command of Maj. Zachary Taylor, afterwards President, against a force of Indians supported by the British. Fort Clark at Peoria

was erected in 1813, and Fort Edwards at Warsaw, opposite the mouth of the Des Moines, at the close of the campaign of 1814. A council with the Indians, conducted by Governors Edwards of Illinois and Clarke of Missouri, and Auguste Chouteau, a merchant of St. Louis, as Government Commissioners, on the Mississippi just below Alton, in July, 1815, concluded a treaty of peace with the principal Northwestern tribes, thus ending the war.

FIRST TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE.—By act of Congress, adopted May 21, 1812, the Territory of Illinois was raised to the second grade—i. e., empowered to elect a Territorial Legislature. In September, three additional counties—Madison, Gallatin and Johnson—were organized, making five in all, and, in October, an election for the choice of five members of the Council and seven Representatives was held, resulting as follows: Councilmen—Pierre Menard of Randolph County; William Biggs of St. Clair; Samuel Judy of Madison; Thomas Ferguson of Johnson, and Benjamin Talbot of Gallatin. Representatives—George Fisher of Randolph; Joshua Oglesby and Jacob Short of St. Clair; William Jones of Madison; Philip Trammel and Alexander Wilson of Gallatin, and John Grammar of Johnson. The Legislature met at Kaskaskia, Nov. 25, the Council organizing with Pierre Menard as President and John Thomas, Secretary; and the House, with George Fisher as Speaker and William C. Greenup, Clerk. Shadrach Bond was elected the first Delegate to Congress.

A second Legislature was elected in 1814, convening at Kaskaskia, Nov. 14. Menard was continued President of the Council during the whole Territorial period; while George Fisher was Speaker of each House, except the Second. The county of Edwards was organized in 1814, and White in 1815. Other counties organized under the Territorial Government were Jackson, Monroe, Crawford and Pope in 1816; Bond in 1817, and Franklin, Union and Washington in 1818, making fifteen in all. Of these all but the three last-named were organized previous to the passage by Congress of the enabling act authorizing the Territory of Illinois to organize a State government. In 1816 the Bank of Illinois was established at Shawneetown, with branches at Edwardsville and Kaskaskia.

EARLY TOWNS.—Besides the French villages in the American Bottom, there is said to have been a French and Indian village on the west bank of Peoria Lake, as early as 1711. This site appears to have been abandoned about 1775 and a new

village established on the present site of Peoria soon after, which was maintained until 1812, when it was broken up by Captain Craig. Other early towns were Shawneetown, laid out in 1808; Belleville, established as the county-seat of St. Clair County, in 1814; Edwardsville, founded in 1815; Upper Alton, in 1816, and Alton, in 1818. Carmi, Fairfield, Waterloo, Golconda, Lawrenceville, Mount Carmel and Vienna also belonged to this period; while Jacksonville, Springfield and Galena were settled a few years later. Chicago is mentioned in "Beck's Gazetteer" of 1823, as "a village of Pike County."

ADMISSION AS A STATE.—The preliminary steps for the admission of Illinois as a State, were taken in the passage of an Enabling Act by Congress, April 13, 1818. An important incident in this connection was the amendment of the act, making the parallel of 42° 30' from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi River the northern boundary, instead of a line extending from the southern extremity of the Lake. This was obtained through the influence of Hon. Nathaniel Pope, then Delegate from Illinois, and by it the State secured a strip of country fifty-one miles in width, from the Lake to the Mississippi, embracing what have since become fourteen of the most populous counties of the State, including the city of Chicago. The political, material and moral results which have followed this important act, have been the subject of much interesting discussion and cannot be easily over-estimated. (See *Northern Boundary Question*; also *Pope, Nathaniel*.)

Another measure of great importance, which Mr. Pope secured, was a modification of the provision of the Enabling Act requiring the appropriation of five per cent of the proceeds from the sale of public lands within the State, to the construction of roads and canals. The amendment which he secured authorizes the application of two-fifths of this fund to the making of roads leading to the State, but requires "the residue to be appropriated by the Legislature of the State for the encouragement of learning, of which one-sixth part shall be exclusively bestowed on a college or university." This was the beginning of that system of liberal encouragement of education by the General Government, which has been attended with such beneficent results in the younger States, and has reflected so much honor upon the Nation. (See *Education*; *Railroads*, and *Illinois & Michigan Canal*.)

The Enabling Act required as a precedent condition that a census of the Territory, to be taken

that year, should show a population of 40,000. Such a result was shown, but it is now confessed that the number was greatly exaggerated, the true population, as afterwards given, being 34,020. According to the decennial census of 1820, the population of the State at that time was 55,162. If there was any short-coming in this respect in 1818, the State has fully compensated for it by its unexampled growth in later years.

An election of Delegates to a Convention to frame a State Constitution was held July 6 to 8, 1818 (extending through three days), thirty-three Delegates being chosen from the fifteen counties of the State. The Convention met at Kaskaskia, August 3, and organized by the election of Jesse B. Thomas, President, and William C. Greenup, Secretary, closing its labors, August 26. The Constitution, which was modeled largely upon the Constitutions of Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana, was not submitted to a vote of the people. (See *Constitutional Conventions*, especially *Convention of 1818*.) Objection was made to its acceptance by Congress on the ground that the population of the Territory was insufficient and that the prohibition of slavery was not as explicit as required by the Ordinance of 1787; but these arguments were overcome and the document accepted by a vote of 117 yeas to 34 nays. The only officers whose election was provided for by popular vote, were the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Sheriffs, Coroners and County Commissioners. The Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Auditor of Public Accounts, Public Printer and Supreme and Circuit Judges were all appointive either by the Governor or General Assembly. The elective franchise was granted to all white male inhabitants, above the age of 21 years, who had resided in the State six months.

The first State election was held Sept. 17, 1818, resulting in the choice of Shadrach Bond for Governor, and Pierre Menard, Lieutenant-Governor. The Legislature, chosen at the same time, consisted of thirteen Senators and twenty-seven Representatives. It commenced its session at Kaskaskia, Oct. 5, 1818, and adjourned after a session of ten days, awaiting the formal admission of the State, which took place Dec. 3. A second session of the same Legislature was held, extending from Jan. 4 to March 31, 1819. Risdon Moore was Speaker of the first House. The other State officers elected at the first session were Elijah C. Berry, Auditor; John Thomas, Treasurer, and Daniel P. Cook, Attorney-General. Elias Kent Kane, having been appointed Secretary of State by the Governor, was confirmed by

the Senate. Ex-Governor Edwards and Jesse B. Thomas were elected United States Senators, the former drawing the short term and serving one year, when he was re-elected. Thomas served two terms, retiring in 1829. The first Supreme Court consisted of Joseph Phillips, Chief Justice, with Thomas C. Browne, William P. Foster and John Reynolds, Associate Justices. Foster, who was a mere adventurer without any legal knowledge, left the State in a few months and was succeeded by William Wilson. (See *State Officers, United States Senators, and Judiciary.*)

Menard, who served as Lieutenant-Governor four years, was a noteworthy man. A native of Canada and of French descent, he came to Kaskaskia in 1790, at the age of 24 years, and engaged in mercantile pursuits. He was hospitable, frank, liberal and enterprising. The following story related of him illustrates a pleasant feature of his character: "At one time there was a scarcity of salt in the country, and Menard held the only supply outside of St. Louis. A number of his neighbors called upon him for what they wanted; he declined to let them know whether he could supply them or not, but told them to come to his store on a certain day, when he would inform them. They came at the time appointed, and were seated. Menard passed around among them and inquired of each, 'You got money?' Some said they had and some that they had not, but would pay as soon as they killed their hogs. Those who had money he directed to range themselves on one side of the room and those who had none, on the other. Of course, those who had the means expected to get the salt and the others looked very much distressed and crestfallen. Menard then spoke up in his brusque way, and said, 'You men who got de money, can go to St. Louis for your salt. Dese poor men who got no money shall have my salt, by gar.' Such was the man—noble-hearted and large-minded, if unpolished and uncouth." (See *Menard, Pierre.*)

REMOVAL OF THE CAPITAL TO VANDALIA.—At the second session of the General Assembly, five Commissioners were appointed to select a new site for the State Capital. What is now the city of Vandalia was selected, and, in December, 1820, the entire archives of the State were removed to the new capital, being transported in one small wagon, at a cost of \$25.00, under the supervision of the late Sidney Breese, who afterwards became United States Senator and Justice of the Supreme Court. (See *State Capitals.*)

During the session of the Second General

Assembly, which met at Vandalia, Dec. 4, 1820, a bill was passed establishing a State Bank at Vandalia, with branches at Shawneetown, Edwardsville and Brownsville. John McLean, who had been the first Representative in Congress, was Speaker of the House at this session. He was twice elected to the United States Senate, though he served only about two years, dying in 1830. (See *State Bank.*)

INTRODUCTION OF THE SLAVERY QUESTION.—The second State election, which occurred in August, 1822, proved the beginning of a turbulent period through the introduction of some exciting questions into State politics. There were four candidates for gubernatorial honors in the field: Chief-Justice Phillips, of the Supreme Court, supported by the friends of Governor Bond; Associate-Justice Browne, of the same court, supported by the friends of Governor Edwards; Gen. James B. Moore, a noted Indian fighter and the candidate of the "Old Rangers," and Edward Coles. The latter was a native of Virginia, who had served as private secretary of President Monroe, and had been employed as a special messenger to Russia. He had made two visits to Illinois, the first in 1815 and the second in 1818. The Convention to form a State Constitution being in session at the date of the latter visit, he took a deep interest in the discussion of the slavery question and exerted his influence in securing the adoption of the prohibitory article in the organic law. On April 1, 1819, he started from his home in Virginia to remove to Edwardsville, Ill., taking with him his ten slaves. The journey from Brownsville, Pa., was made in two flat-boats to a point below Louisville, where he disembarked, traveling by land to Edwardsville. While descending the Ohio River he surprised his slaves by announcing that they were free. The scene, as described by himself, was most dramatic. Having declined to avail themselves of the privilege of leaving him, he took them with him to his destination, where he eventually gave each head of a family 160 acres of land. Arrived at Edwardsville, he assumed the position of Register of the Land Office, to which he had been appointed by President Monroe, before leaving Virginia.

The act of Coles with reference to his slaves established his reputation as an opponent of slavery, and it was in this attitude that he stood as a candidate for Governor—both Phillips and Browne being friendly to "the institution," which had had a virtual existence in the "Illinois Country" from the time Renault brought 500

slaves to the vicinity of Kaskaskia, one hundred years before. Although the Constitution declared that "neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall *hereafter* be introduced into the State," this had not been effectual in eliminating it. In fact, while this language was construed, so long as it remained in the Constitution, as prohibiting legislation authorizing the admission of slaves from without, it was not regarded as inimical to the institution as it already existed; and, as the population came largely from the slave States, there had been a rapidly growing sentiment in favor of removing the inhibitory clause. Although the pro-slavery party was divided between two candidates for Governor, it had hardly contemplated the possibility of defeat, and it was consequently a surprise when the returns showed that Coles was elected, receiving 2,854 votes to 2,687 for Phillips, 2,443 for Browne and 622 for Moore—Coles' plurality being 167 in a total of 8,606. Coles thus became Governor on less than one-third of the popular vote. Daniel P. Cook, who had made the race for Congress at the same election against McLean, as an avowed opponent of slavery, was successful by a majority of 876. (See *Coles, Edward*; also *Cook, Daniel Pope*.)

The real struggle was now to occur in the Legislature, which met Dec. 2, 1832. The House organized with William M. Alexander as Speaker, while the Senate elected Thomas Lippincott (afterwards a prominent Presbyterian minister and the father of the late Gen. Charles E. Lippincott), Secretary, and Henry S. Dodge, Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk. The other State officers appointed by the Governor, or elected by the Legislature, were Samuel D. Lockwood, Secretary of State; Elijah C. Berry, Auditor; Abner Field, Treasurer, and James Turney, Attorney-General. Lockwood had served nearly two years previously as Attorney-General, but remained in the office of Secretary of State only three months, when he resigned to accept the position of Receiver for the Land Office. (See *Lockwood, Samuel Drake*.)

The slavery question came up in the Legislature on the reference to a special committee of a portion of the Governor's message, calling attention to the continued existence of slavery in spite of the ordinance of 1787, and recommending that steps be taken for its extinction. Majority and minority reports were submitted, the former claiming the right of the State to amend its Constitution and thereby make such disposition of the slaves as it saw proper. Out of this grew a resolution submitting to the electors at the next

election a proposition for a convention to revise the Constitution. This passed the Senate by the necessary two-thirds vote, and, having come up in the House (Feb. 11, 1833), it failed by a single vote—Nicholas Hansen, a Representative from Pike County, whose seat had been unsuccessfully contested by John Shaw at the beginning of the session, being one of those voting in the negative. The next day, without further investigation, the majority proceeded to reconsider its action in seating Hansen two and a half months previously, and Shaw was seated in his place; though, in order to do this, some crooked work was necessary to evade the rules. Shaw being seated, the submission resolution was then passed. No more exciting campaign was ever had in Illinois. Of five papers then published in the State, "The Edwardsville Spectator," edited by Hooper Warren, opposed the measure, being finally reinforced by "The Illinois Intelligencer," which had been removed to Vandalia; "The Illinois Gazette," at Shawneetown, published articles on both sides of the question, though rather favoring the anti-slavery cause, while "The Republican Advocate," at Kaskaskia, the organ of Senator Elias Kent Kane, and "The Republican," at Edwardsville, under direction of Judge Theophilus W. Smith, Emanuel J. West and Judge Samuel McRoberts (afterwards United States Senator), favored the Convention. The latter paper was established for the especial purpose of supporting the Convention scheme and was promptly discontinued on the defeat of the measure. (See *Newspapers, Early*.) Among other supporters of the Convention proposition were Senator Jesse B. Thomas, John McLean, Richard M. Young, Judges Phillips, Browne and Reynolds, of the Supreme Court, and many more; while among the leading champions of the opposition, were Judge Lockwood, George Forquer (afterward Secretary of State), Morris Birkbeck, George Churchill, Thomas Mather and Rev. Thomas Lippincott. Daniel P. Cook, then Representative in Congress, was the leading champion of freedom on the stump, while Governor Coles contributed the salary of his entire term (\$4,000), as well as his influence, to the support of the cause. Governor Edwards (then in the Senate) was the owner of slaves and occupied a non-committal position. The election was held August 2, 1834, resulting in 4,972 votes for a Convention, to 6,640 against it, defeating the proposition by a majority of 1,668. Considering the size of the aggregate vote (11,612), the result was a decisive one. By it Illinois escaped the greatest danger it ever en-

countered previous to the War of the Rebellion. (See *Slavery and Slave Laws*.)

At the same election Cook was re-elected to Congress by 3,016 majority over Shadrach Bond. The vote for President was divided between John Quincy Adams, Andrew Jackson, Henry Clay and William H. Crawford—Adams receiving a plurality, but much below a majority. The Electoral College failing to elect a President, the decision of the question passed into the hands of the Congressional House of Representatives, when Adams was elected, receiving the vote of Illinois through its only Representative, Mr. Cook.

During the remainder of his term, Governor Coles was made the victim of much vexatious litigation at the hands of his enemies, a verdict being rendered against him in the sum of \$2,000 for bringing his emancipated negroes into the State, in violation of the law of 1819. The Legislature having passed an act releasing him from the penalty, it was declared unconstitutional by a malicious Circuit Judge, though his decision was promptly reversed by the Supreme Court. Having lived a few years on his farm near Edwardsville, in 1832 he removed to Philadelphia, where he spent the remainder of his days, his death occurring there, July 7, 1868. In the face of opprobrium and defamation, and sometimes in danger of mob violence, Governor Coles performed a service to the State which has scarcely yet been fully recognized. (See *Coles, Edward*.)

A ridiculous incident of the closing year of Coles' administration was the attempt of Lieut.-Gov. Frederick Adolphus Hubbard, after having tasted the sweets of executive power during the Governor's temporary absence from the State, to usurp the position after the Governor's return. The ambitious aspirations of the would-be usurper were suppressed by the Supreme Court.

An interesting event of the year 1825, was the visit of General La Fayette to Kaskaskia. He was welcomed in an address by Governor Coles, and the event was made the occasion of much festivity by the French citizens of the ancient capital. (See *La Fayette, Visit of*.)

The first State House at Vandalia having been destroyed by fire, Dec. 9, 1823, a new one was erected during the following year at a cost of \$12,381.50, toward which the people of Vandalia contributed \$5,000.

EDWARDS' ADMINISTRATION.—The State election of 1826 resulted in again calling Ninian Edwards to the gubernatorial chair, which he had filled during nearly the whole of the existence of Illinois as a Territory. Elected one of the

first United States Senators, and re-elected for a second term in 1819, he had resigned this office in 1824 to accept the position of Minister to Mexico, by appointment of President Monroe. Having become involved in a controversy with William H. Crawford, Secretary of the Treasury, he resigned the Mexican mission, and, after a period of retirement to private life for the first time after he came to Illinois, he appealed to the people of the State for endorsement, with the result stated. His administration was uneventful except for the "Winnebago War," which caused considerable commotion on the frontier, without resulting in much bloodshed. Governor Edwards was a fine specimen of the "old school gentleman" of that period—dignified and polished in his manners, courtly and precise in his address, proud and ambitious, with a tendency to the despotic in his bearing in consequence of having been reared in a slave State and his long connection with the executive office. His early education had been under the direction of the celebrated William Wirt, between whom and himself a close friendship existed. He was wealthy for the time, being an extensive land-owner as well as slave-holder and the proprietor of stores and mills, which were managed by agents, but he lost heavily by bad debts. He was for many years a close friend of Hooper Warren, the pioneer printer, furnishing the material with which the latter published his papers at Springfield and Galena. At the expiration of his term of office near the close of 1830, he retired to his home at Belleville, where, after making an unsuccessful campaign for Congress in 1832, in which he was defeated by Charles Slade, he died of cholera, July 20, 1833. (See *Edwards, Ninian*.)

William Kinney, of Belleville, who was a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor on the ticket opposed to Edwards, was elected over Samuel M. Thompson. In 1830, Kinney became a candidate for Governor but was defeated by John Reynolds, known as the "Old Ranger." One of the arguments used against Kinney in this campaign was that, in the Legislature of 1823, he was one of three members who voted against the Illinois & Michigan Canal, on the ground that "it (the canal) would make an opening for the Yankees to come to the country."

During Edwards' administration the first steps were taken towards the erection of a State penitentiary at Alton, funds therefor being secured by the sale of a portion of the saline lands in Gallatin County. (See *Alton Penitentiary*.) The first

Commissioners having charge of its construction were Shadrach Bond, William P. McKee and Dr. Gershom Jayne—the last-named the father of Dr. William Jayne of Springfield, and father-in-law of the late Senator Lyman Trumbull.

GOVERNOR REYNOLDS—BLACK HAWK WAR.—The election of 1830 resulted in the choice of John Reynolds for Governor over William Kinney, by a majority of 3,899, in a total vote of 49,051, while Zadoc Casey, the candidate on the Kinney ticket, was elected Lieutenant-Governor. (See *Reynolds, John*.)

The most important event of Reynolds' administration was the "Black-Hawk War." Eight thousand militia were called out during this war to reinforce 1,500 regular troops, the final result being the driving of 400 Indians west of the Mississippi. Rock Island, which had been the favorite rallying point of the Indians for generations, was the central point at the beginning of this war. It is impossible to give the details of this complicated struggle, which was protracted through two campaigns (1831 and 1832), though there was no fighting worth speaking of except in the last, and no serious loss to the whites in that, except the surprise and defeat of Stillman's command. Beardstown was the base of operations in each of these campaigns, and that city has probably never witnessed such scenes of bustle and excitement since. The Indian village at Rock Island was destroyed, and the fugitives, after being pursued through Northern Illinois and Southwestern Wisconsin without being allowed to surrender, were driven beyond the Mississippi in a famishing condition and with spirits completely broken. Galena, at that time the emporium of the "Lead Mine Region," and the largest town in the State north of Springfield, was the center of great excitement, as the war was waged in the region surrounding it. (See *Black Hawk War*.) Although cool judges have not regarded this campaign as reflecting honor upon either the prowess or the magnanimity of the whites, it was remarkable for the number of those connected with it whose names afterwards became famous in the history of the State and the Nation. Among them were two who afterwards became Presidents of the United States—Col. Zachary Taylor of the regular army, and Abraham Lincoln, a Captain in the State militia—besides Jefferson Davis, then a Lieutenant in the regular army and afterwards head of the Southern Confederacy; three subsequent Governors—Duncan, Carlin and Ford—besides Governor Reynolds, who at that time occupied the

gubernatorial chair; James Semple, afterwards United States Senator; John T. Stuart, Lincoln's law preceptor and partner, and later a Member of Congress, to say nothing of many others, who, in after years, occupied prominent positions as members of Congress, the Legislature or otherwise. Among the latter were Gen. John J. Hardin; the late Joseph Gillespie, of Edwardsville; Col. John Dement; William Thomas of Jacksonville; Lieut.-Col. Jacob Fry; Henry Dodge and others.

Under the census of 1830, Illinois became entitled to three Representatives in Congress instead of one, by whom it had been represented from the date of its admission as a State. Lieutenant-Governor Casey, having been elected to the Twenty-third Congress for the Second District under the new apportionment, on March 1, 1833, tendered his resignation of the Lieutenant-Governorship, and was succeeded by William L. D. Ewing, Temporary President of the Senate. (See *Apportionment, Congressional*; *Casey, Zadoc*, and *Representatives in Congress*.) Within two weeks of the close of his term (Nov. 17, 1834), Governor Reynolds followed the example of his associate in office by resigning the Governorship to accept the seat in Congress for the First (or Southern) District, which had been rendered vacant by the death of Hon. Charles Slade, the incumbent in office, in July previous. This opened the way for a new promotion of acting Lieutenant-Governor Ewing, who thus had the distinction of occupying the gubernatorial office for the brief space of two weeks. (See *Reynolds, John*, and *Slade, Charles*.)

Ewing probably held a greater variety of offices under the State, than any other man who ever lived in it. Repeatedly elected to each branch of the General Assembly, he more than once filled the chair of Speaker of the House and President of the Senate; served as Acting Lieutenant-Governor and Governor by virtue of the resignation of his superiors; was United States Senator from 1835 to 1837; still later became Clerk of the House where he had presided as Speaker, finally, in 1843, being elected Auditor of Public Accounts, and dying in that office three years later. In less than twenty years, he held eight or ten different offices, including the highest in the State. (See *Ewing, William Lee Davidson*.)

DUNCAN'S ADMINISTRATION.—Joseph Duncan, who had served the State as its only Representative in three Congresses, was elected Governor, August, 1834, over four competitors—William

Kinney, Robert K. McLaughlin, James Evans and W. B. Archer. (See *Duncan, Joseph.*)

His administration was made memorable by the large number of distinguished men who either entered public life at this period or gained additional prominence by their connection with public affairs. Among these were Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas; Col. E. D. Baker, who afterward and at different times represented Illinois and Oregon in the councils of the Nation, and who fell at Ball's Bluff in 1862; Orville H. Browning, a prospective United States Senator and future cabinet officer; Lieut.-Gov. John Dougherty; Gen. James Shields, Col. John J. Hardin, Archibald Williams, Cyrus and Ninian W. Edwards; Dr. John Logan, father of Gen. John A. Logan; Stephen T. Logan, and many more.

During this administration was begun that gigantic scheme of "internal improvements," which proved so disastrous to the financial interests of the State. The estimated cost of the various works undertaken, was over \$11,000,000, and though little of substantial value was realized, yet, in 1852, the debt (principal and interest) thereby incurred (including that of the canal), aggregated nearly \$17,000,000. The collapse of the scheme was, no doubt, hastened by the unexpected suspension of specie payments by the banks all over the country, which followed soon after its adoption. (See *Internal Improvement Policy*; also *State Debt.*)

CAPITAL REMOVED TO SPRINGFIELD.—At the session of the General Assembly of 1836-37, an act was passed removing the State capital to Springfield, and an appropriation of \$50,000 was made to erect a building; to this amount the city of Springfield added a like sum, besides donating a site. In securing the passage of these acts, the famous "Long Nine," consisting of A. G. Herndon and Job Fletcher, in the Senate; and Abraham Lincoln, Ninian W. Edwards, John Dawson, Andrew McCormick, Dan Stone, William F. Elkin and Robert L. Wilson, in the House—all Representatives from Sangamon County—played a leading part.

THE MURDER OF LOVEJOY.—An event occurred near the close of Governor Duncan's term, which left a stain upon the locality, but for which his administration had no direct responsibility; to-wit, the murder of Rev. Elijah P. Lovejoy, by a pro-slavery mob at Alton. Lovejoy was a native of Maine, who, coming to St. Louis in 1827, had been employed upon various papers, the last being "The St. Louis Observer." The outspoken

hostility of this paper to slavery aroused a bitter local opposition which led to its removal to Alton, where the first number of "The Alton Observer" was issued, Sept. 8, 1836, though not until one press and a considerable portion of the material had been destroyed by a mob. On the night of August 21, 1837, there was a second destruction of the material, when a third press having been procured, it was taken from the warehouse and thrown into the Mississippi. A fourth press was ordered, and, pending its arrival, Lovejoy appeared before a public meeting of his opponents and, in an impassioned address, maintained his right to freedom of speech, declaring in conclusion: "If the civil authorities refuse to protect me, I must look to God; and if I die, I have determined to make my grave in Alton." These words proved prophetic. The new press was stored in the warehouse of Godfrey, Gillman & Co., on the night of Nov. 6, 1837. A guard of sixty volunteers remained about the building the next day, but when night came all but nineteen retired to their homes. During the night a mob attacked the building, when a shot from the inside killed Lyman Bishop. An attempt was then made by the rioters to fire the warehouse by sending a man to the roof. To dislodge the incendiary, Lovejoy, with two others, emerged from the building, when two or three men in concealment fired upon him, the shots taking effect in a vital part of his body, causing his death almost instantly. He was buried the following day without an inquest. Several of the attacking party and the defenders of the building were tried for riot and acquitted—the former probably on account of popular sympathy with the crime, and the latter because they were guiltless of any crime except that of defending private property and attempting to preserve the law. The act of firing the fatal shots has been charged upon two men—a Dr. Jennings and his comrade, Dr. Beall. The former, it is said, was afterwards cut to pieces in a bar-room fight in Vicksburg, Miss., while the latter, having been captured by Comanche Indians in Texas, was burned alive. On the other hand, Lovejoy has been honored as a martyr and the sentiments for which he died have triumphed. (See *Lovejoy, Elijah Parish*; also *Alton Riots.*)

CARLIN SUCCEEDS TO THE GOVERNORSHIP.—Duncan was succeeded by Gov. Thomas Carlin, who was chosen at the election of 1838 over Cyrus Edwards (a younger brother of Gov. Ninian Edwards), who was the Whig candidate.

The successful candidate for Lieutenant-Governor was Stinson H. Anderson of Jefferson County. (See *Carlin*, (*Gov.*) *Thomas*; *Anderson*, *Stinson H.*)

Among the members of the Legislature chosen at this time we find the names of Orville H. Browning, Robert Blackwell, George Churchill, William G. Gatewood, Ebenezer Peck (of Cook County), William A. Richardson, Newton Cloud, Jesse K. Dubois, O. B. Ficklin, Vital Jarrot, John Logan, William F. Thornton and Archibald Williams—all men of prominence in the subsequent history of the State. This was the last Legislature that assembled at Vandalia, Springfield becoming the capital, July 4, 1839. The corner-stone of the first State capitol at Springfield was laid with imposing ceremonies, July 4, 1837, Col. E. D. Baker delivering an eloquent address. Its estimated cost was \$130,000, but \$240,000 was expended upon it before its completion.

An incident of this campaign was the election to Congress, after a bitter struggle, of John T. Stuart over Stephen A. Douglas from the Third District, by a majority of fourteen votes. Stuart was re-elected in 1840, but in 1842 he was succeeded, under a new apportionment, by Col. John J. Hardin, while Douglas, elected from the Quincy District, then entered the National Councils for the first time.

FIELD-McCLERNAND CONTEST.—An exciting event connected with Carlin's administration was the attempt to remove Alexander P. Field from the office of Secretary of State, which he had held since 1828. Under the Constitution of 1818, this office was filled by nomination by the Governor "with the advice and consent of the Senate." Carlin nominated John A. McClernand to supersede Field, but the Senate refused to confirm the nomination. After adjournment of the Legislature, McClernand attempted to obtain possession of the office by writ of quo warranto. The Judge of a Circuit Court decided the case in his favor, but this decision was overruled by the Supreme Court. A special session having been called, in November, 1840, Stephen A. Douglas, then of Morgan County, was nominated and confirmed Secretary of State, but held the position only a few months, when he resigned to accept a place on the Supreme bench, being succeeded as Secretary by Lyman Trumbull.

SUPREME COURT REVOLUTIONIZED.—Certain decisions of some of the lower courts about this time, bearing upon the suffrage of aliens, excited the apprehension of the Democrats, who had heretofore been in political control of the State,

and a movement was started in the Legislature to reorganize the Supreme Court, a majority of whom were Whigs. The Democrats were not unanimous in favor of the measure, but, after a bitter struggle, it was adopted, receiving a bare majority of one in the House. Under this act five additional Judges were elected, viz.: Thomas Ford, Sidney Breese, Walter B. Scates, Samuel H. Treat and Stephen A. Douglas—all Democrats. Mr. Ford, one of the new Judges, and afterwards Governor, has characterized this step as "a confessedly violent and somewhat revolutionary measure, which could never have succeeded except in times of great party excitement."

The great Whig mass-meeting at Springfield, in June, 1840, was an incident of the political campaign of that year. No such popular assemblage had ever been seen in the State before. It is estimated that 20,000 people—nearly five per cent of the entire population of the State—were present, including a large delegation from Chicago who marched overland, under command of the late Maj.-Gen. David Hunter, bearing with them many devices so popular in that memorable campaign.

FORD ELECTED GOVERNOR.—Judge Thomas Ford became the Democratic candidate for Governor in 1842, taking the place on the ticket of Col. Adam W. Snyder, who had died after nomination. Ford was elected by more than 8,000 majority over ex-Governor Duncan, the Whig candidate. John Moore, of McLean County (who had been a member of the Legislature for several terms and was afterwards State Treasurer), was elected Lieutenant-Governor. (See *Ford*, *Thomas*; *Snyder*, *Adam W.*, and *Moore*, *John*.)

EMBARRASSING QUESTIONS.—The failure of the State and the Shawneetown banks, near the close of Carlin's administration, had produced a condition of business depression that was felt all over the State. At the beginning of Ford's administration, the State debt was estimated at \$15,657,950—within about one million of the highest point it ever reached—while the total population was a little over half a million. In addition to these drawbacks, the Mormon question became a source of embarrassment. This people, after having been driven from Missouri, settled at Nauvoo, in Hancock County; they increased rapidly in numbers, and, by the arrogant course of their leaders and their odious doctrines—especially with reference to "celestial marriage," and their assumptions of authority—aroused the bitter hostility of neighboring communities not

of their faith. The popular indignation became greatly intensified by the course of unscrupulous politicians and the granting to the Mormons, by the Legislature, of certain charters and special privileges. Various charges were made against the obnoxious sect, including rioting, kidnapping, robbery, counterfeiting, etc., and the Governor called out the militia of the neighboring counties to preserve the peace. Joseph Smith—the founder of the sect—with his brother Hyrum and three others, were induced to surrender to the authorities at Carthage, on the 23d of June, 1844, under promise of protection of their persons. Then the charge was changed to treason and they were thrown into jail, a guard of eight men being placed about the building. A considerable portion of the militia had disbanded and returned home, while others were openly hostile to the prisoners. On June 27 a band of 150 disguised men attacked the jail, finding little opposition among those set to guard it. In the assault which followed both of the Smiths were killed, while John Taylor, another of the prisoners, was wounded. The trial of the murderers was a farce and they were acquitted. A state of virtual war continued for a year, in which Governor Ford's authority was openly defied or treated with contempt by those whom he had called upon to preserve the peace. In the fall of 1845 the Mormons agreed to leave the State, and the following spring the pilgrimage to Salt Lake began. Gen. John J. Hardin, who afterward fell at Buena Vista, was twice called on by Governor Ford to head parties of militia to restore order, while Gen. Mason Brayman conducted the negotiations which resulted in the promise of removal. The great body of the refugees spent the following winter at Council Bluffs, Iowa, arriving at Salt Lake in June following. Another considerable body entered the service of the Government to obtain safe conduct and sustenance across the plains. While the conduct of the Mormons during their stay at Nauvoo was, no doubt, very irritating and often lawless, it is equally true that the disordered condition of affairs was taken advantage of by unscrupulous demagogues for dishonest purposes, and this episode has left a stigma upon the name of more than one over-zealous anti-Mormon hero. (See *Mormons; Smith, Joseph.*)

Though Governor Ford's integrity and ability in certain directions have not been questioned, his administration was not a successful one, largely on account of the conditions which prevailed at the time and the embarrassments which

he met from his own party. (See *Ford, Thomas.*)

MEXICAN WAR.—A still more tragic chapter opened during the last year of Ford's administration, in the beginning of the war with Mexico. Three regiments of twelve months' volunteers, called for by the General Government from the State of Illinois, were furnished with alacrity, and many more men offered their services than could be accepted. The names of their respective commanders—Cols. John J. Hardin, William H. Bissell and Ferris Forman—have been accorded a high place in the annals of the State and the Nation. Hardin was of an honorable Kentucky family; he had achieved distinction at the bar and served in the State Legislature and in Congress, and his death on the battlefield of Buena Vista was universally deplored. (See *Hardin, John J.*) Bissell afterward served with distinction in Congress and was the first Republican Governor of Illinois, elected in 1856. Edward D. Baker, then a Whig member of Congress, received authority to raise an additional regiment, and laid the foundation of a reputation as broad as the Nation. Two other regiments were raised in the State "for the war" during the next year, led respectively by Col. Edward W. B. Newby and James Collins, beside four independent companies of mounted volunteers. The whole number of volunteers furnished by Illinois in this conflict was 6,123, of whom 86 were killed, and 182 wounded, 12 dying of their wounds. Their loss in killed was greater than that of any other State, and the number of wounded only exceeded by those from South Carolina and Pennsylvania. Among other Illinoisans who participated in this struggle, were Thomas L. Harris, William A. Richardson, J. L. D. Morrison, Murray F. Tuley and Charles C. P. Holden, while still others, either in the ranks or in subordinate positions, received the "baptism of fire" which prepared them to win distinction as commanders of corps, divisions, brigades and regiments during the War of the Rebellion, including such names as John A. Logan, Richard J. Oglesby, Benjamin M. Prentiss, James D. Morgan, W. H. L. Wallace (who fell at Pittsburg Landing), Stephen G. Hicks, Michael K. Lawler, Leonard F. Ross, Isham N. Haynie, Theophilus Lyle Dickey, Dudley Wickersham, Isaac C. Pugh, Thomas H. Flynn, J. P. Post, Nathaniel Niles, W. R. Morrison, and others. (See *Mexican War.*)

FRENCH'S ADMINISTRATION—MASSAC REBELLION.—Except for the Mexican War, which was still in progress, and acts of mob violence in certain portions of the State—especially by a band of self-

styled "regulators" in Pope and Massac Counties—the administration of Augustus C. French, which began with the close of the year 1846, was a quiet one. French was elected at the previous August election by a vote of 58,700 to 36,775 for Thomas M. Kilpatrick, the Whig candidate, and 5,112 for Richard Eels, the Free-Soil (or Abolition) candidate. The Whigs held their first State Convention this year for the nomination of a State ticket, meeting at Peoria. At the same election Abraham Lincoln was elected to Congress, defeating Peter Cartwright, the famous pioneer Methodist preacher, who was the Democratic candidate. At the session of the Legislature which followed, Stephen A. Douglas was elected to the United States Senate as successor to James Semple.

NEW CONVENTION MOVEMENT. — Governor French was a native of New Hampshire, born August 2, 1808; he had practiced his profession as a lawyer in Crawford County, had been a member of the Tenth and Eleventh General Assemblies and Receiver of the Land Office at Palestine. The State had now begun to recover from the depression caused by the reverses of 1837 and subsequent years, and for some time its growth in population had been satisfactory. The old Constitution, however, had been felt to be a hampering influence, especially in dealing with the State debt, and, as early as 1842, the question of a State Convention to frame a new Constitution had been submitted to popular vote, but was defeated by the narrow margin of 1,039 votes. The Legislature of 1844-45 adopted a resolution for resubmission, and at the election of 1846 it was approved by the people by a majority of 35,326 in a total vote of 81,352. The State then contained ninety-nine counties, with an aggregate population of 662,150. The assessed valuation of property one year later was \$92,206,493, while the State debt was \$16,661,795—or more than eighteen per cent of the entire assessed value of the property of the State.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF 1847. — The election of members of a State Convention to form a second Constitution for the State of Illinois, was held April 19, 1847. Of one hundred and sixty-two members chosen, ninety-two were Democrats, leaving seventy members to all shades of the opposition. The Convention assembled at Springfield, June 7, 1847; it was organized by the election of Newton Cloud, Permanent President, and concluded its labors after a session of nearly three months, adjourning August 31. The Constitution was submitted to

a vote of the people, March 6, 1848, and was ratified by 59,887 votes in its favor to 15,859 against. A special article prohibiting free persons of color from settling in the State was adopted by 49,060 votes for, to 20,883 against it; and another, providing for a two-mill tax, by 41,017 for, to 30,586 against. The Constitution went into effect April 1, 1848. (See *Constitutions*; also *Constitutional Convention of 1847*.)

The provision imposing a special two-mill tax, to be applied to the payment of the State indebtedness, was the means of restoring the State credit, while that prohibiting the immigration of free persons of color, though in accordance with the spirit of the times, brought upon the State much opprobrium and was repudiated with emphasis during the War of the Rebellion. The demand for retrenchment, caused by the financial depression following the wild legislation of 1837, led to the adoption of many radical provisions in the new Constitution, some of which were afterward found to be serious errors opening the way for grave abuses. Among these was the practical limitation of the biennial sessions of the General Assembly to forty-two days, while the per diem of members was fixed at two dollars. The salaries of State officers were also fixed at what would now be recognized as an absurdly low figure, that of Governor being \$1,500; Supreme Court Judges, \$1,200 each; Circuit Judges, \$1,000; State Auditor, \$1,000; Secretary of State, and State Treasurer, \$800 each. Among less objectionable provisions were those restricting the right of suffrage to white male citizens above the age of 21 years, which excluded (except as to residents of the State at the time of the adoption of the Constitution) a class of unnaturalized foreigners who had exercised the privilege as "inhabitants" under the Constitution of 1818; providing for the election of all State, judicial and county officers by popular vote; prohibiting the State from incurring indebtedness in excess of \$50,000 without a special vote of the people, or granting the credit of the State in aid of any individual association or corporation; fixing the date of the State election on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November in every fourth year, instead of the first Monday in August, as had been the rule under the old Constitution. The tenure of office of all State officers was fixed at four years, except that of State Treasurer, which was made two years, and the Governor alone was made ineligible to immediate re-election. The number of members of the General Assembly was fixed at twenty-five

in the Senate and seventy-five in the House, subject to a certain specified ratio of increase when the population should exceed 1,000,000.

As the Constitution of 1818 had been modeled upon the form then most popular in the Southern States—especially with reference to the large number of officers made appointive by the Governor, or elective by the Legislature—so the new Constitution was, in some of its features, more in harmony with those of other Northern States, and indicated the growing influence of New England sentiment. This was especially the case with reference to the section providing for a system of township organization in the several counties of the State at the pleasure of a majority of the voters of each county.

ELECTIONS OF 1848.—Besides the election for the ratification of the State Constitution, three other State elections were held in 1848, viz.: (1) for the election of State officers in August; (2) an election of Judges in September, and (3) the Presidential election in November. At the first of these, Governor French, whose first term had been cut short two years by the adoption of the new Constitution, was re-elected for a second term, practically without opposition, the vote against him being divided between Pierre Menard and Dr. C. V. Dyer. French thus became his own successor, being the first Illinois Governor to be re-elected, and, though two years of his first term had been cut off by the adoption of the Constitution, he served in the gubernatorial office six years. The other State officers elected, were William McMurtry, of Knox, Lieutenant-Governor; Horace S. Cooley, of Adams, Secretary of State; Thomas H. Campbell, of Randolph, Auditor; and Milton Carpenter, of Hamilton, State Treasurer—all Democrats, and all but McMurtry being their own successors. At the Presidential election in November, the electoral vote was given to Lewis Cass, the Democratic candidate, who received 56,300 votes, to 53,047 for Taylor, the Whig candidate, and 15,774 for Martin Van Buren, the candidate of the Free Democracy or Free-Soil party. Thus, for the first time in the history of the State after 1824, the Democratic candidate for President failed to receive an absolute majority of the popular vote, being in a minority of 12,521, while having a plurality over the Whig candidate of 3,253. The only noteworthy results in the election of Congressmen this year were the election of Col. E. D. Baker (Whig), from the Galena District, and that of Maj. Thomas L. Harris (Democrat), from

the Springfield District. Both Baker and Harris had been soldiers in the Mexican War, which probably accounted for their election in Districts usually opposed to them politically. The other five Congressmen elected from the State at the same time—including John Wentworth, then chosen for a fourth term from the Chicago District—were Democrats. The Judges elected to the Supreme bench were Lyman Trumbull, from the Southern Division; Samuel H. Treat, from the Central, and John Dean Caton, from the Northern—all Democrats.

A leading event of this session was the election of a United States Senator in place of Sidney Breese. Gen. James Shields, who had been severely wounded on the battle-field of Cerro Gordo; Sidney Breese, who had been the United States Senator for six years, and John A. McClernand, then a member of Congress, were arrayed against each other before the Democratic caucus. After a bitter contest, Shields was declared the choice of his party and was finally elected. He did not immediately obtain his seat, however. On presentation of his credentials, after a heated controversy in Congress and out of it, in which he injudiciously assailed his predecessor in very intemperate language, he was declared ineligible on the ground that, being of foreign birth, the nine years of citizenship required by the Constitution after naturalization had not elapsed previous to his election. In October, following, the Legislature was called together in special session, and, Shields' disability having now been removed by the expiration of the constitutional period, he was re-elected, though not without a renewal of the bitter contest of the regular session. Another noteworthy event of this special session was the adoption of a joint resolution favoring the principles of the "Wilmot Proviso." Although this was rescinded at the next regular session, on the ground that the points at issue had been settled in the Compromise measures of 1850, it indicated the drift of sentiment in Illinois toward opposition to the spread of the institution of slavery, and this was still more strongly emphasized by the election of Abraham Lincoln in 1860.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.—Two important measures which passed the General Assembly at the session of 1851, were the Free-Banking Law, and the act incorporating the Illinois Central Railroad Company. The credit of first suggesting this great thoroughfare has been claimed for William Smith Waite, a citizen of Bond County, Ill., as early as 1835, although a special charter

for a road over a part of this line had been passed by the Legislature in 1834. W. K. Ackerman, in his "Historical Sketch" of the Illinois Central Railroad, awards the credit of originating this enterprise to Lieut.-Gov. Alexander M. Jenkins, in the Legislature of 1832, of which he was a member, and Speaker of the House at the time. He afterwards became President of the first Illinois Central Railroad Company, organized under an act passed at the session of 1836, which provided for the construction of a line from Cairo to Peru, Ill., but resigned the next year on the surrender by the road of its charter. The first step toward legislation in Congress on this subject was taken in the introduction, by Senator Breese, of a bill in March, 1843; but it was not until 1850 that the measure took the form of a direct grant of lands to the State, finally passing the Senate in May, and the House in September, following. The act ceded to the State of Illinois, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of a line of railroad from the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi, with branches to Chicago and Dubuque, Iowa, respectively, alternate sections of land on each side of said railroad, aggregating 2,595,000 acres, the length of the main line and branches exceeding seven hundred miles. An act incorporating the Illinois Central Railroad Company passed the Illinois Legislature in February, 1851. The company was thereupon promptly organized with a number of New York capitalists at its head, including Robert Schuyler, George Griswold and Gouverneur Morris, and the grant was placed in the hands of trustees to be used for the purpose designated, under the pledge of the Company to build the road by July 4, 1854, and to pay seven per cent of its gross earnings into the State Treasury perpetually. A large proportion of the line was constructed through sections of country either sparsely settled or wholly unpopulated, but which have since become among the richest and most populous portions of the State. The fund already received by the State from the road exceeds the amount of the State debt incurred under the internal improvement scheme of 1837. (See *Illinois Central Railroad*.)

ELECTION OF 1852.—Joel A. Matteson (Democrat) was elected Governor at the November election, in 1852, receiving 80,645 votes to 64,405 for Edwin B. Webb, Whig, and 8,809 for Dexter A. Knowlton, Free-Soil. The other State officers elected, were Gustavus Koerner, Lieutenant-Governor; Alexander Starne, Secretary of State; Thomas H. Campbell, Auditor; and John Moore, Treasurer. The Whig candidates for these

offices, respectively, were James L. D. Morrison, Buckner S. Morris, Charles A. Betts and Francis Arenz. John A. Logan appeared among the new members of the House chosen at this election as a Representative from Jackson County; while Henry W. Blodgett, since United States District Judge for the Northern District of Illinois, and late Counsel of the American Arbitrators of the Behring Sea Commission, was the only Free-Soil member, being the Representative from Lake County. John Reynolds, who had been Governor, a Justice of the Supreme Court and Member of Congress, was a member of the House and was elected Speaker. (See *Webb, Edwin B.; Knowlton, Dexter A.; Koerner, Gustavus; Starne, Alexander; Moore, John; Morrison, James L. D.; Morris, Buckner S.; Arenz, Francis A.; Blodgett Henry W.*)

REDUCTION OF STATE DEBT BEGINS.—The State debt reached its maximum at the beginning of Matteson's administration, amounting to \$16,724,177, of which \$7,259,822 was canal debt. The State had now entered upon a new and prosperous period, and, in the next four years, the debt was reduced by the sum of \$4,564,840, leaving the amount outstanding, Jan. 1, 1857, \$12,834,144. The three State institutions at Jacksonville—the Asylums for the Deaf and Dumb, the Blind and Insane—had been in successful operation several years, but now internal dissensions and dissatisfaction with their management seriously interfered with their prosperity and finally led to revolutions which, for a time, impaired their usefulness.

KANSAS-NEBRASKA EXCITEMENT.—During Matteson's administration a period of political excitement began, caused by the introduction in the United States Senate, in January, 1854, by Senator Douglas, of Illinois, of the bill for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise—otherwise known as the Kansas-Nebraska Bill. Although this belongs rather to National history, the prominent part played in it by an Illinois statesman who had won applause three or four years before, by the service he had performed in securing the passage of the Illinois Central Railroad grant, and the effect which his course had in revolutionizing the politics of the State, justifies reference to it here. After a debate, almost unprecedented in bitterness, it became a law, May 30, 1854. The agitation in Illinois was intense. At Chicago, Douglas was practically denied a hearing. Going to Springfield, where the State Fair was in progress, during the first week of October, 1854, he made a speech in the

State Capitol in his defense. This was replied to by Abraham Lincoln, then a private citizen, to whom Douglas made a rejoinder. Speeches were also made in criticism of Douglas' position by Judges Breese and Trumbull (both of whom had been prominent Democrats), and other Democratic leaders were understood to be ready to assail the champion of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, though they afterwards reversed their position under partisan pressure and became supporters of the measure. The first State Convention of the opponents of the Nebraska Bill was held at the same time, but the attendance was small and the attempt to effect a permanent organization was not successful. At the session of the Nineteenth General Assembly, which met in January, following, Lyman Trumbull was chosen the first Republican United States Senator from Illinois, in place of General Shields, whose term was about to expire. Trumbull was elected on the tenth ballot, receiving fifty-one votes to forty-seven for Governor Matteson, though Lincoln had led on the Republican side at every previous ballot, and on the first had come within six votes of an election. Although he was then the choice of a large majority of the opposition to the Democratic candidate, when Lincoln saw that the original supporters of Trumbull would not cast their votes for himself, he generously insisted that his friends should support his rival, thus determining the result. (See *Matteson, Joel A.; Trumbull, Lyman, and Lincoln, Abraham.*)

DECATUR EDITORIAL CONVENTION.—On Feb. 22, 1856, occurred the convention of Anti-Nebraska (Republican) editors at Decatur, which proved the first effective step in consolidating the opposition to the Kansas-Nebraska Bill into a compact political organization. The main business of this convention consisted in the adoption of a series of resolutions defining the position of their authors on National questions—especially with reference to the institution of slavery—and appointing a State Convention to be held at Bloomington, May 29, following. A State Central Committee to represent the new party was also appointed at this convention. With two or three exceptions the Committeemen accepted and joined in the call for the State Convention, which was held at the time designated, when the first Republican State ticket was put in the field. Among the distinguished men who participated in this Convention were Abraham Lincoln, O. H. Browning, Richard Yates, Owen Lovejoy, John M. Palmer, Isaac N. Arnold and John Wentworth. Palmer presided, while Abraham Lin-

coln, who was one of the chief speakers, was one of the delegates appointed to the National Convention, held at Philadelphia on the 17th of June. The candidates put in nomination for State offices were: William H. Bissell for Governor; Francis A. Hoffman for Lieutenant-Governor (afterward replaced by John Wood on account of Hoffman's ineligibility); Ozias M. Hatch for Secretary of State; Jesse K. Dubois for Auditor; James H. Miller for State Treasurer, and William H. Powell for Superintendent of Public Instruction. The Democratic ticket was composed of William A. Richardson for Governor; R. J. Hamilton, Lieutenant-Governor; W. H. Snyder, Secretary of State; S. K. Casey, Auditor; John Moore, Treasurer, and J. H. St. Matthew, Superintendent of Public Instruction. The American organization also nominated a ticket headed by Buckner S. Morris for Governor. Although the Democrats carried the State for Buchanan, their candidate for President, by a plurality of 9,159, the entire Republican State ticket was elected by pluralities ranging from 3,031 to 20,213—the latter being the majority for Miller, candidate for State Treasurer, whose name was on both the Republican and American tickets. (See *Anti-Nebraska Editorial Convention*, and *Bloomington Convention of 1856.*)

ADMINISTRATION OF GOVERNOR BISSELL. — With the inauguration of Governor Bissell, the Republican party entered upon the control of the State Government, which was maintained without interruption until the close of the administration of Governor Fifer, in January, 1893—a period of thirty-six years. On account of physical disability Bissell's inauguration took place in the executive mansion, Jan. 12, 1857. He was immediately made the object of virulent personal abuse in the House, being charged with perjury in taking the oath of office in face of the fact that, while a member of Congress, he had accepted a challenge to fight a duel with Jefferson Davis. To this, the reply was made that the offense charged took place outside of the State and beyond the legal jurisdiction of the Constitution of Illinois. (See *Bissell, William H.*)

While the State continued to prosper under Bissell's administration, the most important events of this period related rather to general than to State policy. One of these was the delivery by Abraham Lincoln, in the Hall of Representatives, on the evening of June 17, 1858, of the celebrated speech in which he announced the doctrine that "a house divided against itself cannot stand." This was followed during the next

few months by the series of memorable debates between those two great champions of their respective parties—Lincoln and Douglas—which attracted the attention of the whole land. The result was the re-election of Douglas to the United States Senate for a third term, but it also made Abraham Lincoln President of the United States. (See *Lincoln and Douglas Debates*.)

About the middle of Bissell's term (February, 1859), came the discovery of what has since been known as the celebrated "Canal Scrip Fraud." This consisted in the fraudulent funding in State bonds of a large amount of State scrip which had been issued for temporary purposes during the construction of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, but which had been subsequently redeemed. A legislative investigation proved the amount illegally funded to have been \$223,182, and that the bulk of the bonds issued therefor—so far as they could be traced—had been delivered to ex-Gov. Joel A. Matteson. For this amount, with accrued interest, he gave to the State an indemnity bond, secured by real-estate mortgages, from which the State eventually realized \$238,000 out of \$255,000 then due. Further investigation proved additional frauds of like character, aggregating \$165,346, which the State never recovered. An attempt was made to prosecute Matteson criminally in the Sangamon County Circuit Court, but the grand jury failed, by a close vote, to find an indictment against him. (See *Canal Scrip Fraud*.)

An attempt was made during Bissell's administration to secure the refunding (at par and in violation of an existing law) of one hundred and fourteen \$1,000 bonds hypothecated with Macalister & Stebbins of New York in 1841, and for which the State had received an insignificant consideration. The error was discovered when new bonds for the principal had been issued, but the process was immediately stopped and the new bonds surrendered—the claimants being limited by law to 28.64 cents on the dollar. This subject is treated at length elsewhere in this volume. (See *Macalister & Stebbins Bonds*.) Governor Bissell's administration was otherwise uneventful, although the State continued to prosper under it as it had not done since the "internal improvement craze" of 1837 had resulted in imposing such a burden of debt upon it. At the time of his election Governor Bissell was an invalid in consequence of an injury to his spine, from which he never recovered. He died in office, March 18, 1860, a little over two months

after having entered upon the last year of his term of office, and was succeeded by Lieut.-Gov. John Wood, who served out the unexpired term. (See *Bissell*, *William H.*; also *Wood*, *John*.)

POLITICAL CAMPAIGN OF 1860.—The political campaign of 1860 was one of unparalleled excitement throughout the nation, but especially in Illinois, which became, in a certain sense, the chief battle-ground, furnishing the successful candidate for the Presidency, as well as being the State in which the convention which nominated him met. The Republican State Convention, held at Decatur, May 9, put in nomination Richard Yates of Morgan County, for Governor; Francis A. Hoffman for Lieutenant-Governor; O. M. Hatch for Secretary of State, Jesse K. Dubois for Auditor, William Butler for Treasurer, and Newton Bateman for Superintendent of Public Instruction. If this campaign was memorable for its excitement, it was also memorable for the large number of National and State tickets in the field. The National Republican Convention assembled at Chicago, May 16, and, on the third ballot, Abraham Lincoln was nominated for President amid a whirlwind of enthusiasm unsurpassed in the history of National Conventions, of which so many have been held in the "convention city" of the Northwest. The campaign was what might have been expected from such a beginning. Lincoln, though receiving considerably less than one-half the popular vote, had a plurality over his highest competitor of nearly half a million votes, and a majority in the electoral colleges of fifty-seven. In Illinois he received 172,161 votes to 160,215 for Douglas, his leading opponent. The vote for Governor stood: Yates (Republican), 172,196; Allen (Douglas-Democrat), 159,253; Hope (Breckinridge-Democrat), 2,049; Stuart (American), 1,626.

Among the prominent men of different parties who appeared for the first time in the General Assembly chosen at this time, were William B. Ogden, Richard J. Oglesby, Washington Bushnell, and Henry E. Dummer, of the Senate, and William R. Archer, J. Russell Jones, Robert H. McClellan, J. Young Scammon, William H. Brown, Lawrence Weldon, N. M. Broadwell, and John Scholfield, in the House. Shelby M. Cullom, who had entered the Legislature at the previous session, was re-elected to this and was chosen Speaker of the House over J. W. Singleton. Lyman Trumbull was re-elected to the United States Senate by the votes of the Republicans over Samuel S. Marshall, the Democratic candidate.

BEGINNING OF THE REBELLION.—Almost simultaneously with the accession of the new State Government, and before the inauguration of the President at Washington, began that series of startling events which ultimately culminated in the attempted secession of eleven States of the Union—the first acts in the great drama of war which occupied the attention of the world for the next four years. On Jan. 14, 1861, the new State administration was inaugurated; on Feb. 2, Commissioners to the futile Peace Convention held at Washington, were appointed from Illinois, consisting of Stephen T. Logan, John M. Palmer, ex-Gov. John Wood, B. C. Cook and T. J. Turner; and on Feb. 11, Abraham Lincoln took leave of his friends and neighbors at Springfield on his departure for Washington, in that simple, touching speech which has taken a place beside his inaugural addresses and his Gettysburg speech, as an American classic. The events which followed; the firing on Fort Sumter on the twelfth of April and its surrender; the call for 75,000 troops and the excitement which prevailed all over the country, are matters of National history. Illinoisans responded with promptness and enthusiasm to the call for six regiments of State militia for three months' service, and one week later (April 21), Gen. R. K. Swift, of Chicago, at the head of seven companies numbering 595 men, was en route for Cairo to execute the order of the Secretary of War for the occupation of that place. The offer of military organizations proceeded rapidly, and by the eighteenth of April, fifty companies had been tendered, while the public-spirited and patriotic bankers of the principal cities were offering to supply the State with money to arm and equip the hastily organized troops. Following in order the six regiments which Illinois had sent to the Mexican War, those called out for the three months' service in 1861 were numbered consecutively from seven to twelve, and were commanded by the following officers, respectively: Cols. John Cook, Richard J. Oglesby, Eleazer A. Paine, James D. Morgan, W. H. L. Wallace and John McArthur, with Gen. Benjamin M. Prentiss as brigade commander. The rank and file numbered 4,680 men, of whom 2,000, at the end of their term of service, re-enlisted for three years. (See *War of the Rebellion*.)

Among the many who visited the State Capitol in the early months of war to offer their services to the Government in suppressing the Rebellion, one of the most modest and unassuming was a gentleman from Galena who brought a letter of

introduction to Governor Yates from Congressman E. B. Washburne. Though he had been a Captain in the regular army and had seen service in the war with Mexico, he set up no pretension on that account, but after days of patient waiting, was given temporary employment as a clerk in the office of the Adjutant-General, Col. T. S. Mather. Finally, an emergency having arisen requiring the services of an officer of military experience as commandant at Camp Yates (a camp of rendezvous and instruction near Springfield), he was assigned to the place, rather as an experiment and from necessity than from conviction of any peculiar fitness for the position. Having acquitted himself creditably here, he was assigned, a few weeks later, to the command of a regiment (The Twenty-first Illinois Volunteers) which, from previous bad management, had manifested a mutinous tendency. And thus Ulysses S. Grant, the most successful leader of the war, the organizer of final victory over the Rebellion, the Lieutenant-General of the armies of the Union and twice elected President of the United States, started upon that career which won for him the plaudits of the Nation and the title of the grandest soldier of his time. (See *Grant, Ulysses S.*)

The responses of Illinois, under the leadership of its patriotic "War Governor," Richard Yates, to the repeated calls for volunteers through the four years of war, were cheerful and prompt. Illinois troops took part in nearly every important battle in the Mississippi Valley and in many of those in the East, besides accompanying Sherman in his triumphal "March to the Sea." Illinois blood stained the field at Belmont, at Wilson's Creek, Lexington, Forts Donelson and Henry; at Shiloh, Corinth, Nashville, Stone River and Chickamauga; at Jackson, during the siege of Vicksburg, at Allatoona Pass, Kenesaw Mountain, Resaca, Peach Tree Creek and Atlanta, in the South and West; and at Chancellorsville, Antietam, Gettysburg, Petersburg and in the battles of "the Wilderness" in Virginia. Of all the States of the Union, Illinois alone, up to Feb. 1, 1864, presented the proud record of having answered every call upon her for troops without a draft. The whole number of enlistments from the State under the various calls from 1861 to 1865, according to the records of the War Department, was 255,057 to meet quotas aggregating 244,496. The ratio of troops furnished to population was 15.1 per cent, which was only exceeded by the District of Columbia (which had a large influx from the States), and Kansas

and Nevada, each of which had a much larger proportion of adult male population. The whole number of regimental organizations, according to the returns in the Adjutant General's office, was 151 regiments of infantry (numbered consecutively from the Sixth to the One Hundred and Fifty-seventh), 17 regiments of cavalry and 2 regiments of artillery, besides 9 independent batteries. The total losses of Illinois troops, officially reported by the War Department, were 34,834 (13.65 per cent), of which 5,874 were killed in battle, 4,020 died of wounds, 22,786 died of disease, and 2,154 from other causes. Besides the great Commander-in-Chief, Abraham Lincoln, and Lieut.-Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, Illinois furnished 11 full Major-Generals of volunteers, viz.: Generals John Pope, John A. McClernand, S. A. Hurlbut, B. M. Prentiss, John M. Palmer, R. J. Oglesby, John A. Logan, John M. Schofield, Giles A. Smith, Wesley Merritt and Benjamin H. Grierson; 20 Brevet Major-Generals; 24 Brigadier-Generals, and over 120 Brevet Brigadier-Generals. (See sketches of these officers under their respective names.) Among the long list of regimental officers who fell upon the field or died from wounds, appear the names of Col. J. R. Scott of the Nineteenth; Col. Thomas D. Williams of the Twenty-fifth, and Col. F. A. Harrington of the Twenty-seventh—all killed at Stone River; Col. John W. S. Alexander of the Twenty-first; Col. Daniel Gilmer of the Thirty-eighth; Lieut.-Col. Duncan J. Hall of the Eighty-ninth; Col. Timothy O'Meara of the Ninetieth, and Col. Holden Putnam, at Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge; Col. John B. Wyman of the Thirteenth, at Chickasaw Bayou; Lieut.-Col. Thomas W. Ross, of the Thirty-second, at Shiloh; Col. John A. Davis of the Forty-sixth, at Hatchie; Col. William A. Dickerman of the One Hundred and Third, at Resaca; Col. Oscar Harmon, at Kennesaw; Col. John A. Bross, at Petersburg, besides Col. Mihalotzy, Col. Silas Miller, Lieut.-Col. Melancthon Smith, Maj. Zenas Applington, Col. John J. Mudd, Col. Matthew H. Starr, Maj. Wm. H. Medill, Col. Warren Stewart and many more on other battle-fields. (Biographical sketches of many of these officers will be found under the proper heads elsewhere in this volume.) It would be a grateful task to record here the names of a host of others, who, after acquitting themselves bravely on the field, survived to enjoy the plaudits of a grateful people, were this within the design and scope of the present work. One of the most brilliant exploits of the War was the raid from La Grange, Tenn., to Baton Rouge,

La., in May, 1863, led by Col. B. H. Grierson, of the Sixth Illinois Cavalry, in co-operation with the Seventh under command of Col. Edward Prince.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF 1862. — An incident of a different character was the calling of a convention to revise the State Constitution, which met at Springfield, Jan. 7, 1862. A majority of this body was composed of those opposed to the war policy of the Government, and a disposition to interfere with the affairs of the State administration and the General Government was soon manifested, which was resented by the executive and many of the soldiers in the field. The convention adjourned March 24, and its work was submitted to vote of the people, June 17, 1862, when it was rejected by a majority of more than 16,000, not counting the soldiers in the field, who were permitted, as a matter of policy, to vote upon it, but who were practically unanimous in opposition to it.

DEATH OF DOUGLAS. — A few days before this election (June 3, 1862), United States Senator Stephen A. Douglas died, at the Tremont House in Chicago, depriving the Democratic party of the State of its most sagacious and patriotic adviser. (See *Douglas, Stephen A.*)

LEGISLATURE OF 1863. — Another political incident of this period grew out of the session of the General Assembly of 1863. This body having been elected on the tide of the political revulsion which followed the issuance of President Lincoln's preliminary Proclamation of Emancipation, was Democratic in both branches. One of its first acts was the election of William A. Richardson United States Senator, in place of O. H. Browning, who had been appointed by Governor Yates to the vacancy caused by the death of Douglas. This Legislature early showed a tendency to follow in the footsteps of the Constitutional Convention of 1862, by attempting to cripple the State and General Governments in the prosecution of the war. Resolutions on the subject of the war, which the friends of the Union regarded as of a most mischievous character, were introduced and passed in the House, but owing to the death of a member on the majority side, they failed to pass the Senate. These denounced the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus; condemned "the attempted enforcement of compensated emancipation" and "the transportation of negroes into the State;" accused the General Government of "usurpation," of "subverting the Constitution" and attempting to establish a "consolidated military despotism;"

charged that the war had been "diverted from its first avowed object to that of subjugation and the abolition of slavery;" declared the belief of the authors that its "further prosecution . . . cannot result in the restoration of the Union . . . unless the President's Emancipation Proclamation be withdrawn;" appealed to Congress to secure an armistice with the rebel States, and closed by appointing six Commissioners (who were named) to confer with Congress, with a view to the holding of a National Convention to adjust the differences between the States. These measures occupied the attention of the Legislature to the exclusion of subjects of State interest, so that little legislation was accomplished—not even the ordinary appropriation bills being passed.

LEGISLATURE PROROGUED.—At this juncture, the two Houses having disagreed as to the date of adjournment, Governor Yates exercised the constitutional prerogative of proroguing them, which he did in a message on June 10, declaring them adjourned to the last day of their constitutional term. The Republicans accepted the result and withdrew, but the Democratic majority in the House and a minority in the Senate continued in session for some days, without being able to transact any business except the filing of an empty protest, when they adjourned to the first Monday of January, 1864. The excitement produced by this affair, in the Legislature and throughout the State, was intense; but the action of Governor Yates was sustained by the Supreme Court and the adjourned session was never held. The failure of the Legislature to make provision for the expenses of the State Government and the relief of the soldiers in the field, made it necessary for Governor Yates to accept that aid from the public-spirited bankers and capitalists of the State which was never wanting when needed during this critical period. (See *Twenty-Third General Assembly*.)

PEACE CONVENTIONS.—Largely attended "peace conventions" were held during this year, at Springfield on June 17, and at Peoria in September, at which resolutions opposing the "further offensive prosecution of the war" were adopted. An immense Union mass-meeting was also held at Springfield on Sept. 3, which was addressed by distinguished speakers, including both Republicans and War-Democrats. An important incident of this meeting was the reading of the letter from President Lincoln to Hon. James C. Conkling, in which he defended his war policy, and especially his Emancipation Proclamation, in a characteristically logical manner.

POLITICAL CAMPAIGN OF 1864.—The year 1864 was full of exciting political and military events. Among the former was the nomination of George B. McClellan for President by the Democratic Convention held at Chicago, August 29, on a platform declaring the war a "failure" as an "experiment" for restoring the Union, and demanding a "cessation of hostilities" with a view to a convention for the restoration of peace. Mr. Lincoln had been renominated by the Republicans at Philadelphia, in June previous, with Andrew Johnson as the candidate for Vice-President. The leaders of the respective State tickets were Gen. Richard J. Oglesby, on the part of the Republicans, for Governor, with William Bross, for Lieutenant-Governor, and James C. Robinson as the Democratic candidate for Governor.

CAMP DOUGLAS CONSPIRACY.—For months rumors had been rife concerning a conspiracy of rebels from the South and their sympathizers in the North, to release the rebel prisoners confined in Camp Douglas, Chicago, and at Rock Island, Springfield and Alton—aggregating over 25,000 men. It was charged that the scheme was to be put into effect simultaneously with the November election, but the activity of the military authorities in arresting the leaders and seizing their arms, defeated it. The investigations of a military court before whom a number of the arrested parties were tried, proved the existence of an extensive organization, calling itself "American Knights" or "Sons of Liberty," of which a number of well-known politicians in Illinois were members. (See *Camp Douglas Conspiracy*.)

At the November election Illinois gave a majority for Lincoln of 30,756, and for Oglesby, for Governor, of 33,675, with a proportionate majority for the rest of the ticket. Lincoln's total vote in the electoral college was 212, to 21 for McClellan.

LEGISLATURE OF 1865.—The Republicans had a decided majority in both branches of the Legislature of 1865, and one of its earliest acts was the election of Governor Yates, United States Senator, in place of William A. Richardson, who had been elected two years before to the seat formerly held by Douglas. This was the last public position held by the popular Illinois "War Governor." During his official term no more popular public servant ever occupied the executive chair—a fact demonstrated by the promptness with which, on retiring from it, he was elected to the United States Senate. His personal and political integrity was never questioned by his most bitter political opponents, while those who had known

him longest and most intimately, trusted him most implicitly. The service which he performed in giving direction to the patriotic sentiment of the State and in marshaling its heroic soldiers for the defense of the Union can never be overestimated. (See *Yates, Richard*.)

OGLESBY'S ADMINISTRATION.—Governor Oglesby and the other State officers were inaugurated Jan. 17, 1865. Entering upon its duties with a Legislature in full sympathy with it, the new administration was confronted by no such difficulties as those with which its predecessor had to contend. Its head, who had been identified with the war from its beginning, was one of the first Illinoisans promoted to the rank of Major-General, was personally popular and enjoyed the confidence and respect of the people of the State. Allen C. Fuller, who had retired from a position on the Circuit bench to accept that of Adjutant-General, which he held during the last three years of the war, was Speaker of the House. This Legislature was the first among those of all the States to ratify the Thirteenth Amendment of the National Constitution, abolishing slavery, which it did in both Houses, on the evening of Feb. 1, 1865—the same day the resolution had been finally acted on by Congress and received the sanction of the President. The odious "black laws," which had disgraced the State for twelve years, were wiped from the statute-book at this session. The Legislature adjourned after a session of forty-six days, leaving a record as creditable in the disposal of business as that of its predecessor had been discreditable. (See *Oglesby, Richard J.*)

ASSASSINATION OF LINCOLN.—The war was now rapidly approaching a successful termination. Lee had surrendered to Grant at Appomattox, April 9, 1865, and the people were celebrating this event with joyful festivities through all the loyal States, but nowhere with more enthusiasm than in Illinois, the home of the two great leaders—Lincoln and Grant. In the midst of these jubilations came the assassination of President Lincoln by John Wilkes Booth, on the evening of April 14, 1865, in Ford's Theater, Washington. The appalling news was borne on the wings of the telegraph to every corner of the land, and instantly a nation in rejoicing was changed to a nation in mourning. A pall of gloom hung over every part of the land. Public buildings, business houses and dwellings in every city, village and hamlet throughout the loyal States were draped with the insignia of a universal sorrow. Millions of strong men, and tender,

patriotic women who had given their husbands, sons and brothers for the defense of the Union, wept as if overtaken by a great personal calamity. If the nation mourned, much more did Illinois, at the taking off of its chief citizen, the grandest character of the age, who had served both State and Nation with such patriotic fidelity, and perished in the very zenith of his fame and in the hour of his country's triumph.

THE FUNERAL.—Then came the sorrowful march of the funeral cortege from Washington to Springfield—the most impressive spectacle witnessed since the Day of the Crucifixion. In all this, Illinois bore a conspicuous part, as on the fourth day of May, 1865, amid the most solemn ceremonies and in the presence of sorrowing thousands, she received to her bosom, near his old home at the State Capital, the remains of the Great Liberator.

The part which Illinois played in the great struggle has already been dwelt upon as fully as the scope of this work will permit. It only remains to be said that the patriotic service of the men of the State was grandly supplemented by the equally patriotic service of its women in "Soldiers' Aid Societies," "Sisters of the Good Samaritan," "Needle Pickets," and in sanitary organizations for the purpose of contributing to the comfort and health of the soldiers in camp and in hospital, and in giving them generous receptions on their return to their homes. The work done by these organizations, and by individual nurses in the field, illustrates one of the brightest pages in the history of the war.

ELECTION OF 1866.—The administration of Governor Oglesby was as peaceful as it was prosperous. The chief political events of 1866 were the election of Newton Bateman, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Gen. Geo. W. Smith, Treasurer, while Gen. John A. Logan, as Representative from the State-at-large, re-entered Congress, from which he had retired in 1861 to enter the Union army. His majority was unprecedented, reaching 55,987. The Legislature of 1867 re-elected Judge Trumbull to the United States Senate for a third term, his chief competitor in the Republican caucus being Gen. John M. Palmer. The Fourteenth Amendment to the National Constitution, conferring citizenship upon persons of color, was ratified by this Legislature.

ELECTION OF 1868.—The Republican State Convention of 1868, held at Peoria, May 6, nominated the following ticket: For Governor, John M. Palmer, Lieutenant-Governor, John Dougherty;

Secretary of State, Edward Rummell; Auditor, Charles E. Lippincott, State Treasurer, Erastus N. Bates; Attorney General, Washington Bushnell. John R. Eden, afterward a member of Congress for three terms, headed the Democratic ticket as candidate for Governor, with William H. Van Epps for Lieutenant-Governor.

The Republican National Convention was held at Chicago, May 21, nominating Gen. U. S. Grant for President and Schuyler Colfax for Vice-President. They were opposed by Horatio Seymour for President, and F. P. Blair for Vice-President. The result in November was the election of Grant and Colfax, who received 214 electoral votes from 26 States, to 80 electoral votes for Seymour and Blair from 8 States—three States not voting. Grant's majority in Illinois was 51,150. Of course the Republican State ticket was elected. The Legislature elected at the same time consisted of eighteen Republicans to nine Democrats in the Senate and fifty-eight Republicans to twenty-seven Democrats in the House.

PALMER'S ADMINISTRATION.—Governor Palmer's administration began auspiciously, at a time when the passions aroused by the war were subsiding and the State was recovering its normal prosperity. (See *Palmer, John M.*) Leading events of the next four years were the adoption of a new State Constitution and the Chicago fire. The first steps in legislation looking to the control of railroads were taken at the session of 1869, and although a stringent law on the subject passed both Houses, it was vetoed by the Governor. A milder measure was afterward enacted, and, although superseded by the Constitution of 1870, it furnished the key-note for much of the legislation since had on the subject. The celebrated "Lake Front Bill," conveying to the city of Chicago and the Illinois Central Railroad the title of the State to certain lands included in what was known as the "Lake Front Park," was passed, and although vetoed by the Governor, was re-enacted over his veto. This act was finally repealed by the Legislature of 1873, and after many years of litigation, the rights claimed under it by the Illinois Central Railroad Company have been recently declared void by the Supreme Court of the United States. The Fifteenth Amendment of the National Constitution, prohibiting the denial of the right of suffrage to "citizens of the United States . . . on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude," was ratified by a strictly party vote in each House, on March 5.

The first step toward the erection of a new State Capitol at Springfield had been taken in an appropriation of \$450,000, at the session of 1867, the total cost being limited to \$3,000,000. A second appropriation of \$650,000 was made at the session of 1869. The Constitution of 1870 limited the cost to \$3,500,000, but an act passed by the Legislature of 1883, making a final appropriation of \$531,712 for completing and furnishing the building, was ratified by the people in 1884. The original cost of the building and its furniture exceeded \$4,000,000. (See *State Houses.*)

The State Convention for framing a new Constitution met at Springfield, Dec. 13, 1869. It consisted of eighty-five members—forty-four Republicans and forty-one Democrats. A number classed as Republicans, however, were elected as "Independents" and co-operated with the Democrats in the organization. Charles Hitchcock was elected President. The Convention terminated its labors, May 13, 1870; the Constitution was ratified by vote of the people, July 2, and went into effect, August 8, 1870. A special provision establishing the principle of "minority representation" in the election of Representatives in the General Assembly, was adopted by a smaller vote than the main instrument. A leading feature of the latter was the general restriction upon special legislation and the enumeration of a large variety of subjects to be provided for under general laws. It laid the basis of our present railroad and warehouse laws; declared the inviolability of the Illinois Central Railroad tax; prohibited the sale or lease of the Illinois & Michigan Canal without a vote of the people; prohibited municipalities from becoming subscribers to the stock of any railroad or private corporation; limited the rate of taxation and amount of indebtedness to be incurred; required the enactment of laws for the protection of miners, etc. The restriction in the old Constitution against the re-election of a Governor as his own immediate successor was removed, but placed upon the office of State Treasurer. The Legislature consists of 204 members—51 Senators and 153 Representatives—one Senator and three Representatives being chosen from each district. (See *Constitutional Convention of 1869-70*; also *Constitution of 1870.*)

At the election of 1870, General Logan was re-elected Congressman-at-large by 24,672 majority; Gen. E. N. Bates, Treasurer, and Newton Bateman, State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

LEGISLATURE OF 1871.—The Twenty-seventh General Assembly (1871), in its various sessions,

spent more time in legislation than any other in the history of the State—a fact to be accounted for, in part, by the Chicago Fire and the extensive revision of the laws required in consequence of the adoption of the new Constitution. Besides the regular session, there were two special, or called, sessions and an adjourned session, covering, in all, a period of 292 days. This Legislature adopted the system of "State control" in the management of the labor and discipline of the convicts of the State penitentiary, which was strongly urged by Governor Palmer in a special message. General Logan having been elected United States Senator at this session, Gen. John L. Beveridge was elected to the vacant position of Congressman-at-large at a special election held Oct. 4.

CHICAGO FIRE OF 1871.—The calamitous fire at Chicago, Oct. 8-9, 1871, though belonging rather to local than to general State history, excited the profound sympathy, not only of the people of the State and the Nation, but of the civilized world. The area burned over, including streets, covered 2,124 acres, with 13,500 buildings out of 18,000, leaving 92,000 persons homeless. The loss of life is estimated at 250, and of property at \$187,927,000. Governor Palmer called the Legislature together in special session to act upon the emergency, Oct. 13, but as the State was precluded from affording direct aid, the plan was adopted of reimbursing the city for the amount it had expended in the enlargement of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, amounting to \$2,955,340. The unfortunate shooting of a citizen by a cadet in a regiment of United States troops organized for guard duty, led to some controversy between Governor Palmer, on one side, and the Mayor of Chicago and the military authorities, including President Grant, on the other; but the general verdict was, that, while nice distinctions between civil and military authority may not have been observed, the service rendered by the military, in a great emergency, was of the highest value and was prompted by the best intentions. (See *Fire of 1871* under title *Chicago*.)

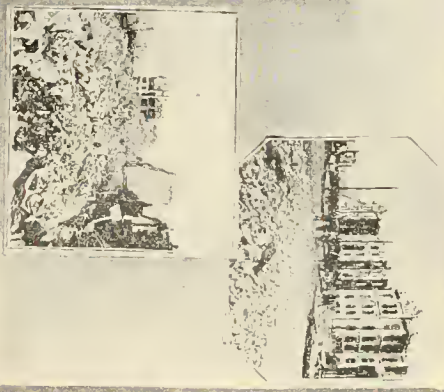
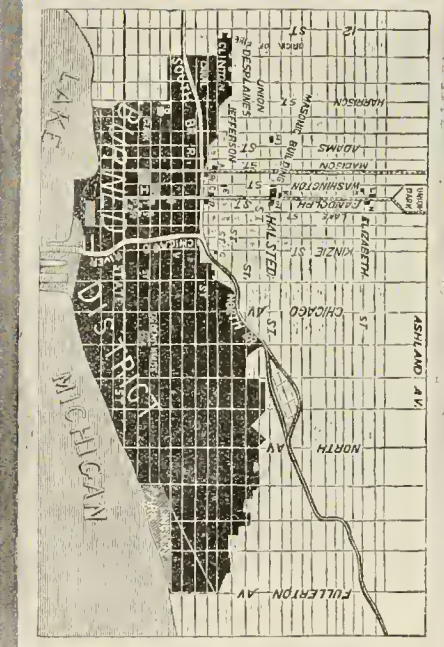
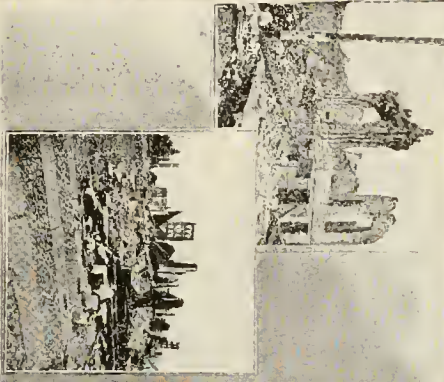
POLITICAL CAMPAIGN OF 1872.—The political campaign of 1872 in Illinois resulted in much confusion and a partial reorganization of parties. Dissatisfied with the administration of President Grant, a number of the State officers (including Governor Palmer) and other prominent Republicans of the State, joined in what was called the "Liberal Republican" movement, and supported Horace Greeley for the Presidency. Ex-Governor Oglesby again became the standard-bearer

of the Republicans for Governor, with Gen. John L. Beveridge for Lieutenant-Governor. At the November election, the Grant and Wilson (Republican) Electors in Illinois received 241,944 votes, to 184,938 for Greeley, and 3,138 for O'Connor. The plurality for Oglesby, for Governor, was 40,690.

Governor Oglesby's second administration was of brief duration. Within a week after his inauguration he was nominated by a legislative caucus of his party for United States Senator to succeed Judge Trumbull, and was elected, receiving an aggregate of 117 votes in the two Houses against 78 for Trumbull, who was supported by the party whose candidates he had defeated at three previous elections. (See *Oglesby, Richard J.*) Lieutenant-Governor Beveridge thus became Governor, filling out the unexpired term of his chief. His administration was high-minded, clean and honorable. (See *Beveridge, John L.*)

REPUBLICAN REVERSE OF 1874.—The election of 1874 resulted in the first serious reverse the Republican party had experienced in Illinois since 1862. Although Thomas S. Ridgway, the Republican candidate for State Treasurer, was elected by a plurality of nearly 35,000, by a combination of the opposition, S. M. Etter (Fusion) was at the same time elected State Superintendent, while the Fusionists secured a majority in each House of the General Assembly. After a protracted contest, E. M. Haines—who had been a Democrat, a Republican, and had been elected to this Legislature as an "Independent"—was elected Speaker of the House over Shelby M. Cullom, and A. A. Glenn (Democrat) was chosen President of the Senate, thus becoming ex-officio Lieutenant-Governor. The session which followed—especially in the House—was one of the most turbulent and disorderly in the history of the State, coming to a termination, April 15, after having enacted very few laws of any importance. (See *Twenty-ninth General Assembly*.)

CAMPAIGN OF 1876.—Shelby M. Cullom was the candidate of the Republican party for Governor in 1876, with Rutherford B. Hayes heading the National ticket. The excitement which attended the campaign, the closeness of the vote between the two Presidential candidates—Hayes and Tilden—and the determination of the result through the medium of an Electoral Commission, are fresh in the memory of the present generation. In Illinois the Republican plurality for President was 19,631, but owing to the combination of the Democratic and Greenback vote on Lewis Steward for Governor, the majority for



1. Water Works. 2. Wells Street Bridge. 3. Clark Street Bridge. 4. Mouth of Chicago River. 5. Old St. James Church. 6. Great Union R. R. Depot. 7. Randolph Street. 8. Clark Street. 9. Sherman House. 10. LaSalle Street. 11. Court House. 12. Post Office. 13. Franklin Street. 14. Washington Street. 15. Madison Street. 16. Parker Hotel. 17. McKim's. 18. R. I. Depot. 19. Lake Street.

THE HEART OF CHICAGO IN RUINS—PANORAMIC VIEW OF THE BURNED DISTRICT, LOOKING EASTWARD TOWARD THE LAKE.



BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING, CHICAGO.

Cullom was reduced to 6,798. The other State officers elected were: Andrew Shuman, Lieutenant-Governor; George H. Harlow, Secretary of State; Thomas B. Needles, Auditor; Edward Rutz, Treasurer, and James K. Edsall, Attorney-General. Each of these had pluralities exceeding 20,000, except Needles, who, having a single competitor, had a smaller majority than Cullom. The new State House was occupied for the first time by the State officers and the Legislature chosen at this time. Although the Republicans had a majority in the House, the Independents held the "balance of power" in joint session of the General Assembly. After a stubborn and protracted struggle in the effort to choose a United States Senator to succeed Senator John A. Logan, David Davis, of Bloomington, was elected on the fortieth ballot. He had been a Whig and a warm personal friend of Lincoln, by whom he was appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States in 1862. His election to the United States Senate by the Democrats and Independents led to his retirement from the Supreme bench, thus preventing his appointment on the Electoral Commission of 1877—a circumstance which, in the opinion of many, may have had an important bearing upon the decision of that tribunal. In the latter part of his term he served as President pro tempore of the Senate, and more frequently acted with the Republicans than with their opponents. He supported Blaine and Logan for President and Vice-President, in 1884. (See *Davis, David*.)

STRIKE OF 1877.—The extensive railroad strike, in July, 1877, caused widespread demoralization of business, especially in the railroad centers of the State and throughout the country generally. The newly-organized National Guard was called out and rendered efficient service in restoring order. Governor Cullom's action in the premises was prompt, and has been generally commended as eminently wise and discreet.

ELECTION OF 1878.—Four sets of candidates were in the field for the offices of State Treasurer and Superintendent of Public Instruction in 1878—Republican, Democratic, Greenback and Prohibition. The Republicans were successful, Gen. John C. Smith being elected Treasurer, and James P. Slade, Superintendent, by pluralities averaging about 35,000. The same party also elected eleven out of nineteen members of Congress, and, for the first time in six years, secured a majority in each branch of the General Assembly. At the session of this Legislature, in January following, John A. Logan was elected to the

United States Senate as successor to Gen. R. J. Oglesby, whose term expired in March following. Col. William A. James, of Lake County, served as Speaker of the House at this session. (See *Smith, John Corson; Slade, James P.*; also *Thirty-first General Assembly*.)

CAMPAIGN OF 1880.—The political campaign of 1880 is memorable for the determined struggle made by the friends of General Grant to secure his nomination for the Presidency for a third term. The Republican State Convention, beginning at Springfield, May 19, lasted three days, ending in instructions in favor of General Grant by a vote of 399 to 285. These were nullified, however, by the action of the National Convention two weeks later. Governor Cullom was nominated for re-election; John M. Hamilton for Lieutenant-Governor; Henry D. Dement for Secretary of State; Charles P. Swigert for Auditor; Edward Rutz (for a third term) for Treasurer, and James McCartney for Attorney-General. (See *Dement, Henry D.; Swigert, Charles P.; Rutz, Edward, and McCartney, James*.) Ex-Senator Trumbull headed the Democratic ticket as its candidate for Governor, with General L. B. Parsons for Lieutenant-Governor.

The Republican National Convention met in Chicago, June 2. After thirty-six ballots, in which 306 delegates stood unwaveringly by General Grant, James A. Garfield, of Ohio, was nominated, with Chester A. Arthur, of New York, for Vice-President. Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock was the Democratic candidate and Gen. James B. Weaver, the Greenback nominee. In Illinois, 622,156 votes were cast, Garfield receiving a plurality of 40,716. The entire Republican State ticket was elected by nearly the same pluralities, and the Republicans again had decisive majorities in both branches of the Legislature.

No startling events occurred during Governor Cullom's second term. The State continued to increase in wealth, population and prosperity, and the heavy debt, by which it had been burdened thirty years before, was practically "wiped out."

ELECTION OF 1882.—At the election of 1882, Gen. John C. Smith, who had been elected State Treasurer in 1878, was re-elected for a second term, over Alfred Orendorff, while Charles T. Strattan, the Republican candidate for State Superintendent of Public Instruction, was defeated by Henry Raab. The Republicans again had a majority in each House of the General Assembly, amounting to twelve on joint ballot. Loren C. Collins was elected Speaker of the

House. In the election of United States Senator, which occurred at this session, Governor Cullom was chosen as the successor to David Davis, Gen. John M. Palmer receiving the Democratic vote. Lieut.-Gov. John M. Hamilton thus became Governor, nearly in the middle of his term. (See *Cullom, Shelby M.; Hamilton, John M.; Collins, Loren C., and Raab, Henry.*)

The "Harper High License Law," enacted by the Thirty-third General Assembly (1883), has become one of the permanent features of the Illinois statutes for the control of the liquor traffic, and has been more or less closely copied in other States.

POLITICAL CAMPAIGN OF 1884.—In 1884, Gen. R. J. Oglesby again became the choice of the Republican party for Governor, receiving at Peoria the conspicuous compliment of a nomination for a third term, by acclamation. Carter H. Harrison was the candidate of the Democrats. The Republican National Convention was again held in Chicago, meeting June 3, 1884; Gen. John A. Logan was the choice of the Illinois Republicans for President, and was put in nomination in the Convention by Senator Cullom. The choice of the Convention, however, fell upon James G. Blaine, on the fourth ballot, his leading competitor being President Arthur. Logan was then nominated for Vice-President by acclamation.

At the election in November the Republican party met its first reverse on the National battlefield since 1856, Grover Cleveland and Thomas A. Hendricks, the Democratic candidates, being elected President and Vice-President by the narrow margin of less than 1,200 votes in the State of New York. The result was in doubt for several days, and the excitement throughout the country was scarcely less intense than it had been in the close election of 1876. The Greenback and Prohibition parties both had tickets in Illinois, polling a total of nearly 23,000 votes. The plurality in the State for Blaine was 25,118. The Republican State officers elected were Richard J. Oglesby, Governor; John C. Smith, Lieutenant-Governor; Henry D. Dement, Secretary of State; Charles P. Swigert, Auditor; Jacob Gross, State Treasurer; and George Hunt, Attorney-General—receiving pluralities ranging from 14,000 to 25,000. Both Dement and Swigert were elected for a second time, while Gross and Hunt were chosen for first terms. (See *Gross, Jacob, and Hunt, George.*)

CHICAGO ELECTION FRAUDS.—An incident of this election was the fraudulent attempt to seat

Rndolph Brand (Democrat) as Senator in place of Henry W. Leman, in the Sixth Senatorial District of Cook County. The fraud was exposed and Joseph C. Mackin, one of its alleged perpetrators, was sentenced to the penitentiary for four years for perjury growing out of the investigation. A motive for this attempted fraud was found in the close vote in the Legislature for United States Senator—Senator Logan being a candidate for re-election, while the Legislature stood 102 Republicans to 100 Democrats and two Greenbackers on joint ballot. A tedious contest on the election of Speaker of the House finally resulted in the success of E. M. Haines. Pending the struggle over the Senatorship, two seats in the House and one in the Senate were rendered vacant by death—the deceased Senator and one of the Representatives being Democrats, and the other Representative a Republican. The special election for Senator resulted in filling the vacancy with a new member of the same political faith as his predecessor; but both vacancies in the House were filled by Republicans. The gain of a Republican member in place of a Democrat in the House was brought about by the election of Captain William H. Weaver Representative from the Thirty-fourth District (composed of Mason, Menard, Cass and Schuyler Counties) over the Democratic candidate, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Representative J. Henry Shaw, Democrat. This was accomplished by what is called a "still hunt" on the part of the Republicans, in which the Democrats, being taken by surprise, suffered a defeat. It furnished the sensation not only of the session, but of special elections generally, especially as every county in the District was strongly Democratic. This gave the Republicans a majority in each House, and the re-election of Logan followed, though not until two months had been consumed in the contest. (See *Logan, John A.*)

OGLESBY'S THIRD TERM.—The only disturbing events during Governor Oglesby's third term were strikes among the quarrymen at Joliet and Lemont, in May, 1885; by the railroad switchmen at East St. Louis, in April, 1886, and among the employes at the Union Stock-Yards, in November of the same year. In each case troops were called out and order finally restored, but not until several persons had been killed in the two former, and both strikers and employers had lost heavily in the interruption of business.

At the election of 1886, John R. Tanner and Dr. Richard Edwards (Republicans) were respectively elected State Treasurer and State Superin-

tendent of Public Instruction, by 34,816 plurality for the former and 29,928 for the latter. (See *Tanner, John R.; Edwards, Richard.*)

In the Thirty-fifth General Assembly, which met January, 1887, the Republicans had a majority in each House, and Charles B. Farwell was elected to the United States Senate in place of Gen. John A. Logan, deceased. (See *Farwell, Charles B.*)

FIFER ELECTED GOVERNOR.—The political campaign of 1888 was a spirited one, though less bitter than the one of four years previous. Ex-Senator Joseph W. Fifer, of McLean County, and Ex-Gov. John M. Palmer were pitted against each other as opposing candidates for Governor. (See *Fifer, Joseph W.*) Prohibition and Labor tickets were also in the field. The Republican National Convention was again held in Chicago, June 20-25, resulting in the nomination of Benjamin Harrison for President, on the eighth ballot. The delegates from Illinois, with two or three exceptions, voted steadily for Judge Walter Q. Gresham. (See *Gresham, Walter Q.*) Grover Cleveland headed the Democratic ticket as a candidate for re-election. At the November election, 747,683 votes were cast in Illinois, giving the Republican Electors a plurality of 22,104. Fifer's plurality over Palmer was 12,547, and that of the remainder of the Republican State ticket, still larger. Those elected were Lyman B. Ray, Lieutenant-Governor; Isaac N. Pearson, Secretary of State; Gen. Charles W. Pavey, Auditor; Charles Becker, Treasurer, and George Hunt, Attorney-General. (See *Ray, Lyman B.; Pearson, Isaac N.; Pavey, Charles W.; and Becker, Charles.*) The Republicans secured twenty-six majority on joint ballot in the Legislature—the largest since 1881. Among the acts of the Legislature of 1889 were the re-election of Senator Cullom to the United States Senate, practically without a contest; the revision of the compulsory education law, and the enactment of the Chicago drainage law. At a special session held in July, 1890, the first steps in the preliminary legislation looking to the holding of the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893 in the city of Chicago, were taken. (See *World's Columbian Exposition.*)

REPUBLICAN DEFEAT OF 1890.—The campaign of 1890 resulted in a defeat for the Republicans on both the State and Legislative tickets. Edward S. Wilson was elected Treasurer by a plurality of 9,847 and Prof. Henry Raab, who had been Superintendent of Public Instruction between 1883 and 1887, was elected for a second term by 34,042. Though lacking two of an absolute majority on

joint ballot in the Legislature, the Democrats were able, with the aid of two members belonging to the Farmers' Alliance, after a prolonged and exciting contest, to elect Ex-Gov. John M. Palmer United States Senator, as successor to C. B. Farwell. The election took place on March 11, resulting, on the 154th ballot, in 103 votes for Palmer to 100 for Cicero J. Lindley (Republican) and one for A. J. Streeter. (See *Palmer, John M.*)

ELECTIONS OF 1892.—At the elections of 1892 the Republicans of Illinois sustained their first defeat on both State and National issues since 1856. The Democratic State Convention was held at Springfield, April 27, and that of the Republicans on May 4. The Democrats put in nomination John P. Altgeld for Governor; Joseph B. Gill for Lieutenant-Governor; William H. Hinrichsen for Secretary of State; Rufus N. Ramsay for State Treasurer; David Gore for Auditor; Maurice T. Moloney for Attorney-General, with John C. Black and Andrew J. Hunter for Congressmen-at-large and three candidates for Trustees of the University of Illinois. The candidates on the Republican ticket were: For Governor, Joseph W. Fifer; Lieutenant-Governor, Lyman B. Ray; Secretary of State, Isaac N. Pearson; Auditor, Charles W. Pavey; Attorney-General, George W. Prince; State Treasurer, Henry L. Hertz; Congressmen-at-large, George S. Willits and Richard Yates, with three University Trustees. The first four were all incumbents nominated to succeed themselves. The Republican National Convention held its session at Minneapolis June 7-10, nominating President Harrison for re-election, while that of the Democrats met in Chicago, on June 21, remaining in session until June 24, for the third time choosing, as its standard-bearer, Grover Cleveland, with Adlai T. Stevenson, of Bloomington, Ill., as his running-mate for Vice-President. The Prohibition and People's Party also had complete National and State tickets in the field. The State campaign was conducted with great vigor on both sides, the Democrats, under the leadership of Altgeld, making an especially bitter contest upon some features of the compulsory school law, and gaining many votes from the ranks of the German-Republicans. The result in the State showed a plurality for Cleveland of 26,993 votes out of a total 873,646—the combined Prohibition and People's Party vote amounting to 48,077. The votes for the respective heads of the State tickets were: Altgeld (Dem.), 425,498; Fifer (Rep.), 402,659; Link (Pro.), 25,628; Barnet (Peo.), 20,108—plurality for Altgeld, 22,808. The vote for Fifer was the high-

est given to any Republican candidate on either the National or the State ticket, leading that of President Harrison by nearly 3,400, while the vote for Altgeld, though falling behind that of Cleveland, led the votes of all his associates on the Democratic State ticket with the single exception of Ramsay, the Democratic Candidate for Treasurer. Of the twenty-two Representatives in Congress from the State chosen at this time, eleven were Republicans and eleven Democrats, including among the latter the two Congressmen from the State-at-large. The Thirty-eighth General Assembly stood twenty-nine Democrats to twenty-two Republicans in the Senate, and seventy-eight Democrats to seventy-five Republicans in the House.

The administration of Governor Fifer—the last in a long and unbroken line under Republican Governors—closed with the financial and industrial interests of the State in a prosperous condition, the State out of debt with an ample surplus in its treasury. Fifer was the first private soldier of the Civil War to be elected to the Governorship, though the result of the next two elections have shown that he was not to be the last—both of his successors belonging to the same class. Governor Altgeld was the first foreign-born citizen of the State to be elected Governor, though the State has had four Lieutenant-Governors of foreign birth, viz.: Pierre Menard, a French Canadian; John Moore, an Englishman, and Gustavus Koerner and Francis A. Hoffman, both Germans.

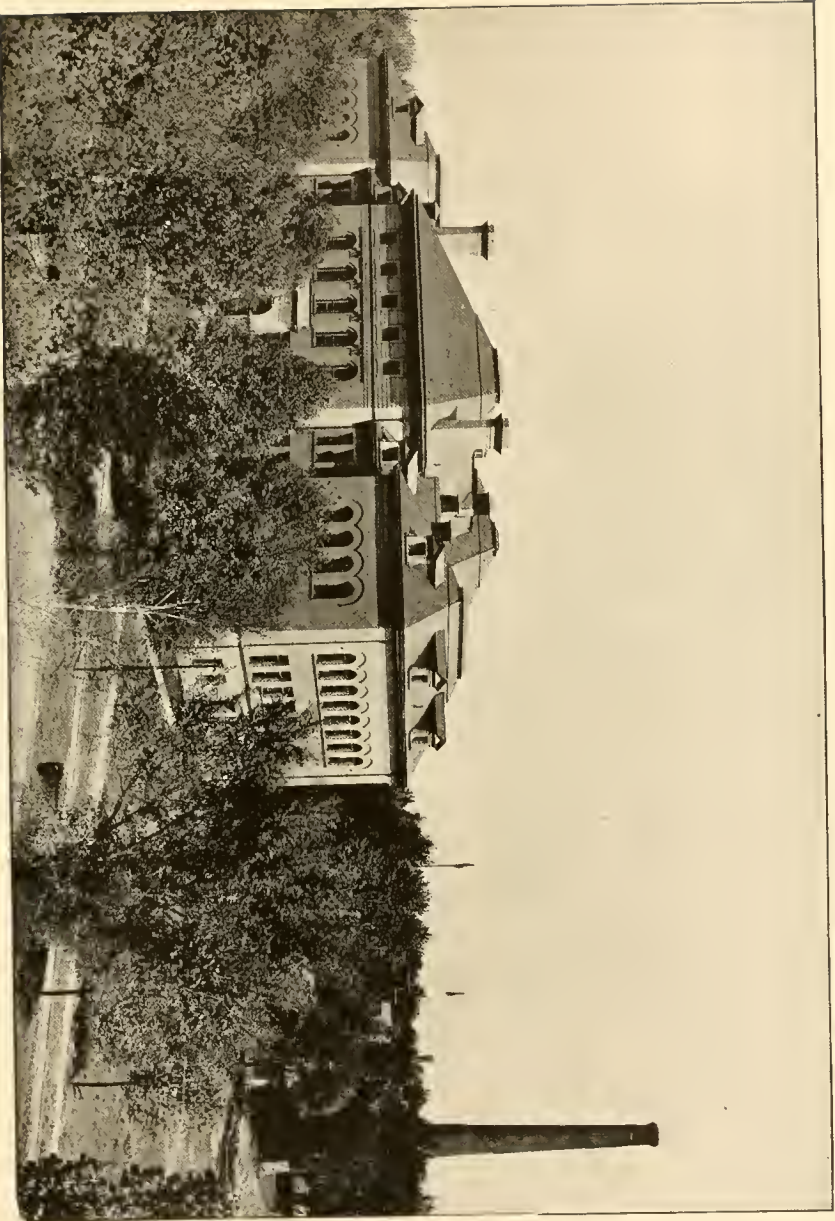
ALTGELD'S ADMINISTRATION. — The Thirty-eighth General Assembly began its session, Jan. 4, 1893, the Democrats having a majority in each House. (See *Thirty-eighth General Assembly*.) The inauguration of the State officers occurred on January 10. The most important events connected with Governor Altgeld's administration were the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893, and the strike of railway employes in 1894. Both of these have been treated in detail under their proper heads. (See *World's Columbian Exposition*, and *Labor Troubles*.) A serious disaster befell the State in the destruction by fire, on the night of Jan. 3, 1895, of a portion of the buildings connected with the Southern Hospital for the Insane at Anna, involving a loss to the State of nearly \$200,000, and subjecting the inmates and officers of the institution to great risk and no small amount of suffering, although no lives were lost. The Thirty-ninth General Assembly, which met a few days after the fire, made an appropriation of \$171,970 for the restoration of the buildings destroyed, and work was begun immediately.

The defalcation of Charles W. Spalding, Treasurer of the University of Illinois, which came to light near the close of Governor Altgeld's term, involved the State in heavy loss (the exact amount of which is not even yet fully known), and operated unfortunately for the credit of the retiring administration, in view of the adoption of a policy which made the Governor more directly responsible for the management of the State institutions than that pursued by most of his predecessors. The Governor's course in connection with the strike of 1894 was also severely criticised in some quarters, especially as it brought him in opposition to the policy of the National administration, and exposed him to the charge of sympathizing with the strikers at a time when they were regarded as acting in open violation of law.

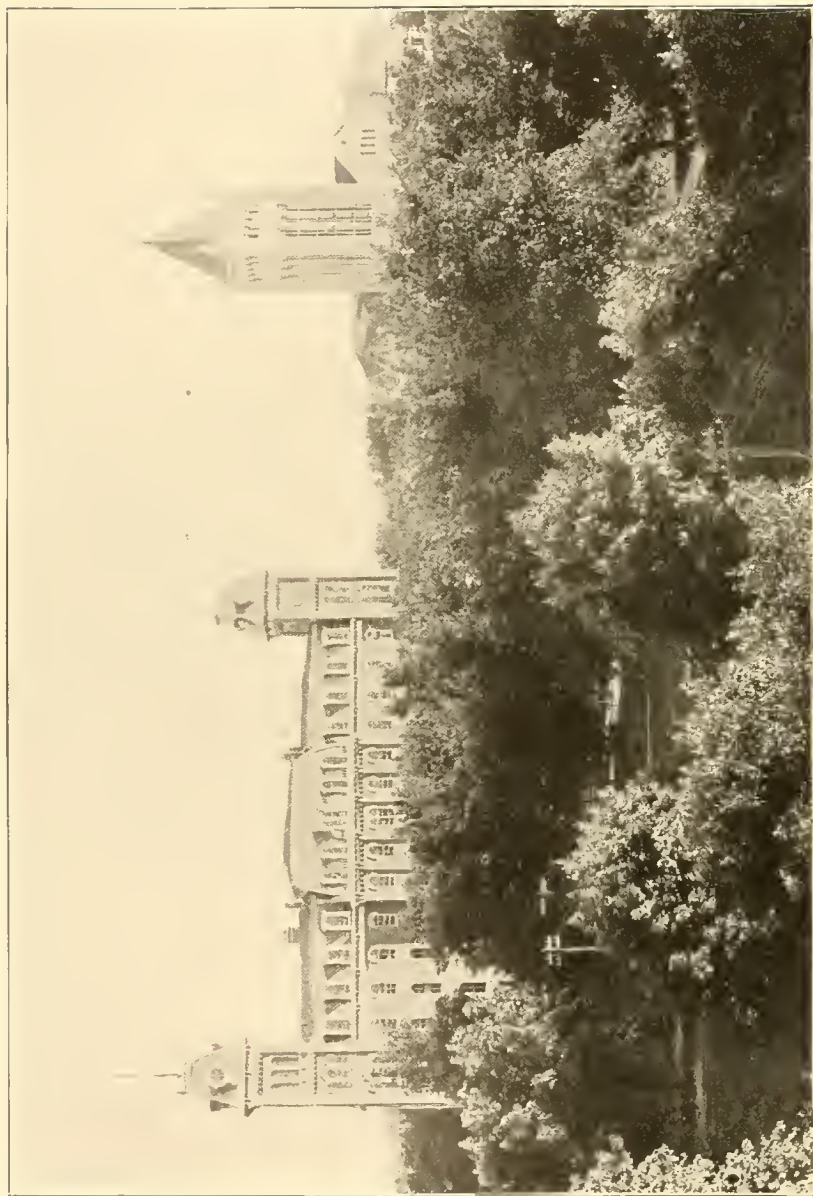
ELECTION OF 1894.—The election of 1894 showed as surprising a reaction against the Democratic party, as that of 1892 had been in an opposite direction. The two State offices to be vacated this year—State Treasurer and State Superintendent of Public Instruction—were filled by the election of Republicans by unprecedented majorities. The plurality for Henry Wulff for State Treasurer, was 133,427, and that in favor of Samuel M. Inglis for State Superintendent of Public Instruction, scarcely 10,000 less. Of twenty-two Representatives in Congress, all but two returned as elected were Republicans, and these two were unseated as the result of contests. The Legislature stood thirty-three Republicans to eighteen Democrats in the Senate, and eighty-eight Republicans to sixty-one Democrats in the House.

One of the most important acts of the Thirty-ninth General Assembly, at the following session, was the enactment of a law fixing the compensation of members of the General Assembly at \$1,000 for each regular session, with five dollars per day and mileage for called, or extra, sessions. This Legislature also passed acts making appropriations for the erection of buildings for the use of the State Fair, which had been permanently located at Springfield; for the establishment of two additional hospitals for the insane, one near Rock Island and the other (for incurables) near Peoria; for the Northern and Eastern Illinois Normal Schools, and for a Soldiers' Widows' Home at Wilmington.

PERMANENT LOCATION OF THE STATE FAIR.—In consequence of the absorption of public attention—especially among the industrial and manufacturing classes—by the World's Columbian Exposition, the holding of the Annual Fair of the Illinois State Board of Agriculture for 1893 was



ENGINEERING HALL, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS.



VIEW FROM ENGINEERING HALL, (Looking South), UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS.

omitted for the first time since the Civil War. The initial steps were taken by the Board at its annual meeting in Springfield, in January of that year, looking to the permanent location of the Fair; and, at a meeting of the Board held in Chicago, in October following, formal specifications were adopted prescribing the conditions to be met in securing the prize. These were sent to cities intending to compete for the location as the basis of proposals to be submitted by them. Responses were received from the cities of Bloomington, Decatur, Peoria and Springfield, at the annual meeting in January, 1894, with the result that, on the eighth ballot, the bid of Springfield was accepted and the Fair permanently located at that place by a vote of eleven for Springfield to ten divided between five other points. The Springfield proposal provided for conveyance to the State Board of Agriculture of 155 acres of land—embracing the old Sangamon County Fair Grounds immediately north of the city—besides a cash contribution of \$50,000 voted by the Sangamon County Board of Supervisors for the erection of permanent buildings. Other contributions increased the estimated value of the donations from Sangamon County (including the land) to \$139,800, not including the pledge of the city of Springfield to pave two streets to the gates of the Fair Grounds and furnish water free, besides an agreement on the part of the electric light company to furnish light for two years free of charge. The construction of buildings was begun the same year, and the first Fair held on the site in September following. Additional buildings have been erected and other improvements introduced each year, until the grounds are now regarded as among the best equipped for exhibition purposes in the United States. In the meantime, the increasing success of the Fair from year to year has demonstrated the wisdom of the action taken by the Board of Agriculture in the matter of location.

CAMPAIGN OF 1896.—The political campaign of 1896 was one of almost unprecedented activity in Illinois, as well as remarkable for the variety and character of the issues involved and the number of party candidates in the field. As usual, the Democratic and the Republican parties were the chief factors in the contest, although there was a wide diversity of sentiment in each, which tended to the introduction of new issues and the organization of parties on new lines. The Republicans took the lead in organizing for the canvass, holding their State Convention at Springfield on April 29 and 30, while the Demo-

crats followed, at Peoria, on June 23. The former put in nomination John R. Tanner for Governor; William A. Northcott for Lieutenant-Governor; James A. Rose for Secretary of State; James S. McCullough for Auditor; Henry L. Hertz for Treasurer, and Edward C. Akin for Attorney-General, with Mary Turner Carriel, Thomas J. Smyth and Francis M. McKay for University Trustees. The ticket put in nomination by the Democracy for State officers embraced John P. Altgeld for re-election to the Governorship; for Lieutenant-Governor, Monroe C. Crawford; Secretary of State, Finis E. Downing; Auditor, Andrew L. Maxwell; Attorney-General, George A. Trude, with three candidates for Trustees.

The National Republican Convention met at St. Louis on June 16, and, after a three days' session, put in nomination William McKinley, of Ohio, for President, and Garret A. Hobart, of New Jersey, for Vice-President; while their Democratic opponents, following a policy which had been maintained almost continuously by one or the other party since 1860, set in motion its party machinery in Chicago—holding its National Convention in that city, July 7-11, when, for the first time in the history of the nation, a native of Illinois was nominated for the Presidency in the person of William J. Bryan of Nebraska, with Arthur Sewall, a ship-builder of Maine, for the second place on the ticket. The main issues, as enunciated in the platforms of the respective parties, were industrial and financial, as shown by the prominence given to the tariff and monetary questions in each. This was the natural result of the business depression which had prevailed since 1893. While the Republican platform adhered to the traditional position of the party on the tariff issue, and declared in favor of maintaining the gold standard as the basis of the monetary system of the country, that of the Democracy took a new departure by declaring unreservedly for the "free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1;" and this became the leading issue of the campaign. The fact that Thomas E. Watson, of Georgia, who had been favored by the Populists as a candidate for Vice President, and was afterwards formally nominated by a convention of that party, with Mr. Bryan at its head, was ignored by the Chicago Convention, led to much friction between the Populist and Democratic wings of the party. At the same time a very considerable body—in influence and political prestige, if not in numbers—in the ranks of the old-line Democratic party, refused to accept the doctrine of the free-silver

section on the monetary question, and, adopting the name of "Gold Democrats," put in nomination a ticket composed of John M. Palmer, of Illinois, for President, and Simon B. Buckner, of Kentucky, for Vice-President. Besides these, the Prohibitionists, Nationalists, Socialist-Labor Party and "Middle-of-the-Road" (or "straight-out") Populists, had more or less complete tickets in the field, making a total of seven sets of candidates appealing for the votes of the people on issues assumed to be of National importance.

The fact that the two great parties—Democratic and Republican—established their principal headquarters for the prosecution of the campaign in Chicago, had the effect to make that city and the State of Illinois the center of political activity for the nation. Demonstrations of an imposing character were held by both parties. At the November election the Republicans carried the day by a plurality, in Illinois, of 141,517 for their national ticket out of a total of 1,090,869 votes, while the leading candidates on the State ticket received the following pluralities: John R. Tanner (for Governor), 113,381; Northcott (for Lieutenant-Governor), 137,354; Rose (for Secretary of State), 136,611; McCullough (for Auditor), 138,013; Hertz (for Treasurer), 116,064; Akin (for Attorney-General), 132,650. The Republicans also elected seventeen Representatives in Congress to three Democrats and two People's Party men. The total vote cast, in this campaign, for the "Gold Democratic" candidate for Governor was 8,100.

GOV. TANNER'S ADMINISTRATION.—The Fortieth General Assembly met Jan. 6, 1897, consisting of eighty-eight Republicans to sixty-three Democrats and two Populists in the House, and thirty-nine Republicans to eleven Democrats and one Populist in the Senate. The Republicans finally gained one member in each house by contests. Edward C. Curtis, of Kankakee County, was chosen Speaker of the House and Hendrick V. Fisher, of Henry County, President pro tem. of the Senate, with a full set of Republican officers in the subordinate positions. The inauguration of the newly elected State officers took place on the 11th, the inaugural address of Governor Tanner taking strong ground in favor of maintaining the issues indorsed by the people at the late election. On Jan. 20, William E. Mason, of Chicago, was elected United States Senator, as the successor of Senator Palmer, whose term was about to expire. Mr. Mason received the full Republican strength (125 votes) in the two Houses, to the 77 Democratic votes cast for John P. Altgeld. (See *Fortieth General Assembly*.)

Among the principal measures enacted by the Fortieth General Assembly at its regular session were: The "Torrens Land Title System," regulating the conveyance and registration of land titles (which see); the consolidation of the three Supreme Court Districts into one and locating the Supreme Court at Springfield, and the Allen Street-Railroad Law, empowering City Councils and other corporate authorities of cities to grant street railway franchises for a period of fifty years. On Dec. 7, 1897, the Legislature met in special session under a call of the Governor, naming five subjects upon which legislation was suggested. Of these only two were acted upon affirmatively, viz.: a law prescribing the manner of conducting the election of delegates to nominating political conventions, and a new revenue law regulating the assessment and collection of taxes. The main feature of the latter act is the requirement that property shall be entered upon the books of the assessor at its cash value, subject to revision by a Board of Review, the basis of valuation for purposes of taxation being one-fifth of this amount.

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.—The most notable event in the history of Illinois during the year 1898 was the Spanish-American War, and the part Illinois played in it. In this contest Illinoisans manifested the same eagerness to serve their country as did their fathers and fellow-citizens in the War of the Rebellion, a third of a century ago. The first call for volunteers was responded to with alacrity by the men composing the Illinois National Guard, seven regiments of infantry, from the First to Seventh inclusive, besides one regiment of Cavalry and one Battery of Artillery—in all about 9,000 men—being mustered in between May 7 and May 21. Although only one of these—the First, under the command of Col. Henry L. Turner of Chicago—saw practical service in Cuba before the surrender at Santiago, others in camps of instruction in the South stood ready to respond to the demand for their service in the field. Under the second call for troops two other regiments—the Eighth and the Ninth—were organized and the former (composed of Afro-Americans officered by men of their own race) relieved the First Illinois on guard duty at Santiago after the surrender. A body of engineers from Company E of the Second United States Engineers, recruited in Chicago, were among the first to see service in Cuba, while many Illinoisans belonging to the Naval Reserve were assigned to duty on United States war vessels, and rendered most valuable service in the

naval engagements in Cuban waters. The Third Regiment (Col. Fred. Bennett) also took part in the movement for the occupation of Porto Rico. The several regiments on their return for muster-out, after the conclusion of terms of peace with Spain, received most enthusiastic ovations from their fellow-citizens at home. Besides the regiments mentioned, several Provisional Regiments were organized and stood ready to respond to the call of the Government for their services had the emergency required. (See *War, The Spanish American.*)

LABOR DISTURBANCES.—The principal labor disturbances in the State, under Governor Tanner's administration, occurred during the coal-miners' strike of 1897, and the lock-out at the Pana and Virden mines in 1898. The attempt to introduce colored laborers from the South to operate these mines led to violence between the adherents of the "Miners' Union" and the mine-owners and operators, and their employes, at these points, during which it was necessary to call out the National Guard, and a number of lives were sacrificed on both sides.

A flood in the Ohio, during the spring of 1898, caused the breaking of the levee at Shawneetown, Ill., on the 3d day of April, in consequence of which a large proportion of the city was flooded, many homes and business houses wrecked or greatly injured, and much other property destroyed. The most serious disaster, however, was the loss of some twenty-five lives, for the most part of women and children who, being surprised in their homes, were unable to escape. Aid was promptly furnished by the State Government in the form of tents to shelter the survivors and rations to feed them; and contributions of money and provisions from the citizens of the State, collected by relief organizations during the next two or three months, were needed to moderate the suffering. (See *Inundations, Remarkable.*)

CAMPAIGN OF 1898.—The political campaign of 1898 was a quiet one, at least nominally conducted on the same general issues as that of 1896, although the gradual return of business prosperity had greatly modified the intensity of interest with which some of the economic questions of the preceding campaign had been regarded. The only State officers to be elected were a State-Treasurer, a Superintendent of Public Instruction, and three State University Trustees—the total vote cast for the former being 878,622 against 1,090,869 for President in 1896. Of the former, Floyd K. Whittemore (Republican candidate for State Treasurer) received 448,940 to 405,490 for

M. F. Dunlap (Democrat), with 24,192 divided between three other candidates; while Alfred Bayliss (Republican) received a plurality of 68,899 over his Democratic competitor, with 23,190 votes cast for three others. The Republican candidates for University Trustees were, of course, elected. The Republicans lost heavily in their representation in Congress, though electing thirteen out of twenty-two members of the Fifty-sixth Congress, leaving nine to their Democratic opponents, who were practically consolidated in this campaign with the Populists.

FORTY-FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY.—The Forty-first General Assembly met, Jan. 4, 1899, and adjourned, April 14, after a session of 101 days, with one exception (that of 1875), the shortest regular session in the history of the State Government since the adoption of the Constitution of 1870. The House of Representatives consisted of eighty-one Republicans to seventy-one Democrats and one Prohibitionist; and the Senate, of thirty-four Republicans to sixteen Democrats and one Populist—giving a Republican majority on joint ballot of twenty-six. Of 176 bills which passed both Houses, received the approval of the Governor and became laws, some of the more important were the following: Amending the State Arbitration Law by extending its scope and the general powers of the Board; creating the office of State Architect at a salary of \$5,000 per annum, to furnish plans and specifications for public buildings and supervise the construction and care of the same; authorizing the consolidation of the territory of cities under township organization, and consisting of five or more Congressional townships, into one township; empowering each Justice of the Supreme Court to employ a private secretary at a salary of \$2,000 per annum, to be paid by the State; amending the State Revenue Law of 1898; authorizing the establishment and maintenance of parental or truant schools; and empowering the State to establish Free Employment Offices, in the proportion of one to each city of 50,000 inhabitants, or three in cities of 1,000,000 and over. An act was also passed requiring the Secretary of State, when an amendment of the State Constitution is to be voted upon by the electors at any general election, to prepare a statement setting forth the provisions of the same and furnish copies thereof to each County Clerk, whose duty it is to have said copies published and posted at the places of voting for the information of voters. One of the most important acts of this Legislature was the repeal, by a practically unanimous vote, of the Street-

railway Franchise Law of the previous session, the provisions of which, empowering City Councils to grant street-railway franchises extending over a period of fifty years, had been severely criticised by a portion of the press and excited intense hostility, especially in some of the larger cities of the State. Although in force nearly two years, not a single corporation had succeeded in obtaining a franchise under it.

A RETROSPECT AND A LOOK INTO THE FUTURE.—The history of Illinois has been traced concisely and in outline from the earliest period to the present time. Previous to the visit of Joliet and Marquette, in 1673, as unknown as Central Africa, for a century it continued the hunting ground of savages and the home of wild animals common to the plains and forests of the Mississippi Valley. The region brought under the influence of civilization, such as then existed, comprised a small area, scarcely larger than two ordinarily sized counties of the present day. Thirteen years of nominal British control (1765-78) saw little change, except the exodus of a part of the old French population, who preferred Spanish to British rule.

The period of development began with the occupation of Illinois by Clark in 1778. That saw the "Illinois County," created for the government of the settlements northwest of the Ohio, expanded into five States, with an area of 250,000 square miles and a population, in 1890, of 13,500,000. In 1880 the population of the State equaled that of the Thirteen Colonies at the close of the Revolution. The eleventh State in the Union in this respect in 1850, in 1890 it had advanced to third rank. With its unsurpassed fertility of soil, its inexhaustible supplies of fuel for manufacturing purposes, its system of railroads, surpassing in extent that of any other State, there is little risk in predicting that the next forty years will see it advanced to second, if not first rank, in both wealth and population.

But if the development of Illinois on material lines has been marvelous, its contributions to the Nation in philanthropists and educators, soldiers and statesmen, have rendered it conspicuous. A long list of these might be mentioned, but two names from the ranks of Illinoisans have been, by common consent, assigned a higher place than all others, and have left a deeper impress upon the history of the Nation than any others since the days of Washington. These are, Ulysses S. Grant, the Organizer of Victory for the Union arms and Conqueror of the Rebellion, and Abraham Lincoln, the Great Emancipator, the Preserver of the Republic, and its Martyred President.

CHRONOLOGICAL RECORD.

Important Events in Illinois History.

- 1673.—Joliet and Marquette reach Illinois from Green Bay by way of the Upper Mississippi and Illinois Rivers.
 1674-5.—Marquette makes a second visit to Illinois and spends the winter on the present site of Chicago.
 1680.—La Salle and Tonty descend the Illinois to Peoria Lake.
 1681.—Tonty begins the erection of Fort St. Louis on "Starved Rock" in La Salle County.
 1682.—La Salle and Tonty descend the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers to the mouth of the latter, and take possession (April 9, 1682) in the name of the King of France.
 1700.—First permanent French settlement in Illinois and Mission of St. Sulpice established at Cahokia.
 1700.—Kaskaskia Indians remove from the Upper Illinois and locate near the mouth of the Kaskaskia River. French settlement established here the same year becomes the town of Kaskaskia and future capital of Illinois.
 1718.—The first Fort Chartres, erected near Kaskaskia.
 1718.—Fort St. Louis, on the Upper Illinois, burned by Indians.
 1751.—Fort Chartres rebuilt and strengthened.
 1765.—The Illinois country surrendered by the French to the British under the treaty of 1763.
 1778.—(July 4) Col. George Rogers Clark, at the head of an expedition organized under authority of Gov. Patrick Henry of Virginia, arrives at Kaskaskia. The occupation of Illinois by the American troops follows.
 1778.—Illinois County created by Act of the Virginia House of Delegates, for the government of the settlements northwest of the Ohio River.
 1787.—Congress adopts the Ordinance of 1787, organizing the Northwest Territory, embracing the present States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin.
 1788.—General Arthur St. Clair appointed Governor of Northwest Territory.
 1790.—St. Clair County organized.
 1795.—Randolph County organized.
 1800.—Northwest Territory divided into Ohio and Indiana Territories, Illinois being embraced in the latter.
 1809.—Illinois Territory set off from Indiana, and Ninian Edwards appointed Governor.
 1818.—(Dec. 3) Illinois admitted as a State.
 1820.—State capital removed from Kaskaskia to Vandalia.
 1822-24.—Unsuccessful attempt to make Illinois a slave State.
 1825.—(April 30) General La Fayette visits Kaskaskia.
 1832.—Black Hawk War.
 1839.—(July 4) Springfield becomes the third capital of the State under an Act of the Legislature passed in 1837.
 1848.—The second Constitution adopted.
 1860.—Abraham Lincoln is elected President.
 1861.—War of the Rebellion begins.
 1863.—(Jan. 1) Lincoln issues his final Proclamation of Emancipation.
 1864.—Lincoln's second election to the Presidency.
 1865.—(April 14) Abraham Lincoln assassinated in Washington.
 1865.—(May 4) President Lincoln's funeral in Springfield.
 1865.—The War of the Rebellion ends.
 1868.—Gen. U. S. Grant elected to the Presidency.
 1870.—The third State Constitution adopted.

POPULATION OF ILLINOIS

At Each Decennial Census from 1810 to 1900.

1810 (23).....	12,282	1860 (4).....	1,711,951
1820 (24).....	55,162	1870 (4).....	2,539,891
1830 (20).....	157,445	1880 (4).....	3,077,871
1840 (14).....	476,183	1890 (3).....	3,826,351
1850 (11).....	851,470	1900 (3).....	4,821,550

NOTE.—Figures in parenthesis indicate the rank of the State in order of population.

ILLINOIS CITIES

Having a Population of 10,000 and Over (1900).

Name.	Population.	Name.	Population.
Chicago.....	1,698,755	Galesburg.....	18,607
Peoria.....	56,100	Belleville.....	17,481
Quincy.....	36,252	Moline.....	17,248
Springfield.....	34,159	Danville.....	16,354
Rockford.....	31,051	Jacksonville.....	15,073
Joliet.....	29,353	Alton.....	14,210
East St. Louis.....	29,655	Streator.....	14,079
Aurora.....	24,147	Kankakee.....	13,595
Bloomington.....	23,286	Freeport.....	13,258
Elgin.....	22,433	Cairo.....	12,566
Decatur.....	20,754	Ottawa.....	10,588
Rock Island.....	19,498	La Salle.....	10,446
Evanston.....	19,259		

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ILES, Elijah, pioneer merchant, was born in Kentucky, March 28, 1796; received the rudiments of an education in two winters' schooling, and began his business career by purchasing 100 head of yearling cattle upon which, after herding them three years in the valleys of Eastern Kentucky, he realized a profit of nearly \$3,000. In 1818 he went to St. Louis, then a French village of 2,500 inhabitants, and, after spending three years as clerk in a frontier store at "Old Franklin," on the Missouri River, nearly opposite the present town of Boonville, in 1821 made a horse-back tour through Central Illinois, finally locating at Springfield, which had just been selected by a board of Commissioners as the temporary county-seat of Sangamon County. Here he soon brought a stock of goods by keel-boat from St. Louis and opened the first store in the new town. Two years later (1823), in conjunction with Pascal P. Enos, Daniel P. Cook and Thomas Cox, he entered a section of land comprised within the present area of the city of Springfield, which later became the permanent county-seat and finally the State capital. Mr. Iles became the first postmaster of Springfield, and, in 1826, was elected State Senator, served as Major in the Winnebago War (1827), enlisted as a private in the Black Hawk War (1831-32), but was soon advanced to the rank of Captain. In 1830 he sold his store to John Williams, who had been his clerk, and, in 1838-39, built the "American House," which afterwards became the temporary stopping-place of many of Illinois' most famous statesmen. He invested largely in valuable farming lands, and, at his death, left a large estate. Died, Sept. 4, 1883.

ILLINOIS ASYLUM FOR INCURABLE INSANE, an institution founded under an act of the General Assembly, passed at the session of 1895, making an appropriation of \$65,000 for the purchase of a site and the erection of buildings with capacity for the accommodation of 200 patients. The institution was located by the Trustees at Bartonville, a suburb of the city of Peoria, and the erection of buildings begun in 1896. Later these were found to be located on ground which had been undermined in excavating for coal, and their removal to a different location was undertaken in 1898. The institution is intended to relieve the other hospitals for the Insane by the reception of patients deemed incurable.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL, a waterway connecting Lake Michigan with the Illinois River, and forming a connecting link in the water-route between the St. Lawrence and the

Gulf of Mexico. Its summit level is about 580 feet above tide water. Its point of beginning is at the South Branch of the Chicago River, about five miles from the lake. Thence it flows some eight miles to the valley of the Des Plaines, following the valley to the mouth of the Kankakee (forty-two miles), thence to its southwestern terminus at La Salle, the head of navigation on the Illinois. Between these points the canal has four feeders—the Calumet, Des Plaines, Du Page and Kankakee. It passes through Lockport, Joliet, Morris, and Ottawa, receiving accessions from the waters of the Fox River at the latter point. The canal proper is 96 miles long, and it has five feeders whose aggregate length is twenty-five miles, forty feet wide and four feet deep, with four aqueducts and seven dams. The difference in level between Lake Michigan and the Illinois River at La Salle is one hundred and forty-five feet. To permit the ascent of vessels, there are seventeen locks, ranging from three and one half to twelve and one-half feet in lift, their dimensions being 110x18 feet, and admitting the passage of boats carrying 150 tons. At Lockport, Joliet, Du Page, Ottawa and La Salle are large basins, three of which supply power to factories. To increase the water supply, rendered necessary by the high summit level, pumping works were erected at Bridgeport, having two thirty-eight foot independent wheels, each capable of delivering (through buckets of ten feet length or width) 15,000 cubic feet of water per minute. These pumping works were erected in 1848, at a cost of \$15,000, and were in almost continuous use until 1870. It was soon found that these machines might be utilized for the benefit of Chicago, by forcing the sewage of the Chicago River to the summit level of the canal, and allowing its place to be filled by pure water from the lake. This pumping, however, cost a large sum, and to obviate this expense \$2,955,340 was expended by Chicago in deepening the canal between 1865 and 1871, so that the sewage of the south division of the city might be carried through the canal to the Des Plaines. This sum was returned to the City by the State after the great fire of 1871. (As to further measures for carrying off Chicago sewage, see *Chicago Drainage Canal*.)

In connection with the canal three locks and dams have been built on the Illinois River,—one at Henry, about twenty-eight miles below La Salle; one at the mouth of Copperas Creek, about sixty miles below Henry; and another at La Grange. The object of these works (the first

two being practically an extension of the canal) is to furnish slack-water navigation throughout the year. The cost of that at Henry (\$400,000) was defrayed by direct appropriation from the State treasury. Copperas Creek dam cost \$410,831, of which amount the United States Government paid \$62,360. The General Government also constructed a dam at La Grange and appropriated funds for the building of another at Kampsville Landing, with a view to making the river thoroughly navigable the year round. The beneficial results expected from these works have not been realized and their demolition is advocated.

HISTORY.—The early missionaries and fur-traders first directed attention to the nearness of the waters of Lake Michigan and the Illinois. The project of the construction of a canal was made the subject of a report by Albert Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury in 1808, and, in 1811, a bill on the subject was introduced in Congress in connection with the Erie and other canal enterprises. In 1822 Congress granted the right of way across the public lands "for the route of a canal connecting the Illinois River with the south bend of Lake Michigan," which was followed five years later by a grant of 300,000 acres of land to aid in its construction, which was to be undertaken by the State of Illinois. The earliest surveys contemplated a channel 100 miles long, and the original estimates of cost varied between \$639,000 and \$716,000. Later surveys and estimates (1833) placed the cost of a canal forty feet wide and four feet deep at \$4,040,000. In 1836 another Board of Commissioners was created and surveys were made looking to the construction of a waterway sixty feet wide at the surface, thirty-six feet at bottom, and six feet in depth. Work was begun in June of that year; was suspended in 1841; and renewed in 1846, when a canal loan of \$1,000,000 was negotiated. The channel was opened for navigation in April, 1848, by which time the total outlay had reached \$6,170,226. By 1871, Illinois had liquidated its entire indebtedness on account of the canal and the latter reverted to the State. The total cost up to 1879—including amount refunded to Chicago—was \$9,513,831, while the sum returned to the State from earnings, sale of canal lands, etc., amounted to \$8,819,731. In 1882 an offer was made to cede the canal to the United States upon condition that it should be enlarged and extended to the Mississippi, was repeated in 1887, but has been declined.

ILLINOIS AND MISSISSIPPI CANAL (generally known as "Hennepin Canal"), a projected

navigable water-way in course of construction (1899) by the General Government, designed to connect the Upper Illinois with the Mississippi River. Its object is to furnish a continuous navigable water-channel from Lake Michigan, at or near Chicago, by way of the Illinois & Michigan Canal (or the Sanitary Drainage Canal) and the Illinois River, to the Mississippi at the mouth of Rock River, and finally to the Gulf of Mexico.

THE ROUTE.—The canal, at its eastern end, leaves the Illinois River one and three-fourths miles above the city of Hennepin, where the river makes the great bend to the south. Ascending the Bureau Creek valley, the route passes over the dividing ridge between the Illinois River and the Mississippi to Rock River at the mouth of Green River; thence by slack-water down Rock River, and around the lower rapids in that stream at Milan, to the Mississippi. The estimated length of the main channel between its eastern and western termini is seventy-five miles—the distance having been reduced by changes in the route after the first survey. To this is to be added a "feeder" extending from the vicinity of Sheffield, on the summit-level (twenty-eight miles west of the starting point on the Illinois), north to Rock Falls on Rock River opposite the city of Sterling in Whiteside County, for the purpose of obtaining an adequate supply of water for the main canal on its highest level. The length of this feeder is twenty-nine miles and, as its dimensions are the same as those of the main channel, it will be navigable for vessels of the same class as the latter. A dam to be constructed at Sterling, to turn water into the feeder, will furnish slack-water navigation on Rock River to Dixon, practically lengthening the entire route to that extent.

HISTORY.—The subject of such a work began to be actively agitated as early as 1871, and, under authority of various acts of Congress, preliminary surveys began to be made by Government engineers that year. In 1890 detailed plans and estimates, based upon these preliminary surveys, were submitted to Congress in accordance with the river and harbor act of August, 1888. This report became the basis of an appropriation in the river and harbor act of Sept. 19, 1890, for carrying the work into practical execution. Actual work was begun on the western end of the canal in July, 1892, and at the eastern end in the spring of 1894. Since then it has been prosecuted as continuously as the appropriations made by Congress from year to year would permit. According to the report of Major Marshall, Chief of

Engineers in charge of the work, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, the construction of the canal around the lower rapids of Rock River (four and one-half miles), with three locks, three swing bridges, two dams, besides various buildings, was completed and that portion of the canal opened to navigation on April 17, 1895. In the early part of 1899, the bulk of the excavation and masonry on the eastern section was practically completed, the feeder line under contract, and five out of the eighteen bridges required to be constructed in place; and it was estimated that the whole line, with locks, bridges, culverts and aqueducts, will be completed within two years, at the farthest, by 1902.

DIMENSIONS, METHODS OF CONSTRUCTION, COST, ETC.—As already stated, the length of the main line is seventy-five miles, of which twenty-eight miles (the eastern section) is east of the junction of the feeder, and forty-seven miles (the western section) west of that point—making, with the twenty-nine miles of feeder, a total of one hundred and four miles, or seven miles longer than the Illinois & Michigan Canal. The rise from the Illinois River datum to the summit-level on the eastern section is accomplished by twenty-one locks with a lift of six to fourteen feet each, to reach an altitude of 196 feet; while the descent of ninety-three feet to the low-water level of the Mississippi on the western end is accomplished through ten locks, varying from six to fourteen feet each. The width of the canal, at the water surface, is eighty feet, with a depth below the surface-line of seven feet. The banks are riprapped with stone the entire length of the canal. The locks are one hundred and seventy feet long, between the quoins, by thirty-five feet in width, admitting the passage of vessels of one hundred and forty feet in length and thirty-two feet beam and each capable of carrying six hundred tons of freight.

The bulk of the masonry employed in the construction of locks, as well as abutments for bridges and aqueducts, is solid concrete manufactured in place, while the lock-gates and aqueducts proper are of steel—the use of these materials resulting in a large saving in the first cost as to the former, and securing greater solidity and permanence in all. The concrete work, already completed, is found to have withstood the effects of ice even more successfully than natural stone. The smaller culverts are of iron piping and the framework of all the bridges of steel.

The earlier estimates placed the entire cost of

construction of the canal, locks, bridges, buildings, etc., at \$5,068,000 for the main channel and \$1,858,000 for the Rock River feeder—a total of \$6,926,000. This has been reduced, however, by changes in the route and unexpected saving in the material employed for masonry work. The total expenditure, as shown by official reports, up to June 30, 1898, was \$1,748,905.13. The amount expended up to March 1, 1899, approximated \$2,500,000, while the amount necessary to complete the work (exclusive of an unexpended balance) was estimated, in round numbers, at \$3,500,000.

The completion of this work, it is estimated, will result in a saving of over 400 miles in water transportation between Chicago and the western terminus of the canal. In order to make the canal available to its full capacity between lake points and the Mississippi, the enlargement of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, both as to width and depth of channel, will be an indispensable necessity; and it is anticipated that an effort will be made to secure action in this direction by the Illinois Legislature at its next session. Another expedient likely to receive strong support will be, to induce the General Government to accept the tender of the Illinois & Michigan Canal and, by the enlargement of the latter through its whole length—or, from Lockport to the Illinois River at La Salle, with the utilization of the Chicago Drainage Canal—furnish a national water-way between the lakes and the Gulf of Mexico of sufficient capacity to accommodate steamers and other vessels of at least 600 tons burthen.

ILLINOIS BAND, THE, an association consisting of seven young men, then students in Yale College, who, in the winter of 1828-29, entered into a mutual compact to devote their lives to the promotion of Christian education in the West, especially in Illinois. It was composed of Theron Baldwin, John F. Brooks, Mason Grosvenor, Elisha Jenney, William Kirby, Julian M. Sturtevant and Asa Turner. All of these came to Illinois at an early day, and one of the first results of their efforts was the founding of Illinois College at Jacksonville, in 1829, with which all became associated as members of the first Board of Trustees, several of them so remaining to the close of their lives, while most of them were connected with the institution for a considerable period, either as members of the faculty or financial agents—Dr. Sturtevant having been President for thirty-two years and an instructor or professor fifty-six years. (See *Baldwin, Theron; Brooks, John F.; and Sturtevant, Julian M.*)

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD, a corporation controlling the principal line of railroad extending through the entire length of the State from north to south, besides numerous side branches acquired by lease during the past few years. The main lines are made up of three general divisions, extending from Chicago to Cairo, Ill. (364.73 miles); from Centralia to Dubuque, Iowa, (340.77 miles), and from Cairo to New Orleans, La. (547.79 miles)—making a total of 1,253.29 miles of main line, of which 705.5 miles are in Illinois. Besides this the company controls, through lease and stock ownership, a large number of lateral branches which are operated by the company, making the total mileage officially reported up to June 30, 1898, 3,130.21 miles.—(HISTORY.) The Illinois Central Railroad is not only one of the lines earliest projected in the history of the State, but has been most intimately connected with its development. The project of a road starting from the mouth of the Ohio and extending northward through the State is said to have been suggested by Lieut.-Gov. Alexander M. Jenkins as early as 1832; was advocated by the late Judge Sidney Breese and others in 1835 under the name of the Wabash & Mississippi Railroad, and took the form of a charter granted by the Legislature in January, 1836, to the first "Illinois Central Railroad Company," to construct a road from Cairo to a point near the southern terminus of the Illinois & Michigan Canal. Nothing was done under this act, although an organization was effected, with Governor Jenkins as President of the Company. The Company surrendered its charter the next year and the work was undertaken by the State, under the internal improvement act of 1837, and considerable money expended without completing any portion of the line. The State having abandoned the enterprise, the Legislature, in 1843, incorporated the "Great Western Railway Company" under what came to be known as the "Holbrook charter," to be organized under the auspices of the Cairo City & Canal Company, the line to connect the termini named in the charter of 1836, via Vandalia, Shelbyville, Decatur and Bloomington. Considerable money was expended under this charter, but the scheme again failed of completion, and the act was repealed in 1845. A charter under the same name, with some modification as to organization, was renewed in 1849.—In January, 1850, Senator Douglas introduced a bill in the United States Senate making a grant to the State of Illinois of alternate sections of land along the line of a

proposed road extending from Cairo to Dunleith in the northwest corner of the State, with a branch to Chicago, which bill passed the Senate in May of the same year and the House in September, and became the basis of the Illinois Central Railroad Company as it exists to-day. Previous to the passage of this act, however, the Cairo City & Canal Company had been induced to execute a full surrender to the State of its rights and privileges under the "Holbrook charter." This was followed in February, 1851, by the act of the Legislature incorporating the Illinois Central Railroad Company, and assigning thereto (under specified conditions) the grant of lands received from the General Government. This grant covered alternate sections within six miles of the line, or the equivalent thereof (when such lands were not vacant), to be placed on lands within fifteen miles of the line. The number of acres thus assigned to the Company was 2,595,000, (about 3,840 acres per mile), which were conveyed to Trustees as security for the performance of the work. An engineering party, organized at Chicago, May 21, 1851, began the preliminary survey of the Chicago branch, and before the end of the year the whole line was surveyed and staked out. The first contract for grading was let on March 15, 1852, being for that portion between Chicago and Kensington (then known as Calumet), 14 miles. This was opened for traffic, May 24, 1852, and over it the Michigan Central, which had been in course of construction from the east, obtained trackage rights to enter Chicago. Later, contracts were let for other sections, some of them in June, and the last on Oct. 14, 1852. In May, 1853, the section from La Salle to Bloomington (61 miles) was completed and opened for business, a temporary bridge being constructed over the Illinois near La Salle, and cars hauled to the top of the bluff with chains and cable by means of a stationary engine. In July, 1854, the Chicago Division was put in operation to Urbana, 128 miles; the main line from Cairo to La Salle (301 miles), completed Jan. 8, 1855, and the line from La Salle to Dunleith (now East Dubuque), 146.73 miles, on June 12, 1855—the entire road (705.5 miles) being completed, Sept. 27, 1856.—(FINANCIAL STATEMENT.) The share capital of the road was originally fixed at \$17,000,000, but previous to 1869 it had been increased to \$25,500,000, and during 1873-74 to \$29,000,000. The present capitalization (1898) is \$163,352,593, of which \$52,500,000 is in stock, \$52,680,925 in bonds, and \$51,367,000 in miscellaneous obligations. The total cost of the road

in Illinois, as shown by a report made in 1889, was \$35,110,609. By the terms of its charter the corporation is exempt from taxation, but in lieu thereof is required to pay into the State treasury, semi-annually, seven per cent upon the gross earnings of the line in Illinois. The sum thus paid into the State treasury from Oct. 31, 1855, when the first payment of \$29,751.59 was made, up to and including Oct. 31, 1898, aggregated \$17,315,193.24. The last payment (October, 1898), amounted to \$334,527.01. The largest payment in the history of the road was that of October, 1893, amounting, for the preceding six months, to \$450,176.34. The net income of the main line in Illinois, for the year ending June 30, 1898, was \$12,299,021, and the total expenditures within the State \$12,831,161.—(LEASED LINES) The first addition to the Illinois Central System was made in 1867 in the acquisition, by lease, of the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad, extending from Dubuque to Sioux Falls, Iowa. Since then it has extended its Iowa connections, by the construction of new lines and the acquisition or extension of others. The most important addition to the line outside of the State of Illinois was an arrangement effected, in 1872, with the New Orleans, Jackson & Great Northern, and the Mississippi Central Railroads—with which it previously had traffic connections—giving it control of a line from Jackson, Tenn., to New Orleans, La. At first, connection was had between the Illinois Central at Cairo and the Southern Divisions of the system, by means of transfer steamers, but subsequently the gap was filled in and the through line opened to traffic in December, 1873. In 1874 the New Orleans, Jackson & Great Northern and the Mississippi Central roads were consolidated under the title of the New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad, but the new corporation defaulted on its interest in 1876. The Illinois Central, which was the owner of a majority of the bonds of the constituent lines which went to make up the New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad, then acquired ownership of the whole line by foreclosure proceedings in 1877, and it was reorganized, on Jan. 1, 1878, under the name of the Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans Railroad, and placed in charge of one of the Vice-Presidents of the Illinois Central Company.—(ILLINOIS BRANCHES.) The more important branches of the Illinois Central within the State include: (1) The Springfield Division from Chicago to Springfield (111.47 miles), chartered in 1867, and opened in 1871 as the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad; passed into the hands of a receiver in 1873, sold under foreclosure in 1876,

and leased, in 1878, for fifty years, to the Illinois Central Railroad; (2) The Rantoul Division from Leroy to the Indiana State line (66.21 miles in Illinois), chartered in 1876 as the Havana, Rantoul & Eastern Railroad, built as a narrow-gauge line and operated in 1881; afterwards changed to standard-gauge, and controlled by the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific until May, 1884, when it passed into the hands of a receiver; in December of the same year taken in charge by the bondholders; in 1885 again placed in the hands of a receiver, and, in October, 1886, sold to the Illinois Central; (3) The Chicago, Havana & Western Railroad, from Havana to Champaign, with a branch from Whiteheath to Decatur (total, 131.62 miles), constructed as the western extension of the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western, and opened in 1873; sold under foreclosure in 1879 and organized as the Champaign, Havana & Western; in 1880 purchased by the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific; in 1884 taken possession of by the mortgage trustees and, in September, 1886, sold under foreclosure to the Illinois Central Railroad; (4) The Freeport Division, from Chicago by way of Freeport to Madison, Wis. (140 miles in Illinois), constructed under a charter granted to the Chicago, Madison & Northern Railroad (which see), opened for traffic in 1888, and transferred to the Illinois Central Railroad Company in January, 1889; (5) The Kankakee & Southwestern (131.26 miles), constructed from Kankakee to Bloomington under the charters of the Kankakee & Western and the Kankakee & Southwestern Railroads; acquired by the Illinois Central in 1878, begun in 1880, and extended to Bloomington in 1883; and (6) The St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute (which see under its old name). Other Illinois branch lines of less importance embrace the Blue Island; the Chicago & Texas; the Mound City; the South Chicago; the St. Louis, Belleville & Southern, and the St. Charles Air-Line, which furnishes an entrance to the City of Chicago over an elevated track. The total length of these Illinois branches in 1898 was 919.72 miles, with the main lines making the total mileage of the company within the State 1,624.22 miles. For several years up to 1895 the Illinois Central had a connection with St. Louis over the line of the Terre Haute & Indianapolis from Effingham, but this is now secured by way of the Springfield Division and the main line to Pana, whence its trains pass over the old Indianapolis & St. Louis—now the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway. Between June 30, 1897 and April 30, 1898, branch lines in the Southern States (chiefly in Kentucky

and Tennessee), to the extent of 670 miles, were added to the Illinois Central System. The Cairo Bridge, constructed across the Ohio River near its mouth, at a cost of \$3,000,000, for the purpose of connecting the Northern and Southern Divisions of the Illinois Central System, and one of the most stupendous structures of its kind in the world, belongs wholly to the Illinois Central Railroad Company. (See *Cairo Bridge*.)

ILLINOIS COLLEGE, an institution of learning at Jacksonville, Ill., which was the first to graduate a collegiate class in the history of the State. It had its origin in a movement inaugurated about 1827 or 1828 to secure the location, at some point in Illinois, of a seminary or college which would give the youth of the State the opportunity of acquiring a higher education. Some of the most influential factors in this movement were already citizens of Jacksonville, or contemplated becoming such. In January, 1828, the outline of a plan for such an institution was drawn up by Rev. John M. Ellis, a home missionary of the Presbyterian Church, and Hon. Samuel D. Lockwood, then a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State, as a basis for soliciting subscriptions for the organization of a stock-company to carry the enterprise into execution. The plan, as then proposed, contemplated provision for a department of female education, at least until a separate institution could be furnished—which, if not a forerunner of the co-educational system now so much in vogue, at least foreshadowed the establishment of the Jacksonville Female Seminary, which soon followed the founding of the college. A few months after these preliminary steps were taken, Mr. Ellis was brought into communication with a group of young men at Yale College (see "*Illinois Band*") who had entered into a compact to devote their lives to the cause of educational and missionary work in the West, and out of the union of these two forces, soon afterwards effected, grew Illinois College. The organization of the "Illinois" or "Yale Band," was formally consummated in February, 1829, and before the close of the year a fund of \$10,000 for the purpose of laying the foundation of the proposed institution in Illinois had been pledged by friends of education in the East, a beginning had been made in the erection of buildings on the present site of Illinois College at Jacksonville, and, in December of the same year, the work of instruction of a preparatory class had been begun by Rev. Julian M. Sturtevant, who had taken the place of "avant-courier" of the movement. A year later (1831) Rev. Edward Beecher, the oldest son of the inde-

fatigable Lyman Beecher, and brother of Henry Ward—already then well known as a leader in the ranks of those opposed to slavery—had become identified with the new enterprise and assumed the position of its first President. Such was the prejudice against "Yankees" in Illinois at that time, and the jealousy of theological influence in education, that it was not until 1835 that the friends of the institution were able to secure a charter from the Legislature. An ineffectual attempt had been made in 1830, and when it was finally granted, it was in the form of an "omnibus bill" including three other institutions, but with restrictions as to the amount of real estate that might be held, and prohibiting the organization of theological departments, both of which were subsequently repealed. (See *Early Colleges*.) The same year the college graduated its first class, consisting of two members—Richard Yates, afterwards War Governor and United States Senator, and Rev. Jonathan Spillman, the composer of "Sweet Afton." Limited as was this first output of alumni, it was politically and morally strong. In 1843 a medical department was established, but it was abandoned five years later for want of adequate support. Dr. Beecher retired from the Presidency in 1844, when he was succeeded by Dr. Sturtevant, who continued in that capacity until 1876 (thirty-two years), when he became Professor Emeritus, remaining until 1885—his connection with the institution covering a period of fifty-six years. Others who have occupied the position of President include Rufus C. Crampton (acting), 1876-82; Rev. Edward A. Tanner, 1882-92; and Dr. John E. Bradley, the incumbent from 1892 to 1899. Among the earliest and influential friends of the institution, besides Judge Lockwood already mentioned, may be enumerated such names as Gov. Joseph Duncan, Thomas Mather, Winthrop S. Gilman, Frederick Collins and William H. Brown (of Chicago), all of whom were members of the early Board of Trustees. It was found necessary to maintain a preparatory department for many years to fit pupils for the college classes proper, and, in 1866, Whipple Academy was established and provided with a separate building for this purpose. The standard of admission to the college course has been gradually advanced, keeping abreast, in this respect, of other American colleges. At present the institution has a faculty of 15 members and an endowment of some \$150,000, with a library (1898) numbering over 15,000 volumes and property valued at \$360,000. Degrees are conferred in both classical and scientific

courses in the college proper. The list of alumni embraces some 750 names, including many who have been prominent in State and National affairs.

ILLINOIS COUNTY, the name given to the first civil organization of the territory northwest of the Ohio River, after its conquest by Col. George Rogers Clark in 1778. This was done by act of the Virginia House of Delegates, passed in October of the same year, which, among other things, provided as follows: "The citizens of the commonwealth of Virginia, who are already settled, or shall hereafter settle, on the western side of the Ohio, shall be included in a distinct county which shall be called Illinois County; and the Governor of this commonwealth, with the advice of the Council, may appoint a County-Lieutenant or Commandant-in-chief of the county during pleasure, who shall take the oath of fidelity to this commonwealth and the oath of office according to the form of their own religion. And all civil offices to which the inhabitants have been accustomed, necessary for the preservation of the peace and the administration of justice, shall be chosen by a majority of the citizens of their respective districts, to be convened for that purpose by the County-Lieutenant or Commandant, or his deputy, and shall be commissioned by said County-Lieutenant." As the Commonwealth of Virginia, by virtue of Colonel Clark's conquest, then claimed jurisdiction over the entire region west of the Ohio River and east of the Mississippi, Illinois County nominally embraced the territory comprised within the limits of the present States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, though the settlements were limited to the vicinity of Kaskaskia, Vincennes (in the present State of Indiana) and Detroit. Col. John Todd, of Kentucky, was appointed by Gov. Patrick Henry, the first Lieutenant-Commandant under this act, holding office two years. Out of Illinois County were subsequently organized the following counties by "order" of Gov. Arthur St. Clair, after his assumption of the duties of Governor, following the passage, by Congress, of the Ordinance of 1787, creating the Northwest Territory, viz.:

NAME	COUNTY-SEAT	DATE OF ORGANIZATION
Washington	Marietta	July 27, 1788
Hamilton	Cincinnati	Jan. 4, 1790
St. Clair	{ Cahokia	April 27, 1790
	{ Prairie du Rocher	
Knox	Kaskaskia	June 20, 1790
Randolph	Post St. Vincennes	Oct. 5, 1795
	Kaskaskia	

Washington, originally comprising the State of Ohio, was reduced, on the organization of Hamilton County, to the eastern portion, Hamilton

County embracing the west, with Cincinnati (originally called "Losantiville," near old Fort Washington) as the county-seat. St. Clair, the third county organized out of this territory, at first had virtually three county-seats, but divisions and jealousies among the people and officials in reference to the place of deposit for the records, resulted in the issue, five years later, of an order creating the new county of Randolph, the second in the "Illinois Country"—these (St. Clair and Randolph) constituting the two counties into which it was divided at the date of organization of Illinois Territory. Out of these events grew the title of "Mother of Counties" given to Illinois County as the original of all the counties in the five States northwest of the Ohio, while St. Clair County inherited the title as to the State of Illinois. (See *Illinois*; also *St. Clair*, *Arthur*, and *Todd*, (Col.) *John*.)

ILLINOIS FARMERS' RAILROAD. (See *Jacksonville & St. Louis Railway*.)

ILLINOIS FEMALE COLLEGE, a flourishing institution for the education of women, located at Jacksonville and incorporated in 1847. While essentially unsectarian in teaching, it is controlled by the Methodist Episcopal denomination. Its first charter was granted to the "Illinois Conference Female Academy" in 1847, but four years later the charter was amended and the name changed to the present cognomen. The cost of building and meager support in early years brought on bankruptcy. The friends of the institution rallied to its support, however, and the purchasers at the foreclosure sale (all of whom were friends of Methodist education) donated the property to what was technically a new institution. A second charter was obtained from the State in 1863, and the restrictions imposed upon the grant were such as to prevent alienation of title, by either conveyance or mortgage. While the college has only a small endowment fund (\$2,000) it owns \$60,000 worth of real property, besides \$9,000 invested in apparatus and library. Preparatory and collegiate departments are maintained, both classical and scientific courses being established in the latter. Instruction is also given in fine arts, elocution and music. The faculty (1898) numbers 15, and there are about 170 students.

ILLINOIS FEMALE REFORM SCHOOL. (See *Home for Female Offenders*.)

ILLINOIS INDIANS, a confederation belonging to the Algonquin family and embracing five tribes, viz.: the Cahokias, Kaskaskias, Mitchagamies, Peorias and Tamaroas. They early occu-

pied Illinois, with adjacent portions of Iowa, Wisconsin and Missouri. The name is derived from Illini, "man," the Indian plural "ek" being changed by the French to "ois." They were intensely warlike, being almost constantly in conflict with the Winnebagoes, the Iroquois, Sioux and other tribes. They were migratory and depended for subsistence largely on the summer and winter hunts. They dwelt in rudely constructed cabins, each accommodating about eight families. They were always faithful allies of the French, whom they heartily welcomed in 1673. French missionaries labored earnestly among them—notably Fathers Marquette, Allouez and Gravier—who reduced their language to grammatical rules. Their most distinguished Chief was Chicagou, who was sent to France, where he was welcomed with the honors accorded to a foreign prince. In their wars with the Foxes, from 1712 to 1719, they suffered severely, their numbers being reduced to 3,000 souls. The assassination of Pontiac by a Kaskaskian in 1765, was avenged by the lake tribes in a war of extermination. After taking part with the Miamis in a war against the United States, they participated in the treaties of Greenville and Vincennes, and were gradually removed farther and farther toward the West, the small remnant of about 175 being at present (1896) on the Quapaw reservation in Indian Territory. (See also *Cahokias*; *Foxes*; *Iroquois*; *Kaskaskias*; *Mitchagamies*; *Peorias*; *Tamaras*; and *Winnebagoes*.)

ILLINOIS INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND, located at Jacksonville. The institution had its inception in a school for the blind, opened in that town in 1847, by Samuel Bacon, who was himself blind. The State Institution was created by act of the Legislature, passed Jan. 13, 1849, which was introduced by Richard Yates, then a Representative, and was first opened in a rented house, early in 1850, under the temporary supervision of Mr. Bacon. Soon afterward twenty-two acres of ground were purchased in the eastern part of the city and the erection of permanent buildings commenced. By January, 1854, they were ready for use, but fifteen years later were destroyed by fire. Work on a new building was begun without unnecessary delay and the same was completed by 1874. Numerous additions of wings and shops have since been made, and the institution, in its buildings and appointments, is now one of the most complete in the country. Instruction (as far as practicable) is given in rudimentary English branches, and in such mechanical trades and

avocations as may best qualify the inmates to become self-supporting upon their return to active life.

ILLINOIS MASONIC ORPHANS' HOME, an institution established in the city of Chicago under the auspices of the Masonic Fraternity of Illinois, for the purpose of furnishing a home for the destitute children of deceased members of the Order. The total receipts of the institution, during the year 1895, were \$29,204.98, and the expenditures, \$27,258.70. The number of beneficiaries in the Home, Dec. 31, 1895, was 61. The Institution owns real estate valued at \$75,000.

ILLINOIS MIDLAND RAILROAD. (See *Terre Haute & Peoria Railroad*.)

ILLINOIS RIVER, the most important stream within the State; has a length of about 500 miles, of which about 245 are navigable. It is formed by the junction of the Kankakee and Des Plaines Rivers at a point in Grundy County, some 45 miles southwest of Chicago. Its course is west, then southwest, and finally south, until it empties into the Mississippi about 20 miles north of the mouth of the Missouri. The Illinois & Michigan Canal connects its waters with Lake Michigan. Marquette and Joliet ascended the stream in 1673 and were probably its first white visitants. Later (1679-82) it was explored by La Salle, Tonty, Hennepin and others.

ILLINOIS RIVER RAILROAD. (See *Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railroad of Illinois*.)

ILLINOIS SANITARY COMMISSION, a voluntary organization formed pursuant to a suggestion of Governor Yates, shortly after the battle of Fort Donelson (1862). Its object was the relief of soldiers in actual service, whether on the march, in camp, or in hospitals. State Agents were appointed for the distribution of relief, for which purpose large sums were collected and distributed. The work of the Commission was later formally recognized by the Legislature in the enactment of a law authorizing the Governor to appoint "Military State Agents," who should receive compensation from the State treasury. Many of these "agents" were selected from the ranks of the workers in the Sanitary Commission, and a great impetus was thereby imparted to its voluntary work. Auxiliary associations were formed all over the State, and funds were readily obtained, a considerable proportion of which was derived from "Sanitary Fairs."

ILLINOIS SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE AND MANUAL TRAINING FOR BOYS, an institution for the training of dependent boys, organized under the act of March 28, 1895, which was in

effect a re-enactment of the statute approved in 1883 and amended in 1885. Its legally defined object is to provide a home and proper training for such boys as may be committed to its charge. Commitments are made by the County Courts of Cook and contiguous counties. The school is located at Glenwood, in the county of Cook, and was first opened for the reception of inmates in 1888. Its revenues are derived, in part, from voluntary contributions, and in part from payments by the counties sending boys to the institution, which payments are fixed by law at ten dollars per month for each boy, during the time he is actually an inmate. In 1898 nearly one-half of the entire income came from the former source, but the surplus remaining in the treasury at the end of any fiscal year is never large. The school is under the inspectional control of the State Commissioners of Public Charities, as though it were an institution founded and maintained by the State. The educational curriculum closely follows that of the ordinary grammar schools, pupils being trained in eight grades, substantially along the lines established in the public schools. In addition, a military drill is taught, with a view to developing physical strength, command of limbs, and a graceful, manly carriage. Since the Home was organized there have been received (down to 1899), 2,333 boys. The industrial training given the inmates is both agricultural and mechanical,—the institution owning a good, fairly-sized farm, and operating well equipped industrial shops for the education of pupils. A fair proportion of the boys devote themselves to learning trades, and not a few develop into excellent workmen. One of the purposes of the school is to secure homes for those thought likely to prove creditable members of respectable households. During the eleven years of its existence nearly 2,200 boys have been placed in homes, and usually with the most satisfactory results. The legal safeguards thrown around the ward are of a comprehensive and binding sort, so far as regards the parties who take the children for either adoption or apprenticeship—the welfare of the ward always being the object primarily aimed at. Adoption is preferred to institutional life by the administration, and the result usually justifies their judgment. Many of the pupils are returned to their families or friends, after a mild course of correctional treatment. The system of government adopted is analogous to that of the "cottage plan" employed in many reformatory institutions throughout the country. An "administration building" stands

in the center of a group of structures, each of which has its own individual name:—Clancy Hall, Wallace, Plymouth, Beecher, Pope, Windsor, Lincoln, Sunnyside and Sheridan. While never a suppliant for benefactions, the Home has always attracted the attention of philanthropists who are interested in the care of society's waifs. The average annual number of inmates is about 275.

ILLINOIS WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY, the leading educational institution of the Methodist Church in Illinois, south of Chicago; incorporated in 1853 and located at Bloomington. It is co-educational, has a faculty of 34 instructors, and reports 1,106 students in 1896—458 male and 648 female. Besides the usual literary and scientific departments, instruction is given in theology, music and oratory. It also has preparatory and business courses. It has a library of 6,000 volumes and reports funds and endowment aggregating \$187,999, and property to the value of \$380,999.

ILLINOIS & INDIANA RAILROAD. (See *Indiana, Decatur & Western Railway*.)

ILLINOIS & SOUTHEASTERN RAILROAD. (See *Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad*.)

ILLINOIS & SOUTHERN IOWA RAILROAD. (See *Wabash Railroad*.)

ILLINOIS & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD & COAL COMPANY. (See *Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis* (consolidated) *Railroad*.)

ILLINOIS & WISCONSIN RAILROAD. (See *Chicago & Northwestern Railway*.)

ILLIOPOLIS, a village in Sangamon County, on the Wabash Railway, 20 miles east of Springfield. It occupies a position nearly in the geographical center of the State and is in the heart of what is generally termed the corn belt of Central Illinois. It has banks, several churches, a graded school and three newspapers. Population (1880), 686; (1890), 689; (1900), 744.

INDIAN MOUNDS. (See *Mound-Builders, Works of The*.)

INDIAN TREATIES. The various treaties made by the General Government with the Indians, which affected Illinois, may be summarized as follows: Treaty of Greenville, August 3, 1795—ceded 11,808,409 acres of land for the sum of \$210,000; negotiated by Gen. Anthony Wayne with the Delawares, Ottawas, Miamis, Wyandots, Shawnees, Pottawatomies, Chippewas, Kaskaskias, Kickapoos, Piankeshaws and Eel River Indians. First Treaty of Fort Wayne, June 7, 1803—ceded 2,038,400 acres in consideration of \$4,000; negotiated by Governor Harrison with the Delawares, Kickapoos, Miamis, Pottawato-

mies, and Shawnees: First Treaty of Vincennes, August 13, 1803—ceded 8,911,850 acres for \$12,000; negotiated by Governor Harrison with the Cahokias, Kaskaskias and Mitchagamies. First Treaty of St. Louis, Nov. 3, 1804—ceded 14,803,520 acres in consideration of \$22,234; negotiated by Governor Harrison with the Sacs and Foxes: Second Treaty of Vincennes, Dec. 30, 1805—ceded 2,676,150 acres for \$4,100; negotiated by Governor Harrison with the Piankeshaws: Second Treaty of Fort Wayne, Sept. 30, 1809—ceded 2,900,000 acres; negotiated by Governor Harrison with the Delawares, Eel River, Miamis, Pottawatomies and Weas: Third Treaty of Vincennes, Dec. 9, 1809—ceded 138,240 acres for \$27,000; negotiated by Governor Harrison with the Kickapoos: Second Treaty of St. Louis, Aug. 24, 1816—ceded 1,418,400 acres in consideration of \$12,000; negotiated by Governor Edwards, William Clark and A. Chouteau with the Chippewas, Ottawas and Pottawatomies: Treaty of Edwardsville, Sept. 30, 1818—ceded 6,865,280 acres for \$6,400; negotiated by Governor Edwards and A. Chouteau with the Illinois and Peorias: Treaty of St. Mary's, Oct. 2, 1818—ceded 11,000,000 acres for \$33,000; negotiated by Gen. Lewis Cass and others with the Weas: Treaty of Fort Harrison, Aug. 30, 1819—negotiated by Benjamin Parke with the Kickapoos of the Vermilion, ceding 3,173,120 acres for \$23,000: Treaty of St. Joseph, Sept. 20, 1828—ceded 990,720 acres in consideration of \$189,795; negotiated by Lewis Cass and Pierre Menard with the Pottawatomies: Treaty of Prairie du Chien, Jan. 2, 1830—ceded 4,160,000 acres for \$390,601; negotiated by Pierre Menard and others with the Chippewas, Ottawas and Pottawatomies: First Treaty of Chicago, Oct. 20, 1832—ceded 1,536,000 acres for \$460,348; negotiated with the Pottawatomies of the Prairie: Treaty of Tippecanoe, Oct. 27, 1832—by it the Pottawatomies of Indiana ceded 737,000 acres, in consideration of \$406,121: Second Treaty of Chicago, Sept. 26, 1833—by it the Chippewas, Ottawas and Pottawatomies ceded 5,104,960 acres for \$7,624,289: Treaties of Fort Armstrong and Prairie du Chien, negotiated 1829 and '33—by which the Winnebagoes ceded 10,346,000 acres in exchange for \$5,195,252: Second Treaty of St. Louis, Oct. 27, 1832—the Kaskaskias and Peorias ceding 1,900 acres in consideration of \$155,780. (See also *Greenville, Treaty of*.)

INDIAN TRIBES. (See *Algonquins; Illinois Indians; Kaskaskias; Kickapoos; Miamis; Outagamies; Piankeshaws; Pottawatomies; Sacs and Foxes; Weas; Winnebagoes*.)

INDIANA, BLOOMINGTON & WESTERN RAILWAY. (See *Peoria & Eastern Railroad*.)

INDIANA, DECATUR & WESTERN RAILWAY. The entire length of line is 152.5 miles, of which 75.75 miles (with yard-tracks and sidings amounting to 8.86 miles) lie within Illinois. It extends from Decatur almost due east to the Indiana State line, and has a single track of standard gauge, with a right of way of 100 feet. The rails are of steel, well adapted to the traffic, and the ballasting is of gravel, earth and cinders. The bridges (chiefly of wood) are of standard design and well maintained. The amount of capital stock outstanding (1898) is \$1,824,000, or 11,998 per mile; total capitalization (including stock and all indebtedness) 3,733,983. The total earnings and income in Illinois, \$240,850. (HISTORY.) The first organization of this road embraced two companies—the Indiana & Illinois and the Illinois & Indiana—which were consolidated, in 1853, under the name of the Indiana & Illinois Central Railroad Company. In 1875 the latter was sold under foreclosure and organized as the Indianapolis, Decatur & Springfield Railway Company, at which time the section from Decatur to Montezuma, Ind., was opened. It was completed to Indianapolis in 1880. In 1882 it was leased to the Indiana, Bloomington & Western Railroad Company, and operated to 1885, when it passed into the hands of a receiver, was sold under foreclosure in 1887 and reorganized under the name of the Indianapolis, Decatur & Western. Again, in 1889, default was made and the property, after being operated by trustees, was sold in 1894 to two companies called the Indiana, Decatur & Western Railway Company (in Indiana) and the Decatur & Eastern Railway Company (in Illinois). These were consolidated in July, 1895, under the present name (Indiana, Decatur & Western Railway Company). In December, 1895, the entire capital stock was purchased by the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Company, and the line is now operated as a part of that system.

INDIANA, ILLINOIS & IOWA RAILROAD. This line extends from Streator Junction 1.8 miles south of Streator, on the line of the Streator Division of the Wabash Railroad, easterly to the Indiana State Line. The total length of the line is 151.78 miles, of which 69.61 miles are in Illinois. Between Streator Junction and Streator, the line is owned by the Wabash Company, but this company pays rental for trackage facilities. About 75 per cent of the ties are of white-oak, the remainder being of cedar; the rails are 56-lb.

steel, and the ballasting is of broken stone, gravel, sand, cinders and earth. A policy of permanent improvements has been adopted, and is being carried forward. The principal traffic is the transportation of freight. The outstanding capital stock (June 30, 1898) was \$3,597,800; bonded debt, \$1,800,000; total capitalization, \$5,517,739; total earnings and income in Illinois for 1898, \$413,967; total expenditures in the State, \$303,344.—(HISTORY.) This road was chartered Dec. 27, 1881, and organized by the consolidation of three roads of the same name (Indiana, Illinois & Iowa, respectively), opened to Momence, Ill., in 1882, and through its entire length, Sept. 15, 1883.

INDIANA & ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD. (See *Indiana, Decatur & Western Railway*.)

INDIANA & ILLINOIS RAILROAD. (See *Indiana, Decatur & Western Railway*.)

INDIANA & ILLINOIS SOUTHERN RAILROAD. (See *St. Louis, Indianapolis & Eastern Railroad*.)

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON & WESTERN RAILROAD. (See *Illinois Central Railroad*; also *Peoria & Eastern Railroad*.)

INDIANAPOLIS, DECATUR & SPRINGFIELD RAILROAD. (See *Indiana, Decatur & Western Railway*.)

INDIANAPOLIS, DECATUR & WESTERN RAILWAY. (See *Indiana, Decatur & Western Railway*.)

INDIANAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY. (See *St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad*.)

INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR THE BLIND, a State Institution designed to furnish the means of employment to dependent blind persons of both sexes, established under authority of an act of the Legislature passed at the session of 1893. The institution is located at Douglas Park Boulevard and West Nineteenth Street, in the city of Chicago. It includes a four-story factory with steam-plant attached, besides a four-story building for residence purposes. It was opened in 1894, and, in December, 1897, had 62 inmates, of whom 12 were females. The Fortieth General Assembly appropriated \$13,900 for repairs, appliances, library, etc., and \$8,000 per annum for ordinary expenses.

INGERSOLL, Ebon C., Congressman, was born in Oneida County, N. Y., Dec. 12, 1831. His first remove was to Paducah, Ky., where he completed his education. He studied law and was admitted to the bar; removing this time to Illinois and settling in Gallatin County, in 1842. In 1856 he was elected to represent Gallatin County

in the lower house of the General Assembly; in 1862 was the Republican candidate for Congress for the State-at-large, but defeated by J. C. Allen; and, in 1864, was chosen to fill the unexpired term of Owen Lovejoy, deceased, as Representative in the Thirty-eighth Congress. He was re-elected to the Thirty-ninth, Fortieth and Forty-first Congresses, his term expiring, March 4, 1871. He was a brother of Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, and was, for some years, associated with him in the practice of law at Peoria, his home. Died, in Washington, May 31, 1879.

INGERSOLL, Robert Green, lawyer and soldier, was born at Dresden, Oneida County, N. Y., August 11, 1833. His father, a Congregational clergyman of pronounced liberal tendencies, removed to the West in 1843, and Robert's boyhood was spent in Wisconsin and Illinois. After being admitted to the bar, he opened an office at Shawneetown, in partnership with his brother Ebon, afterwards a Congressman from Illinois. In 1857 they removed to Peoria, and, in 1860, Robert G. was an unsuccessful Democratic candidate for Congress. In 1862 he was commissioned Colonel of the Eleventh Illinois Cavalry, which had been mustered in in December, 1861, and, in 1864, identified himself with the Republican party. In February, 1867, he was appointed by Governor Oglesby the first Attorney-General of the State under the new law enacted that year. As a lawyer and orator he won great distinction. He nominated James G. Blaine for the Presidency in the Republican Convention of 1876, at Cincinnati, in a speech that attracted wide attention by its eloquence. Other oratorical efforts which added greatly to his fame include "The Dream of the Union Soldier," delivered at a Soldiers' Reunion at Indianapolis, his eulogy at his brother Ebon's grave, and his memorial address on occasion of the death of Roscoe Conkling. For some twenty years he was the most popular stump orator in the West, and his services in political campaigns were in constant request throughout the Union. To the country at large, in his later years, he was known as an uncompromising assailant of revealed religion, by both voice and pen. Among his best-known publications are "The Gods" (Washington, 1878); "Ghosts" (1879); "Mistakes of Moses" (1879); "Prose Poems and Selections" (1884); "The Brain and the Bible" (Cincinnati, 1882). Colonel Ingersoll's home for some twenty years, in the later part of his life, was in the city of New York. Died, suddenly, from heart disease, at his summer home at Dobb's Ferry, Long Island, July 21, 1899.

INGLIS, Samuel M., Superintendent of Public Instruction, born at Marietta, Pa., August 15, 1838; received his early education in Ohio and, in 1856, came to Illinois, graduating with first honors from the Mendota Collegiate Institute in 1861. The following year he enlisted in the One Hundred and Fourth Illinois Infantry, but, having been discharged for disability, his place was filled by a brother, who was killed at Knoxville, Tenn. In 1865 he took charge of an Academy at Hillsboro, meanwhile studying law with the late Judge E. Y. Rice; in 1868 he assumed the superintendency of the public schools at Greenville, Bond County, remaining until 1883, when he became Professor of Mathematics in the Southern Normal University at Carbondale, being transferred, three years later, to the chair of Literature, Rhetoric and Elocution. In 1894 he was nominated as the Republican candidate for State Superintendent of Public Instruction, receiving a plurality at the November election of 123,593 votes over his Democratic opponent. Died, suddenly, at Kenosha, Wis., June 1, 1898.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT POLICY, a name given to a scheme or plan of internal improvement adopted by the Tenth General Assembly (1837), in compliance with a general wish of the people voiced at many public gatherings. It contemplated the construction of an extensive system of public works, chiefly in lines of railroad which were not demanded by the commerce or business of the State at the time, but which, it was believed, would induce immigration and materially aid in the development of the State's latent resources. The plan adopted provided for the construction of such works by the State, and contemplated State ownership and management of all the lines of traffic thus constructed. The bill passed the Legislature in February, 1837, but was disapproved by the Executive and the Council of Revision, on the ground that such enterprises might be more successfully undertaken and conducted by individuals or private corporations. It was, however, subsequently passed over the veto and became a law, the disastrous effects of whose enactment were felt for many years. The total amount appropriated by the act was \$10,200,000, of which \$400,000 was devoted to the improvement of waterways; \$250,000 to the improvement of the "Great Western Mail Route"; \$9,350,000 to the construction of railroads, and \$200,000 was given outright to counties not favored by the location of railroads or other improvements within their borders. In addition, the sale of \$1,000,000 worth of canal

lands and the issuance of \$500,000 in canal bonds were authorized, the proceeds to be used in the construction of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, \$500,000 of this amount to be expended in 1838. Work began at once. Routes were surveyed and contracts for construction let, and an era of reckless speculation began. Large sums were rapidly expended and nearly \$6,500,000 quickly added to the State debt. The system was soon demonstrated to be a failure and was abandoned for lack of funds, some of the "improvements" already made being sold to private parties at a heavy loss. This scheme furnished the basis of the State debt under which Illinois labored for many years, and which, at its maximum, reached nearly \$17,000,000. (See *Macallister & Stebbins Bonds; State Debt; Tenth General Assembly; Eleventh General Assembly.*)

INUNDATIONS, REMARKABLE. The most remarkable freshets (or floods) in Illinois history have been those occurring in the Mississippi River; though, of course, the smaller tributaries of that stream have been subject to similar conditions. Probably the best account of early floods has been furnished by Gov. John Reynolds in his "Pioneer History of Illinois,"—he having been a witness of a number of them. The first of which any historical record has been preserved, occurred in 1770. At that time the only white settlements within the present limits of the State were in the American Bottom in the vicinity of Kaskaskia, and there the most serious results were produced. Governor Reynolds says the flood of that year (1770) made considerable encroachments on the east bank of the river adjacent to Fort Chartres, which had originally been erected by the French in 1718 at a distance of three-quarters of a mile from the main channel. The stream continued to advance in this direction until 1772, when the whole bottom was again inundated, and the west wall of the fort, having been undermined, fell into the river. The next extraordinary freshet was in 1784, when the American Bottom was again submerged and the residents of Kaskaskia and the neighboring villages were forced to seek a refuge on the bluffs—some of the people of Cahokia being driven to St. Louis, then a small French village on Spanish soil. The most remarkable flood of the present century occurred in May and June, 1844, as the result of extraordinary rains preceded by heavy winter snows in the Rocky Mountains and rapid spring thaws. At this time the American Bottom, opposite St. Louis, was inundated from bluff to bluff, and large steamers passed over the sub-

merged lands, gathering up cattle and other kinds of property and rescuing the imperiled owners. Some of the villages affected by this flood—as Cahokia, Prairie du Rocher and Kaskaskia—have never fully recovered from the disaster. Another considerable flood occurred in 1826, but it was inferior to those of 1784 and 1844. A notable flood occurred in 1851, when the Mississippi, though not so high opposite St. Louis as in 1844, is said to have been several feet higher at Quincy than in the previous year—the difference being due to the fact that the larger portion of the flood of 1844 came from the Missouri River, its effects being most noticeable below the mouth of that stream. Again, in 1868, a flood did considerable damage on the Upper Mississippi, reaching the highest point since 1851. Floods of a more or less serious character also occurred in 1876, 1880 and again in 1893. Although not so high as some of those previously named, the loss was proportionately greater owing to the larger area of improved lands. The flood of 1893 did a great deal of damage at East St. Louis to buildings and railroads, and in the destruction of other classes of property.—Floods in the Ohio River have been frequent and very disastrous, especially in the upper portions of that stream—usually resulting from sudden thaws and ice-gorges in the early spring. With one exception, the highest flood in the Ohio, during the present century, was that of February, 1832, when the water at Cincinnati reached an altitude of sixty-four feet three inches. The recorded altitudes of others of more recent occurrence have been as follows: Dec. 17, 1847—sixty-three feet seven inches; 1862—fifty-seven feet four inches; 1882—fifty-eight feet seven inches. The highest point reached at New Albany, Ind., in 1883, was seventy-three feet—or four feet higher than the flood of 1832. The greatest altitude reached in historic times, at Cincinnati, was in 1884—the recorded height being three-quarters of an inch in excess of seventy-one feet. Owing to the smaller area of cultivated lands and other improvements in the Ohio River bottoms within the State of Illinois, the loss has been comparatively smaller than on the Mississippi, although Cairo has suffered from both streams. The most serious disasters in Illinois territory from overflow of the Ohio, occurred in connection with the flood of 1883, at Shawneetown, when, out of six hundred houses, all but twenty-eight were flooded to the second story and water ran to a depth of fifteen feet in the main street. A levee, which had been constructed for the protection of the city at great

expense, was almost entirely destroyed, and an appropriation of \$60,000 was made by the Legislature to indemnify the corporation. On April 3, 1898, the Ohio River broke through the levee at Shawneetown, inundating the whole city and causing the loss of twenty-five lives. Much suffering was caused among the people driven from their homes and deprived of the means of subsistence, and it was found necessary to send them tents from Springfield and supplies of food by the State Government and by private contributions from the various cities of the State. The inundation continued for some two or three weeks.—Some destructive floods have occurred in the Chicago River—the most remarkable, since the settlement of the city of Chicago, being that of March 12, 1849. This was the result of an ice-gorge in the Des Plaines River, turning the waters of that stream across “the divide” into Mud Lake, and thence, by way of the South Branch, into the Chicago River. The accumulation of waters in the latter broke up the ice, which, forming into packs and gorges, deluged the region between the two rivers. When the superabundant mass of waters and ice in the Chicago River began to flow towards the lake, it bore before it not only the accumulated pack-ice, but the vessels which had been tied up at the wharves and other points along the banks for the winter. A contemporaneous history of the event says that there were scattered along the stream at the time, four steamers, six propellers, two sloops, twenty-four brigs and fifty-seven canal boats. Those in the upper part of the stream, being hemmed in by surrounding ice, soon became a part of the moving mass; chains and hawsers were snapped as if they had been whip-cord, and the whole borne lakeward in indescribable confusion. The bridges at Madison, Randolph and Wells Streets gave way in succession before the immense mass, adding, as it moved along, to the general wreck by falling spars, crushed keels and crashing bridge timbers. “Opposite Kinzie wharf,” says the record, “the river was choked with sailing-craft of every description, piled together in inextricable confusion.” While those vessels near the mouth of the river escaped into the lake with comparatively little damage, a large number of those higher up the stream were caught in the gorge and either badly injured or totally wrecked. The loss to the city, from the destruction of bridges, was estimated at \$20,000, and to vessels at \$88,000—a large sum for that time. The wreck of bridges compelled a return to the primitive system of ferries or extemporized bridges made

of boats, to furnish means of communication between the several divisions of the city—a condition of affairs which lasted for several months.—Floods about the same time did considerable damage on the Illinois, Fox and Rock Rivers, their waters being higher than in 1838 or 1833, which were memorable flood years on these interior streams. On the former, the village of Peru was partially destroyed, while the bridges on Rock River were all swept away. A flood in the Illinois River, in the spring of 1855, resulted in serious damage to bridges and other property in the vicinity of Ottawa, and there were extensive inundations of the bottom lands along that stream in 1859 and subsequent years.—In February, 1857, a second flood in the Chicago River, similar to that of 1849, caused considerable damage, but was less destructive than that of the earlier date, as the bridges were more substantially constructed.—One of the most extensive floods, in recent times, occurred in the Mississippi River during the latter part of the month of April and early in May, 1897. The value of property destroyed on the lower Mississippi was estimated at many millions of dollars, and many lives were lost. At Warsaw, Ill., the water reached a height of nineteen feet four inches above low-water mark on April 24, and, at Quincy, nearly nineteen feet on the 28th, while the river, at points between these two cities, was from ten to fifteen miles wide. Some 25,000 acres of farming lands between Quincy and Warsaw were flooded and the growing crops destroyed. At Alton the height reached by the water was twenty-two feet, but in consequence of the strength of the levees protecting the American Bottom, the farmers in that region suffered less than on some previous years.

IPAVA, a town in Fulton County, on one of the branches of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 10 miles west-southwest of Lewistown, and some 44 miles north of Jacksonville. The county abounds in coal, and coal-mining, as well as agriculture, is a leading industry in the surrounding country. Other industries are the manufacture of flour and woolen goods; two banks, four churches, a sanitarium, and a weekly newspaper are also located here. Population (1880) 675; (1890), 667; (1900), 749.

IRON MANUFACTURES. The manufacture of iron, both pig and castings, direct from the furnace, has steadily increased in this State. In 1890, Illinois ranked seventh in the list of States producing manufactured iron, while, in 1890, it had risen to fourth place, Pennsylvania (which

produces nearly fifty per cent of the total product of the country) retaining the lead, with Ohio and Alabama following. In 1890 Illinois had fifteen complete furnace stacks (as against ten in 1880), turning out 674,506 tons, or seven per cent of the entire output. Since then four additional furnaces have been completed, but no figures are at hand to show the increase in production. During the decade between 1880 and 1890, the percentage of increase in output was 616.53. The fuel used is chiefly the native bituminous coal, which is abundant and cheap. Of this, 674,506 tons were used; of anthracite coal, only 38,618 tons. Of the total output of pig-iron in the State, during 1890, 616,659 tons were of Bessemer. Charcoal pig is not made in Illinois.

IRON MOUNTAIN, CHESTER & EASTERN RAILROAD. (See *Wabash, Chester & Western Railroad*.)

IROQUOIS COUNTY, a large county on the eastern border of the State; area, 1,120 square miles; population (1900), 38,014. In 1830 two pioneer settlements were made almost simultaneously,—one at Bunkum (now Concord) and the other at Milford. Among those taking up homes at the former were Gurdon S. Hubbard, Benjamin Fry, and Messrs. Cartwright, Thomas, Newcomb, and Miller. At Milford located Robert Hill, Samuel Rush, Messrs. Miles, Pickell and Parker, besides the Cox, Moore and Stanley families. Iroquois County was set off from Vermilion and organized in 1833,—named from the Iroquois Indians, or Iroquois River, which flows through it. The Kickapoos and Pottawatomies did not remove west of the Mississippi until 1836-37, but were always friendly. The seat of government was first located at Montgomery, whence it was removed to Middleport, and finally to Watseka. The county is well timbered and the soil underlaid by both coal and building stone. Clay suitable for brick making and the manufacture of crockery is also found. The Iroquois River and the Sugar, Spring and Beaver Creeks thoroughly drain the county. An abundance of pure, cold water may be found anywhere by boring to the depth of from thirty to eighty feet, a fact which encourages grazing and the manufacture of dairy products. The soil is rich, and well adapted to fruit growing. The principal towns are Gilman (population 1,112), Watseka (2,017), and Milford (957).

IROQUOIS RIVER, (sometimes called Pickamink), rises in Western Indiana and runs westward to Watseka, Ill.; thence it flows northward through Iroquois and part of Kankakee

Counties, entering the Kankakee River some five miles southeast of Kankakee. It is nearly 120 miles long.

IRVING, a village in Montgomery County, on the line of the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad, 54 miles east-northeast of Alton, and 17 miles east by north of Litchfield; has five churches, flouring and saw mills, creamery, and a weekly newspaper. Population (1890), 630; (1900), 675.

ISHAM, Edward S., lawyer, was born at Bennington, Vt., Jan. 15, 1836; educated at Lawrence Academy and Williams College, Mass., taking his degree at the latter in 1857; was admitted to the bar at Rutland, Vt., in 1858, coming to Chicago the same year. Mr. Isham was a Representative in the Twenty-fourth General Assembly (1864-66) and, in 1881, his name was prominently considered for a position on the Supreme bench of the United States. He is the senior member of the firm of Isham, Lincoln & Beale, which has had the management of some of the most important cases coming before the Chicago courts.

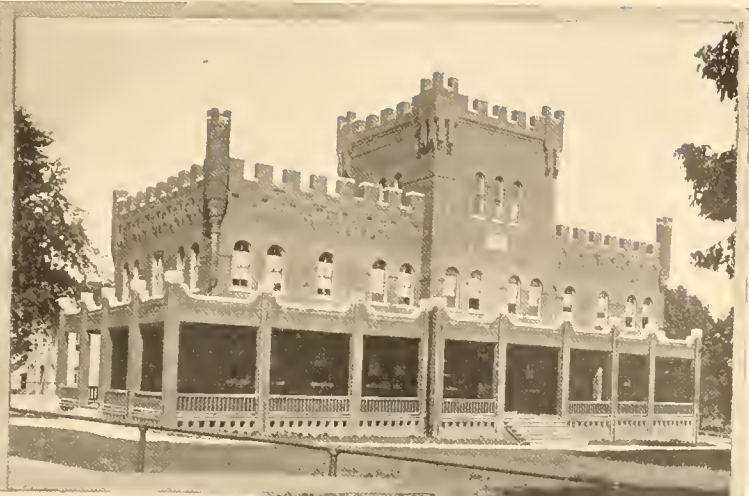
JACKSON, Huntington Wolcott, lawyer, born in Newark, N. J., Jan. 28, 1841, being descended on the maternal side from Oliver Wolcott, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence; received his education at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and at Princeton College, leaving the latter at the close of his junior year to enter the army, and taking part in the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, a part of the time being on the staff of Maj.-Gen. John Newton, and, later, with Sherman from Chattanooga to Atlanta, finally receiving the rank of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel for gallant and meritorious service. Returning to civil life in 1865, he entered Harvard Law School for one term, then spent a year in Europe, on his return resuming his legal studies at Newark, N. J.; came to Chicago in 1867, and the following year was admitted to the bar; has served as Supervisor of South Chicago, as President of the Chicago Bar Association, and (by appointment of the Comptroller of the Currency) as receiver and attorney of the Third National Bank of Chicago. Under the will of the late John Crerar he became an executor of the estate, and a trustee of the Crerar Library. Died at Newark, N. J., Jan. 3, 1901.

JACKSON COUNTY, organized in 1816, and named in honor of Andrew Jackson; area, 580 square miles; population (1900), 33,871. It lies in the southwest portion of the State, the Mississippi River forming its principal western

boundary. The bottom lands along the river are wonderfully fertile, but liable to overflow. It is crossed by a range of hills regarded as a branch of the Ozark range. Toward the east the soil is warm, and well adapted to fruit-growing. One of the richest beds of bituminous coal in the State crops out at various points, varying in depth from a few inches to four or five hundred feet below the surface. Valuable timber and good building stone are found and there are numerous saline springs. Wheat, tobacco and fruit are principal crops. Early pioneers, with the date of their arrival, were as follows: 1814, W. Boon; 1815, Joseph Duncan (afterwards Governor); 1817, Oliver Cross, Mrs. William Kimmel, S. Lewis, E. Harreld, George Butcher and W. Eakin; 1818, the Bysleys, Mark Bradley, James Hughes and John Barren. Brownsville was the first county-seat and an important town, but owing to a disastrous fire in 1843, the government was removed to Murphysboro, where Dr. Logan (father of Gen. John A. Logan) donated a tract of land for county-buildings. John A. Logan was born here. The principal towns (with their respective population, as shown by the United States Census of 1890), were: Murphysboro, 3,880; Carbondale, 2,382; and Grand Tower, 634.

JACKSONVILLE, the county-seat of Morgan County, and an important railroad center; population (1890) about 13,000. The town was laid out in 1825, and named in honor of Gen. Andrew Jackson. The first court house was erected in 1826, and among early lawyers were Josiah Lambern, John J. Hardin, Stephen A. Douglas, and later Richard Yates, afterwards the "War Governor" of Illinois. It is the seat of several important State institutions, notably the Central Hospital for the Insane, and Institutions for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind—besides private educational institutions, including Illinois College, Illinois Conference Female College (Methodist), Jacksonville Female Academy, a Business College and others. The city has several banks, a large woolen mill, carriage factories, brick yards, planing mills, and two newspaper establishments, each publishing daily and weekly editions. It justly ranks as one of the most attractive and interesting cities of the State, noted for the hospitality and intelligence of its citizens. Although immigrants from Kentucky and other Southern States predominated in its early settlement, the location there of Illinois College and the Jacksonville Female Academy, about 1830, brought to it many settlers of New England birth, so that it early came to be

YANZ
COLUMBIA



YANZ
COLUMBIA



INSTITUTION FOR DEAF AND DUMB, JACKSONVILLE.



Main Building and Girls' Cottage.
INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND, JACKSONVILLE.

regarded as more distinctively New England in the character of its population than any other town in Southern Illinois. Pop. (1900), 15,078.

JACKSONVILLE FEMALE ACADEMY, an institution for the education of young ladies, at Jacksonville, the oldest of its class in the State. The initial steps for its organization were taken in 1830, the year after the establishment of Illinois College. It may be said to have been an offshoot of the latter, these two constituting the originals of that remarkable group of educational and State Institutions which now exist in that city. Instruction began to be given in the Academy in May, 1833, under the principalship of Miss Sarah C. Crocker, and, in 1835, it was formally incorporated by act of the Legislature, being the first educational institution to receive a charter from that body; though Illinois, McKendree and Shurtleff Colleges were incorporated at a later period of the same session. Among its founders appear the names of Gov. Joseph Duncan, Judge Samuel D. Lockwood, Rev. Julian M. Sturtevant (for fifty years the President or a Professor of Illinois College), John P. Wilkinson, Rev. John M. Ellis, David B. Ayers and Dr. Ero Chandler, all of whom, except the last, were prominently identified with the early history of Illinois College. The list of the alumnae embraces over five hundred names. The Illinois Conservatory of Music (founded in 1871) and a School of Fine Arts are attached to the Academy, all being under the management of Prof. E. F. Bullard, A.M.

JACKSONVILLE, LOUISVILLE & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY. (See *Jacksonville & St. Louis Railway*.)

JACKSONVILLE, NORTH WESTERN & SOUTHEASTERN RAILROAD. (See *Jacksonville & St. Louis Railway*.)

JACKSONVILLE & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY. Originally chartered as the Illinois Farmers' Railroad, and constructed from Jacksonville to Waverly in 1870; later changed to the Jacksonville, Northwestern & Southeastern and track extended to Virden (31 miles); in 1879 passed into the hands of a new company under the title of the Jacksonville Southeastern, and was extended as follows: to Litchfield (1880), 23 miles; to Smithboro (1882), 29 miles; to Centralia (1883), 29 miles—total, 112 miles. In 1887 a section between Centralia and Driver's (16½ miles) was constructed by the Jacksonville Southeastern, and operated under lease by the successor to that line, but, in 1893, was separated from it under the name of the Louisville & St. Louis Railway. By the use of five miles of trackage on the Louis-

ville & Nashville Railroad, connection was obtained between Driver's and Mount Vernon. The same year (1887) the Jacksonville Southeastern obtained control of the Litchfield, Carrollton & Western Railroad, from Litchfield to Columbiana on the Illinois River, and the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis, embracing lines from Peoria to St. Louis, via Springfield and Jacksonville. The Jacksonville Southeastern was reorganized in 1890 under the name of the Jacksonville, Louisville & St. Louis Railway, and, in 1893, was placed in the hands of a receiver. The Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Divisions were subsequently separated from the Jacksonville line and placed in charge of a separate receiver. Foreclosure proceedings began in 1894 and, during 1896, the road was sold under foreclosure and reorganized under its present title. (See *Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railroad* of Illinois.) The capital stock of the Jacksonville & St. Louis Railway (June 30, 1897) was \$1,500,000; funded debt, \$2,300,000—total, \$3,800,000.

JAMES, Colin D., clergyman, was born in Randolph County, now in West Virginia, Jan. 15, 1808; died at Bonita, Kan., Jan. 30, 1888. He was the son of Rev. Dr. William B. James, a pioneer preacher in the Ohio Valley, who removed to Ohio in 1812, settling first in Jefferson County in that State, and later (1814) at Mansfield. Subsequently the family took up its residence at Helt's Prairie in Vigo (now Vermilion) County, Ind. Before 1830 Colin D. James came to Illinois, and, in 1834, became a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, remaining in active ministerial work until 1871, after which he accepted a superannuated relation. During his connection with the church in Illinois he served as station preacher or Presiding Elder at the following points: Rock Island (1834); Platteville (1836); Apple River (1837); Paris (1838, '42 and '43); Eugene (1839); Georgetown (1840); Shelbyville (1841); Grafton (1844 and '45); Sparta District (1845-47); Lebanon District (1848-49); Alton District (1850); Bloomington District (1851-52); and later at Jacksonville, Winchester, Greenfield, Island Grove, Oldtown, Heyworth, Normal, Atlanta, McLean and Shirley. During 1861-62 he acted as agent for the Illinois Female College at Jacksonville, and, in 1871, for the erection of a Methodist church at Normal. He was twice married. His first wife (Eliza A. Plasters of Livingston) died in 1849. The following year he married Amanda K. Casad, daughter of Dr. Anthony W. Casad. He removed from Normal to Evans-ton in 1876, and from the latter place to

Kansas in 1879. Of his surviving children, Edmund J. is (1898) Professor in the University of Chicago; John N. is in charge of the magnetic laboratory in the National Observatory at Washington, D. C.; Benjamin B. is Professor in the State Normal School at St. Cloud, Minn., and George F. is instructor in the Cambridge Preparatory School of Chicago.

JAMES, Edmund James, was born, May 21, 1855, at Jacksonville, Morgan County, Ill., the fourth son of Rev. Colin Dew James of the Illinois Conference, grandson on his mother's side of Rev. Dr. Anthony Wayne Casad and great-grandson of Samuel Stites (all of whose sketches appear elsewhere in this volume); was educated in the Model Department of the Illinois State Normal School at Bloomington (Normal), from which he graduated in June, 1873, and entered the Northwestern University, at Evanston, Ill., in November of the same year. On May 1, 1874, he was appointed Recorder on the United States Lake Survey, where he continued during one season engaged in work on the lower part of Lake Ontario and the upper St. Lawrence. He entered Harvard College, Nov. 2, 1874, but went to Europe in August, 1875, entering the University of Halle, Oct. 16, 1875, where he graduated, August 4, 1877, with the degrees of A.M. and Ph.D. On his return to the United States he was elected Principal of the Public High School in Evanston, Ill., Jan. 1, 1878, but resigned in June, 1879, to accept a position in the Illinois State Normal School at Bloomington as Professor of Latin and Greek, and Principal of the High School Department in connection with the Model School. Resigning this position at Christmas time, 1882, he went to Europe for study; accepted a position in the University of Pennsylvania as Professor of Public Administration, in September, 1883, where he remained for over thirteen years. While here he was, for a time, Secretary of the Graduate Faculty and organized the instruction in this Department. He was also Director of the Wharton School of Finance and Economy, the first attempt to organize a college course in the field of commerce and industry. During this time he officiated as editor of "The Political Economy and Public Law Series" issued by the University of Pennsylvania. Resigning his position in the University of Pennsylvania on Feb. 1, 1896, he accepted that of Professor of Public Administration and Director of the University Extension Division in the University of Chicago, where he has since continued. Professor James has been identified with the progress of economic

studies in the United States since the early eighties. He was one of the organizers and one of the first Vice-Presidents of the American Economic Association. On Dec. 14, 1889, he founded the American Academy of Political and Social Science with headquarters at Philadelphia, became its first President, and has continued such to the present time. He was also, for some years, editor of its publications. The Academy has now become the largest Association in the world devoted to the cultivation of economic and social subjects. He was one of the originators of, and one of the most frequent contributors to, "Lalor's Cyclopædia of Political Science"; was also the pioneer in the movement to introduce into the United States the scheme of public instruction known as University Extension; was the first President of the American Society for the Extension of University Teaching, under whose auspices the first effective extension work was done in this country, and has been Director of the Extension Division in the University of Chicago since February, 1896. He has been especially identified with the development of higher commercial education in the United States. From his position as Director of the Wharton School of Finance and Economy he has affected the course of instruction in this Department in a most marked way. He was invited by the American Bankers' Association, in the year 1892, to make a careful study of the subject of Commercial Education in Europe, and his report to this association on the Education of Business Men in Europe, republished by the University of Chicago in the year 1898, has become a standard authority on this subject. Owing largely to his efforts, departments similar to the Wharton School of Finance and Economy have been established under the title of College of Commerce, College of Commerce and Politics, and Collegiate Course in Commerce, in the Universities of California and Chicago, and Columbia University. He has been identified with the progress of college education in general, especially in its relation to secondary and elementary education, and was one of the early advocates of the establishment of departments of education in our colleges and universities, the policy of which is now adopted by nearly all the leading institutions. He was, for a time, State Examiner of High Schools in Illinois, and was founder of "The Illinois School Journal," long one of the most influential educational periodicals in the State, now changed in name to "School and Home." He has been especially active in the establishment of public kindergartens in different cities,

and has been repeatedly offered the headship of important institutions, among them being the University of Iowa, the University of Illinois, and the University of Cincinnati. He has served as Vice-President of the National Municipal League; of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the American Economic Association, and of the Board of Trustees of the Illinois State Historical Library; is a member of the American Philosophical Society, of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, of the National Council of Education, and of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. He was a member of the Committee of Thirteen of the National Teachers' Association on college entrance requirements; is a member of various patriotic and historical societies, including the Sons of the American Revolution, the Society of the Colonial Wars, the Holland and the Huguenot Society. He is the author of more than one hundred papers and monographs on various economic, educational, legal and administrative subjects. Professor James was married, August 22, 1879, to Anna Margarethe Lange, of Halle, Prussia, daughter of the Rev. Wilhelm Roderich Lange, and granddaughter of the famous Professor Gerlach of the University of Halle.

JAMESON, John Alexander, lawyer and jurist, was born at Irasburgh, Vt., Jan. 25, 1824; graduated from the University of Vermont in 1846. After several years spent in teaching, he began the study of law, and graduated from the Dane Law School (of Harvard College) in 1853. Coming west the same year he located at Freeport, Ill., but removed to Chicago in 1856. In 1865 he was elected to the bench of the Superior Court of Chicago, remaining in office until 1883. During a portion of this period he acted as lecturer in the Union College of Law at Chicago, and as editor of "The American Law Register." His literary labors were unceasing, his most notable work being entitled "Constitutional Conventions; their History, Power and Modes of Proceeding." He was also a fine classical scholar, speaking and reading German, French, Spanish and Italian, and was deeply interested in charitable and reformatory work. Died, suddenly, in Chicago, June 16, 1890.

JARROT, Nicholas, early French settler of St. Clair County, was born in France, received a liberal education and, on account of the disturbed condition there in the latter part of the last century, left his native country about 1790. After spending some time at Baltimore and New Orleans, he arrived at Cahokia, Ill., in 1794, and

became a permanent settler there. He early became a Major of militia and engaged in trade with the Indians, frequently visiting Prairie du Chien, St. Anthony's Falls (now Minneapolis) and the Illinois River in his trading expeditions, and, on one or two occasions, incurring great risk of life from hostile savages. He acquired a large property, especially in lands, built mills and erected one of the earliest and finest brick houses in that part of the country. He also served as Justice of the Peace and Judge of the County Court of St. Clair County. Died, in 1823. — **Vital (Jarrot)**, son of the preceding, inherited a large landed fortune from his father, and was an enterprising and public-spirited citizen of St. Clair County during the last generation. He served as Representative from St. Clair County in the Eleventh, Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second General Assemblies, in the first being an associate of Abraham Lincoln and always his firm friend and admirer. At the organization of the Twenty-second General Assembly (1857), he received the support of the Republican members for Speaker of the House in opposition to Col. W. R. Morrison, who was elected. He sacrificed a large share of his property in a public-spirited effort to build up a rolling mill at East St. Louis, being reduced thereby from affluence to poverty. President Lincoln appointed him an Indian Agent, which took him to the Black Hills region, where he died, some years after, from toil and exposure, at the age of 73 years.

JASPER COUNTY, in the eastern part of Southern Illinois, having an area of 506 square miles, and a population (in 1900) of 20,160. It was organized in 1831 and named for Sergeant Jasper of Revolutionary fame. The county was placed under township organization in 1860. The first Board of County Commissioners consisted of B. Reynolds, W. Richards and George Mattingley. The Embarras River crosses the county. The general surface is level, although gently undulating in some portions. Manufacturing is carried on in a small way; but the people are principally interested in agriculture, the chief products consisting of wheat, potatoes, sorghum, fruit and tobacco. Wool-growing is an important industry. Newton is the county-seat, with a population (in 1890) of 1,428.

JAYNE, (Dr.) Gershom, early physician, was born in Orange County, N. Y., October, 1791; served as Surgeon in the War of 1812, and came to Illinois in 1819, settling in Springfield in 1821; was one of the Commissioners appointed to construct the

first State Penitentiary (1827), and one of the first Commissioners of the Illinois & Michigan Canal. His oldest daughter (Julia Maria) became the wife of Senator Trumbull. Dr. Jayne died at Springfield, in 1867.—**Dr. William (Jayne)**, son of the preceding, was born in Springfield, Ill., Oct. 8, 1826; educated by private tutors and at Illinois College, being a member of the class of 1847, later receiving the degree of A.M. He was one of the founders of the Phi Alpha Society while in that institution; graduated from the Medical Department of Missouri State University; in 1860 was elected State Senator for Sangamon County, and, the following year, was appointed by President Lincoln Governor of the Territory of Dakota, later serving as Delegate in Congress from that Territory. In 1869 he was appointed Pension Agent for Illinois, also served for four terms as Mayor of his native city, and is now Vice-President of the First National Bank, Springfield.

JEFFERSON COUNTY, a south-central county, cut off from Edwards and White Counties, in 1819, when it was separately organized, being named in honor of Thomas Jefferson. Its area is 580 square miles, and its population (1900), 28,133. The Big Muddy River, with one or two tributaries, flows through the county in a southerly direction. Along the banks of streams a variety of hardwood timber is found. The railroad facilities are advantageous. The surface is level and the soil rich. Cereals and fruit are easily produced. A fine bed of limestone (seven to fifteen feet thick) crosses the middle of the county. It has been quarried and found well adapted to building purposes. The county possesses an abundance of running water, much of which is slightly impregnated with salt. The upper coal measure underlies the entire county, but the seam is scarcely more than two feet thick at any point. The chief industry is agriculture, though lumber is manufactured to some extent. Mount Vernon, the county-seat, was incorporated as a city in 1872. Its population in 1890 was 3,233. It has several manufactories and is the seat of the Appellate Court for the Southern Judicial District of the State.

JEFFERY, Edward Turner, Railway President and Manager, born in Liverpool, Eng., April 6, 1843, his father being an engineer in the British navy; about 1850 came with his widowed mother to Wheeling, Va., and, in 1856, to Chicago, where he secured employment as office-boy in the machinery department of the Illinois Central Railroad. Here he finally became an apprentice and, passing through various grades of the me-

chanical department, in May, 1877, became General Superintendent of the Road, and, in 1885, General Manager of the entire line. In 1889 he withdrew from the Illinois Central and, for several years past, has been President and General Manager of the Denver & Rio Grande Railway, with headquarters at Denver, Colo. Mr. Jeffery's career as a railway man has been one of the most conspicuous and successful in the history of American railroads.

JENKINS, Alexander M., Lieutenant-Governor (1834-36), came to Illinois in his youth and located in Jackson County, being for a time a resident of Brownsville, the first county-seat of Jackson County, where he was engaged in trade. Later he studied law and became eminent in his profession in Southern Illinois. In 1830 Mr. Jenkins was elected Representative in the Seventh General Assembly, was re-elected in 1832, serving during his second term as Speaker of the House, and took part the latter year in the Black Hawk War as Captain of a company. In 1834 Mr. Jenkins was elected Lieutenant-Governor at the same time with Governor Duncan, though on an opposing ticket, but resigned, in 1836, to become President of the first Illinois Central Railroad Company, which was chartered that year. The charter of the road was surrendered in 1837, when the State had in contemplation the policy of building a system of roads at its own cost. For a time he was Receiver of Public Moneys in the Land Office at Edwardsville, and, in 1847, was elected to the State Constitutional Convention of that year. Other positions held by him included that of Justice of the Circuit Court for the Third Judicial Circuit, to which he was elected in 1859, and re-elected in 1861, but died in office, February 13, 1864. Mr. Jenkins was an uncle of Gen. John A. Logan, who read law with him after his return from the Mexican War.

JENNEY, William Le Baron, engineer and architect, born at Fairhaven, Mass., Sept. 25, 1832; was educated at Phillips Academy, Andover, graduating in 1849; at 17 took a trip around the world, and, after a year spent in the Scientific Department of Harvard College, took a course in the Ecole Centrale des Artes et Manufactures in Paris, graduating in 1856. He then served for a year as engineer on the Tehuantepec Railroad, and, in 1861, was made an Aid on the staff of General Grant, being transferred the next year to the staff of General Sherman, with whom he remained three years, participating in many of the most important battles of the war in the West. Later, he was engaged in the preparation

of maps of General Sherman's campaigns, which were published in the "Memoirs" of the latter. In 1868 he located in Chicago, and has since given his attention almost solely to architecture, the result being seen in some of Chicago's most noteworthy buildings.

JERSEY COUNTY, situated in the western portion of the middle division of the State, bordering on the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers. Originally a part of Greene County, it was separately organized in 1839, with an area of 360 square miles. There were a few settlers in the county as early as 1816-17. Jerseyville, the county-seat, was platted in 1834, a majority of the early residents being natives of, or at least emigrants from, New Jersey. The mild climate, added to the character of the soil, is especially adapted to fruit-growing and stock-raising. The census of 1900 gave the population of the county as 14,612 and of Jerseyville, 3,517. Grafton, near the junction of the Mississippi with the Illinois, had a population of 927. The last mentioned town is noted for its stone quarries, which employ a number of men.

JERSEYVILLE, a city and county-seat of Jersey County, the point of junction of the Chicago & Alton and the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railways, 19 miles north of Alton and 45 miles north of St. Louis, Mo. The city is in an agricultural district, but has manufactories of flour, plows, carriages and wagons, shoe factory and watch-making machinery. It contains a handsome courthouse, completed in 1894, nine churches, a graded public school, besides a separate school for colored children, a convent, library, telephone system, electric lights, artesian wells, and three papers. Population (1890), 3,207; (1900), 3,517; (1903, est.), 4,117.

JO DAVIESS COUNTY, situated in the northwest corner of the State; has an area of 663 square miles; population (1900), 24,533. It was first explored by Le Seuer, who reported the discovery of lead in 1700. Another Frenchman (Bouthillier) was the first permanent white settler, locating on the site of the present city of Galena in 1820. About the same time came several American families; a trading post was established, and the hamlet was known as Fredericks' Point, so called after one of the pioneers. In 1822 the Government reserved from settlement a tract 10 miles square along the Mississippi, with a view of controlling the mining interest. In 1823 mining privileges were granted upon a royalty of one-sixth, and the first smelting furnace was erected the same year. Immigration increased rapidly

and, inside of three years, the "Point" had a population of 150, and a post-office was established with a fortnightly mail to and from Vandalia, then the State capital. In 1827 county organization was effected, the county being named in honor of Gen. Joseph Hamilton Daviess, who was killed in the Battle of Tippecanoe. The original tract, however, has been subdivided until it now constitutes nine counties. The settlers took an active part in both the Winnebago and Black Hawk Wars. In 1846-47 the mineral lands were placed on the market by the Government, and quickly taken by corporations and individuals. The scenery is varied, and the soil (particularly in the east) well suited to the cultivation of grain. The county is well wooded and well watered, and thoroughly drained by the Fever and Apple Rivers. The name Galena was given to the county-seat (originally, as has been said, Fredericks' Point) by Lieutenant Thomas, Government Surveyor, in 1827, in which year it was platted. Its general appearance is picturesque. Its early growth was extraordinary, but later (particularly after the growth of Chicago) it received a set-back. In 1841 it claimed 2,000 population and was incorporated; in 1870 it had about 7,000 population, and, in 1900, 5,005. The names of Grant, Rawlins and E. B. Washburne are associated with its history. Other important towns in the county are Warren (population 1,327), East Dubuque (1,146) and Elizabeth (659).

JOHNSON, Caleb C., lawyer and legislator, was born in Whiteside County, Ill., May 23, 1844, educated in the common schools and at the Military Academy at Fulton, Ill.; served during the Civil War in the Sixty-ninth and One Hundred and Fortieth Regiments Illinois Volunteers; in 1877 was admitted to the bar and, two years later, began practice. He has served upon the Board of Township Supervisors of Whiteside County; in 1884 was elected to the House of Representatives of the Thirty-fourth General Assembly, was re-elected in 1886, and again in 1896. He also held the position of Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue for his District during the first Cleveland administration, and was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention of 1888.

JOHNSON, (Rev.) Herrick, clergyman and educator, was born near Fonda, N. Y., Sept. 21, 1832; graduated at Hamilton College, 1857, and at Auburn Theological Seminary, 1860; held Presbyterian pastorates in Troy, Pittsburg and Philadelphia; in 1874 became Professor of Homiletics and Pastoral Theology in Auburn Theological

Seminary, and, in 1880, accepted a pastorate in Chicago, also becoming Lecturer on Sacred Rhetoric in McCormick Theological Seminary. In 1883 he resigned his pastorate, devoting his attention thereafter to the duties of his professorship. He was Moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly at Springfield, in 1882, and has served as President, for many years, of the Presbyterian Church Board of Aid for Colleges, and of the Board of Trustees of Lake Forest University. Besides many periodical articles, he has published several volumes on religious subjects.

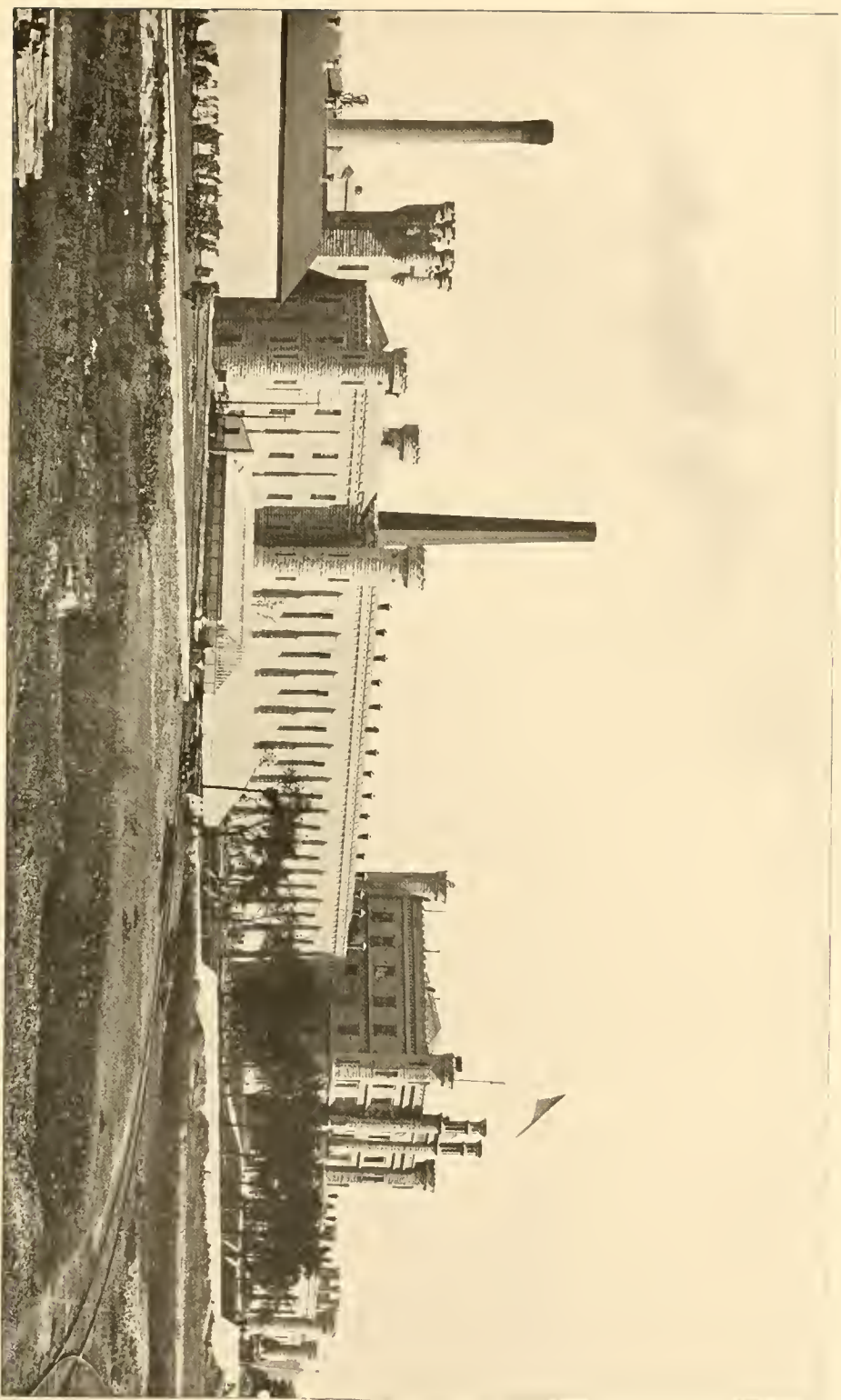
JOHNSON, Hosmer A., M.D., LL.D., physician, was born near Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 6, 1822; at twelve removed to a farm in Lapeer County, Mich. In spite of limited school privileges, at eighteen he secured a teachers' certificate, and, by teaching in the winter and attending an academy in the summer, prepared for college, entering the University of Michigan in 1846 and graduating in 1849. In 1850 he became a student of medicine at Rush Medical College in Chicago, graduating in 1852, and the same year becoming Secretary of the Cook County Medical Society, and, the year following, associate editor of "The Illinois Medical and Surgical Journal." For three years he was a member of the faculty of Rush, but, in 1858, resigned to become one of the founders of a new medical school, which has now become a part of Northwestern University. During the Civil War, Dr. Johnson was Chairman of the State Board of Medical Examiners; later serving upon the Board of Health of Chicago, and upon the National Board of Health. He was also attending physician of Cook County Hospital and consulting physician of the Chicago Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary. At the time of the great fire of 1871, he was one of the Directors of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society. His connections with local, State and National Societies and organizations (medical, scientific, social and otherwise) were very numerous. He traveled extensively, both in this country and in Europe, during his visits to the latter devoting much time to the study of foreign sanitary conditions, and making further attainments in medicine and surgery. In 1883 the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Northwestern University. During his later years, Dr. Johnson was engaged almost wholly in consultations. Died, Feb. 26, 1891.

JOHNSON COUNTY, lies in the southern portion of the State, and is one of the smallest counties, having an area of only 340 square miles, and a population (1900) of 15,667—named for Col.

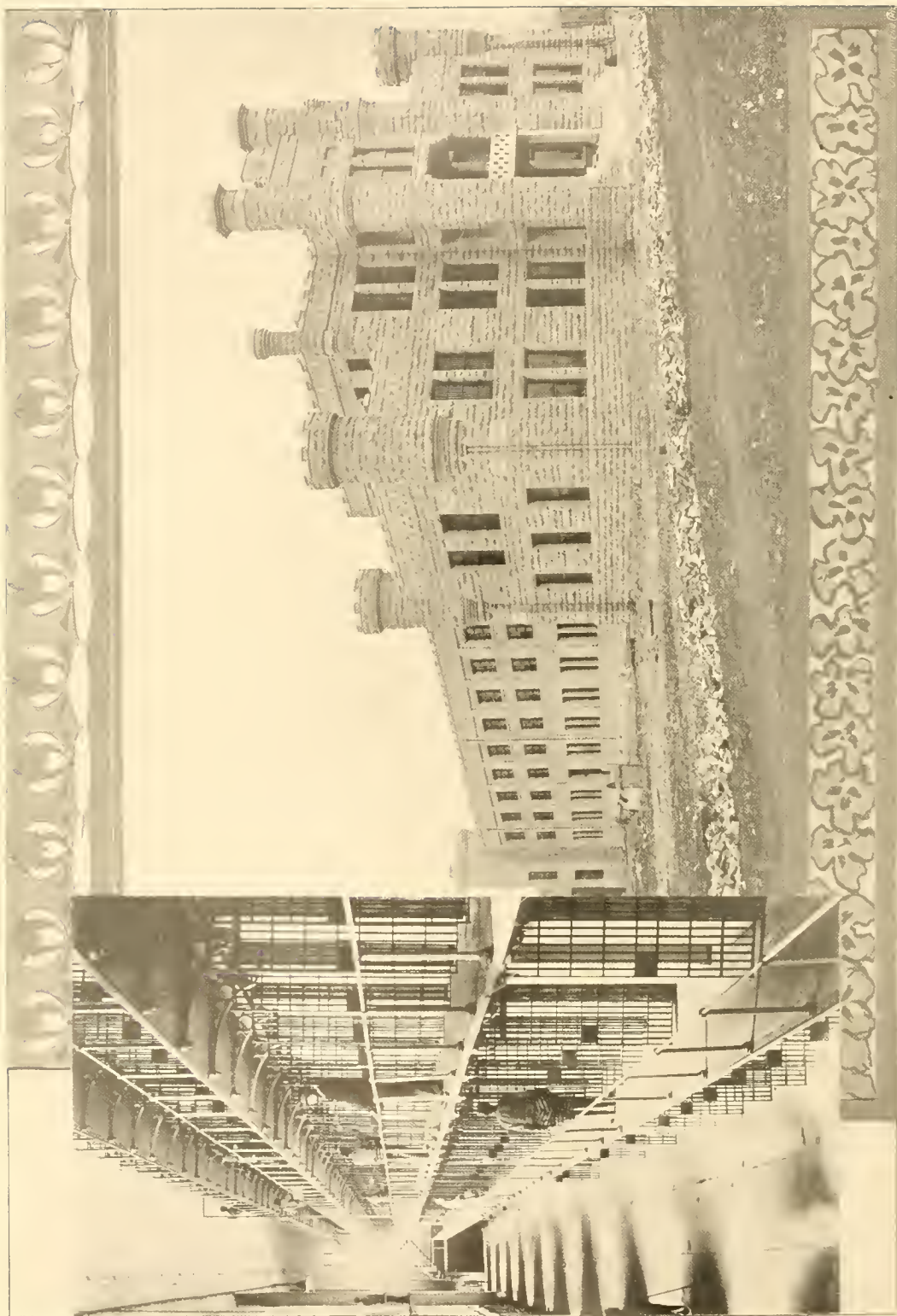
Richard M. Johnson. Its organization dates back to 1812. A dividing ridge (forming a sort of water shed) extends from east to west, the waters of the Cache and Bay Rivers running south, and those of the Big Muddy and Saline toward the north. A minor coal seam of variable thickness (perhaps a spur from the regular coal-measures) crops out here and there. Sandstone and limestone are abundant, and, under cliffs along the bluffs, saltpeter has been obtained in small quantities. Weak copperas springs are numerous. The soil is rich, the principal crops being wheat, corn and tobacco. Cotton is raised for home consumption and fruit-culture receives some attention. Vienna is the county-seat, with a population, in 1890, of 828.

JOHNSTON, Noah, pioneer and banker, was born in Hardy County, Va., Dec. 20, 1799, and, at the age of 12 years, emigrated with his father to Woodford County, Ky. In 1824 he removed to Indiana, and, a few years later, to Jefferson County, Ill., where he began farming. He subsequently engaged in merchandising, but proving unfortunate, turned his attention to politics, serving first as County Commissioner and then as County Clerk. In 1838 he was elected to the State Senate for the counties of Hamilton and Jefferson, serving four years; was Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk of the Senate during the session of 1844-45, and, in 1846, elected Representative in the Fifteenth General Assembly. The following year he was made Paymaster in the United States Army, serving through the Mexican War; in 1852 served with Abraham Lincoln and Judge Hugh T. Dickey of Chicago, on a Commission appointed to investigate claims against the State for the construction of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, and, in 1854, was appointed Clerk of the Supreme Court for the Third Division, being elected to the same position in 1861. Other positions held by him included those of Deputy United States Marshal under the administration of President Polk, Commissioner to superintend the construction of the Supreme Court Building at Mount Vernon, and Postmaster of that city. He was also elected Representative again in 1866. The later years of his life were spent as President of the Mount Vernon National Bank. Died, November, 1891, in his 92d year.

JOLIET, the county-seat of Will County, situated in the Des Plaines River Valley, 36 miles southwest of Chicago, on the Illinois & Michigan Canal, and the intersecting point of five lines of railway. A good quality of calcareous building stone underlies the entire region, and is exten-



ILLINOIS STATE PENITENTIARY, JOLIET.



Cell House.

ILLINOIS STATE PENITENTIARY, JOLIET.

Women's Prison.

sively quarried. Gravel, sand, and clay are also easily obtained in considerable quantities. Within twenty miles are productive coal mines. The Northern Illinois Penitentiary and a female penal institute stand just outside the city limits on the north. Joliet is an important manufacturing center, the census of 1900 crediting the city with 455 establishments, having \$15,452,196 capital, employing 6,523 hands, paying \$3,957,529 wages and \$17,891,836 for raw material, turning out an annual product valued at \$27,765,104. The leading industries are the manufacture of foundry and machine-shop products, engines, agricultural implements, pig-iron, Bessemer steel, steel bridges, rods, tin cans, wallpaper, matches, beer, saddles, paint, furniture, pianos, and stoves, besides quarrying and stone cutting. The Chicago Drainage Canal supplies valuable water-power. The city has many handsome public buildings and private residences, among the former being four high schools, Government postoffice building, two public libraries, and two public hospitals. It also has two public and two school parks. Population (1880), 11,657; (1890), 23,254, (including suburbs), 34,473; (1900), 29,353.

JOLIET, AURORA & NORTHERN RAILWAY. (See *Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Railway*.)

JOLIET, Louis, a French explorer, born at Quebec, Canada, Sept. 21, 1645, educated at the Jesuits' College, and early engaged in the fur-trade. In 1669 he was sent to investigate the copper mines on Lake Superior, but his most important service began in 1673, when Frontenac commissioned him to explore. Starting from the missionary station of St. Ignace, with Father Marquette, he went up the Fox River within the present State of Wisconsin and down the Wisconsin to the Mississippi, which he descended as far as the mouth of the Arkansas. He was the first to discover that the Mississippi flows to the Gulf rather than to the Pacific. He returned to Green Bay via the Illinois River, and (as believed) the sites of the present cities of Joliet and Chicago. Although later appointed royal hydrographer and given the island of Anticosti, he never revisited the Mississippi. Some historians assert that this was largely due to the influential jealousy of La Salle. Died, in Canada, in May, 1700.

JOLIET & BLUE ISLAND RAILWAY, constituting a part of and operated by the Calumet & Blue Island—a belt line, 21 miles in length, of standard gauge and laid with 60-lb. steel rails. The company provides terminal facilities at Joliet, although originally projected to merely run from that city to a connection with the Calumet &

Blue Island Railway. The capital stock authorized and paid in is \$100,000. The company's general offices are in Chicago.

JOLIET & NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD, a road running from Lake, Ind., to Joliet, Ill., 45 miles (of which 29 miles are in Illinois), and leased in perpetuity, from Sept. 7, 1854 (the date of completion), to the Michigan Central Railroad Company, which owns nearly all its stock. Its capital stock is \$300,000, and its funded debt, \$80,000. Other forms of indebtedness swell the total amount of capital invested (1895) to \$1,143,201. Total earnings and income in Illinois in 1894, \$89,017; total expenditures, \$62,370. (See *Michigan Central Railroad*.)

JONES, Alfred M., politician and legislator, was born in New Hampshire, Feb. 5, 1837, brought to McHenry County, Ill., at 10 years of age, and, at 16, began life in the pineries and engaged in rafting on the Mississippi. Then, after two winters in school at Rockford, and a short season in teaching, he spent a year in the book and jewelry business at Warren, Jo Daviess County. The following year (1858) he made a trip to Pike's Peak, but meeting disappointment in his expectations in regard to mining, returned almost immediately. The next few years were spent in various occupations, including law and real estate business, until 1872, when he was elected to the Twenty-eighth General Assembly, and re-elected two years later. Other positions successively held by him were those of Commissioner of the Joliet Penitentiary, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Sterling District, and United States Marshal for the Northern District of Illinois. He was, for fourteen years, a member of the Republican State Central Committee, during twelve years of that period being its chairman. Since 1885, Mr. Jones has been manager of the Bethesda Mineral Springs at Waukesha, Wis., but has found time to make his mark in Wisconsin politics also.

JONES, John Rice, first English lawyer in Illinois, was born in Wales, Feb. 11, 1759; educated at Oxford in medicine and law, and, after practicing the latter in London for a short time, came to America in 1784, spending two years in Philadelphia, where he made the acquaintance of Dr. Benjamin Rush and Benjamin Franklin; in 1786, having reached the Falls of the Ohio, he joined Col. George Rogers Clark's expedition against the Indians on the Wabash. This having partially failed through the discontent and desertion of the troops, he remained at Vincennes four years, part of the time as Commissary

General of the garrison there. In 1790 he went to Kaskaskia, but eleven years later returned to Vincennes, being commissioned the same year by Gov. William Henry Harrison, Attorney-General of Indiana Territory, and, in 1805, becoming a member of the first Legislative Council. He was Secretary of the convention at Vincennes, in December, 1802, which memorialized Congress to suspend, for ten years, the article in the Ordinance of 1787 forbidding slavery in the Northwest Territory. In 1808 he removed a second time to Kaskaskia, remaining two years, when he located within the present limits of the State of Missouri (then the Territory of Louisiana), residing successively at St. Genevieve, St. Louis and Potosi, at the latter place acquiring large interests in mineral lands. He became prominent in Missouri politics, served as a member of the Convention which framed the first State Constitution, was a prominent candidate for United States Senator before the first Legislature, and finally elected by the same a Justice of the Supreme Court, dying in office at St. Louis, Feb. 1, 1824. He appears to have enjoyed an extensive practice among the early residents, as shown by the fact that, the year of his return to Kaskaskia, he paid taxes on more than 16,000 acres of land in Monroe County, to say nothing of his possessions about Vincennes and his subsequent acquisitions in Missouri. He also prepared the first revision of laws for Indiana Territory when Illinois composed a part of it.—**Rice (Jones)**, son of the preceding by a first marriage, was born in Wales, Sept. 28, 1781; came to America with his parents, and was educated at Transylvania University and the University of Pennsylvania, taking a medical degree at the latter, but later studying law at Litchfield, Conn., and locating at Kaskaskia in 1806. Described as a young man of brilliant talents, he took a prominent part in politics and, at a special election held in September, 1808, was elected to the Indiana Territorial Legislature, by the party known as "Divisionists"—i. e., in favor of the division of the Territory—which proved successful in the organization of Illinois Territory the following year. Bitterness engendered in this contest led to a challenge from Shadrach Bond (afterwards first Governor of the State), which Jones accepted; but the affair was amicably adjusted on the field without an exchange of shots. One Dr. James Dunlap, who had been Bond's second, expressed dissatisfaction with the settlement; a bitter factional fight was maintained between the friends of the respective parties, ending in the assassination of Jones, who

was shot by Dunlap on the street in Kaskaskia, Dec. 7, 1808—Jones dying in a few minutes, while Dunlap fled, ending his days in Texas.—**Gen. John Rice (Jones)**, Jr., another son, was born at Kaskaskia, Jan. 8, 1792, served under Capt. Henry Dodge in the War of 1812, and, in 1831, went to Texas, where he bore a conspicuous part in securing the independence of that State from Mexico, dying there in 1845—the year of its annexation to the United States.—**George Wallace (Jones)**, fourth son of John Rice Jones (1st), was born at Vincennes, Indiana Territory, April 12, 1804; graduated at Transylvania University, in 1825; served as Clerk of the United States District Court in Missouri in 1826, and as Aid to Gen. Dodge in the Black Hawk War; in 1834 was elected Delegate in Congress from Michigan Territory (then including the present States of Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa), later serving two terms as Delegate from Iowa Territory, and, on its admission as a State, being elected one of the first United States Senators and re-elected in 1852; in 1859, was appointed by President Buchanan Minister to Bogota, Colombia, but recalled in 1861 on account of a letter to Jefferson Davis expressing sympathy with the cause of the South, and was imprisoned for two months in Fort Lafayette. In 1838 he was the second of Senator Cilley in the famous Cilley-Graves duel near Washington, which resulted in the death of the former. After his retirement from office, General Jones' residence was at Dubuque, Iowa, where he died, July 22, 1896, in the 93d year of his age.

JONES, Michael³, early politician, was a Pennsylvanian by birth, who came to Illinois in Territorial days, and, as early as 1809, was Register of the Land Office at Kaskaskia; afterwards removed to Shawneetown and represented Gallatin County as a Delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1818 and as Senator in the first four General Assemblies, and also as Representative in the Eighth. He was a candidate for United States Senator in 1819, but was defeated by Governor Edwards, and was a Presidential Elector in 1820. He is represented to have been a man of considerable ability but of bitter passions, a supporter of the scheme for a pro-slavery constitution and a bitter opponent of Governor Edwards.

JONES, J. Russell, capitalist, was born at Conneaut, Ashtabula County, Ohio, Feb. 17, 1823; after spending two years as clerk in a store in his native town, came to Chicago in 1838; spent the next two years at Rockton, when he accepted a

clerkship in a leading mercantile establishment at Galena, finally being advanced to a partnership, which was dissolved in 1856. In 1860 he was elected, as a Republican, Representative in the Twenty-second General Assembly, and, in March following, was appointed by President Lincoln United States Marshal for the Northern District of Illinois. In 1869, by appointment of President Grant, he became Minister to Belgium, remaining in office until 1875, when he resigned and returned to Chicago. Subsequently he declined the position of Secretary of the Interior, but was appointed Collector of the Port of Chicago, from which he retired in 1888. Mr. Jones served as member of the National Republican Committee for Illinois in 1868. In 1863 he organized the West Division Street Railway, laying the foundation of an ample fortune.

JONES, William, pioneer merchant, was born at Charlemont, Mass., Oct. 22, 1789, but spent his boyhood and early manhood in New York State, ultimately locating at Buffalo, where he engaged in business as a grocer, and also held various public positions. In 1831 he made a tour of observation westward by way of Detroit, finally reaching Fort Dearborn, which he again visited in 1832 and in '33, making small investments each time in real estate, which afterwards appreciated immensely in value. In 1834, in partnership with Byram King of Buffalo, Mr. Jones engaged in the stove and hardware business, founding in Chicago the firm of Jones & King, and the next year brought his family. While he never held any important public office, he was one of the most prominent of those early residents of Chicago through whose enterprise and public spirit the city was made to prosper. He held the office of Justice of the Peace, served in the City Council, was one of the founders of the city fire department, served for twelve years (1840-52) on the Board of School Inspectors (for a considerable time as its President), and contributed liberally to the cause of education, including gifts of \$50,000 to the old Chicago University, of which he was a Trustee and, for some time, President of its Executive Committee. Died, Jan. 18, 1868.—**Fernando** (Jones), son of the preceding, was born at Forestville, Chautauqua County, N. Y., May 26, 1820, having, for some time in his boyhood, Millard Fillmore (afterwards President) as his teacher at Buffalo, and, still later, Reuben E. Fenton (afterwards Governor and a United States Senator) as classmate. After coming to Chicago, in 1835, he was employed for some time as a clerk in Government offices and by the Trustees of the

Illinois & Michigan Canal; spent a season at Canandaigua Academy, N. Y.; edited a periodical at Jackson, Mich., for a year or two, but finally coming to Chicago, opened an abstract and title office, in which he was engaged at the time of the fire of 1871, and which, by consolidation with two other firms, became the foundation of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, which still plays an important part in the real-estate business of Chicago. Mr. Jones has held various public positions, including that of Trustee of the Hospital for the Insane at Jacksonville, and has for years been a Trustee of the University of Chicago.—**Kiler Kent** (Jones), another son, was one of the founders of "The Gem of the Prairies" newspaper, out of which grew "The Chicago Tribune"; was for many years a citizen of Quincy, Ill., and prominent member of the Republican State Central Committee, and, for a time, one of the publishers of "The Prairie Farmer." Died, in Quincy, August 20, 1886.

JONESBORO, the county-seat of Union County, situated about a mile west of the line of the Illinois Central Railroad. It is some 30 miles north of Cairo, with which it is connected by the Mobile & Ohio R. R. It stands in the center of a fertile territory, largely devoted to fruit-growing, and is an important shipping-point for fruit and early vegetables; has a silica mill, pickle factory and a bank. There are also four churches, and one weekly newspaper, as well as a graded school. Population (1900), 1,130.

JOSLYN, Merritt L., lawyer, was born in Livingston County, N. Y., in 1827, came to Illinois in 1839, his father settling in McHenry County, where the son, on arriving at manhood, engaged in the practice of the law. The latter became prominent in political circles and, in 1856, was a Buchanan Presidential Elector. On the breaking out of the war he allied himself with the Republican party; served as a Captain in the Thirty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and, in 1864, was elected to the Twenty-fourth General Assembly from McHenry County, later serving as Senator during the sessions of the Thirtieth and Thirty-first Assemblies (1876-80). After the death of President Garfield, he was appointed by President Arthur Assistant Secretary of the Interior, serving to the close of the administration. Returning to his home at Woodstock, Ill., he resumed the practice of his profession, and, since 1889, has discharged the duties of Master in Chancery for McHenry County.

JOUETT, Charles, Chicago's first lawyer, was born in Virginia in 1772, studied law at Charlottes-

ville in that State; in 1802 was appointed by President Jefferson Indian Agent at Detroit and, in 1805, acted as Commissioner in conducting a treaty with the Wyandottes, Ottawas and other Indians of Northwestern Ohio and Michigan at Maumee City, Ohio. In the fall of the latter year he was appointed Indian Agent at Fort Dearborn, serving there until the year before the Fort Dearborn Massacre. Removing to Mercer County, Ky., in 1811, he was elected to a Judgeship there, but, in 1815, was reappointed by President Madison Indian Agent at Fort Dearborn, remaining until 1818, when he again returned to Kentucky. In 1819 he was appointed to a United States Judgeship in the newly organized Territory of Arkansas, but remained only a few months, when he resumed his residence in Kentucky, dying there, May 28, 1834.

JOURNALISM. (*See Newspapers, Early.*)

JUDD, Norman Buel, lawyer, legislator, Foreign Minister, was born at Rome, N. Y., Jan. 10, 1815, where he read law and was admitted to the bar. In 1836 he removed to Chicago and commenced practice in the (then) frontier settlement. He early rose to a position of prominence and influence in public affairs, holding various municipal offices and being a member of the State Senate from 1844 to 1860 continuously. In 1860 he was a Delegate-at-large to the Republican National Convention, and, in 1861, President Lincoln appointed him Minister Plenipotentiary to Prussia, where he represented this country for four years. He was a warm personal friend of Lincoln, and accompanied him on his memorable journey from Springfield to Washington in 1861. In 1870 he was elected to the Forty-first Congress. Died, at Chicago, Nov. 10, 1878.

JUDD, S. Corning, lawyer and politician, born in Onondaga County, N. Y., July 21, 1827; was educated at Aurora Academy, taught for a time in Canada and was admitted to the bar in New York in 1848; edited "The Syracuse Daily Star" in 1849, and, in 1850, accepted a position in the Interior Department in Washington. Later, he resumed his place upon "The Star," but, in 1854, removed to Lewistown, Fulton County, Ill., and began practice with his brother-in-law, the late W. C. Goudy. In 1873 he removed to Chicago, entering into partnership with William Fitzhugh Whitehouse, son of Bishop Whitehouse, and became prominent in connection with some ecclesiastical trials which followed. In 1860 he was a Democratic candidate for Presidential Elector and, during the war, was a determined opponent of the war policy of the Government, as such mak-

ing an unsuccessful campaign for Lieutenant-Governor in 1864. In 1885 he was appointed Postmaster of the city of Chicago, serving until 1889. Died, in Chicago, Sept. 22, 1895.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM, THE. The Constitution of 1818 vested the judicial power of the State in one Supreme Court, and such inferior courts as the Legislature might establish. The former consisted of one Chief Justice and three Associates, appointed by joint ballot of the Legislature; but, until 1825, when a new act went into effect, they were required to perform circuit duties in the several counties, while exercising appellate jurisdiction in their united capacity. In 1824 the Legislature divided the State into five circuits, appointing one Circuit Judge for each, but, two years later, these were legislated out of office, and circuit court duty again devolved upon the Supreme Judges, the State being divided into four circuits. In 1829 a new act authorized the appointment of one Circuit Judge, who was assigned to duty in the territory northwest of the Illinois River, the Supreme Justices continuing to perform circuit duty in the four other circuits. This arrangement continued until 1835, when the State was divided into six judicial circuits, and, five additional Circuit Judges having been elected, the Supreme Judges were again relieved from circuit court service. After this no material changes occurred except in the increase of the number of circuits until 1841, the whole number then being nine. At this time political reasons led to an entire reorganization of the courts. An act passed Feb. 10, 1841, repealed all laws authorizing the election of Circuit Judges, and provided for the appointment of five additional Associate Judges of the Supreme Court, making nine in all; and, for a third time, circuit duties devolved upon the Supreme Court Judges, the State being divided at the same time into nine circuits.

By the adoption of the Constitution of 1849 the judiciary system underwent an entire change, all judicial officers being made elective by the people. The Constitution provided for a Supreme Court, consisting of three Judges, Circuit Courts, County Courts, and courts to be held by Justices of the Peace. In addition to these, the Legislature had the power to create inferior civil and criminal courts in cities, but only upon a uniform plan. For the election of Supreme Judges, the State was divided into three Grand Judicial Divisions. The Legislature might, however, if it saw fit, provide for the election of all three Judges on a general ticket, to be voted throughout the State-at-large; but this power was never exer-

cised. Appeals lay from the Circuit Courts to the Supreme Court for the particular division in which the county might be located, although, by unanimous consent of all parties in interest, an appeal might be transferred to another district. Nine Circuit Courts were established, but the number might be increased at the discretion of the General Assembly. Availing itself of its constitutional power and providing for the needs of a rapidly growing community, the Legislature gradually increased the number of circuits to thirty. The term of office for Supreme Court Judges was nine, and, for Circuit Judges, six years. Vacancies were to be filled by popular election, unless the unexpired term of the deceased or retiring incumbent was less than one year, in which case the Governor was authorized to appoint. Circuit Courts were vested with appellate jurisdiction from inferior tribunals, and each was required to hold at least two terms annually in each county, as might be fixed by statute.

The Constitution of 1870, without changing the mode of election or term of office, made several changes adapted to altered conditions. As regards the Supreme Court, the three Grand Divisions were retained, but the number of Judges was increased to seven, chosen from a like number of districts, but sitting together to constitute a full court, of which four members constitute a quorum. A Chief Justice is chosen by the Court, and is usually one of the Judges nearing the expiration of his term. The minor officers include a Reporter of Decisions, and one Clerk in each Division. By an act passed in 1897, the three Supreme Court Divisions were consolidated in one, the Court being required to hold its sittings in Springfield, and hereafter only one Clerk will be elected instead of three as heretofore. The salaries of Justices of the Supreme Court are fixed by law at \$5,000 each.

The State was divided in 1873 into twenty-seven circuits (Cook County being a circuit by itself), and one or more terms of the circuit court are required to be held each year in each county in the State. The jurisdiction of the Circuit Courts is both original and appellate, and includes matters civil and criminal, in law and in equity. The Judges are elected by districts, and hold office for six years. In 1877 the State was divided into thirteen judicial circuits (exclusive of Cook County), but without reducing the number of Judges (twenty-six) already in office, and the election of one additional Judge (to serve two years) was ordered in each district, thus increas-

ing the number of Judges to thirty-nine. Again in 1897 the Legislature passed an act increasing the number of judicial circuits, exclusive of Cook County, to seventeen, while the number of Judges in each circuit remained the same, so that the whole number of Judges elected that year outside of Cook County was fifty-one. The salaries of Circuit Judges are \$3,500 per year, except in Cook County, where they are \$7,000. The Constitution also provided for the organization of Appellate Courts after the year 1874, having uniform jurisdiction in districts created for that purpose. These courts are a connecting link between the Circuit and the Supreme Courts, and greatly relieve the crowded calendar of the latter. In 1877 the Legislature established four of these tribunals: one for the County of Cook; one to include all the Northern Grand Division except Cook County; the third to embrace the Central Grand Division, and the fourth the Southern. Each Appellate Court is held by three Circuit Court Judges, named by the Judges of the Supreme Court, each assignment covering three years, and no Judge either allowed to receive extra compensation or sit in review of his own rulings or decisions. Two terms are held in each District every year, and these courts have no original jurisdiction.

COOK COUNTY.—The judicial system of Cook County is different from that of the rest of the State. The Constitution of 1870 made the county an independent district, and exempted it from being subject to any subsequent redistricting. The bench of the Circuit Court in Cook County, at first fixed at five Judges, has been increased under the Constitution to fourteen, who receive additional compensation from the county treasury. The Legislature has the constitutional right to increase the number of Judges according to population. In 1849 the Legislature established the Cook County Court of Common Pleas. Later, this became the Superior Court of Cook County, which now (1898) consists of thirteen Judges. For this court there exists the same constitutional provision relative to an increase of Judges as in the case of the Circuit Court of Cook County.

JUDY, Jacob, pioneer, a native of Switzerland, who, having come to the United States at an early day, remained some years in Maryland, when, in 1786, he started west, spending two years near Louisville, Ky., finally arriving at Kaskaskia, Ill., in 1788. In 1792 he removed to New Design, in Monroe County, and, in 1800, located within the present limits of Madison

County, where he died in 1807.—**Samuel** (Judy), son of the preceding, born August 19, 1773, was brought by his father to Illinois in 1788, and afterwards became prominent in political affairs and famous as an Indian fighter. On the organization of Madison County he became one of the first County Commissioners, serving many years. He also commanded a body of "Rangers" in the Indian campaigns during the War of 1812, gaining the title of Colonel, and served as a member from Madison County in the Second Territorial Council (1814-15). Previous to 1811 he built the first brick house within the limits of Madison County, which still stood, not many years since, a few miles from Edwardsville. Colonel Judy died in 1838.—**Jacob** (Judy), eldest son of Samuel, was Register of the Land Office at Edwardsville, 1845-49.—**Thomas** (Judy), younger son of Samuel, was born, Dec. 19, 1804, and represented Madison County in the Eighteenth General Assembly (1852-54). His death occurred Oct. 4, 1880.

JUDY, James William, soldier, was born in Clark County, Ky., May 8, 1822—his ancestors on his father's side being from Switzerland, and those on his mother's from Scotland; grew up on a farm and, in 1852, removed to Menard County, Ill., where he has since resided. In August, 1862, he enlisted as a private soldier, was elected Captain of his company, and, on its incorporation as part of the One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteers at Camp Butler, was chosen Colonel by acclamation. The One Hundred and Fourteenth, as part of the Fifteenth Army Corps under command of that brilliant soldier, Gen. Wm. T. Sherman, was attached to the Army of the Tennessee, and took part in the entire siege of Vicksburg, from May, 1863, to the surrender on the 3d of July following. It also participated in the siege of Jackson, Miss., and numerous other engagements. After one year's service, Colonel Judy was compelled to resign by domestic affliction, having lost two children by death within eight days of each other, while others of his family were dangerously ill. On his retirement from the army, he became deeply interested in thorough-bred cattle, and is now the most noted stock auctioneer in the United States—having, in the past thirty years, sold more thorough-bred cattle than any other man living—his operations extending from Canada to California, and from Minnesota to Texas. Colonel Judy was elected a member of the State Board of Agriculture in 1874, and so remained continuously until 1896—except two years—also serving as President of the Board from 1894 to 1896. He

bore a conspicuous part in securing the location of the State Fair at Springfield in 1894, and the improvements there made under his administration have not been paralleled in any other State. Originally, and up to 1856, an old-line Whig, Colonel Judy has since been an ardent Republican; and though active in political campaigns, has never held a political office nor desired one, being content with the discharge of his duty as a patriotic private citizen.

KANAN, Michael F., soldier and legislator, was born in Essex County, N. Y., in November, 1837, at twenty years of age removed to Macon County, Ill., and engaged in farming. During the Civil War he enlisted in the Forty-first Illinois Volunteers (Col. I. C. Pugh's regiment), serving nearly four years and retiring with the rank of Captain. After the war he served six years as Mayor of the city of Decatur. In 1894 he was elected State Senator, serving in the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth General Assemblies. Captain Kanan was one of the founders of the Grand Army of the Republic, and a member of the first Post of the order ever established—that at Decatur.

KANE, a village of Greene County, on the Jacksonville Division of the Chicago & Alton Railway, 40 miles south of Jacksonville. It has a bank and a weekly paper. Population (1880), 408; (1890), 551; (1900), 588.

KANE, Elias Kent, early United States Senator, is said by Lanman's "Dictionary of Congress" to have been born in New York, June 7, 1796. The late Gen. Geo. W. Smith, of Chicago, a relative of Senator Kane's by marriage, in a paper read before the Illinois State Bar Association (1895), rejecting other statements assigning the date of the Illinois Senator's birth to various years from 1786 to 1796, expresses the opinion, based on family letters, that he was really born in 1794. He was educated at Yale College, graduating in 1812, read law in New York, and emigrated to Tennessee in 1813 or early in 1814, but, before the close of the latter year, removed to Illinois, settling at Kaskaskia. His abilities were recognized by his appointment, early in 1818, as Judge of the eastern circuit under the Territorial Government. Before the close of the same year he served as a member of the first State Constitutional Convention, and was appointed by Governor Bond the first Secretary of State under the new State Government, but resigned on the accession of Governor Coles in 1822. Two years later he was elected to the General Assembly as Representative from Randolph County, but

resigned before the close of the year to accept a seat in the United States Senate, to which he was elected in 1824, and re-elected in 1830. Before the expiration of his second term (Dec. 12, 1835), having reached the age of a little more than 40 years, he died in Washington, deeply mourned by his fellow-members of Congress and by his constituents. Senator Kane was a cousin of the distinguished Chancellor Kent of New York, through his mother's family, while, on his father's side, he was a relative of the celebrated Arctic explorer, Elisha Kent Kane.

KANE COUNTY, one of the wealthiest and most progressive counties in the State, situated in the northeastern quarter. It has an area of 540 square miles, and population (1900) of 78,792; was named for Senator Elias Kent Kane. Timber and water are abundant, Fox River flowing through the county from north to south. Immigration began in 1833, and received a new impetus in 1835, when the Pottawatomies were removed west of the Mississippi. A school was established in 1834, and a church organized in 1835. County organization was effected in June, 1836, and the public lands came on the market in 1842. The Civil War record of the county is more than creditable, the number of volunteers exceeding the assessed quota. Farming, grazing, manufacturing and dairy industries chiefly engage the attention of the people. The county has many flourishing cities and towns. Geneva is the county-seat. (See *Aurora, Dundee, Eldora, Elgin, Geneva and St. Charles.*)

KANGLEY, a village of La Salle County, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway, three miles northwest of Streator. There are several coal shafts here. Population (1900), 1,004.

KANKAKEE, a city and county-seat of Kankakee County, on Kankakee River and Ill. Cent. Railroad, at intersection of the "Big Four" with the Indiana, Ill. & Iowa Railroad, 56 miles south of Chicago. It is an agricultural and stock-raising region, near extensive coal fields and bog iron ore; has water-power, flour and paper mills, agricultural implement, furniture, and piano factories, knitting and novelty works, besides two quarries of valuable building stone. The Eastern Hospital for the Insane is located here. There are four papers, four banks, five schools, water-works, gas and electric light, electric car lines, and Government postoffice building. Population (1890), 9,025; (1900), 13,595.

KANKAKEE COUNTY, a wealthy and populous county in the northeast section of the State, having an area of 680 square miles—receiving its

name from its principal river. It was set apart from Will and Iroquois Counties under the act passed in 1851, the owners of the site of the present city of Kankakee contributing \$5,000 toward the erection of county buildings. Agriculture, manufacturing and coal-mining are the principal pursuits. The first white settler was one Noah Vasseur, a Frenchman, and the first American, Thomas Durham. Population (1880), 25,047; (1890), 28,732; (1900), 37,154.

KANKAKEE RIVER, a sluggish stream, rising in St. Joseph County, Ind., and flowing west-southwest through English Lake and a flat marshy region, into Illinois. In Kankakee County it unites with the Iroquois from the south and the Des Plaines from the north, after the junction with the latter, taking the name of the Illinois.

KANKAKEE & SENECA RAILROAD, a line lying wholly in Illinois, 42.03 miles in length. It has a capital stock of \$10,000, bonded debt of \$650,000 and other forms of indebtedness (1895) reaching \$557,629; total capitalization, \$1,217,629. This road was chartered in 1881, and opened in 1882. It connects with the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, and is owned jointly by these two lines, but operated by the former (See *Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad.*)

KANSAS, a village in Edgar County, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis and the Chicago & Ohio River Railways, 156 miles northeast of St. Louis, 104 miles west of Indianapolis, 13 miles east of Charleston and 11 miles west-southwest of Paris. The surrounding region is agricultural and stock-raising. Kansas has tile works, two grain elevators, a canning factory, and railway machine shops, beside four churches, a collegiate institute, a National bank and a weekly newspaper. Population (1880), 723; (1890), 1,037; (1900), 1,049.

KASKASKIA, a village of the Illinois Indians, and later a French trading post, first occupied in 1700. It passed into the hands of the British after the French-Indian War in 1765, and was captured by Col. George Rogers Clark, at the head of a force of Virginia troops, in 1778. (See *Clark, George Rogers.*) At that time the white inhabitants were almost entirely of French descent. The first exercise of the elective franchise in Illinois occurred here in the year last named, and, in 1804, the United States Government opened a land office there. For many years the most important commercial town in the Territory, it remained the Territorial and State capital down

to 1819, when the seat of government was removed to Vandalia. Originally situated on the west side of the Kaskaskia River, some six miles from the Mississippi, early in 1899 its site had been swept away by the encroachments of the latter stream, so that all that is left of the principal town of Illinois, in Territorial days, is simply its name.

KASKASKIA INDIANS, one of the five tribes constituting the Illinois confederation of Algonquin Indians. About the year 1700 they removed from what is now La Salle County, to Southern Illinois, where they established themselves along the banks of the river which bears their name. They were finally removed, with their brethren of the Illinois, west of the Mississippi, and, as a distinct tribe, have become extinct.

KASKASKIA RIVER, rises in Champaign County, and flows southwest through the counties of Douglas, Coles, Moultrie, Shelby, Fayette, Clinton and St. Clair, thence southward through Randolph, and empties into the Mississippi River near Chester. It is nearly 300 miles long, and flows through a fertile, undulating country, which forms part of the great coal field of the State.

KEITH, Edson, Sr., merchant and manufacturer, born at Barre, Vt., Jan. 28, 1833, was educated at home and in the district schools; spent 1850-54 in Montpelier, coming to Chicago the latter year and obtaining employment in a retail dry-goods store. In 1860 he assisted in establishing the firm of Keith, Faxon & Co., now Edson Keith & Co.; is also President of the corporation of Keith Brothers & Co., a Director of the Metropolitan National Bank, and the Edison Electric Light Company.—**Elbridge G. (Keith)**, banker, brother of the preceding, was born at Barre, Vt., July 16, 1840; attended local schools and Barre Academy; came to Chicago in 1857, the next year taking a position as clerk in the house of Keith, Faxon & Co., in 1865 becoming a partner and, in 1884, being chosen President of the Metropolitan National Bank, where he still remains. Mr. Keith was a member of the Republican National Convention of 1880, and belongs to several local literary, political and social clubs; was also one of the Directors of the World's Columbian Exposition of 1892-93.

KEITHSBURG, a town in Mercer County on the Mississippi River, at the intersection of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Iowa Central Railways; 100 miles west-northwest of Peoria. Principal industries are fisheries, shipping, manufacture of pearl buttons and oilers; has one paper. Pop. (1900), 1,566; (1903, est.), 2,000.

KELLOGG, Hiram Huntington, clergyman and educator, was born at Clinton (then Whites-town), N. Y., in February, 1803, graduated at Hamilton College and Auburn Seminary, after which he served for some years as pastor at various places in Central New York. Later, he established the Young Ladies' Domestic Seminary at Clinton, claimed to be the first ladies' seminary in the State, and the first experiment in the country uniting manual training of girls with scholastic instruction, antedating Mount Holyoke, Oberlin and other institutions which adopted this system. Color was no bar to admission to the institution, though the daughters of some of the wealthiest families of the State were among its pupils. Mr. Kellogg was a co-laborer with Gerritt Smith, Beriah Green, the Tappans, Garrison and others, in the effort to arouse public sentiment in opposition to slavery. In 1836 he united with Prof. George W. Gale and others in the movement for the establishment of a colony and the building up of a Christian and anti-slavery institution in the West, which resulted in the location of the town of Galesburg and the founding there of Knox College. Mr. Kellogg was chosen the first President of the institution and, in 1841, left his thriving school at Clinton to identify himself with the new enterprise, which, in its infancy, was a manual-labor school. In the West he soon became the ally and co-laborer of such men as Owen Lovejoy, Ichabod Coddington, Dr. C. V. Dyer and others, in the work of extirpating slavery. In 1843 he visited England as a member of the World's Peace Convention, remaining abroad about a year, during which time he made the acquaintance of Jacob Bright and others of the most prominent men of that day in England and Scotland. Resigning the Presidency of Knox College in 1847, he returned to Clinton Seminary, and was later engaged in various business enterprises until 1861, when he again removed to Illinois, and was engaged in preaching and teaching at various points during the remainder of his life, dying suddenly, at his home school at Mount Forest, Ill., Jan. 1, 1881.

KELLOGG, William Pitt, was born at Orwell, Vt., Dec. 8, 1831, removed to Illinois in 1848, studied law at Peoria, was admitted to the bar in 1854, and began practice in Fulton County. He was a candidate for Presidential Elector on the Republican ticket in 1856 and 1860, being elected the latter year. Appointed Chief Justice of Nebraska in 1861, he resigned to accept the colonelcy of the Seventh Illinois Cavalry. Failing health caused his retirement from the army



1.—Old Kaskaskia from Garrison Hill (1893). 2.—Kaskaskia Hotel, where LaFayette was feted in 1825.
 3.— First Illinois State House, 1818. 4.— Interior of Room (1893), where LaFayette Banquet was held.
 5.—Pierre Menard Mansion. 6.—House of Chief Ducoign, last of the Cascasquias (Kaskaskias).



1.—Remnant of Old Kaskaskia (1898). 2.—View on Principal Street (1891). 3.—Gen. John Edgar's House (1891). 4.—House of Gov. Bond (1891). 5.—"Chenu Mansion," where LaFayette was entertained, as it appeared in 1898. 6.—Old State House (1900).

after the battle of Corinth. In 1865 he was appointed Collector of the Port at New Orleans. Thereafter he became a conspicuous figure in both Louisiana and National politics, serving as United States Senator from Louisiana from 1868 to 1871, and as Governor from 1872 to 1876, during the stormiest period of reconstruction, and making hosts of bitter personal and political enemies as well as warm friends. An unsuccessful attempt was made to impeach him in 1876. In 1877 he was elected a second time to the United States Senate by one of two rival Legislatures, being awarded his seat after a bitter contest. At the close of his term (1883) he took his seat in the lower house to which he was elected in 1882, serving until 1885. While retaining his residence in Louisiana, Mr. Kellogg has spent much of his time of late years in Washington City.

KENDALL COUNTY, a northeastern county, with an area of 330 square miles and a population (1900) of 11,467. The surface is rolling and the soil fertile, although generally a light, sandy loam. The county was organized in 1841, out of parts of Kane and La Salle, and was named in honor of President Jackson's Postmaster-General. The Fox River (running southwestwardly through the county), with its tributaries, affords ample drainage and considerable water power; the railroad facilities are admirable; timber is abundant. Yorkville and Oswego have been rivals for the county-seat, the distinction finally resting with the former. Among the pioneers may be mentioned Messrs. John Wilson, Edward Ament, David Carpenter, Samuel Smith, the Wormley and Pierce brothers, and E. Morgan.

KENDRICK, Adin A., educator, was born at Ticonderoga, N. Y., Jan. 7, 1836; educated at Granville Academy, N. Y., and Middlebury College; removed to Janesville, Wis., in 1857, studied law and began practice at Monroe, in that State, a year later removing to St. Louis, where he continued practice for a short time. Then, having abandoned the law, after a course in the Theological Seminary at Rochester, N. Y., in 1861 he became pastor of the North Baptist Church in Chicago, but, in 1865, removed to St. Louis, where he remained in pastoral work until 1872, when he assumed the Presidency of Shurtleff College at Upper Alton, Ill.

KENNEY, a village and railway station in Dewitt County, at the intersection of the Springfield Division of the Illinois Central and the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railroads, 36 miles northeast of Springfield. The town has two banks

and two newspapers; the district is agricultural. Population (1880), 418; (1890), 497; (1900), 584.

KENT, (Rev.) Aratus, pioneer and Congregational missionary, was born in Suffield, Conn, in 1794, educated at Yale and Princeton and, in 1829, as a Congregational missionary, came to the Galena lead mines—then esteemed "a place so hard no one else would take it." In less than two years he had a Sunday-school with ten teachers and sixty to ninety scholars, and had also established a day-school, which he conducted himself. In 1831 he organized the First Presbyterian Church of Galena, of which he remained pastor until 1848, when he became Agent of the Home Missionary Society. He was prominent in laying the foundations of Beloit College and Rockford Female Seminary, meanwhile contributing freely from his meager salary to charitable purposes. Died at Galena, Nov. 8, 1869.

KEOKUK, (interpretation, "The Watchful Fox"), a Chief of the Sacs and Foxes, born on Rock River, about 1780. He had the credit of shrewdness and bravery, which enabled him finally to displace his rival, Black Hawk. He always professed ardent friendship for the whites, although this was not infrequently attributed to a far-seeing policy. He earnestly dissuaded Black Hawk from the formation of his confederacy, and when the latter was forced to surrender himself to the United States authorities, he was formally delivered to the custody of Keokuk. By the Rock Island treaty, of September, 1832, Keokuk was formally recognized as the principal Chief of the Sacs and Foxes, and granted a reservation on the Iowa River, 40 miles square. Here he lived until 1845, when he removed to Kansas, where, in June, 1848, he fell a victim to poison, supposedly administered by some partisan of Black Hawk. (See *Black Hawk* and *Black Hawk War*.)

KERFOOT, Samuel H., real-estate operator, was born in Lancaster, Pa., Dec. 18, 1823, and educated under the tutorship of Rev. Dr. Muhlenburg at St. Paul's College, Flushing, Long Island, graduating at the age of 19. He was then associated with a brother in founding St. James College, in Washington County, Md., but, in 1848, removed to Chicago and engaged in the real-estate business, in which he was one of the oldest operators at the time of his death, Dec. 28, 1896. He was one of the founders and a life member of the Chicago Historical Society and of the Chicago Academy of Sciences, and associated with other learned and social organizations. He was also a member of the original Real Estate

and Stock Board of Chicago and its first President.

KEWANEE, a city in Henry County, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 131 miles southwest of Chicago. Agriculture and coal-mining are chief industries of the surrounding country. The city contains eighteen churches, six graded schools, a public library of 10,000 volumes, three national banks, one weekly and two daily papers. It has extensive manufactories employing four to five thousand hands, the output including tubing and soil-pipe, boilers, pumps and heating apparatus, agricultural implements, etc. Population (1890), 4,569; (1900), 8,382; (1903, est.), 10,000.

KEYES, Willard, pioneer, was born at Newfane, Windsor County, Vt., Oct. 28, 1792; spent his early life on a farm, enjoying only such educational advantages as could be secured by a few months' attendance on school in winter; in 1817 started west by way of Mackinaw and, crossing Wisconsin (then an unbroken wilderness), finally reached Prairie du Chien, after which he spent a year in the "pineries." In 1819 he descended the Mississippi with a raft, his attention en route being attracted by the present site of the city of Quincy, to which, after two years spent in extensive exploration of the "Military Tract" in the interest of certain owners of bounty lands, he again returned, finding it still unoccupied. Then, after two years spent in farming in Pike County, in 1824 he joined his friend, the late Gov. John Wood, who had built the first house in Quincy two years previous. Mr. Keyes thus became one of the three earliest settlers of Quincy, the other two being John Wood and a Major Rose. On the organization of Adams County, in January, 1825, he was appointed a member of the first Board of County Commissioners, which held its first meeting in his house. Mr. Keyes acquired considerable landed property about Quincy, a portion of which he donated to the Chicago Theological Seminary, thereby furnishing means for the erection of "Willard Hall" in connection with that institution. His death occurred in Quincy, Feb. 7, 1872.

KICKAPOOS, a tribe of Indians whose ethnology is closely related to that of the Mascoutins. The French orthography of the word was various, the early explorers designating them as "Kic-a-pous," "Kick-a-poux," "Kick-a-bou," and "Quick-a-pous." The significance of the name is uncertain, different authorities construing it to mean "the otter's foot" and the "rabbit's ghost," according to dialect. From 1602, when the tribe

was first visited by Samuel Champlain, the Kickapoos were noted as a nation of warriors. They fought against Christianization, and were, for some time, hostile to the French, although they proved efficient allies of the latter during the French and Indian War. Their first formal recognition of the authority of the United States was in the treaty of Edwardsville (1819), in which reference was made to the treaties executed at Vincennes (1805 and 1809). Nearly a century before, they had left their seats in Wisconsin and established villages along the Rock River and near Chicago (1712-15). At the time of the Edwardsville treaty they had settlements in the valleys of the Wabash, Embarras, Kaskaskia, Sangamon and Illinois Rivers. While they fought bravely at the battle of Tippecanoe, their chief military skill lay in predatory warfare. As compared with other tribes, they were industrious, intelligent and cleanly. In 1832-33 they were removed to a reservation in Kansas. Thence many of them drifted to the southwest, joining roving, plundering bands. In language, manners and customs, the Kickapoos closely resembled the Sacs and Foxes, with whom some ethnologists believe them to have been more or less closely connected.

KILPATRICK, Thomas M., legislator and soldier, was born in Crawford County, Pa., June 1, 1807. He learned the potter's trade, and, at the age of 27, removed to Scott County, Ill. He was a deep thinker, an apt and reflective student of public affairs, and naturally eloquent. He was twice elected to the State Senate (1840 and '44), and, in 1846, was the Whig candidate for Governor, but was defeated by Augustus C. French, Democrat. In 1850 he emigrated to California, but, after a few years, returned to Illinois and took an active part in the campaigns of 1858 and 1860. On the outbreak of the Civil War he was commissioned Colonel of the Twenty-eighth Illinois Volunteers, for which regiment he had recruited a company. He was killed at the battle of Shiloh, April 6, 1862, while leading a charge.

KINDERHOOK, a village and railway station in Pike County, on the Hannibal Division of the Wabash Railway, 13 miles east of Hannibal. Population (1890), 473; (1900), 370.

KING, John Lyle, lawyer, was born in Madison, Ind., in 1825—the son of a pioneer settler who was one of the founders of Hanover College and of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary there, which afterwards became the "Presbyterian Theological Seminary of the Northwest."

now the McCormick Theological Seminary of Chicago. After graduating at Hanover, Mr. King began the study of law with an uncle at Madison, and the following year was admitted to the bar. In 1852 he was elected to the Indiana Legislature and, while a member of that body, acted as Chairman of the Committee to present Louis Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot and exile, to the Legislature; also took a prominent part, during the next few years, in the organization of the Republican party. Removing to Chicago in 1856, he soon became prominent in his profession there, and, in 1860, was elected City Attorney over Col. James A. Mulligan, who became eminent a year or two later, in connection with the war for the Union. Having a fondness for literature, Mr. King wrote much for the press and, in 1878, published a volume of sporting experiences with a party of professional friends in the woods and waters of Northern Wisconsin and Michigan, under the title, "Trouting on the Brule River, or Summer Wayfaring in the Northern Wilderness." Died in Chicago, April 17, 1892.

KING, William H., lawyer, was born at Clifton Park, Saratoga County, N. Y., Oct. 23, 1817; graduated from Union College in 1846, studied law at Waterford and, having been admitted to the bar the following year, began practice at the same place. In 1853 he removed to Chicago, where he held a number of important positions, including the Presidency of the Chicago Law Institute, the Chicago Bar Association, the Chicago Board of Education, and the Union College Alumni Association of the Northwest. In 1870 he was elected to the lower branch of the Twenty-seventh General Assembly, and, during the sessions following the fire of 1871 prepared the act for the protection of titles to real estate, made necessary by the destruction of the records in the Recorder's office. Mr. King received the degree of LL.D from his Alma Mater in 1879. Died, in Chicago, Feb. 6, 1892.

KINGMAN, Martin, was born at Deer Creek, Tazewell County, Ill., April 1, 1844; attended school at Washington, Ill., then taught two or three years, and, in June, 1862, enlisted in the Eighty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, serving three years without the loss of a day—a part of the time on detached service in charge of an ambulance corps and, later, as Assistant Quartermaster. Returning from the war with the rank of First Lieutenant, in August, 1865, he went to Peoria, where he engaged in business and has remained ever since. He is now connected with the following business concerns: Kingman & Co.,

manufacturers and dealers in farm machinery buggies, wagons, etc., The Kingman Plow Company, Bank of Illinois, Peoria Cordage Company, Peoria General Electric Company, and National Hotel Company, besides various outside enterprises—all large concerns in each of which he is a large stockholder and a Director. Mr. Kingman was Canal Commissioner for six years—this being his only connection with politics. During 1898 he was also chosen Lieutenant-Colonel of the Peoria Provisional Regiment organized for the Spanish-American War. His career in connection with the industrial development of Peoria has been especially conspicuous and successful.

KINKADE (or Kinkead), William, a native of Tennessee, settled in what is now Lawrence County, in 1817, and was elected to the State Senate in 1822, but appears to have served only one session, as he was succeeded in the Fourth General Assembly by James Bird. Although a Tennessean by birth, he was one of the most aggressive opponents of the scheme for making Illinois a slave State, being the only man who made a speech against the pro-slavery convention resolution, though this was cut short by the determination of the pro-conventionists to permit no debate. Mr. Kinkade was appointed Postmaster at Lawrenceville by President John Quincy Adams, and held the position for many years. He died in 1846.

KINMUNDY, a city in Marion County, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 229 miles south of Chicago and 24 miles northeast of Centralia. Agriculture, stock-raising, fruit-growing and coal-mining are the principal industries of the surrounding country. Kinmundy has flouring mills and brick-making plants, with other manufacturing establishments of minor importance. There are five churches, a bank and a weekly newspaper. Population (1880), 1,096; (1890), 1,045; (1900), 1,221.

KINNEY, William, Lieutenant-Governor of Illinois from 1826 to 1830; was born in Kentucky in 1781 and came to Illinois early in life, finally settling in St. Clair County. Of limited educational advantages, he was taught to read by his wife after marriage. He became a Baptist preacher, was a good stump-orator; served two sessions in the State Senate (the First and Third), was a candidate for Governor in 1834, but was defeated by Joseph Duncan; in 1838 was elected by the Legislature a member of the Board of Public Works, becoming its President. Died in 1843.—**William C. (Kinney)**, son of the preceding, was born in Illinois, served as a member of

the Constitutional Convention of 1847 and as Representative in the Nineteenth General Assembly (1855), and, in 1857, was appointed by Governor Bissell Adjutant-General of the State, dying in office the following year.

KINZIE, John, Indian-trader and earliest citizen of Chicago, was born in Quebec, Canada, in 1763. His father was a Scotchman named McKenzie, but the son dropped the prefix "Mc," and the name soon came to be spelled "Kinzie"—an orthography recognized by the family. During his early childhood his father died, and his mother gave him a stepfather by the name of William Forsythe. When ten years old he left home and, for three years, devoted himself to learning the jeweler's trade at Quebec. Fascinated by stories of adventure in the West, he removed thither and became an Indian-trader. In 1804 he established a trading post at what is now the site of Chicago, being the first solitary white settler. Later he established other posts on the Rock, Illinois and Kankakee Rivers. He was twice married, and the father of a numerous family. His daughter Maria married Gen. David Hunter, and his daughter-in-law, Mrs. John H. Kinzie, achieved literary distinction as the authoress of "Wau Bun," etc. (N. Y. 1850.) Died in Chicago, Jan. 6, 1828.—**John Harris** (Kinzie), son of the preceding, was born at Sandwich, Canada, July 7, 1803, brought by his parents to Chicago, and taken to Detroit after the massacre of 1812, but returned to Chicago in 1816. Two years later his father placed him at Mackinac Agency of the American Fur Company, and, in 1824, he was transferred to Prairie du Chien. The following year he was Sub-Agent of Indian affairs at Fort Winnebago, where he witnessed several important Indian treaties. In 1830 he went to Connecticut, where he was married, and, in 1833, took up his permanent residence in Chicago, forming a partnership with Gen. David Hunter, his brother-in-law, in the forwarding business. In 1841 he was appointed Registrar of Public Lands by President Harrison, but was removed by Tyler. In 1848 he was appointed Canal Collector, and, in 1849, President Taylor commissioned him Receiver of Public Moneys. In 1861 he was commissioned Paymaster in the army by President Lincoln, which office he held until his death, which occurred on a railroad train near Pittsburg, Pa., June 21, 1865.

KIRBY, Edward P., lawyer and legislator, was born in Putnam County, Ill., Oct. 28, 1834—the son of Rev. William Kirby, one of the founders and early professors of Illinois College at

Jacksonville; graduated at Illinois College in 1854, then taught several years at St. Louis and Jacksonville; was admitted to the bar in 1864, and, in 1873, was elected County Judge of Morgan County as a Republican; was Representative in the General Assembly from Morgan County (1891-93); also served for several years as Trustee of the Central Hospital for the Insane and, for a long period, as Trustee and Treasurer of Illinois College.

KIRK, (Gen.) Edward N., soldier, was born of Quaker parentage in Jefferson County, Ohio, Feb. 29, 1828; graduated at the Friends' Academy, at Mount Pleasant in the same State, and, after teaching for a time, began the study of law, completing it at Baltimore, Md., where he was admitted to the bar in 1853. A year later he removed to Sterling, Ill., where he continued in his profession until after the battle of the first Bull Run, when he raised a regiment. The quota of the State being already full, this was not immediately accepted; but, after some delay, was mustered in in September, 1861, as the Thirty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, with the subject of this sketch as Colonel. In the field he soon proved himself a brave and dashing officer; at the battle of Shiloh, though wounded through the shoulder, he refused to leave the field. After remaining with the army several days, inflammatory fever set in, necessitating his removal to the hospital at Louisville, where he lay between life and death for some time. Having partially recovered, in August, 1862, he set out to rejoin his regiment, but was stopped en route by an order assigning him to command at Louisville. In November following he was commissioned Brigadier-General for "heroic action, gallantry and ability" displayed on the field. In the last days of December, 1862, he had sufficiently recovered to take part in the series of engagements at Stone River, where he was again wounded, this time fatally. He was taken to his home in Illinois, and, although he survived several months, the career of one of the most brilliant and promising soldiers of the war was cut short by his death, July 21, 1863.

KIRKLAND, Joseph, journalist and author, was born at Geneva, N. Y., Jan. 7, 1830—the son of Prof. William Kirkland of Hamilton College; was brought by his parents to Michigan in 1835, where he remained until 1856, when he came to the city of Chicago. In 1861 he enlisted as a private in the Twelfth Illinois Infantry (three-months' men), was elected Second Lieutenant, but later became Aid-de-Camp on the staff of

General McClellan, serving there and on the staff of General Fitz-John Porter until the retirement of the latter, meanwhile taking part in the Peninsular campaign and in the battle of Antietam. Returning to Chicago he gave attention to some coal mining property near Danville, but later studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1880. A few years later he produced his first novel, and, from 1890, devoted his attention solely to literary pursuits, for several years being literary editor of "The Chicago Tribune." His works—several of which first appeared as serials in the magazines—include "Zury, the Meanest Man in Spring County" (1885); "The McVeys" (1887); "The Captain of Co. K." (1889), besides the "History of the Chicago Massacre of 1812," and "The Story of Chicago"—the latter in two volumes. At the time of his death he had just concluded, in collaboration with Hon. John Moses, the work of editing a two-volume "History of Chicago," published by Messrs. Munsell & Co. (1895). Died, in Chicago, April 29, 1894.—**Elizabeth Stansbury** (Kirkland), sister of the preceding—teacher and author—was born at Geneva, N. Y., came to Chicago in 1867 and, five years later, established a select school for young ladies, out of which grew what is known as the "Kirkland Social Settlement," which was continued until her death, July 30, 1896. She was the author of a number of volumes of decided merit, written with the especial object of giving entertainment and instruction to the young—including "Six Little Cooks," "Dora's Housekeeping," "Speech and Manners," a Child's "History of France," a "History of England," "History of English Literature," etc. At her death she left a "History of Italy" ready for the hands of the publishers.

KIRKPATRICK, John, pioneer Methodist preacher, was born in Georgia, whence he emigrated in 1802; located at Springfield, Ill., at an early day, where he built the first horse-mill in that vicinity; in 1829 removed to Adams County, and finally to Ottumwa, Iowa, where he died in 1845. Mr. Kirkpatrick is believed to have been the first local Methodist preacher licensed in Illinois. Having inherited three slaves (a woman and two boys) while in Adams County, he brought them to Illinois and gave them their freedom. The boys were bound to a man in Quincy to learn a trade, but mysteriously disappeared—presumably having been kidnaped with the connivance of the man in whose charge they had been placed.

KIRKWOOD, a city in Warren County, once known as "Young America," situated about six miles southwest of Monmouth, on the Chicago,

Burlington & Quincy Railroad; is a stock-shipping point and in an agricultural region. The town has two banks, five churches, and two weekly newspapers. Pop. (1890), 949; (1900), 1,008.

KISHWAUKEE RIVER, rises in McHenry County, runs west through Boone, and enters Rock River in Winnebago County, eight miles below Rockford. It is 75 miles long. An affluent called the South Kishwaukee River runs north-northeast and northwest through De Kalb County, and enters the Kiskwaukee in Winnebago County, about eight miles southeast of Rockford.

KITCHELL, Wickliff, lawyer and Attorney-General of Illinois, was born in New Jersey, May 21, 1789. Feb. 29, 1812, he was married, at Newark, N. J., to Miss Elizabeth Ross, and the same year emigrated west, passing down the Ohio on a flat-boat from Pittsburg, Pa., and settled near Cincinnati. In 1814 he became a resident of Southern Indiana, where he was elected sheriff, studied law and was admitted to the bar, finally becoming a successful practitioner. In 1817 he removed to Palestine, Crawford County, Ill., where, in 1820, he was elected Representative in the Second General Assembly, and was also a member of the State Senate from 1828 to 1832. In 1838 he removed to Hillsboro, Montgomery County, was appointed Attorney-General in 1839, serving until near the close of the following year, when he resigned to take his seat as Representative in the Twelfth General Assembly. Between 1846 and 1854 he was a resident of Fort Madison, Iowa, but the latter year returned to Hillsboro. During his early political career Mr. Kitchell had been a Democrat; but, on the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska act, became an earnest Republican. Public-spirited and progressive, he was in advance of his time on many public questions. Died, Jan. 2, 1869.—**Alfred** (Kitchell), son of the preceding, lawyer and Judge, born at Palestine, Ill., March 29, 1820; was educated at Indiana State University and Hillsboro Academy, admitted to the bar in 1841, and, the following year, commenced practice at Olney; was elected State's Attorney in 1843, through repeated re-elections holding the office ten years; was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1847 and, in 1849, was elected Judge of Richland County; later assisted in establishing the first newspaper published in Olney, and in organizing the Republican party there in 1856; in 1859 was elected Judge of the Twenty-fifth Judicial Circuit, serving one term. He was also influential in procuring a charter for

the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, and in the construction of the line, being an original incorporator and subsequently a Director of the Company. Later he removed to Galesburg, where he died, Nov. 11, 1876.—**Edward** (Kitchell), another son, was born at Palestine, Ill., Dec. 21, 1829; was educated at Hillsboro Academy until 1846, when he removed with his father's family to Fort Madison, Iowa, but later returned to Hillsboro to continue his studies; in 1852 made the trip across the plains to California to engage in gold mining, but the following year went to Walla Walla, Washington Territory, where he opened a law office; in 1854 returned to Illinois, locating at Olney, Richland County, forming a partnership with Horace Hayward, a relative, in the practice of law. Here, having taken position against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, he became, in 1856, the editor of the first Republican newspaper published in that part of Illinois known as "Egypt," with his brother, Judge Alfred Kitchell, being one of the original thirty-nine Republicans in Richland County. In 1862 he assisted in organizing the Ninety-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteers at Centralia, which, in the following year having been mounted, became a part of the famous "Wilder Brigade." At first he was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel, but succeeded to the command of the regiment after the wounding of Colonel Funkhouser at Chickamauga in September, 1863; was finally promoted to the colonelcy in July, 1865, and mustered out with the rank of Brigadier-General by brevet. Resuming the practice of his profession at Olney, he was, in 1866, the Republican candidate for Congress in a district strongly Democratic; also served as Collector of Internal Revenue for a short time and, in 1868, was Presidential Elector for the same District. Died, at Olney, July 11, 1869.—**John Wickliff** (Kitchell), youngest son of Wickliff Kitchell, was born at Palestine, Crawford County, Ill., May 30, 1835, educated at Hillsboro, read law at Fort Madison, Iowa, and admitted to the bar in that State. At the age of 19 years he served as Assistant Clerk of the House of Representatives at Springfield, and was Reading Clerk of the same body at the session of 1861. Previous to the latter date he had edited "The Montgomery County Herald," and later, "The Charleston Courier." Resigning his position as Reading Clerk in 1861, he enlisted under the first call of President Lincoln in the Ninth Illinois Volunteers, served as Adjutant of the regiment and afterwards as Captain of his company. At the expiration of his term of enlistment he established

"The Union Monitor" at Hillsboro, which he conducted until drafted into the service in 1864, serving until the close of the war. In 1866 he removed to Pana (his present residence), resuming practice there; was a candidate for the State Senate the same year, and, in 1870, was the Republican nominee for Congress in that District.

KNICKERBOCKER, Joshua C., lawyer, was born in Gallatin, Columbia County, N. Y., Sept. 26, 1827; brought by his father to Alden, McHenry County, Ill., in 1844, and educated in the common schools of that place; removed to Chicago in 1860, studied law and was admitted to practice in 1862; served on the Board of Supervisors and in the City Council and, in 1868, was elected Representative in the General Assembly, serving one term. He was also a member of the State Board of Education from 1875 to '77, and the latter year was elected Probate Judge for Cook County, serving until his death, Jan. 5, 1890.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS, a secret semi-military and benevolent association founded in the City of Washington, D. C., Feb. 19, 1864, Justus H. Rathbone (who died Dec. 9, 1889) being its recognized founder. The order was established in Illinois, May 4, 1869, by the organization of "Welcome Lodge, No. 1," in the city of Chicago. On July 1, 1869, this Lodge had nineteen members. At the close of the year four additional Lodges had been instituted, having an aggregate membership of 245. Early in the following year, on petition of these five Lodges, approved by the Grand Chancellor, a Grand Lodge of the Order for the State of Illinois was instituted in Chicago, with a membership of twenty-nine Past Chancellors as representatives of the five subordinate Lodges—the total membership of these Lodges at that date being 382. December 31, 1870, the total membership in Illinois had increased to 850. June 30, 1895, the total number of Lodges in the State was 525, and the membership 38,441. The assets belonging to the Lodges in Illinois, on Jan. 1, 1894, amounted to \$418,151.77.

KNOWLTON, Dexter A., pioneer and banker, was born in Fairfield, Herkimer County, N. Y., March 3, 1812, taken to Chautauqua County in infancy and passed his childhood and youth on a farm. Having determined on a mercantile career, he entered an academy at Fredonia, paying his own way; in 1838 started on a peddling tour for the West, and, in the following year, settled at Freeport, Ill., where he opened a general store; in 1843 began investments in real estate, finally laying off sundry additions to the city of Freeport, from which he realized large profits. He

was also prominently connected with the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad and, in 1850, became a Director of the Company, remaining in office some twelve years. In 1852 he was the Free-Soil candidate for Governor of Illinois, but a few years later became extensively interested in the Congress & Empire Spring Company at Saratoga, N. Y.; then, after a four years' residence in Brooklyn, returned to Freeport in 1870, where he engaged in banking business, dying in that city, March 10, 1876.

KNOX, Joseph, lawyer, was born at Blanford, Mass., Jan. 11, 1805; studied law with his brother, Gen. Alanson Knox, in his native town, was admitted to the bar in 1828, subsequently removing to Worcester, in the same State, where he began the practice of his profession. In 1837 he removed west, locating at Stephenson, now Rock Island, Ill., where he continued in practice for twenty-three years. During the greater part of that time he was associated with Hon. John W. Drury, under the firm name of Knox & Drury, gaining a wide reputation as a lawyer throughout Northern Illinois. Among the important cases in which he took part during his residence in Rock Island was the prosecution of the murderers of Colonel Daveport in 1845. In 1852 he served as a Democratic Presidential Elector, but in the next campaign identified himself with the Republican party as a supporter of John C. Fremont for the Presidency. In 1860 he removed to Chicago and, two years later, was appointed State's Attorney by Governor Yates, remaining in office until succeeded by his partner, Charles H. Reed. After coming to Chicago he was identified with a number of notable cases. His death occurred, August 6, 1881.

KNOX COLLEGE, a non-sectarian institution for the higher education of the youth of both sexes, located at Galesburg, Knox County. It was founded in 1837, fully organized in 1841, and graduated its first class in 1846. The number of graduates from that date until 1894, aggregated 867. In 1893 it had 663 students in attendance, and a faculty of 20 professors. Its library contains about 6,000 volumes. Its endowment amounts to \$300,000 and its buildings are valued at \$150,000. Dr. Newton Bateman was at its head for more than twenty years, and, on his resignation (1893), John H. Finley, Ph.D., became its President, but resigned in 1899.

KNOX COUNTY, a wealthy interior county west of the Illinois River, having an area of 720 square miles and a population (1900) of 43,612. It was named in honor of Gen. Henry Knox. Its

territorial limits were defined by legislative enactment in 1825, but the actual organization dates from 1830, when Riggs Pennington, Philip Hash and Charles Hansford were named the first Commissioners. Knoxville was the first county-seat selected, and here (in the winter of 1830-31) was erected the first court house, constructed of logs, two stories in height, at a cost of \$192. The soil is rich, and agriculture flourishes. The present county-seat (1899) is Galesburg, well known for its educational institutions, the best known of which are Knox College, founded in 1837, and Lombard University, founded in 1851. A flourishing Episcopal Seminary is located at Knoxville, and Hedding College at Abingdon.

KNOXVILLE, a city in Knox County, on the Galesburg-Peoria Division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 50 miles west of Peoria, and 5 miles east of Galesburg; was formerly the county-seat, and still contains the fair grounds and almshouse. The municipal government is composed of a mayor, six aldermen, with seven heads of departments. It has electric lighting and street-car service, good water-works, banks, numerous churches, three public schools, and is the seat of St. Mary's school for girls, and St. Alban's, for boys. Population (1890), 1,728; (1900), 1,857.

KOERNER, Gustavus, lawyer and Lieutenant-Governor, was born in Germany in 1809, and received a university education. He was a lawyer by profession, and emigrated to Illinois in 1833, settling finally at Belleville. He at once affiliated with the Democratic party, and soon became prominent in politics. In 1842 he was elected to the General Assembly, and three years later was appointed to the bench of the State Supreme Court. In 1852 he was elected Lieutenant-Governor on the ticket headed by Joel A. Matteson; but, at the close of his term, became identified with the Republican party and was a staunch Union man during the Civil War, serving for a time as Colonel on General Fremont's and General Halleck's staffs. In 1862 President Lincoln made him Minister to Spain, a post which he resigned in January, 1865. He was a member of the Chicago Convention of 1860 that nominated Lincoln for the Presidency; was a Republican Presidential Elector in 1868, and a delegate to the Cincinnati Convention of 1872 that named Horace Greeley for the Presidency. In 1867 he served as President of the first Board of Trustees of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, and, in 1870, was elected to the Legislature a second time. The

following year he was appointed a member of the first Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, and served as its President. He is the author of "Collection of the Important General Laws of Illinois, with Comments" (in German, St. Louis, 1838); "From Spain" (Frankfort on-the-Main, 1866); "Das Deutsche Element in den Vereinigten Staaten" (Cincinnati, 1880, second edition, New York, 1885); and a number of monographs. Died, at Belleville, April 9, 1896.

KOHLSAAT, Christian C., Judge of United States Court, was born in Edwards County, Ill., Jan. 8, 1844—his father being a native of Germany who settled in Edwards County in 1825, while his mother was born in England. The family removed to Galena in 1854, where young Kohlsaat attended the public schools, later taking a course in Chicago University, after which he began the study of law. In 1867 he became a reporter on "The Chicago Evening Journal," was admitted to the bar in the same year, and, in 1868, accepted a position in the office of the County Clerk, where he kept the records of the County Court under Judge Bradwell's administration. During the sessions of the Twenty-seventh General Assembly (1871-72), he served as First Assistant Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk of the House, after which he began practice; in 1881 was the Republican nominee for County Judge, but was defeated by Judge Prendergast; served as member of the Board of West Side Park Commissioners, 1884-90; in 1890 was appointed Probate Judge of Cook County (as successor to Judge Knickerbocker, who died in January of that year), and was elected to the office in November following, and re-elected in 1894, as he was again in 1898. Early in 1899 he was appointed, by President McKinley, Judge of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois, as successor to Judge Grosscup, who had been appointed United States Circuit Judge in place of Judge Showalter, deceased.

KOHLSAAT, Herman H., editor and newspaper publisher, was born in Edwards County, Ill., March 22, 1853, and taken the following year to Galena, where he remained until 12 years of age, when the family removed to Chicago. Here, after attending the public schools some three years, he became a cash-boy in the store of Carson, Pirie & Co., a year later rising to the position of cashier, remaining two years. Then, after having been connected with various business concerns, he became the junior member of the firm of Blake, Shaw & Co., for whom he had been a traveling salesman some five years. In 1880 he

became associated with the Dake Bakery, in connection with which he laid the foundation of an extensive business by establishing a system of restaurants and lunch counters in the business portions of the city. In 1891, after a somewhat protracted visit to Europe Mr. Kohlsaat bought a controlling interest in "The Chicago Inter Ocean," but withdrew early in 1894. In April, 1895, he became principal proprietor of "The Chicago Times-Herald," as the successor of the late James W. Scott, who died suddenly in New York, soon after effecting a consolidation of Chicago's two Democratic papers, "The Times" and "Herald," in one concern. Although changing the political status of the paper from Democratic to Independent, Mr. Kohlsaat's liberal enterprise has won for it an assured success. He is also owner and publisher of "The Chicago Evening Post." His whole business career has been one of almost phenomenal success attained by vigorous enterprise and high-minded, honorable methods. Mr. Kohlsaat is one of the original incorporators of the University of Chicago, of which he continues to be one of the Trustees.

KROME, William Henry, lawyer, born of German parentage, in Louisville, Ky., July 1, 1842; in 1851 was brought by his father to Madison County, Ill., where he lived and worked for some years on a farm. He acquired his education in the common schools and at McKendree College, graduating from the latter in 1863. After spending his summer months in farm labor and teaching school during the winter, for a year or two, he read law for a time with Judge M. G. Dale of Edwardsville, and, in 1866, entered the law department of Michigan University, graduating in 1869, though admitted the year previous to practice by the Supreme Court of Illinois. Mr. Krome has been successively the partner of Judge John G. Irwin, Hon. W. F. L. Hadley (late Congressman from the Eighteenth District) and C. W. Terry. He has held the office of Mayor of Edwardsville (1873), State Senator (1874-78), and, in 1893, was a prominent candidate before the Democratic judicial convention for the nomination for Justice of the Supreme Court, to succeed Justice Scholfield, deceased. He is also President of the Madison County State Bank.

KUEFFNER, William C., lawyer and soldier, was born in Germany and came to St. Clair County, Ill., in 1861. Early in 1865 he was commissioned Colonel of the One Hundred and Fortyninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, one of the latest regiments organized for the Civil War, and was soon after promoted to the rank of Brevet

Brigadier-General, serving until January, 1866. Later, General Kueffner studied law at St. Louis, and having graduated in 1871, established himself in practice at Belleville, where he has since resided. He was a successful contestant for a seat in the Republican National Convention of 1880 from the Seventeenth District.

KUYKENDALL, Andrew J., lawyer and legislator, was born of pioneer parents in Gallatin (now Hardin) County, Ill., March 3, 1815; was self-educated chiefly, but in his early manhood adopted the law as a profession, locating at Vienna in Johnson County, where he continued to reside to the end of his life. In 1842 he was elected a Representative in the Thirteenth General Assembly, and re-elected two years later; in 1850 became State Senator, serving continuously in the same body for twelve years; in 1861 enlisted, and was commissioned Major, in the Thirty-first Illinois Volunteers (Gen. John A. Logan's regiment), but was compelled to resign, in May following, on account of impaired health. Two years later (1864) he was elected Representative in the Thirty-ninth Congress, serving one term; and, after several years in private life, was again returned to the State Senate in 1878, serving in the Thirty-first and Thirty-second General Assemblies. In all, Major Knykendall saw twenty years' service in the State Legislature, of which sixteen were spent in the Senate and four in the House, besides two years in Congress. A zealous Democrat previous to the war, he was an ardent supporter of the war policy of the Government, and, in 1864, presided over the "Union" (Republican) State Convention of that year. He was also a member of the Senate Finance Committee in the session of 1859, which had the duty of investigating the Matteson "canal scrip fraud." Died, at Vienna, Ill., May 11, 1891.

LABOR TROUBLES. 1. **THE RAILROAD STRIKE OF 1877.**—By this name is generally characterized the labor disturbances of 1877, which, beginning at Pittsburg in July, spread over the entire country, interrupting transportation, and, for a time, threatening to paralyze trade. Illinois suffered severely. The primary cause of the troubles was the general prostration of business resulting from the depression of values, which affected manufacturers and merchants alike. A reduction of expenses became necessary, and the wages of employes were lowered. Dissatisfaction and restlessness on the part of the latter ensued, which found expression in the ordering of a strike among railroad operatives on a larger scale than

had ever been witnessed in this country. In Illinois, Peoria, Decatur, Braidwood, East St. Louis, Galesburg, La Salle and Chicago were the principal points affected. In all these cities angry, excited men formed themselves into mobs, which tore up tracks, took possession of machine shops, in some cases destroyed roundhouses, applied the torch to warehouses, and, for a time, held commerce by the throat, not only defying the law, but even contending in arms against the military sent to disperse them. The entire force of the State militia was called into service, Major-General Arthur C. Ducat being in command. The State troops were divided into three brigades, commanded respectively by Brigadier-Generals Torrence, Bates and Pavey. General Ducat assumed personal command at Braidwood, where were sent the Third Regiment and the Tenth Battalion, who suppressed the riots at that point with ease. Col. Joseph W. Stambaugh and Lieut.-Col. J. B. Parsons were the respective regimental commanders. Generals Bates and Pavey were in command at East St. Louis, where the excitement was at fever heat, the mobs terrorizing peaceable citizens and destroying much property. Governor Cullom went to this point in person. Chicago, however, was the chief railroad center of the State, and only prompt and severely repressive measures held in check one of the most dangerous mobs which ever threatened property and life in that city. The local police force was inadequate to control the rioters, and Mayor Heath felt himself forced to call for aid from the State. Brig.-Gen. Joseph T. Torrence then commanded the First Brigade, I. N. G., with headquarters at Chicago. Under instructions from Governor Cullom, he promptly and effectively co-operated with the municipal authorities in quelling the uprising. He received valuable support from volunteer companies, some of which were largely composed of Union veterans. The latter were commanded by such experienced commanders as Generals Reynolds, Martin Beem, and O. L. Mann, and Colonel Owen Stuart. General Lieb also led a company of veterans enlisted by himself, and General Shaffner and Major James H. D. Daly organized a cavalry force of 150 old soldiers, who rendered efficient service. The disturbance was promptly subdued, transportation resumed, and trade once more began to move in its accustomed channels.

2. **THE STRIKE OF 1894.**—This was an uprising which originated in Chicago and was incited by a comparatively young labor organization called the American Railway Union. In its inception it

was sympathetic, its ostensible motive, at the outset, being the righting of wrongs alleged to have been suffered by employes of the Pullman Palace Car Company. The latter quit work on May 11, and, on June 22, the American Railway Union ordered a general boycott against all railroad companies hauling Pullman cars after June 26. The General Managers of the lines entering Chicago took prompt action (June 25) looking toward mutual protection, protesting against the proposed boycott, and affirming their resolution to adhere to existing contracts, any action on the part of the strikers to the contrary notwithstanding. Trouble began on the 26th. The hauling of freight was necessarily soon discontinued; suburban traffic was interrupted; switching had to be done by inexperienced hands under police or military protection (officials and clerks sometimes throwing the levers), and in the presence of large crowds of law-defying hoodlums gathered along the tracks, avowedly through sympathy with the strikers, but actually in the hope of plunder. Trains were sidetracked, derailed, and, in not a few instances, valuable freight was burned. Passengers were forced to undergo the inconvenience of being cooped up for hours in crowded cars, in transit, without food or water, sometimes almost within sight of their destination, and sometimes threatened with death should they attempt to leave their prison houses. The mobs, intoxicated by seeming success, finally ventured to interfere with the passage of trains carrying the United States mails, and, at this juncture, the Federal authorities interfered. President Cleveland at once ordered the protection of all mail trains by armed guards, to be appointed by the United States Marshal. An additional force of Deputy Sheriffs was also sworn in by the Sheriff of Cook County, and the city police force was augmented. The United States District Court also issued a restraining order, directed against the officers and members of the American Railway Union, as well as against all other persons interfering with the business of railroads carrying the mails. Service was readily accepted by the officers of the Union, but the copies distributed among the insurgent mob were torn and trampled upon. Thereupon the President ordered Federal troops to Chicago, both to protect Government property (notably the Sub-treasury) and to guard mail trains. The Governor (John P. Altgeld) protested, but without avail. A few days later, the Mayor of Chicago requested the State Executive to place a force of State militia at his control for the protection of

property and the prevention of bloodshed. General Wheeler, with the entire second division of the I. N. G., at once received orders to report to the municipal authorities. The presence of the militia greatly incensed the turbulent crowds, yet it proved most salutary. The troops displayed exemplary firmness under most trying circumstances, dispersing jeering and threatening crowds by physical force or bayonet charges, the rioters being fired upon only twice. Gradually order was restored. The disreputable element subsided, and wiser and more conservative counsels prevailed among the ranks of the strikers. Impediments to traffic were removed and trains were soon running as though no interruption had occurred. The troops were withdrawn (first the Federal and afterwards those of the State), and the courts were left to deal with the subject in accordance with the statutes. The entire executive board of the American Railway Union were indicted for conspiracy, but the indictments were never pressed. The officers, however, were all found guilty of contempt of court in having disobeyed the restraining order of the Federal court, and sentenced to terms in the county jail. Eugene V. Debs, the President of the Union, was convicted on two charges and given a sentence of six months on each, but the two sentences were afterward made concurrent. The other members of the Board received a similar sentence for three months each. All but the Vice-President, George W. Howard, served their terms at Woodstock, McHenry County. Howard was sent to the Will County jail at Joliet.

LACEY, Lyman, lawyer and jurist, was born in Tompkins County, N. Y., May 6, 1832. In 1837 his parents settled in Fulton County, Ill. He graduated from Illinois College in 1855 and was admitted to the bar in 1856, commencing practice at Havana, Mason County, the same year. In 1862 he was elected, as a Democrat, to represent the counties of Mason and Menard in the lower house of the Legislature; was elected to the Circuit Court bench in 1873, and re-elected in 1879, '85 and '91; also served for several years upon the bench of the Appellate Court.

LACON, a city and county-seat of Marshall County, situated on the Illinois River, and on the Dwight and Lacon branch of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 130 miles southwest of Chicago. A pontoon bridge connects it with Sparland on the opposite bank of the Illinois. The surrounding country raises large quantities of grain, for which Lacon is a shipping point. The river is navigable by steamboats to this point. The city

has grain elevators, woolen mills, marble works, a carriage factory and a national bank. It also has water works, an excellent telephone system, good drainage, and is lighted by electricity. There are seven churches, a graded school and two weekly newspapers. Population (1880), 1,814; (1890), 1,649, (1900), 1,601.

LA FAYETTE (Marquis de), VISIT OF. An event of profound interest in the history of Illinois, during the year 1825, was the visit to the State by the Marquis de La Fayette, who had been the ally of the American people during their struggle for independence. The distinguished Frenchman having arrived in the country during the latter part of 1824, the General Assembly in session at Vandalia, in December of that year, adopted an address inviting him to visit Illinois. This was communicated to La Fayette by Gov. Edward Coles, who had met the General in Europe seven years before. Governor Coles' letter and the address of the General Assembly were answered with an acceptance by La Fayette from Washington, under date of Jan. 16, 1825. The approach of the latter was made by way of New Orleans, the steamer *Natchez* (by which General La Fayette ascended the Mississippi) arriving at the old French village of Carondelet, below St. Louis, on the 28th of April. Col. William S. Hamilton, a son of Alexander Hamilton, and at that time a Representative in the General Assembly from Sangamon County, as well as an Aid-de-Camp on the staff of Governor Coles, was dispatched from the home of the latter at Edwardsville, to meet the distinguished visitor, which he did at St. Louis. On Saturday, April 30, the boat bearing General La Fayette, with a large delegation of prominent citizens of Missouri, left St. Louis, arriving at Kaskaskia, where a reception awaited him at the elegant residence of Gen. John Edgar, Governor Coles delivering an address of welcome. The presence of a number of old soldiers, who had fought under La Fayette at Brandywine and Yorktown, constituted an interesting feature of the occasion. This was followed by a banquet at the tavern kept by Colonel Sweet, and a closing reception at the house of William Morrison, Sr., a member of the celebrated family of that name, and one of the leading merchants of Kaskaskia. Among those participating in the reception ceremonies, who were then, or afterwards became, prominent factors in State history, appear the names of Gen. John Edgar, ex-Governor Bond, Judge Nathaniel Pope, Elias Kent Kane, ex-Lieutenant-Governor Menard, Col. Thomas Mather and Sidney Breese,

a future United States Senator and Justice of the Supreme Court. The boat left Kaskaskia at midnight for Nashville, Tenn., Governor Coles accompanying the party and returning with it to Shawneetown, where an imposing reception was given and an address of welcome delivered by Judge James Hall, on May 14, 1825. A few hours later General La Fayette left on his way up the Ohio.

LAFAYETTE, BLOOMINGTON & MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD. (See *Lake Erie & Western Railroad*.)

LAFLIN, Matthew, manufacturer, was born at Southwick, Hampden County, Mass., Dec. 16, 1803; in his youth was clerk for a time in the store of Laflin & Loomis, powder manufacturers, at Lee, Mass., later becoming a partner in the Canton Powder Mills. About 1832 he engaged in the manufacture of axes at Saugerties, N. Y., which proving a failure, he again engaged in powder manufacture, and, in 1837, came to Chicago, where he finally established a factory—his firm, in 1840, becoming Laflin & Smith, and, later, Laflin, Smith & Co. Becoming largely interested in real estate, he devoted his attention chiefly to that business after 1849, with great success, not only in Chicago but elsewhere, having done much for the development of Waukesha, Wis., where he erected one of the principal hotels—the "Fountain Spring House"—also being one of the original stockholders of the Elgin Watch Company. Mr. Laflin was a zealous supporter of the Government during the war for the preservation of the Union, and, before his death, made a donation of \$75,000 for a building for the Chicago Academy of Sciences, which was erected in the western part of Lincoln Park. Died, in Chicago, May 20, 1897.

LA GRANGE, a village in Cook County, and one of the handsomest suburbs of Chicago, from which it is distant 15 miles, south-southwest, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. The streets are broad and shaded and there are many handsome residences. The village is lighted by electricity, and has public water-works, seven churches, a high school and a weekly paper. Population (1880), 531; (1890), 2,314; (1900), 3,969.

LA HARPE, a city in Hancock County, on the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railway, 70 miles west by south from Peoria and 20 miles south-southeast of Burlington, Iowa. Brick, tile and cigars constitute the manufactured output. La Harpe has two banks, five churches, a graded and a high school, a seminary, and two newspapers. Population (1880), 958; (1890), 1,113; (1900), 1,591.

LAKE COUNTY, in the extreme northeast corner of the State, having an area of 490 square miles, and a population (1900) of 34,504. It was cut off from McHenry County and separately organized in 1839. Pioneer settlers began to arrive in 1839, locating chiefly along the Des Plaines River. The Indians vacated the region the following year. The first County Commissioners (E. E. Hunter, William Brown and E. C. Berrey) located the county-seat at Libertyville, but, in 1841, it was removed to Little Fort, now Waukegan. The county derives its name from the fact that some forty small lakes are found within its limits. The surface is undulating and about equally divided between sand, prairie and second-growth timber. At Waukegan there are several manufacturing establishments, and the Glen Flora medicinal spring attracts many invalids. Highland Park and Lake Forest are residence towns of great beauty situated on the lake bluff, populated largely by the families of Chicago business men.

LAKE ERIE & MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.
(See *Lake Erie & Western Railroad.*)

LAKE ERIE & WESTERN RAILROAD. Of the 710.61 miles which constitute the entire length of this line, only 118.6 are within Illinois. This portion extends from the junction of the Peoria & Pekin Union Railway, on the east side of the Illinois River opposite Peoria, to the Indiana State line. It is a single-track road of standard gauge. About one-sixth of the line in Illinois is level, the grade nowhere exceeding 40 feet to the mile. The track is of 56 and 60-pound steel rails, and lightly ballasted. The total capital of the road (1898)—including \$23,680,000 capital stock, \$10,875,000 bonded debt and a floating debt of \$1,479,809—was \$36,034,809, or \$50,708 per mile. The total earnings and income in Illinois for 1898 were \$559,743, and the total expenditures for the same period, \$457,713.—(HISTORY.) The main line of the Illinois Division of the Lake Erie & Western Railroad was acquired by consolidation, in 1880, of the Lafayette, Bloomington & Mississippi Railroad (81 miles in length), which had been opened in 1871, with certain Ohio and Indiana lines. In May, 1885, the line thus formed was consolidated, without change of name, with the Lake Erie & Mississippi Railroad, organized to build an extension of the Lake Erie & Western from Bloomington to Peoria (43 miles). The road was sold under foreclosure in 1886, and the present company organized, Feb. 9, 1887.

LAKE FOREST, a city in Lake County, on Lake Michigan and Chicago & Northwestern Rail-

way, 28 miles north by west from Chicago. It is the seat of Lake Forest University; has four schools, five churches, one bank, gas and electric light system, electric car line, water system, fire department and hospital. Population (1890), 1,203; (1900), 2,215; (1904, est.), 2,800.

LAKE FOREST UNIVERSITY, an institution of learning comprising six distinct schools, viz.: Lake Forest Academy, Ferry Hall Seminary, Lake Forest College, Rush Medical College, Chicago College of Dental Surgery, and the Chicago College of Law. The three first named are located at Lake Forest, while the three professional schools are in the city of Chicago. The college charter was granted in 1857, but the institution was not opened until nineteen years later, and the professional schools, which were originally independent, were not associated until 1887. In 1894 there were 316 undergraduates at Lake Forest, in charge of forty instructors. During the same year there were in attendance at the professional schools, 1,557 students, making a total enrollment in the University of 1,873. While the institution is affiliated with the Presbyterian denomination, the Board of Trustees is self-perpetuating. The Academy and Seminary are preparatory schools for the two sexes, respectively. Lake Forest College is co-educational and organized upon the elective plan, having seventeen departments, a certain number of studies being required for graduation, and work upon a major subject being required for three years. The schools at Lake Forest occupy fifteen buildings, standing within a campus of sixty-five acres.

LAKE MICHIGAN, one of the chain of five great northern lakes, and the largest lake lying wholly within the United States. It lies between the parallels of 41° 35' and 46° North latitude, its length being about 335 miles. Its width varies from 50 to 88 miles, its greatest breadth being opposite Milwaukee. Its surface is nearly 600 feet above the sea-level and its maximum depth is estimated at 840 feet. It has an area of about 20,000 square miles. It forms the eastern boundary of Wisconsin, the western boundary of the lower peninsula of Michigan and a part of the northern boundary of Illinois and Indiana. Its waters find their outlet into Lake Huron through the straits of Mackinaw, at its northeast extremity, and are connected with Lake Superior by the Sault Ste. Marie River. It contains few islands, and these mainly in its northern part, the largest being some fifteen miles long. The principal rivers which empty into this lake are the Fox,

Menominee, Manistee, Muskegon, Kalamazoo, Grand and St. Joseph. Chicago, Milwaukee, Racine and Manitowoc are the chief cities on its banks.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY. The main line extends from Buffalo, N. Y., to Chicago, Ill., a distance of 539 miles, with various branches of leased and proprietary lines located in the States of Michigan, New York and Ohio, making the mileage of lines operated 1,415.63 miles, of which 862.15 are owned by the company—only 14 miles being in Illinois. The total earnings and income in Illinois, in 1898, were \$453,946, and the expenditures for the same period, \$360,971.—(HISTORY.) The company was formed in 1869, from the consolidation of the Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana, the Cleveland, Painesville & Ashtabula, and the Buffalo & Erie Railroad Companies. The proprietary roads have been acquired since the consolidation.

LAMB, James L., pioneer merchant, was born in Connellsville, Pa., Nov. 7, 1800; at 12 years of age went to Cincinnati to serve as clerk in the store of a distant relative, came to Kaskaskia, Ill., in 1820, and soon after engaged in mercantile business with Thomas Mather, who had come to Illinois two years earlier. Later, the firm established a store at Chester and shipped the first barrels of pork from Illinois to the New Orleans market. In 1831 Mr. Lamb located in Springfield, afterwards carrying on merchandising and pork-packing extensively; also established an iron foundry, which continued in operation until a few years ago. Died, Dec. 3, 1873.

LAMB, Martha J. R. N., magazine editor and historian, was born (Martha Joan Reade Nash) at Plainfield, Mass., August 13, 1829, received a thorough education and, after her marriage in 1852 to Charles A. Lamb, resided for eight years in Chicago, Ill., where she was one of the principal founders of the Home for the Friendless and Half Orphan Asylum, and Secretary of the Sanitary Fair of 1863. In 1866 she removed to New York and gave her after life to literary work, from 1883 until her death being editor of "The Magazine of American History," besides furnishing numerous papers on historical and other subjects; also publishing some sixteen volumes, one of her most important works being a "History of New York City," in two volumes. She was a member of nearly thirty historical and other learned societies. Died, Jan. 2, 1893.

LAMBORN, Josiah, early lawyer and Attorney-General; born in Washington County, Ky.,

and educated at Transylvania University; was Attorney-General of the State by appointment of Governor Carlin, 1840-43, at that time being a resident of Jacksonville. He is described by his contemporaries as an able and brilliant man, but of convivial habits and unscrupulous to such a degree that his name was mixed up with a number of official scandals. Separated from his family, he died of delirium tremens, at Whitehall, Greene County.

LAMOILLE, a village of Bureau County, on the Mendota-Fulton branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway, 9 miles northwest of Mendota; in rich farming and stock-raising region; has a bank, three churches, fine school-building, and a newspaper. Pop. (1890), 516; (1900), 576.

LAMON, Ward Hill, lawyer, was born at Mill Creek, Frederick County, W. Va., Jan. 6, 1828; received a common school education and was engaged in teaching for a time; also began the study of medicine, but relinquished it for the law. About 1847-48 he located at Danville, Ill., subsequently read law with the late Judge Oliver L. Davis, attending lectures at the Louisville Law School, where he had Gen. John A. Logan for a class-mate. On admission to the bar, he became the Danville partner of Abraham Lincoln—the partnership being in existence as early as 1852. In 1859 he removed to Bloomington, and, in the Presidential campaign of 1860, was a zealous supporter of Mr. Lincoln. In February, 1861, he was chosen by Mr. Lincoln to accompany him to Washington, making the perilous night journey through Baltimore in Mr. Lincoln's company. Being a man of undoubted courage, as well as almost giant stature, he soon received the appointment of Marshal of the District of Columbia, and, in the first weeks of the new administration, made a confidential visit to Colonel Anderson, then in command at Fort Sumter, to secure accurate information as to the situation there. In May, 1861, he obtained authority to raise a regiment, of which he was commissioned Colonel, remaining in the field to December, when he returned to the discharge of his duties as Marshal at Washington, but was absent from Washington on the night of the assassination—April 14, 1865. Resigning his office after this event, he entered into partnership for the practice of law with the late Jeremiah S. Black of Pennsylvania. Some years later he published the first volume of a proposed Life of Lincoln, using material which he obtained from Mr. Lincoln's Springfield partner, William H. Herndon, but the second volume was never issued. His death occurred at Martins-

burg, W. Va., not far from his birthplace, May 7, 1893. Colonel Lamon married a daughter of Judge Stephen T. Logan, of Springfield.

LANARK, a city in Carroll County, 19 miles by rail southwest of Freeport, and 7 miles east of Mount Carroll. The surrounding country is largely devoted to grain-growing, and Lanark has two elevators and is an important shipping-point. Manufacturing of various descriptions is carried on. The city has two banks (one National and one State), eight churches, a graded and high school, and a weekly newspaper. Population (1880), 1,198; (1890), 1,295; (1900), 1,306.

LANDES, Silas Z., ex-Congressman, was born in Augusta County, Va., May 15, 1842. In early youth he removed to Illinois, and was admitted to the bar of this State in August, 1863, and has been in active practice at Mount Carmel since 1864. In 1872 he was elected State's Attorney for Wabash County, was re-elected in 1876, and again in 1880. He represented the Sixteenth Illinois District in Congress from 1885 to 1889, being elected on the Democratic ticket.

LANDRIGAN, John, farmer and legislator, was born in County Tipperary, Ireland, in 1832, and brought to America at one year of age, his parents stopping for a time in New Jersey. His early life was spent at Lafayette, Ind. After completing his education in the seminary there, he engaged in railroad and canal contracting. Coming to Illinois in 1858, he purchased a farm near Albion, Edwards County, where he has since resided. He has been twice elected as a Democrat to the House of Representatives (1868 and '74) and twice to the State Senate (1870 and '96), and has been, for over twenty years, a member of the State Agricultural Society—for four years of that time being President of the Board, and some sixteen years Vice-President.

LANE, Albert Grannis, educator, was born in Cook County, Ill., March 15, 1841, and educated in the public schools, graduating with the first class from the Chicago High School in 1858. He immediately entered upon the business of teaching as Principal, but, in 1869, was elected Superintendent of Schools for Cook County. After three years' service as cashier of a bank, he was elected County Superintendent, a second time, in 1877, and regularly every four years thereafter until 1890. In 1891 he was chosen Superintendent of Schools for the city of Chicago, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Superintendent Howland—a position which he continued to fill until the appointment of E. B. Andrews,

Superintendent, when he became First Assistant Superintendent.

LANE, Edward, ex-Congressman, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, March 27, 1842, and became a resident of Illinois at the age of 16. After receiving an academic education he studied law and was admitted to the Illinois bar in February, 1865. Since then he has been a successful practitioner at Hillsboro. From 1869 to 1873 he served as County Judge. In 1886 he was the successful Democratic candidate for Congress from the Seventeenth Illinois District and re-elected for three successive terms, but was defeated by Frederick Remann (Republican) in 1894, and again by W. F. L. Hadley, at a special election, in 1895, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Remann.

LANPHIER, Charles H., journalist, was born at Alexandria, Va., April 14, 1820; from 4 years of age lived in Washington City; in 1836 entered the office as an apprentice of "The State Register" at Vandalia, Ill., (then owned by his brother-in-law, William Walters). Later, the paper was removed to Springfield, and Walters, having enlisted for the Mexican war in 1846, died at St. Louis, en route to the field. Lanphier, having thus succeeded to the management, and, finally, to the proprietorship of the paper, was elected public printer at the next session of the Legislature, and, in 1847, took into partnership George Walker, who acted as editor until 1858. Mr. Lanphier continued the publication of the paper until 1863, and then sold out. During the war he was one of the State Board of Army Auditors appointed by Governor Yates; was elected Circuit Clerk in 1864 and re-elected in 1868, and, in 1872, was Democratic candidate for County Treasurer but defeated with the rest of his party.

LARCOM, Lucy, author and teacher, born at Beverly, Mass., in 1826; attended a grammar school and worked in a cotton mill at Lowell, becoming one of the most popular contributors to "The Lowell Offering," a magazine conducted by the factory girls, thereby winning the acquaintance and friendship of the poet Whittier. In 1846 she came to Illinois and, for three years, was a student at Monticello Female Seminary, near Alton, meanwhile teaching at intervals in the vicinity. Returning to Massachusetts she taught for six years; in 1865 established "Our Young Folks," of which she was editor until 1874. Her books, both poetical and prose, have taken a high rank for their elevated literary and moral tone. Died, in Boston, April 17, 1893.

LARNED, Edward Channing, lawyer, was born in Providence, R. I., July 14, 1820; graduated at Brown University in 1840; was Professor of Mathematics one year in Kemper College, Wis., then studied law and, in 1847, came to Chicago. He was an earnest opponent of slavery and gained considerable deserved celebrity by a speech which he delivered in 1851, in opposition to the fugitive slave law. He was a warm friend of Abraham Lincoln and, in 1860, made speeches in his support; was an active member of the Union Defense Committee of Chicago during the war, and, in 1861, was appointed by Mr. Lincoln United States District Attorney of the Northern District of Illinois, but compelled to resign by failing health. Being absent in Europe at the time of the fire of 1871, he returned immediately and devoted his attention to the work of the Relief and Aid Society. Making a second visit to Europe in 1872-73, he wrote many letters for the press, also doing much other literary work in spite of declining health. Died at Lake Forest, Ill., September, 1884.

LA SALLE, a city in La Salle County, 99 miles southwest of Chicago, situated on the Illinois River at southern terminus of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, and at intersection of three trunk lines of railroads. Bituminous coal abounds and is extensively mined; zinc smelting and the manufacture of glass and hydraulic and Portland cement are leading industries; also has a large ice trade with the South annually. It is connected with adjacent towns by electric railways, and with Peoria by daily river packets. Population (1890), 9,855; (1900), 10,446.

LA SALLE, Reni Robert Cavalier, Sieur de, a famous explorer, born at Rouen, France, in 1643; entered the Jesuit order, but conceiving that he had mistaken his vocation, came to America in 1666. He obtained a grant of land about the Lachine Rapids of the St. Lawrence, above Montreal. It was probably his intention to settle there as a grand seigneur; but, becoming interested in stories told him by some Seneca Indians, he started two years later in quest of a great waterway, which he believed led to the South Sea (Pacific Ocean) and afforded a short route to China. He passed through Lake Ontario, and is believed to have discovered the Ohio. The claim that he reached the Illinois River at this time has been questioned. Having re-visited France in 1677 he was given a patent of nobility and extensive land-grants in Canada. In 1679 he visited the Northwest and explored the great lakes, finally reaching the head of Lake Michi-

gan and erecting a fort near the mouth of the St. Joseph River. From there he made a portage to the Illinois, which he descended early in 1680 to Lake Peoria, where he began the erection of a fort to which, in consequence of the misfortunes attending the expedition, was given the name of Creve-Cœur. Returning from here to Canada for supplies, in the following fall he again appeared in Illinois, but found his fort at Lake Peoria a ruin and his followers, whom he had left there, gone. Compelled again to return to Canada, in the latter part of 1681 he set out on his third expedition to Illinois, and making the portage by way of the Chicago and Des Plaines Rivers, reached "Starved Rock," near the present city of Ottawa, where his lieutenant, Tonty, had already begun the erection of a fort. In 1682, accompanied by Tonty, he descended the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers, reaching the Gulf of Mexico on April 9. He gave the region the name of Louisiana. In 1683 he again returned to France and was commissioned to found a colony at the mouth of the Mississippi, which he unsuccessfully attempted to do in 1684, the expedition finally landing about Matagorda Bay in Texas. After other fruitless attempts (death and desertions having seriously reduced the number of his colonists), while attempting to reach Canada, he was murdered by his companions near Trinity River in the present State of Texas, March 19, 1687. Another theory regarding La Salle's ill-starred Texas expedition is, that he intended to establish a colony west of the Mississippi, with a view to contesting with the Spaniards for the possession of that region, but that the French government failed to give him the support which had been promised, leaving him to his fate.

LA SALLE COUNTY, one of the wealthiest counties in the northeastern section, being second in size and in population in the State. It was organized in 1831, and has an area of 1,152 square miles; population (1900), 87,776. The history of this region dates back to 1675, when Marquette established a mission at an Indian village on the Illinois River about where Utica now stands, eight miles west of Ottawa. La Salle (for whom the county is named) erected a fort here in 1682, which was, for many years, the headquarters for French missionaries and traders. Later, the Illinois Indians were well-nigh exterminated by starvation, at the same point, which has become famous in Western history as "Starved Rock." The surface of the county is undulating and slopes toward the Illinois River. The soil is rich, and timber abounds on the bluffs and

along the streams. Water is easily procured. Four beds of coal underlie the entire county, and good building stone is quarried at a depth of 150 to 200 feet. Excellent hydraulic cement is made from the calciferous deposit, Utica being especially noted for this industry. The First American settlers came about the time of Captain Long's survey of a canal route (1816). The Illinois & Michigan Canal was located by a joint corps of State and National engineers in 1830. (See *Illinois & Michigan Canal*.) During the Black Hawk War, La Salle County was a prominent base of military operations.

LATHROP, William, lawyer and Congressman, was born in Genesee County, N. Y., April 17, 1825. His early education was acquired in the common schools. Later he read law and was admitted to the bar, commencing practice in 1851, making his home in Central New York until his removal to Illinois. In 1856 he represented the Rockford District in the lower house of the General Assembly, and, in 1876, was elected, as a Republican, to represent the (then) Fourth Illinois District in Congress.

LA VANTUM, the name given, in the latter part of the seventeenth century, to the principal village of the Illinois Indians, situated on the Illinois River, near the present town of Utica, in La Salle County. (See *Starved Rock*.)

LAWLER, Frank, was born at Rochester, N. Y., June 25, 1842. His first active occupation was as a news-agent on railroads, which business he followed for three years. He learned the trade of a ship-calker, and was elected to the Presidency of the Ship-Carpenters' and Ship-Calkers' Association. While yet a young man he settled in Chicago and, in 1869, was appointed to a clerical position in the postoffice in that city; later, served as a letter-carrier, and as a member of the City Council (1876-84). In 1884 he was elected to Congress from the Second District, which he represented in that body for three successive terms. While serving his last year in Congress (1890) he was an unsuccessful candidate on the Democratic ticket for Sheriff of Cook County; in 1893 was an unsuccessful applicant for the Chicago postmastership, was defeated as an Independent-Democrat for Congress in 1894, but, in 1895, was elected Alderman for the Nineteenth Ward of the city of Chicago. Died, Jan. 17, 1896.

LAWLER, (Gen.) Michael K., soldier, was born in County Kildare, Ireland, Nov. 16, 1814, brought to the United States in 1816, and, in 1819, to Gallatin County, Ill., where his father began

farming. The younger Lawler early evinced a military taste by organizing a military company in 1842, of which he served as Captain three or four years. In 1846 he organized a company for the Mexican War, which was attached to the Third Regiment Illinois Volunteers (Colonel Forman's), and, at the end of its term of enlistment, raised a company of cavalry, with which he served to the end of the war—in all, seeing two and a half years' service. He then resumed the peaceful life of a farmer; but, on the breaking out of the rebellion, again gave proof of his patriotism by recruiting the Eighteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry—the first regiment organized in the Eighteenth Congressional District—of which he was commissioned Colonel, entering into the three years' service in May, 1861. His regiment took part in most of the early engagements in Western Kentucky and Tennessee, including the capture of Fort Donelson, where it lost heavily, Colonel Lawler himself being severely wounded. Later, he was in command, for some time, at Jackson, Tenn., and, in November, 1862, was commissioned Brigadier-General "for gallant and meritorious service." He was also an active participant in the operations against Vicksburg, and was thanked on the field by General Grant for his service at the battle of Big Black, pronounced by Charles A. Dana (then Assistant Secretary of War) "one of the most splendid exploits of the war." After the fall of Vicksburg he took part in the siege of Jackson, Miss., and in the campaigns on the Teche and Red River, and in Texas, also being in command, for six months, at Baton Rouge, La. In March, 1865, he was brevetted Major-General, and mustered out, January, 1866, after a service of four years and seven months. He then returned to his Gallatin County farm, where he died, July 26, 1882.

LAWLER, Thomas G., soldier and Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, was born in Liverpool, Eng., April 7, 1844; was brought to Illinois by his parents in childhood, and, at 17 years of age, enlisted in the Nineteenth Illinois Volunteers, serving first as a private, then as Sergeant, later being elected First Lieutenant, and (although not mustered in, for two months) during the Atlanta campaign being in command of his company, and placed on the roll of honor by order of General Rosecrans. He participated in every battle in which his regiment was engaged, and, at the battle of Missionary Ridge, was the first man of his command over the enemy's works. After the war he became prominent as an officer

of the Illinois National Guard, organizing the Rockford Rifles, in 1876, and serving as Colonel of the Third Regiment for seven years; was appointed Postmaster at Rockford by President Hayes, but removed by Cleveland in 1885; re-appointed by Harrison and again displaced on the accession of Cleveland. He was one of the organizers of G. L. Nevius Post, G. A. R., of which he served as Commander twenty-six years; in 1882 was elected Department Commander for the State of Illinois and, in 1894, Commander-in-Chief, serving one year.

LAWRENCE, Charles B., jurist, was born at Vergennes, Vt., Dec. 17, 1820. After two years spent at Middlebury College, he entered the junior class at Union College, graduating from the latter in 1841. He devoted two years to teaching in Alabama, and began reading law at Cincinnati in 1843, completing his studies at St. Louis, where he was admitted to the bar and began practice in 1844. The following year he removed to Quincy, Ill., where he was a prominent practitioner for ten years. The years 1856-58 he spent in foreign travel, with the primary object of restoring his impaired health. On his return home he began farming in Warren County, with the same end in view. In 1861 he accepted a nomination to the Circuit Court bench and was elected without opposition. Before the expiration of his term, in 1864, he was elected a Justice of the Illinois Supreme Court for the Northern Grand Division, and, in 1870, became Chief Justice. At this time his home was at Galesburg. Failing of a re-election in 1873, he removed to Chicago, and at once became one of the leaders of the Cook County bar. Although persistently urged by personal and political friends, to permit his name to be used in connection with a vacancy on the bench of the United States Supreme Court, he steadfastly declined. In 1877 he received the votes of the Republicans in the State Legislature for United States Senator against David Davis, who was elected. Died, at Decatur, Ala., April 9, 1883.

LAWRENCE COUNTY, one of the eastern counties in the "southern tier," originally a part of Edwards, but separated from the latter in 1821, and named for Commodore Lawrence. In 1900 its area was 360 square miles, and its population, 16,523. The first English speaking settlers seem to have emigrated from the colony at Vincennes, Ind. St. Francisville, in the southeastern portion, and Allison prairie, in the northeast, were favored by the American pioneers. Settlement was more or less desultory until after the

War of 1812. Game was abundant and the soil productive. About a dozen negro families found homes, in 1819, near Lawrenceville, and a Shaker colony was established about Charlottesville the same year. Among the best remembered pioneers are the families of Lautermann, Chubb, Kincaid, Buchanan and Laus—the latter having come from South Carolina. Toussaint Dubois, a Frenchman and father of Jesse K. Dubois, State Auditor (1857-64), was a large land proprietor at an early day, and his house was first utilized as a court house. The county is richer in historic associations than in populous towns. Lawrenceville, the county-seat, was credited with 865 inhabitants by the census of 1890. St. Francisville and Sumner are flourishing towns.

LAWRENCEVILLE, the county-seat of Lawrence County, is situated on the Embarras River, at the intersection of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern and the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railways, 9 miles west of Vincennes, Ind., and 139 miles east of St. Louis. It has a courthouse, four churches, a graded school and two weekly newspapers. Population (1890), 865; (1900), 1,300; (1903, est.), 1,600.

LAWSON, Victor F., journalist and newspaper proprietor, was born in Chicago, of Scandinavian parentage, Sept. 9, 1850. After graduating at the Chicago High School, he prosecuted his studies at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and at Harvard University. In August, 1876, he purchased an interest in "The Chicago Daily News," being for some time a partner of Melville E. Stone, but became sole proprietor in 1888, publishing morning and evening editions. He reduced the price of the morning edition to one cent, and changed its name to "The Chicago Record." He has always taken a deep interest in the cause of popular education, and, in 1888, established a fund to provide for the distribution of medals among public school children of Chicago, the award to be made upon the basis of comparative excellence in the preparation of essays upon topics connected with American history.

LEBANON, a city in St. Clair County, situated on Silver Creek, and on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad, 11 miles northeast of Belleville and 24 miles east of St. Louis; is located in an agricultural and coal-mining region. Its manufacturing interests are limited, a flouring mill being the chief industry of this character. The city has electric lights and electric trolley line connecting with Belleville and St. Louis; also has a bank, eight churches, two

newspapers and is an important educational center, being the seat of McKendree College, founded in 1828. Population (1890), 1,636; (1900), 1,812.

LEE COUNTY, one of the third tier of counties south of the Wisconsin State line, named for Richard Henry Lee of Revolutionary fame; area, 740 square miles; population (1900), 29,894. It was cut off from Ogle County, and separately organized in 1839. In 1840 the population was but little over 2,000. Charles F. Ingals, Nathan R. Whitney and James P. Dixon were the first County-Commissioners. Agriculture is the principal pursuit, although stone quarries are found here and there, notably at Ashton. The county-seat is Dixon, where, in 1828, one Ogee, a half-breed, built a cabin and established a ferry across the Rock River. In 1830, John Dixon, of New York, purchased Ogee's interest for \$1,800. Settlement and progress were greatly retarded by the Black Hawk War, but immigration fairly set in in 1838. The first court house was built in 1840, and the same year the United States Land Office was removed from Galena to Dixon, Colo., John Dement, an early pioneer, being appointed Receiver. Dixon was incorporated as a city in 1859, and, in 1900, had a population of 7,917.

LEGISLATIVE APPORTIONMENT. (See *Apportionment, Legislative.*)

LEGISLATURE. (See *General Assemblies.*)

LELAND, a village of La Salle County, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway, 29 miles southwest of Aurora. Population (1900), 634.

LELAND, Edwin S., lawyer and Judge, was born at Dennysville, Me., August 28, 1812, and admitted to the bar at Dedham, Mass., in 1834. In 1835 he removed to Ottawa, Ill., and, in 1839, to Oregon, Ogle County, where he practiced for four years. Returning to Ottawa in 1843, he rapidly rose in his profession, until, in 1852, he was elected to the Circuit Court bench to fill the unexpired term of Judge T. Lyle Dickey, who had resigned. In 1866 Governor Oglesby appointed him Circuit Judge to fill the unexpired term of Judge Hollister. He was elected by popular vote in 1867, and re-elected in 1873, being assigned to the Appellate Court of the Second District in 1877. He was prominently identified with the genesis of the Republican party, whose tenets he zealously championed. He was also prominent in local affairs, having been elected the first Republican Mayor of Ottawa (1856), President of the Board of Education and County Treasurer. Died, June, 24, 1889.

LEMEN, James, Sr., pioneer, was born in Berkeley County, Va., Nov. 20, 1760; served as a soldier

in the War of the Revolution, being present at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown in 1781; in 1786 came to Illinois, settling at the village of New Design, near the present site of Waterloo, in Monroe County. He was a man of enterprise and sterling integrity, and ultimately became the head of one of the most prominent and influential families in Southern Illinois. He is said to have been the first person admitted to the Baptist Church by immersion in Illinois, finally becoming a minister of that denomination. Of a family of eight children, four of his sons became ministers. Mr. Lemen's prominence was indicated by the fact that he was approached by Aaron Burr, with offers of large rewards for his influence in founding that ambitious schemer's projected Southwestern Empire, but the proposals were indignantly rejected and the scheme denounced. Died, at Waterloo, Jan. 8, 1822.—**Robert (Lemen)**, oldest son of the preceding, was born in Berkeley County, Va., Sept. 25, 1783; came with his father to Illinois, and, after his marriage, settled in St. Clair County. He held a commission as magistrate and, for a time, was United States Marshal for Illinois under the administration of John Quincy Adams. Died in Ridge Prairie, St. Clair County, August 24, 1860.—**Rev. Joseph (Lemen)**, the second son, was born in Berkeley County, Va., Sept. 8, 1785, brought to Illinois in 1786, and, on reaching manhood, married Mary Kinney, a daughter of Rev. William Kinney, who afterwards became Lieutenant-Governor of the State. Joseph Lemen settled in Ridge Prairie, in the northern part of St. Clair County, and for many years supplied the pulpit of the Bethel Baptist church, which had been founded in 1809 on the principle of opposition to human slavery. His death occurred at his home, June 29, 1861.—**Rev. James (Lemen), Jr.**, the third son, was born in Monroe County, Ill., Oct. 8, 1787; early united with the Baptist Church and became a minister—assisting in the ordination of his father, whose sketch stands at the head of this article. He served as a Delegate from St. Clair County in the first State Constitutional Convention (1818), and as Senator in the Second, Fourth and Fifth General Assemblies. He also preached extensively in Illinois, Missouri, and Kentucky, and assisted in the organization of many churches, although his labors were chiefly within his own. Mr. Lemen was the second child of American parents born in Illinois—Enoch Moore being the first. Died, Feb. 8, 1870.—**William (Lemen)**, the fourth son, born in Monroe County, Ill., in 1791; served as a soldier in the Black Hawk War. Died in Monroe

County, in 1857.—**Rev. Josiah** (Lemen), the fifth son, born in Monroe County, Ill., August 15, 1794; was a Baptist preacher. Died near Duquoin, July 11, 1867.—**Rev. Moses** (Lemen), the sixth son, born in Monroe County, Ill., in 1797; became a Baptist minister early in life, served as Representative in the Sixth General Assembly (1828-30) for Monroe County. Died, in Montgomery County, Ill., March 5, 1859.

LEMONT, a city in Cook County, 25 miles southwest of Chicago, on the Des Plaines River and the Chicago & Alton Railroad. A thick vein of Silurian limestone (Athens marble) is extensively quarried here, constituting the chief industry. Owing to the number of industrial enterprises, Lemont is at times the temporary home of a large number of workmen. The city has a bank, electric lights, six churches, two papers, five public and four private schools, one business college, aluminum and concrete works. Population of the township (1890), 5,539; (1900), 4,441.

LE MOYNE, John V., ex-Congressman, was born in Washington County, Pa., in 1828, and graduated from Washington College, Pa., in 1847. He studied law at Pittsburg, where he was admitted to the bar in 1852. He at once removed to Chicago, where he continued a permanent resident and active practitioner. In 1872 he was a candidate for Congress on the Liberal Republican ticket, but was defeated by Charles B. Farwell, Republican. In 1874 he was again a candidate against Mr. Farwell. Both claimed the election, and a contest ensued which was decided by the House in favor of Mr. Le Moyne.

LENA, a village in Stephenson County, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 13 miles northwest of Freeport and 38 miles east of Galena. It is in a farming and dairying district, but has some manufactures, the making of caskets being the principal industry in this line. There are six churches, two banks, and two newspapers. Population (1890), 1,270; (1900), 1,352.

LEONARD, Edward F., Railway President, was born in Connecticut in 1836; graduated from Union College, N. Y., was admitted to the bar and came to Springfield, Ill., in 1858; served for several years as clerk in the office of the State Auditor, was afterwards connected with the construction of the "St. Louis Short Line" (now a part of the Illinois Central Railway), and was private secretary of Governor Cullom during his first term. For several years he has been President of the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroad, with headquarters at Peoria.

LEROY, a city in McLean County, 15 miles southwest of Bloomington; has two banks, several churches, a graded school and a plow factory. Two weekly papers are published there. Population (1880), 1,068; (1890), 1,258; (1900), 1,629.

LEVERETT, Washington and Warren, educators and twin-brothers, whose careers were strikingly similar; born at Brookline, Mass., Dec. 19, 1805, and passed their boyhood on a farm; in 1827 began a preparatory course of study under an elder brother at Roxbury, Mass., entered Brown University as freshmen, the next year, and graduated in 1832. Warren, being in bad health, spent the following winter in South Carolina, afterwards engaging in teaching, for a time, and in study in Newton Theological Seminary, while Washington served as tutor two years in his Alma Mater and in Columbian College in Washington, D. C., then took a course at Newton, graduating there in 1836. The same year he accepted the chair of Mathematics in Shurtleff College at Upper Alton, remaining, with slight interruption, until 1868. Warren, after suffering from hemorrhage of the lungs, came west in the fall of 1837, and, after teaching for a few months at Greenville, Bond County, in 1839 joined his brother at Shurtleff College as Principal of the preparatory department, subsequently being advanced to the chair of Ancient Languages, which he continued to occupy until June, 1868, when he retired in the same year with his brother. After resigning he established himself in the book business, which was continued until his death, Nov. 8, 1872. Washington, the surviving brother, continued to be a member of the Board of Trustees of Shurtleff College, and to discharge the duties of Librarian and Treasurer of the institution. Died, Dec. 13, 1889.

LEWIS INSTITUTE, an educational institution based upon a bequest of Allen C. Lewis, in the city of Chicago, established in 1895. It maintains departments in law, the classics, preparatory studies and manual training, and owns property valued at \$1,600,000, with funds and endowment amounting to \$1,100,000. No report is made of the number of pupils.

LEWIS, John H., ex-Congressman, was born in Tompkins County, N. Y., July 21, 1830. When six years old he accompanied his parents to Knox County, Ill., where he attended the public schools, read law, and was admitted to the bar in 1860. The same year he was elected Clerk of the Circuit Court of Knox County. In 1874 he was elected to the lower house of the General Assembly, and, in 1880, was the successful Repub-

lican candidate for Congress from the old Ninth District. In 1882, he was a candidate for reelection from the same district (then the Tenth), but was defeated by Nicholas E. Worthington, his Democratic opponent.

LEWISTOWN, the county-seat of Fulton County, located on two lines of railway, fifty miles southwest of Peoria and sixty miles northwest of Springfield. It contains flour and saw-mills, carriage and wagon, can-making, duplex-scales and evener factories, six churches and four newspapers, one issuing a daily edition; also excellent public schools. Population (1880), 1,771; (1890), 2,166; (1900), 2,504.

LEXINGTON, a city in McLean County, on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 110 miles south of Chicago and 16 miles northeast of Bloomington. The surrounding region is agricultural and stock-raising, and the town has a flourishing trade in horses and other live-stock. Tile is manufactured here, and the town has two banks, five churches, a high school and two weekly newspapers. Population (1890), 1,187; (1900), 1,415.

LIBERTYVILLE, a village of Lake County, on the main line of the Chicago & Madison Division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, 35 miles north-northwest of Chicago. The region is agricultural. The town has some manufactures, two banks and a weekly paper. Population (1890), 550; (1900), 864.

LIBRARIES. (STATISTICAL).—A report of the Commissioner of Education for 1895-96, on the subject of "Public, Society and School Libraries in the United States," presents some approximate statistics of libraries in the several States, based upon the reports of librarians, so far as they could be obtained in reply to inquiries sent out from the Bureau of Education in Washington. As shown by the statistical tables embodied in this report, there were 348 libraries in Illinois reporting 300 volumes and over, of which 134 belonged to the smallest class noted, or those containing less than 1,000 volumes. The remaining 214 were divided into the following classes:

Containing 300,000 and less than 500,000 volumes	1
" 100,000 " " 300,000 "	2
" 50,000 " " 100,000 "	1
" 25,000 " " 50,000 "	5
" 10,000 " " 25,000 "	27
" 5,000 " " 10,000 "	34
" 1,000 " " 5,000 "	144

A general classification of libraries of 1,000 volumes and over, as to character, divides them into, General, 91; School, 36; College, 42; College Society, 7; Law, 3; Theological, 7; State, 2; Asy-

lum and Reformatory, 4; Young Men's Christian Association, 2; Scientific, 6; Historical, 3; Society, 8; Medical, Odd Fellows and Social, 1 each. The total number of volumes belonging to the class of 1,000 volumes and over was 1,822,580 with 447,168 pamphlets; and, of the class between 300 and 1,000 volumes, 66,992—making a grand total of 1,889,572 volumes. The library belonging to the largest (or 300,000) class, is that of the University of Chicago, reporting 305,000 volumes, with 180,000 pamphlets, while the Chicago Public Library and the Newberry Library belong to the second class, reporting, respectively, 217,065 volumes with 42,000 pamphlets, and 135,244 volumes and 35,654 pamphlets. (The report of the Chicago Public Library for 1898 shows a total, for that year, of 235,385 volumes and 44,069 pamphlets.)

As to sources of support or method of administration, 42 of the class reporting 1,000 volumes and over, are supported by taxation; 27, by appropriations by State, County or City; 20, from endowment funds; 54, from membership fees and dues; 16, from book-rents; 26, from donations, leaving 53 to be supported from sources not stated. The total income of 131 reporting on this subject is \$787,262; the aggregate endowment of 17 of this class is \$2,283,197, and the value of buildings belonging to 36 is estimated at \$2,981,575. Of the 214 libraries reporting 1,000 volumes and over, 88 are free, 28 are reference, and 158 are both circulating and reference.

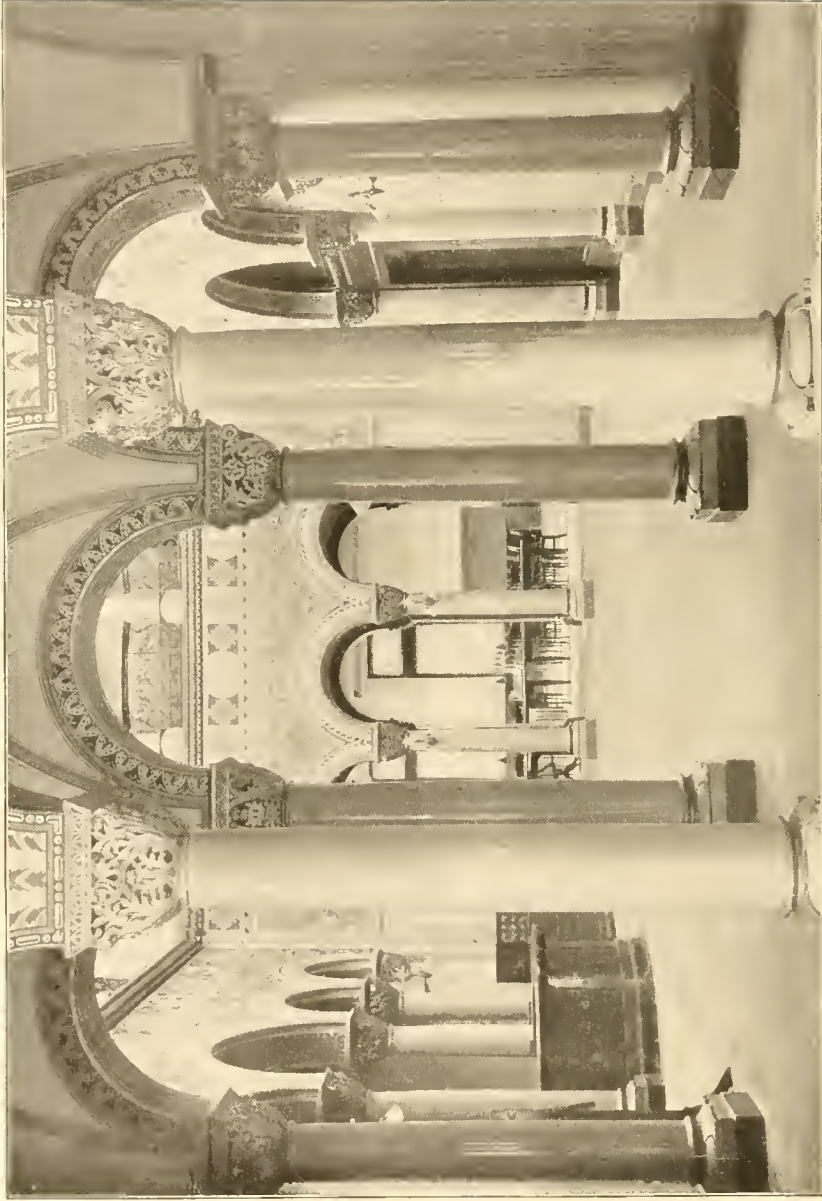
The free public libraries in the State containing 3,000 volumes and over, in 1896, amounted to 39. The following list includes those of this class containing 10,000 volumes and over:

Chicago, Public Library	(1896)	217,065
Peoria, " " " " " "		57,604
Springfield, " " " " " "		28,639
Rockford, " " " " " "		28,000
Quincy, " " and Reading Room		19,400
Galesburg " " " " " "		18,469
Elgin, Gail Borden Public Library		17,000
Bloomington, Withers " " " "		16,068
Evanston, Free " " " " " "		15,515
Decatur, " " " " " "		14,766
Belleville, " " " " " "		14,511
Aurora, " " " " " "		14,350
Rock Island, " " " " " "		12,634
Joliet, " " " " " "		22,325

The John Crerar Library (a scientific reference library)—established in the City of Chicago in 1894, on the basis of a bequest of the late John Crerar, estimated as amounting to fully \$3,000,000—is rapidly adding to its resources, having, in the four years of its history, acquired over 40,000 volumes. With its princely endowment,



LIBRARY BUILDING, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS



LIBRARY BUILDING (MAIN FLOOR). UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS.

it is destined, in the course of a few years, to be reckoned one of the leading libraries of its class in the United States, as it is one of the most modern and carefully selected.

The Newberry and Chicago Historical Society Libraries fill an important place for reference purposes, especially on historical subjects. A tardy beginning has been made in building up a State Historical Library in Springfield; but, owing to the indifference of the Legislature and the meager support it has received, the State which was, for nearly a hundred years, the theater of the most important events in the development of the Mississippi Valley, has, as yet, scarcely accomplished anything worthy of its name in collecting and preserving the records of its own history.

In point of historical origin, next to the Illinois State Library, which dates from the admission of the State into the Union in 1818, the oldest library in the State is that of the McCormick Theological Seminary, which is set down as having had its origin in 1825, though this occurred in another State. The early State College Libraries follow next in chronological order: Shurtleff College, at Upper Alton, 1827; Illinois College, at Jacksonville, 1829; McKendree College, at Lebanon, 1834; Rockford College, 1849; Lombard University, at Galesburg, 1852. In most cases, however, these are simply the dates of the establishment of the institution, or the period at which instruction began to be given in the school which finally developed into the college.

The school library is constantly becoming a more important factor in the liberal education of the youth of the State. Adding to this the "Illinois Pupils' Reading Circle," organized by the State Teachers' Association some ten years ago, but still in the experimental stage, and the system of "traveling libraries," set on foot at a later period, there is a constant tendency to enlarge the range of popular reading and bring the public library, in some of its various forms, within the reach of a larger class.

THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY LAW OF ILLINOIS.
—The following history and analysis of the Free Public Library Law of Illinois is contributed, for the "Historical Encyclopedia," by E. S. Willcox, Librarian of the Peoria Public Library:

The Library Law passed by the Legislature of Illinois in 1872 was the first broadly planned, comprehensive and complete Free Public Library Law placed on the statute book of any State in the Union. It is true, New Hampshire, in 1849, and Massachusetts, in 1851, had taken steps in this direction, with three or four brief sections of laws, permissive in their

character rather than directive, but lacking the vitalizing qualities of our Illinois law, in that they provided no sufficiently specific working method—no sailing directions—for starting and administering such free public libraries. They seem to have had no influence on subsequent library legislation, while, to quote the language of Mr. Fletcher in his "Public Libraries in America," "the wisdom of the Illinois law, in this regard, is probably the reason why it has been so widely copied in other States."

By this law of 1872 Illinois placed herself at the head of her sister States in encouraging the spread of general intelligence among the people; but it is also a record to be equally proud of, that, within less than five years after her admission to the Union, Dec. 3, 1818—that is, at the first session of her Third General Assembly—a general Act was passed and approved, Jan. 31, 1823, entitled: "An act to incorporate such persons as may associate for the purpose of procuring and erecting public libraries in this State," with the following preamble:

"WHEREAS, a disposition for improvement in useful knowledge has manifested itself in various parts of this State, by associating for procuring and erecting public libraries; and, whereas, it is of the utmost importance to the public that the sources of information should be multiplied, and institutions for that purpose encouraged and promoted: Sec. 1. Be it enacted," etc.

Then follow ten sections, covering five and a half pages of the published laws of that session, giving explicit directions as to the organizing and maintaining of such Associations, with provisions as enlightened and liberal as we could ask for to-day. The libraries contemplated in this act are, of course, subscription libraries, the only kind known at that time, free public libraries supported by taxation not having come into vogue in that early day.

It is the one vivifying quality of the Illinois law of 1872, that it showed how to start a free public library, how to manage it when started and how to provide it with the necessary funds. It furnished a full and minute set of sailing directions for the ship it launched, and, moreover, was not loaded down with useless limitations.

With a few exceptions—notably the Boston Public Library, working under a special charter, and an occasional endowed library, like the Astor Library—all public libraries in those days were subscription libraries, like the great Mercantile Libraries of New York, St. Louis and Cincinnati, with dues of from \$3 to \$10 from each member per year. With dues at \$4 a year, our Peoria Mercantile Library, at its best, never had over 286 members in any one year. Compare this with our present public membership of 6,500, and it will be seen that some kind of a free public library law was needed. That was the conclusion I, as one of the Directors of the Peoria Mercantile Library, came to in 1869. We had tried every expedient for years, in the way of lecture courses, concerts, spelling matches, "Drummer Boy of Shiloh," and begging, to increase our membership and revenue. So far, and no farther, seemed to be the rule with all subscription libraries. They did not reach the masses who needed them most. And, for this manifest rea-

son: the necessary cost of annual dues stood in the way; the women and young people who wanted something to read, who thirsted for knowledge, and who are the principal patrons of the free public library to-day, did not hold the family purse-strings, while the men, who did hold the purse-strings, did not particularly care for books.

It was my experience, derived as a Director in the Peoria Mercantile Library when it was still a small, struggling subscription library, that suggested the need of a State law authorizing cities and towns to tax themselves for the support of public libraries, as they already did for the support of public schools. When, in 1870, I submitted the plan to some of my friends, they pronounced it Quixotic—the people would never consent to pay taxes for libraries. To which I replied, that, until sometime in the '50's, we had no free public schools in this State.

I then drew up the form of a law, substantially as it now stands; and, after submitting it to Justin Winsor, then of the Boston Public Library; William F. Poole, then in Cincinnati, and William T. Harris, then in St. Louis, I placed it in the hands of my friend, Mr. Samuel Caldwell, in December, 1870, who took it with him to Springfield, promising to do what he could to get it through the Legislature, of which he was a member from Peoria. The bill was introduced by Mr. Caldwell, March 23, 1871, as House bill No. 563, and as House bill No. 563 it finally received the Governor's signature and became a law, March 7, 1872.

The essential features of our Illinois law are:

I. The power of initiative in starting a free public library lies in the City Council, and not in an appeal to the voters of the city at a general election.

It is a weak point in the English public libraries act that this initiative is left to the electors or voters of a city, and, in several London and provincial districts, the proposed law has been repeatedly voted down by the very people it was most calculated to benefit, from fear of a little extra taxation.

II. The amount of tax to be levied is permissive, not mandatory.

We can trust to the public spirit of our city authorities, supported by an intelligent public sentiment, to provide for the library needs. A mandatory law, requiring the levying of a certain fixed percentage of the city's total assessment, might invite extravagance, as it has in several instances where a mandatory law is in force.

III. The Library Board has exclusive control of library appropriations.

This is to be interpreted that Public Library Boards are separate and distinct departments of the city administration; and experience has shown that they are as capable and honest in handling money as School Boards or City Councils.

IV. Library Boards consist of nine members to serve for three years.

V. The members of the Board are appointed by the Mayor, subject to the approval of the City Council, from the citizens at large with reference to their fitness for such office.

VI. An annual report is to be made by the Board to the City Council, stating the condition of their trust on the first day of June of each year.

This, with slight modifications adapting it to villages, towns and townships, is, in substance, the Free Public Library Law of Illinois. Under its beneficent operation flourishing free public libraries have been established in the principal cities and towns of our State—slowly, at first, but, of late years, more rapidly as their usefulness has become apparent.

No argument is now needed to show the importance—the imperative necessity—of the widest possible diffusion of intelligence among the people of a free State. Knowledge and ignorance—the one means civilization, the other, barbarism. Give a man the taste for good books and the means of gratifying it, and you can hardly fail of making him a better, happier man and a wiser citizen. You place him in contact with the best society in every period of history; you set before him nobler examples to imitate and safer paths to follow.

We have no way of foretelling how many and how great benefits will accrue to society and the State, in the future, from the comparatively modern introduction of the free public library into our educational system; but when some youthful Abraham Lincoln, poring over Æsop's Fables, Weems' Life of Washington and a United States History, by the flickering light of a pine-knot in a log-cabin, rises at length to be the hope and bulwark of a nation, then we learn what the world may owe to a taste for books. In the general spread of intelligence through our free schools, our free press and our free libraries, lies our only hope that our free American institutions shall not decay and perish from the earth.

"Knowledge is the only good, ignorance the only evil."

"Let knowledge grow from more to more."

LIETENANT-GOVERNORS OF ILLINOIS.

The office of Lieutenant-Governor, created by the Constitution of 1818, has been retained in each of the subsequent Constitutions, being elective by the people at the same time with that of Governor. The following is a list of the Lieutenant-Governors of the State, from the date of its admission into the Union to the present time (1899), with the date and length of each incumbent's term: Pierre Menard, 1818-22; Adolphus Frederick Hubbard, 1822-26; William Kinney, 1826-30; Zadoc Casey, 1830-33; William Lee D. Ewing (succeeded to the office as President of the Senate), 1833-34; Alexander M. Jenkins, 1834-36; William H. Davidson (as President of the Senate), 1836-38; Stinson H. Anderson, 1838-42; John Moore, 1842-46; Joseph B. Wells, 1846-49; William McMurtry, 1849-53; Gustavus Koerner, 1853-57; John Wood, 1857-60; Thomas A. Marshall (as President of the Senate), Jan. 7-14, 1861; Francis A. Hoffman, 1861-65; William Bross, 1865-69; John Dougherty, 1869-73; John L.

Beveridge, Jan. 13-23, 1873; John Early (as President of the Senate), 1873-75; Archibald A. Glenn (as President of the Senate), 1875-77; Andrew Shuman, 1877-81; John M. Hamilton, 1881-83; William J. Campbell (as President of the Senate), 1883-85; John C. Smith, 1885-89; Lyman B. Ray, 1889-93; Joseph B. Gill, 1893-97; William A. Northcott, 1897 —.

LIMESTONE. Illinois ranks next to Pennsylvania in its output of limestone, the United States Census Report for 1890 giving the number of quarries as 104, and the total value of the product as \$2,190,604. In the value of stone used for building purposes Illinois far exceeds any other State, the greater proportion of the output in Pennsylvania being suitable only for flux. Next to its employment as building stone, Illinois limestone is chiefly used for street-work, a small percentage being used for flux, and still less for bridge-work, and but little for burning into lime. The quarries in this State employ 3,383 hands, and represent a capital of \$3,316,616, in the latter particular also ranking next to Pennsylvania. The quarries are found in various parts of the State, but the most productive and most valuable are in the northern section.

LINCOLN, an incorporated city, and county-seat of Logan County, at the intersection of the Chicago & Alton, the Champaign and Havana and the Peoria, Decatur and Evansville Divisions of the Illinois Central Railroad; is 28 miles northeast of Springfield, and 157 miles southwest of Chicago. The surrounding country is devoted to agriculture, stock-raising and coal-mining. Considerable manufacturing is carried on, among the products being flour, brick and drain tile. The city has water-works, fire department, gas and electric lighting plant, telephone system, machine shops, eighteen churches, good schools, three national banks, a public library, electric street railways, and several newspapers. Besides possessing good schools, it is the seat of Lincoln University (a Cumberland Presbyterian institution, founded in 1865) The Odd Fellows' Orphans' Home and the Illinois (State) Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children are also located here. Population (1890), 6,725; (1900), 8,962; (1903, est.), 12,000.

LINCOLN, Abraham, sixteenth President of the United States, was born in Hardin County, Ky., Feb. 12, 1809, of Quaker-English descent, his grandfather having emigrated from Virginia to Kentucky about 1780, where he was killed by the Indians in 1784. Thomas Lincoln, the father of Abraham, settled in Indiana in 1816, and removed

to Macon County in 1830. Abraham was the issue of his father's first marriage, his mother's maiden name being Nancy Hanks. The early occupations of the future President were varied. He served at different times as farm-laborer, flat-boatman, country salesman, merchant, surveyor, lawyer, State legislator, Congressman and President. In 1832 he enlisted for the Black Hawk War, and was chosen Captain of his company — was an unsuccessful candidate for the Legislature the same year, but elected two years later. About this time he turned his attention to the study of law, was admitted to the bar in 1836, and, one year later, began practice at Springfield. By successive re-elections he served in the House until 1842, when he declined a re-election. In 1838, and again in 1840, he was the Whig candidate for Speaker of the House, on both occasions being defeated by William L. D. Ewing. In 1841 he was an applicant to President William Henry Harrison for the position of Commissioner of the General Land Office, the appointment going to Justin Butterfield. His next official position was that of Representative in the Thirtieth Congress (1847-49). From that time he gave his attention to his profession until 1855, when he was a leading candidate for the United States Senate in opposition to the principles of the Nebraska Bill, but failed of election, Lyman Trumbull being chosen. In 1856, he took a leading part in the organization of the Republican party at Bloomington, and, in 1858, was formally nominated by the Republican State Convention for the United States Senate, later engaging in a joint debate with Senator Douglas on party issues, during which they delivered speeches at seven different cities of the State. Although he again failed to secure the prize of an election, owing to the character of the legislative apportionment then in force, which gave a majority of the Senators and Representatives to a Democratic minority of the voters, his burning, incisive utterances on the subject of slavery attracted the attention of the whole country, and prepared the way for the future triumph of the Republican party. Previous to this he had been four times (1840, '44, '52, and '56) on the ticket of his party as candidate for Presidential Elector. In 1860, he was the nominee of the Republican party for the Presidency and was chosen by a decisive majority in the Electoral College, though receiving a minority of the aggregate popular vote. Unquestionably his candidacy was aided by internal dissensions in the Democratic party. His election and his inauguration (on March 4, 1861) were

made a pretext for secession, and he met the issue with promptitude and firmness, tempered with kindness and moderation towards the secessionists. He was re-elected to the Presidency in 1864, the vote in the Electoral College standing 212 for Lincoln to 21 for his opponent, Gen. George B. McClellan. The history of Mr. Lincoln's life in the Presidential chair is the history of the whole country during its most dramatic period. Next to his success in restoring the authority of the Government over the whole Union, history will, no doubt, record his issuance of the Emancipation Proclamation of January, 1863, as the most important and far-reaching act of his administration. And yet to this act, which has embalmed his memory in the hearts of the lovers of freedom and human justice in all ages and in all lands, the world over, is due his death at the hands of the assassin, J. Wilkes Booth, in Washington City, April 15, 1865, as the result of an assault made upon him in Ford's Theater the evening previous—his death occurring one week after the fall of Richmond and the surrender of Lee's army—just as peace, with the restoration of the Union, was assured. A period of National mourning ensued, and he was accorded the honor of a National funeral, his remains being finally laid to rest in a mausoleum in Springfield. His profound sympathy with every class of sufferers during the War of the Rebellion; his forbearance in the treatment of enemies; his sagacity in giving direction to public sentiment at home and in dealing with international questions abroad; his courage in preparing the way for the removal of slavery—the bone of contention between the warring sections—have given him a place in the affections of the people beside that of Washington himself, and won for him the respect and admiration of all civilized nations.

LINCOLN, Robert Todd, lawyer, member of the Cabinet and Foreign Minister, the son of Abraham Lincoln, was born in Springfield, Ill., August 1, 1843, and educated in the home schools and at Harvard University, graduating from the latter in 1864. During the last few months of the Civil War, he served on the staff of General Grant with the rank of Captain. After the war he studied law and, on his admission to the bar, settled in Chicago, finally becoming a member of the firm of Lincoln & Isham. In 1880, he was chosen a Presidential Elector on the Republican ticket, and, in March following, appointed Secretary of War by President Garfield, serving to the close of the term. In 1889 he became Minister to England by appointment of President Harrison,

gaining high distinction as a diplomatist. This was the last public office held by him. After the death of George M. Pullman he became Acting President of the Pullman Palace Car Company, later being formally elected to that office, which (1899) he still holds. Mr. Lincoln's name has been frequently mentioned in connection with the Republican nomination for the Presidency, but its use has not been encouraged by him.

LINCOLN AND DOUGLAS DEBATE, a name popularly given to a series of joint discussions between Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas, held at different points in the State during the summer and autumn of 1858, while both were candidates for the position of United States Senator. The places and dates of holding these discussions were as follows: At Ottawa, August 21; at Freeport, August 27; at Jonesboro, Sept. 15; at Charleston, Sept. 18; at Galesburg, Oct. 7; at Quincy, Oct. 13; at Alton, Oct. 15. Immense audiences gathered to hear these debates, which have become famous in the political history of the Nation, and the campaign was the most noted in the history of any State. It resulted in the securing by Douglas of a re-election to the Senate; but his answers to the shrewdly-couched interrogatories of Lincoln led to the alienation of his Southern following, the disruption of the Democratic party in 1860, and the defeat of his Presidential aspirations, with the placing of Mr. Lincoln prominently before the Nation as a sagacious political leader, and his final election to the Presidency.

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, an institution located at Lincoln, Logan County, Ill., incorporated in 1865. It is co-educational, has a faculty of eleven instructors and, for 1896-8, reports 209 pupils—ninety-one male and 118 female. Instruction is given in the classics, the sciences, music, fine arts and preparatory studies. The institution has a library of 3,000 volumes, and reports funds and endowment amounting to \$60,000, with property valued at \$55,000.

LINDER, Usher F., lawyer and politician, was born in Elizabethtown, Hardin County, Ky. (ten miles from the birthplace of Abraham Lincoln), March 20, 1809; came to Illinois in 1835, finally locating at Charleston, Coles County; after traveling the circuit a few months was elected Representative in the Tenth General Assembly (1836), but resigned before the close of the session to accept the office of Attorney-General, which he held less than a year and a half, when he resigned that also. Again, in 1846, he was elected to the Fifteenth General Assembly and re-elected to the

Sixteenth and Seventeenth, afterwards giving his attention to the practice of his profession. Mr. Linder, in his best days, was a fluent speaker with some elements of eloquence which gave him a wide popularity as a campaign orator. Originally a Whig, on the dissolution of that party he became a Democrat, and, in 1860, was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention at Charleston, S. C., and at Baltimore. During the last four years of his life he wrote a series of articles under the title of "Reminiscences of the Early Bench and Bar of Illinois," which was published in book form in 1876. Died in Chicago, June 5, 1876.

LINEGAR, David T., legislator, was born in Ohio, Feb. 12, 1830; came to Spencer County, Ind., in 1840, and to Wayne County, Ill., in 1858, afterward locating at Cairo, where he served as Postmaster during the Civil War; was a Republican Presidential Elector in 1872, but afterwards became a Democrat, and served as such in the lower branch of the General Assembly (1880-86). Died at Cairo, Feb. 2, 1886.

LIPPINCOTT, Charles E., State Auditor, was born at Edwardsville, Ill., Jan. 26, 1825; attended Illinois College at Jacksonville, but did not graduate; in 1849 graduated from the St. Louis Medical College, and began the practice of medicine at Chandlerville, Cass County. In 1852 he went to California, remaining there five years, taking an active part in the anti-slavery contest, and serving as State Senator (1853-55). In 1857, having returned to Illinois, he resumed practice at Chandlerville, and, in 1861, under authority of Governor Yates, recruited a company which was attached to the Thirty-third Illinois Infantry as Company K, and of which he was commissioned Captain, having declined the lieutenant-colonelcy. Within twelve months he became Colonel, and, on Sept. 16, 1865, was mustered out as brevet Brigadier-General. In 1866 he reluctantly consented to lead the Republican forlorn hope as a candidate for Congress in the (then) Ninth Congressional District, largely reducing the Democratic majority. In 1867 he was elected Secretary of the State Senate, and the same year chosen Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives at Washington. In 1868 he was elected State Auditor, and re-elected in 1872; also served as Permanent President of the Republican State Convention of 1878. On the establishment of the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Quincy, he became its first Superintendent, assuming his duties in March, 1887, but died Sept. 13, following, as a result of injuries received from a runaway team

while driving through the grounds of the institution a few days previous. — **Emily Webster Chandler** (Lippincott), wife of the preceding, was born March 13, 1833, at Chandlerville, Cass County, Ill., the daughter of Dr. Charles Chandler, a prominent physician widely known in that section of the State; was educated at Jacksonville Female Academy, and married, Dec. 25, 1851, to Dr. (afterwards General) Charles E. Lippincott. Soon after the death of her husband, in September, 1887, Mrs. Lippincott, who had already endeared herself by her acts of kindness to the veterans in the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, was appointed Matron of the institution, serving until her death, May 21, 1895. The respect in which she was held by the old soldiers, to whose comfort and necessities she had ministered in hospital and elsewhere, was shown in a most touching manner at the time of her death, and on the removal of her remains to be laid by the side of her husband, in Oak Ridge Cemetery at Springfield.

LIPPINCOTT, (Rev.) Thomas, early clergyman, was born in Salem, N. J., in 1791; in 1817 started west, arriving in St. Louis in February, 1818; the same year established himself in mercantile business at Milton, then a place of some importance near Alton. This place proving unhealthy, he subsequently removed to Edwardsville, where he was for a time employed as clerk in the Land Office. He afterwards served as Secretary of the Senate (1822-23). That he was a man of education and high intelligence, as well as a strong opponent of slavery, is shown by his writings, in conjunction with Judge Samuel D. Lockwood, George Churchill and others, in opposition to the scheme for securing the adoption of a pro-slavery Constitution in Illinois in 1824. In 1825 he purchased from Hooper Warren "The Edwardsville Spectator," which he edited for a year or more, but soon after entered the ministry of the Presbyterian Church and became an influential factor in building up that denomination in Illinois. He was also partly instrumental in securing the location of Illinois College at Jacksonville. He died at Pana, Ill., April 13, 1869. Gen. Charles E. Lippincott, State Auditor (1869-77), was a son of the subject of this sketch.

LIQUOR LAWS. In the early history of the State, the question of the regulation of the sale of intoxicants was virtually relegated to the control of the local authorities, who granted license, collected fees, and fixed the tariff of charges. As early as 1851, however, the General Assembly, with a view to mitigating what it was felt had

become a growing evil, enacted a law popularly known as the "quart law," which, it was hoped, would do away with the indiscriminate sale of liquor by the glass. The law failed to meet the expectation of its framers and supporters, and, in 1855, a prohibitory law was submitted to the electors, which was rejected at the polls. Since that date a general license system has prevailed, except in certain towns and cities where prohibitory ordinances were adopted. The regulations governing the traffic, therefore, have been widely variant in different localities. The Legislature, however, has always possessed the same constitutional power to regulate the sale of intoxicants, as aconite, henbane, strychnine, or other poisons. In 1879 the Woman's Christian Temperance Union began the agitation of the license question from a new standpoint. In March of that year, a delegation of Illinois women, headed by Miss Frances E. Willard, presented to the Legislature a monster petition, signed by 80,000 voters and 100,000 women, praying for the amendment of the State Constitution, so as to give females above the age of 21 the right to vote upon the granting of licenses in the localities of their residences. Miss Willard and Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, of Iowa, addressed the House in its favor, and Miss Willard spoke to the Senate on the same lines. The measure was defeated in the House by a vote of fifty-five to fifty-three, and the Senate took no action. In 1881 the same bill was introduced anew, but again failed of passage. Nevertheless, persistent agitation was not without its results. In 1883 the Legislature enacted what is generally termed the "High License Law," by the provisions of which a minimum license of \$500 per annum was imposed for the sale of alcoholic drinks, and \$150 for malt liquors, with the authority on the part of municipalities to impose a still higher rate by ordinance. This measure was made largely a partisan issue, the Republicans voting almost solidly for it, and the Democrats almost solidly opposing it. The bill was promptly signed by Governor Hamilton. The liquor laws of Illinois, therefore, at the present time are based upon local option, high license and local supervision. The criminal code of the State contains the customary provisions respecting the sale of stimulants to minors and other prohibited parties, or at forbidden times, but, in the larger cities, many of the provisions of the State law are rendered practically inoperative by the municipal ordinances, or absolutely nullified by the indifference or studied neglect of the local officials.

LITCHFIELD, the principal city of Montgomery County, at the intersection of Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis, the Wabash and the Illinois Central, with three other short-line railways, 45 miles south of Springfield and 47 miles northeast of St. Louis. The surrounding country is fertile, undulating prairie, in which are found coal, oil and natural gas. A coal mine is operated within the corporate limits. Grain is extensively raised, and Litchfield has several elevators, flouring mills, a can factory, briquette works, etc. The output of the manufacturing establishments also includes foundry and machine shop products, brick and tile, brooms, ginger ale and cider. The city is lighted by both gas and electricity, and has a Holly water-works system, a public library and public parks, two banks, twelve churches, high and graded schools, and an Ursuline convent, a Catholic hospital, and two monthly, two weekly, and two daily periodicals. Population (1890), 5,811; (1900), 5,918; (1903, est.), 7,000.

LITCHFIELD, CARROLLTON & WESTERN RAILROAD, a line which extends from Columbia, on the Illinois River, to Barnett, Ill., 51.5 miles; is of standard gauge, the track being laid with fifty-six pound steel rails. It was opened for business, in three different sections, from 1883 to 1887, and for three years was operated in connection with the Jacksonville Southeastern Railway. In May, 1890, the latter was sold under foreclosure, and, in November, 1893, the Litchfield, Carrollton & Western reverted to the former owners. Six months later it passed into the hands of a receiver, by whom (up to 1898) it has since been operated. The general offices are at Carlinville.

LITTLE, George, merchant and banker, was born in Columbia, Pa., in 1808; came to Rushville, Ill., in 1836, embarking in the mercantile business, which he prosecuted sixty years. In 1865 he established the Bank of Rushville, of which he was President, in these two branches of business amassing a large fortune. Died, March 5, 1896.

LITTLE VERMILION RIVER rises in Vermilion County, Ill., and flows eastwardly into Indiana, emptying into the Wabash in Vermilion County, Ind.

LITTLE WABASH RIVER, rises in Effingham and Cumberland Counties, flows east and south through Clay, Wayne and White, and enters the Wabash River about 8 miles above the mouth of the latter. Its estimated length is about 180 miles.

LITTLER, David T., lawyer and State Senator, was born at Clifton, Greene County, Ohio, Feb. 7, 1836; was educated in the common schools in his native State and, at twenty-one, removed to Lincoln, Ill., where he worked at the carpenter's trade for two years, meanwhile studying law. He was admitted to the bar in 1860, soon after was elected a Justice of the Peace, and later appointed Master in Chancery. In 1866 he was appointed by President Johnson Collector of Internal Revenue for the Eighth District, but resigned in 1868, removing to Springfield the same year, where he entered into partnership with the late Henry S. Greene, Milton Hay being admitted to the firm soon after, the partnership continuing until 1881. In 1882 Mr. Littler was elected Representative in the Thirty-fourth General Assembly from Sangamon County, was re-elected in 1886, and returned to the Senate in 1894, serving in the latter body four years. In both Houses Mr. Littler took a specially prominent part in legislation on the revenue question.

LIVERMORE, Mary Ashton, reformer and philanthropist, was born (Mary Ashton Rice) in Boston, Mass., Dec. 19, 1821; taught for a time in a female seminary in Charlestown, and spent two years as a governess in Southern Virginia; later married Rev. Daniel P. Livermore, a Universalist minister, who held pastorates at various places in Massachusetts and at Quincy, Ill., becoming editor of "The New Covenant" at Chicago, in 1857. During this time Mrs. Livermore wrote much for denominational papers and in assisting her husband; in 1862 was appointed an agent, and traveled extensively in the interest of the United States Sanitary Commission, visiting hospitals and camps in the Mississippi Valley; also took a prominent part in the great Northwestern Sanitary Fair at Chicago in 1863. Of late years she has labored and lectured extensively in the interest of woman suffrage and temperance, besides being the author of several volumes, one of these being "Pen Pictures of Chicago" (1865). Her home is in Boston.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY, situated about midway between Chicago and Springfield. The surface is rolling toward the east, but is level in the west; area, 1,026 square miles; population (1900), 42,033, named for Edward Livingston. It was organized in 1837, the first Commissioners being Robert Breckenridge, Jonathan Moon and Daniel Rockwood. Pontiac was selected as the county-seat, the proprietors donating ample lands and \$3,000 in cash for the erection of public buildings. Vermilion River and Indian Creek are the prin-

cipal streams. Coal underlies the entire county, and shafts are in successful operation at various points. It is one of the chief agricultural counties of the State, the yield of oats and corn being large. Stock-raising is also extensively carried on. The development of the county really dates from the opening of the Chicago & Alton Railroad in 1854, since which date it has been crossed by numerous other lines. Pontiac, the county-seat, is situated on the Vermilion, is a railroad center and the site of the State Reform School. Its population in 1890 was 2,784. Dwight has attained a wide reputation as the seat of the parent "Keeley" Institute for the cure of the liquor habit.

LOCKPORT, a village in Will County, laid out in 1837 and incorporated in 1853; situated 33 miles southwest of Chicago, on the Des Plaines River, the Illinois & Michigan Canal, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and the Chicago & Alton Railroads. The surrounding region is agricultural; limestone is extensively quarried. Manufactures are flour, oatmeal, brass goods, paper and strawboard. It has ten churches, a public and high school, parochial schools, a bank, gas plant, electric car lines, and one weekly paper. The controlling works of the Chicago Drainage Canal and offices of the Illinois & Michigan Canal are located here. Population (1890), 2,449; (1900), 2,659.

LOCKWOOD, Samuel Drake, jurist, was born at Poundridge, Westchester County, N. Y., August 2, 1789, left fatherless at the age of ten, after a few months at a private school in New Jersey, he went to live with an uncle (Francis Drake) at Waterford, N. Y., with whom he studied law, being admitted to the bar at Batavia, N. Y., in 1811. In 1813 he removed to Auburn, and later became Master in Chancery. In 1818 he descended the Ohio River upon a flat-boat in company with William H. Brown, afterwards of Chicago, and walking across the country from Shawneetown, arrived at Kaskaskia in December, but finally settled at Carmi, where he remained a year. In 1821 he was elected Attorney-General of the State, but resigned the following year to accept the position of Secretary of State, to which he was appointed by Governor Coles, and which he filled only three months, when President Monroe made him Receiver of Public Moneys at Edwardsville. About the same time he was also appointed agent of the First Board of Canal Commissioners. The Legislature of 1824-25 elected him Judge of the Supreme Court, his service extending until the adoption

of the Constitution of 1848, which he assisted in framing as a Delegate from Morgan County. In 1851 he was made State Trustee of the Illinois Central Railroad, which office he held until his death. He was always an uncompromising antagonist of slavery and a leading supporter of Governor Coles in opposition to the plan to secure a pro-slavery Constitution in 1824. His personal and political integrity was recognized by all parties. From 1828 to 1853 Judge Lockwood was a citizen of Jacksonville, where he proved himself an efficient friend and patron of Illinois College, serving for over a quarter of a century as one of its Trustees, and was also influential in securing several of the State charitable institutions there. His later years were spent at Batavia, where he died, April 23, 1874, in the 85th year of his age.

LODA, a village of Iroquois County, on the Chicago Division of the Illinois Central Railway, 4 miles north of Paxton. The region is agricultural, and the town has considerable local trade. It also has a bank and one weekly paper. Population (1880), 635; (1890), 598; (1900), 668.

LOGAN, Cornelius Ambrose, physician and diplomatist, born at Deerfield, Mass., August 6, 1836, the son of a dramatist of the same name; was educated at Auburn Academy and served as Medical Superintendent of St. John's Hospital, Cincinnati, and, later, as Professor in the Hospital at Leavenworth, Kan. In 1873 he was appointed United States Minister to Chili, afterwards served as Minister to Guatemala, and again (1881) as Minister to Chili, remaining until 1883. He was for twelve years editor of "The Medical Herald," Leavenworth, Kan., and edited the works of his relative, Gen. John A. Logan (1886), besides contributing to foreign medical publications and publishing two or three volumes on medical and sanitary questions. Resides in Chicago.

LOGAN, John, physician and soldier, was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, Dec. 30, 1809; at six years of age was taken to Missouri, his family settling near the Grand Tower among the Shawnee and Delaware Indians. He began business as clerk in a New Orleans commission house, but returning to Illinois in 1830, engaged in the blacksmith trade for two years; in 1831 enlisted in the Ninth Regiment Illinois Militia and took part in the Indian troubles of that year and the Black Hawk War of 1832, later being Colonel of the Forty-fourth Regiment State Militia. At the close of the Black Hawk War he settled in Carlinville, and having graduated in medicine,

engaged in practice in that place until 1861. At the beginning of the war he raised a company for the Seventh Illinois Volunteers, but the quota being already full, it was not accepted. He was finally commissioned Colonel of the Thirty-second Illinois Volunteers, and reported to General Grant at Cairo, in January, 1862, a few weeks later taking part in the battles of Forts Henry and Donelson. Subsequently he had command of the Fourth Division of the Army of the Tennessee under General Hurlbut. His regiment lost heavily at the battle of Shiloh, he himself being severely wounded and compelled to leave the field. In December, 1864, he was discharged with the brevet rank of Brigadier-General. In 1866 Colonel Logan was appointed by President Johnson United States Marshal for the Southern District of Illinois, serving until 1870, when he resumed the practice of his profession at Carlinville. Originally a Democrat, he became a Republican on the organization of that party, serving as a delegate to the first Republican State Convention at Bloomington in 1856. He was a man of strong personal characteristics and an earnest patriot. Died at his home at Carlinville, August 24, 1885.

LOGAN, John Alexander, soldier and statesman, was born at old Brownsville, the original county-seat of Jackson County, Ill., Feb. 9, 1826, the son of Dr. John Logan, a native of Ireland and an early immigrant into Illinois, where he attained prominence as a public man. Young Logan volunteered as a private in the Mexican War, but was soon promoted to a lieutenancy, and afterwards became Quartermaster of his regiment. He was elected Clerk of Jackson County in 1849, but resigned the office to prosecute his law studies. Having graduated from Louisville University in 1851, he entered into partnership with his uncle, Alexander M. Jenkins; was elected to the Legislature as a Democrat in 1852, and again in 1856, having been Prosecuting Attorney in the interim. He was chosen a Presidential Elector on the Democratic ticket in 1856, was elected to Congress in 1858, and again in 1860, as a Douglas Democrat. During the special session of Congress in 1861, he left his seat, and fought in the ranks at Bull Run. In September, 1861, he organized the Thirty-first Regiment Illinois Infantry, and was commissioned by Governor Yates its Colonel. His military career was brilliant, and he rapidly rose to be Major-General. President Johnson tendered him the mission to Mexico, which he declined. In 1866 he was elected as a Republican to Con-

gress for the State-at-large, and acted as one of the managers in the impeachment trial of the President; was twice re-elected and, in 1871, was chosen United States Senator, as he was again in 1879. In 1884 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the Presidential nomination at the Republican Convention in Chicago, but was finally placed on the ticket for the Vice-Presidency with James G. Blaine, the ticket being defeated in November following. In 1885 he was again elected Senator, but died during his term at Washington, Dec. 26, 1886. General Logan was the author of "The Great Conspiracy" and of "The Volunteer Soldier of America." In 1897 an equestrian statue was erected to his memory on the Lake Front Park in Chicago.

LOGAN, Stephen Trigg, eminent Illinois jurist, was born in Franklin County, Ky., Feb. 24, 1800; studied law at Glasgow, Ky., and was admitted to the bar before attaining his majority. After practicing in his native State some ten years, in 1832 he emigrated to Illinois, settling in Sangamon County, one year later opening an office at Springfield. In 1835 he was elevated to the bench of the First Judicial Circuit; resigned two years later, was re-commissioned in 1839, but again resigned. In 1842, and again in 1844 and 1846, he was elected to the General Assembly; also served as a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1847. Between 1841 and 1844 he was a partner of Abraham Lincoln. In 1854 he was again chosen a member of the lower house of the Legislature, was a delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1860, and, in 1861, was commissioned by Governor Yates to represent Illinois in the Peace Conference, which assembled in Washington. Soon afterward he retired to private life. As an advocate his ability was widely recognized. Died at Springfield, July 17, 1880.

LOGAN COUNTY, situated in the central part of the State, and having an area of about 620 square miles. Its surface is chiefly a level or moderately undulating prairie, with some high ridges, as at Elkhart. Its soil is extremely fertile and well drained by numerous creeks. Coal-mining is successfully carried on. The other staple products are corn, wheat, oats, hay, cattle and pork. Settlers began to locate in 1819-22, and the county was organized in 1839, being originally cut off from Sangamon. In 1840 a portion of Tazewell was added and, in 1845, a part of De Witt County. It was named in honor of Dr. John Logan, father of Senator John A. Logan. Postville was the first county-seat, but,

in 1847, a change was made to Mount Pulaski, and, later, to Lincoln, which is the present capital. Population (1890), 25,489; (1900), 28,680.

LOMBARD, a village of Dupage County, on the Chicago & Great Western and the Chicago & Northwestern Railways. Population (1880), 378; (1890), 515; (1900), 590.

LOMBARD UNIVERSITY, an institution at Galesburg under control of the Universalist denomination, founded in 1851. It has preparatory, collegiate and theological departments. The collegiate department includes both classical and scientific courses, with a specially arranged course of three years for young women, who constitute nearly half the number of students. The University has an endowment of \$200,000, and owns additional property, real and personal, of the value of \$100,000. In 1898 it reported a faculty of thirteen professors, with an attendance of 191 students.

LONDON MILLS, a village and railway station of Fulton County, on the Fulton Narrow Gauge and Iowa Central Railroads, 19 miles southeast of Galesburg. The district is agricultural; the town has two banks and a weekly newspaper; fine brick clay is mined. Pop. (1900), 528.

LONG, Stephen Harriman, civil engineer, was born in Hopkinton, N. H., Dec. 30, 1784; graduated at Dartmouth College in 1809, and, after teaching some years, entered the United States Army in December, 1814, as a Lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers, acting as Assistant Professor of Mathematics at West Point; in 1816 was transferred to the Topographical Engineers with the brevet rank of Major. From 1818 to 1823 he had charge of explorations between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains, and, in 1823-24, to the sources of the Mississippi. One of the highest peaks of the Rocky Mountains was named in his honor. Between 1827 and 1830 he was employed as a civil engineer on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and from 1837 to 1840, as Engineer-in-Chief of the Western & Atlantic Railroad, in Georgia, where he introduced a system of curves and a new kind of truss bridge afterwards generally adopted. On the organization of the Topographical Engineers as a separate corps in 1838, he became Major of that body, and, in 1861, chief, with the rank of Colonel. An account of his first expedition to the Rocky Mountains (1819-20) by Dr. Edwin James, was published in 1823, and the following year appeared "Long's Expedition to the Source of St. Peter's River, Lake of the Woods, Etc." He was a member of the American Philosophical Society and the author of the

first original treatise on railroad building ever published in this country, under the title of "Railroad Manual" (1829). During the latter days of his life his home was at Alton, Ill., where he died, Sept. 4, 1864. Though retired from active service in June, 1863, he continued in the discharge of important duties up to his death.

LONGENECKER, Joel M., lawyer, was born in Crawford County, Ill., June 12, 1847; before reaching his eighteenth year he enlisted in the Fifth Illinois Cavalry, serving until the close of the war. After attending the high school at Robinson and teaching for some time, he began the study of law and was admitted to the bar at Olney in 1870; served two years as City Attorney and four (1877-81) as Prosecuting Attorney, in the latter year removing to Chicago. Here, in 1884, he became the assistant of Luther Laflin Mills in the office of Prosecuting Attorney of Cook County, retaining that position with Mr. Mills' successor, Judge Grinnell. On the promotion of the latter to the bench, in 1886, Mr. Longenecker succeeded to the office of Prosecuting Attorney, continuing in that position until 1892. While in this office he conducted a large number of important criminal cases, the most important, perhaps, being the trial of the murderers of Dr. Cronin, in which he gained a wide reputation for skill and ability as a prosecutor in criminal cases.

LOOMIS, (Rev.) Hubbell, clergyman and educator, was born in Colchester, Conn., May 31, 1775; prepared for college in the common schools and at Plainfield Academy, in his native State, finally graduating at Union College, N. Y., in 1799—having supported himself during a considerable part of his educational course by manual labor and teaching. He subsequently studied theology, and, for twenty-four years, served as pastor of a Congregational church at Willington, Conn., meanwhile fitting a number of young men for college, including among them Dr. Jared Sparks, afterwards President of Harvard College and author of numerous historical works. About 1829 his views on the subject of baptism underwent a change, resulting in his uniting himself with the Baptist Church. Coming to Illinois soon after, he spent some time at Kaskaskia and Edwardsville, and, in 1832, located at Upper Alton, where he became a prominent factor in laying the foundation of Shurtleff College, first by the establishment of the Baptist Seminary, of which he was the Principal for several years, and later by assisting, in 1835, to secure the charter of the college in which the seminary was merged. His name stood first on

the list of Trustees of the new institution, and, in proportion to his means, he was a liberal contributor to its support in the period of its infancy. The latter years of his life were spent among his books in literary and scientific pursuits. Died at Upper Alton, Dec. 15, 1872, at the advanced age of nearly 98 years.—A son of his—**Prof. Elias Loomis**—an eminent mathematician and naturalist, was the author of "Loomis' Algebra" and other scientific text-books, in extensive use in the colleges of the country. He held professorships in various institutions at different times, the last being that of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy in Yale College, from 1860 up to his death in 1889.

LORIMER, William, Member of Congress, was born in Manchester, England, of Scotch parentage, April 27, 1861; came with his parents to America at five years of age, and, after spending some years in Michigan and Ohio, came to Chicago in 1870, where he entered a private school. Having lost his father by death at twelve years of age, he became an apprentice in the sign-painting business; was afterwards an employé on a street-railroad, finally engaging in the real-estate business and serving as an appointee of Mayor Roche and Mayor Washburne in the city water department. In 1892 he was the Republican nominee for Clerk of the Superior Court, but was defeated. Two years later he was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress from the Second Illinois District, and re-elected in 1896, as he was again in 1898. His plurality in 1896 amounted to 26,736 votes.

LOUISVILLE, the county-seat of Clay County; situated on the Little Wabash River and on the Springfield Division of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad. It is 100 miles south-southeast of Springfield and 7 miles north of Flora; has a courthouse, three churches, a high school, a savings bank and two weekly newspapers. Population (1890), 637; (1900) 646.

LOUISVILLE, EVANSVILLE & NEW ALBANY RAILROAD. (See *Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis (Consolidated) Railroad*.)

LOUISVILLE, EVANSVILLE & ST. LOUIS (Consolidated) RAILROAD. The length of this entire line is 358.55 miles, of which nearly 150 miles are operated in Illinois. It crosses the State from East St. Louis to Mount Carmel, on the Wabash River. Within Illinois the system uses a single track of standard gauge, laid with steel rails on white-oak ties. The grades are usually light, although, as the line leaves the Mississippi bottom, the gradient is about two per cent or 105.6 feet per mile. The total capitalization

(1898) was \$18,236,246, of which \$4,247,909 was in stock and \$10,568,350 in bonds.—(HISTORY.) The original corporation was organized in both Indiana and Illinois in 1869, and the Illinois section of the line opened from Mount Carmel to Albion (18 miles) in January, 1873. The Indiana division was sold under foreclosure in 1876 to the Louisville, New Albany & St. Louis Railway Company, while the Illinois division was reorganized in 1878 under the name of the St. Louis, Mount Carmel & New Albany Railroad. A few months later the two divisions were consolidated under the name of the former. In 1881 this line was again consolidated with the Evansville, Rockport & Eastern Railroad (of Indiana), taking the name of the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis Railroad. In 1889, by a still further consolidation, it absorbed several short lines in Indiana and Illinois—those in the latter State being the Illinois & St. Louis Railroad and Coal Company, the Belleville, Centralia & Eastern (projected from Belleville to Mount Vernon) and the Venice & Carondelet—the new organization assuming the present name—Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis (Consolidated) Railroad.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD, a corporation operating an extensive system of railroads, chiefly south of the Ohio River and extending through Kentucky and Tennessee into Indiana. The portion of the line in Illinois (known as the St. Louis, Evansville & Nashville line) extends from East St. Louis to the Wabash River, in White County (133.64 miles), with branches from Belleville to O'Fallon (6.07 miles), and from McLeansboro to Shawneetown (40.7 miles)—total, 180.41 miles. The Illinois Division, though virtually owned by the operating line, is formally leased from the Southeast & St. Louis Railway Company, whose corporate existence is merely nominal. The latter company acquired title to the property after foreclosure in November, 1880, and leased it in perpetuity to the Louisville & Nashville Company. The total earnings and income of the leased line in Illinois, for 1898, were \$1,052,789, and the total expenditures (including \$47,198 taxes) were \$657,125.

LOUISVILLE & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY. (See *Jacksonville & St. Louis Railway*.)

LOVEJOY, Elijah Parish, minister and anti-slavery journalist, was born at Albion, Maine, Nov. 9, 1802—the son of a Congregational minister. He graduated at Waterville College in 1826, came west and taught school in St. Louis in 1827, and became editor of a Whig paper there in 1829. Later, he studied theology at Princeton

and was licensed as a Presbyterian minister in 1833. Returning to St. Louis, he started "The Observer"—a religious weekly, which condemned slave-holding. Threats of violence from the pro-slavery party induced him to remove his paper, presses, etc., to Alton, in July, 1836. Three times within twelve months his plant was destroyed by a mob. A fourth press having been procured, a number of his friends agreed to protect it from destruction in the warehouse where it was stored. On the evening of Nov. 7, 1837, a mob, having assembled about the building, sent one of their number to the roof to set it on fire. Lovejoy, with two of his friends, stepped outside to reconnoiter, when he was shot down by parties in ambush, breathing his last a few minutes later. His death did much to strengthen the anti-slavery sentiment north of Mason and Dixon's line. His party regarded him as a martyr, and his death was made the text for many impassioned and effective appeals in opposition to an institution which employed mobocracy and murder in its efforts to suppress free discussion. (See *Alton Riots*.)

LOVEJOY, Owen, clergyman and Congressman, was born at Albion, Maine, Jan. 6, 1811. Being the son of a clergyman of small means, he was thrown upon his own resources, but secured a collegiate education, graduating at Bowdoin College. In 1836 he removed to Alton, Ill., joining his brother, Elijah Parish Lovejoy, who was conducting an anti-slavery and religious journal there, and whose assassination by a pro-slavery mob he witnessed the following year. (See *Alton Riots* and *Elijah P. Lovejoy*.) This tragedy induced him to devote his life to a crusade against slavery. Having previously begun the study of theology, he was ordained to the ministry and officiated for several years as pastor of a Congregational church at Princeton. In 1847 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the Constitutional Convention on the "Liberty" ticket, but, in 1854, was elected to the Legislature upon that issue, and earnestly supported Abraham Lincoln for United States Senator. Upon his election to the Legislature he resigned his pastorate at Princeton, his congregation presenting him with a solid silver service in token of their esteem. In 1856 he was elected a Representative in Congress by a majority of 7,000, and was re-elected for three successive terms. As an orator he had few equals in the State, while his courage in the support of his principles was indomitable. In the campaigns of 1856, '58 and '60 he rendered valuable service to the Republican party, as he

did later in upholding the cause of the Union in Congress. He died in Brooklyn, N. Y., March 25, 1864.

LOVINGTON, a village of Moultrie County, on the Terre Haute-Peoria branch of the Vandalia Line and the Bement & Altamont Division of the Wabash Railway, 23 miles southeast of Decatur. The town has two banks, a newspaper, water-works, electric lights, telephones and volunteer fire department. Pop. (1890), 767; (1900), 815.

LUDLAM, (Dr.) Reuben, physician and author, was born at Camden, N. J., Oct. 11, 1831, the son of Dr. Jacob Watson Ludlam, an eminent physician who, in his later years, became a resident of Evanston, Ill. The younger Ludlam, having taken a course in an academy at Bridgeton, N. J., at sixteen years of age entered upon the study of medicine with his father, followed by a course of lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, where he graduated, in 1852. Having removed to Chicago the following year, he soon after began an investigation of the homœopathic system of medicine, which resulted in its adoption, and, a few years later, had acquired such prominence that, in 1859, he was appointed Professor of Physiology and Pathology in the newly established Hahnemann Medical College in the city of Chicago, with which he continued to be connected for nearly forty years. Besides serving as Secretary of the institution at its inception, he had, as early as 1854, taken a position as one of the editors of "The Chicago Homœopath," later being editorially associated with "The North American Journal of Homœopathy," published in New York City, and "The United States Medical and Surgical Journal" of Chicago. He also served as President of numerous medical associations, and, in 1877, was appointed by Governor Cullom a member of the State Board of Health, serving, by two subsequent reappointments, for a period of fifteen years. In addition to his labors as a lecturer and practitioner, Dr. Ludlam was one of the most prolific authors on professional lines in the city of Chicago, besides numerous monographs on special topics, having produced a "Course of Clinical Lectures on Diphtheria" (1863); "Clinical and Didactic Lectures on the Diseases of Women" (1871), and a translation from the French of "Lectures on Clinical Medicine" (1880). The second work mentioned is recognized as a valuable text-book, and has passed through seven or eight editions. A few years after his first connection with the Hahnemann Medical College, Dr. Ludlam became Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology, and, on the

death of President C. S. Smith, was chosen President of the institution. Died suddenly from heart disease, while preparing to perform a surgical operation on a patient in the Hahnemann Medical College, April 29, 1899.

LUNDY, Benjamin, early anti-slavery journalist, was born in New Jersey of Quaker parentage; at 19 worked as a saddler at Wheeling, Va., where he first gained a practical knowledge of the institution of slavery; later carried on business at Mount Pleasant and St. Clairsville, O., where, in 1815, he organized an anti-slavery association under the name of the "Union Humane Society," also contributing anti-slavery articles to "The Philanthropist," a paper published at Mount Pleasant. Removing to St. Louis, in 1819, he took a deep interest in the contest over the admission of Missouri as a slave State. Again at Mount Pleasant, in 1821, he began the issue of "The Genius of Universal Emancipation," a monthly, which he soon removed to Jonesborough, Tenn., and finally to Baltimore in 1824, when it became a weekly. Mr. Lundy's trend towards colonization is shown in the fact that he made two visits (1825 and 1829) to Hayti, with a view to promoting the colonization of emancipated slaves in that island. Visiting the East in 1828, he made the acquaintance of William Lloyd Garrison, who became a convert to his views and a firm ally. The following winter he was assaulted by a slave-dealer in Baltimore and nearly killed; soon after removed his paper to Washington and, later, to Philadelphia, where it took the name of "The National Enquirer," being finally merged into "The Pennsylvania Freeman." In 1838 his property was burned by the pro-slavery mob which fired Pennsylvania Hall, and, in the following winter, he removed to Lowell, La Salle Co., Ill., with a view to reviving his paper there, but the design was frustrated by his early death, which occurred August 22, 1839. The paper, however, was revived by Zebina Eastman under the name of "The Genius of Liberty," but was removed to Chicago, in 1842, and issued under the name of "The Western Citizen." (See *Eastman, Zebina.*)

LUNT, Orrington, capitalist and philanthropist, was born in Bowdoinham, Maine, Dec. 24, 1815; came to Chicago in 1842, and engaged in the grain commission business, becoming a member of the Board of Trade at its organization. Later, he became interested in real estate operations, fire and life insurance and in railway enterprises, being one of the early promoters of the Chicago & Galena Union, now a part of the

Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. He also took an active part in municipal affairs, and, during the War, was an efficient member of the "War Finance Committee." A liberal patron of all moral and benevolent enterprises, as shown by his coöperation with the "Relief and Aid Society" after the fire of 1871, and his generous benefactions to the Young Men's Christian Association and feeble churches, his most efficient service was rendered to the cause of education as represented in the Northwestern University, of which he was a Trustee from its organization, and much of the time an executive officer. To his noble benefaction the institution owes its splendid library building, erected some years ago at a cost of \$100,000. In the future history of Chicago, Mr. Lunt's name will stand beside that of J. Young Scammon, Walter L. Newberry, John Crerar, and others of its most liberal benefactors. Died, at his home in Evanston, April 5, 1897.

LUSK, John T., pioneer, was born in South Carolina, Nov. 7, 1784; brought to Kentucky in 1791 by his father (James Lusk), who established a ferry across the Ohio, opposite the present town of Golconda, in Pope County, Ill. Lusk's Creek, which empties into the Ohio in that vicinity, took its name from this family. In 1805 the subject of this sketch came to Madison County, Ill., and settled near Edwardsville. During the War of 1812-14 he was engaged in the service as a "Ranger." When Edwardsville began its growth, he moved into the town and erected a house of hewn logs, a story and a half high and containing three rooms, which became the first hotel in the town and a place of considerable historical note. Mr. Lusk held, at different periods, the positions of Deputy Circuit Clerk, County Clerk, Recorder and Postmaster, dying, Dec. 22, 1857.

LUTHERANS, The. While this sect in Illinois, as elsewhere, is divided into many branches, it is a unit in accepting the Bible as the only infallible rule of faith, in the use of Luther's small Catechism in instruction of the young, in the practice of infant baptism and confirmation at an early age, and in acceptance of the Augsburg Confession. Services are conducted, in various sections of the country, in not less than twelve different languages. The number of Lutheran ministers in Illinois exceeds 400, who preach in the English, German, Danish, Swedish, Finnish and Hungarian tongues. The churches over which they preside recognize allegiance to eight distinct ecclesiastical bodies, denominated synods, as follows: The Northern, South-

ern, Central and Wartburg Synods of the General Synod; the Illinois-Missouri District of the Synodical Conference; the Synod for the Norwegian Evangelical Church; the Swedish-Augustana, and the Indiana Synod of the General Council. To illustrate the large proportion of the foreign element in this denomination, reference may be made to the fact that, of sixty-three Lutheran churches in Chicago, only four use the English language. Of the remainder, thirty-seven make use of the German, ten Swedish, nine Norwegian and three Danish. The whole number of communicants in the State, in 1892, was estimated at 90,000. The General Synod sustains a German Theological Seminary in Chicago. (See also *Religious Denominations*.)

LYONS, a village of Cook County, 12 miles southwest of Chicago. Population (1880), 486; (1890), 732; (1900), 951

MACALISTER & STEBBINS BONDS, the name given to a class of State indebtedness incurred in the year 1841, through the hypothecation, by John D. Whiteside (then Fund Commissioner of the State of Illinois), with Messrs. Macalister & Stebbins, brokers of New York City, of 804 interest-bearing bonds of \$1,000 each, payable in 1865, upon which the said Macalister & Stebbins advanced to the State \$261,560.83. This was done with the understanding that the firm would make further advances sufficient to increase the aggregate to forty per cent of the face value of the bonds, but upon which no further advances were actually made. In addition to these, there were deposited with the same firm, within the next few months, with a like understanding, internal improvement bonds and State scrip amounting to \$109,215.44—making the aggregate of State securities in their hands \$913,215.44, upon which the State had received only the amount already named—being 28.64 per cent of the face value of such indebtedness. Attempts having been made by the holders of these bonds (with whom they had been hypothecated by Macalister & Stebbins), to secure settlement on their par face value, the matter became the subject of repeated legislative acts, the most important of which were passed in 1847 and 1849—both reciting, in their respective preambles, the history of the transaction. The last of these provided for the issue to Macalister & Stebbins of new bonds, payable in 1865, for the amount of principal and interest of the sum actually advanced and found to be due, conditioned upon the surrender, by them, of the original bonds and other

evidences of indebtedness received by them in 1841. This the actual holders refused to accept, and brought the case before the Supreme Court in an effort to compel the Governor (who was then *ex-officio* Fund Commissioner) to recognize the full face of their claim. This the Supreme Court refused to do, on the ground that, the executive being a co-ordinate branch of the Government, they had no authority over his official acts. In 1859 a partial refunding of these bonds, to the amount of \$114,000, was obtained from Governor Bissell, who, being an invalid, was probably but imperfectly acquainted with their history and previous legislation on the subject. Representations made to him led to a suspension of the proceeding, and, as the bonds were not transferable except on the books of the Funding Agency in the office of the State Auditor, they were treated as illegal and void, and were ultimately surrendered by the holders on the basis originally fixed, without loss to the State. In 1865 an additional act was passed requiring the presentation, for payment, of the portion of the original bonds still outstanding, on pain of forfeiture, and this was finally done.

MACK, Alonzo W., legislator, was born at Moretown, Vt., in 1822; at 16 years of age settled at Kalamazoo, Mich., later began the study of medicine and graduated at Laporte, Ind., in 1844. Then, having removed to Kankakee, Ill., he adopted the practice of law; in 1858 was elected Representative, and, in 1860 and '64, to the Senate, serving through five continuous sessions (1858-68). In 1862 he assisted in organizing the Seventy-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, of which he was commissioned Colonel, but resigned, in January following, to take his seat in the Senate. Colonel Mack, who was a zealous friend of Governor Yates, was one of the leading spirits in the establishment of "The Chicago Republican," in May, 1865, and was its business manager the first year of its publication, but disagreeing with the editor, Charles A. Dana, both finally retired. Colonel Mack then resumed the practice of law in Chicago, dying there, Jan. 4, 1871.

MACKINAW, the first county-seat of Tazewell County, at intersection of two railroad lines, 18 miles southeast of Peoria. The district is agricultural and stock-raising. There are manufactories of farm implements, pressed brick, harness, wagons and carriages, also a State bank and a weekly paper. Population (1890), 545; (1900), 859.

MAC MILLAN, Thomas C., Clerk of United States District Court, was born at Stranraer, Scotland, Oct. 4, 1850; came with his parents, in

1857, to Chicago, where he graduated from the High School and spent some time in the Chicago University; in 1873 became a reporter on "The Chicago Inter Ocean;" two years later accompanied an exploring expedition to the Black Hills and, in 1875-76, represented that paper with General Crook in the campaign against the Sioux. After an extended tour in Europe, he assumed charge of the "Curiosity Shop" department of "The Inter Ocean," served on the Cook County Board of Education and as a Director of the Chicago Public Library, besides eight years in the General Assembly—1885-89 in the House and 1889-93 in the Senate. In January, 1896, Mr. MacMillan was appointed Clerk of the United States District Court at Chicago. He has been a Trustee of Illinois College since 1886, and, in 1885, received the honorary degree of A.M. from that institution.

MACOMB, the county-seat of McDonough County, situated on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 59 miles northeast of Quincy, 39 miles southwest of Galesburg. The principal manufactures are sewer-pipes, drain-tile, pottery, and school-desk castings. The city has interurban electric car line, banks, nine churches, high school and four newspapers; is the seat of Western Illinois State Normal School, and Western Preparatory School and Business College. Population (1890), 4,052; (1900), 5,375.

MACON, a village in Macon County, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 10 miles south by west of Decatur. Macon County is one of the most fertile in the corn belt, and the city is an important shipping-point for corn. It has wagon and cigar factories, four churches, a graded school, and a weekly paper. Population (1890), 819; (1900), 705.

MACON COUNTY, situated near the geographical center of the State. The census of 1900 gave its area as 580 square miles, and its population, 44,003. It was organized in 1829, and named for Nathaniel Macon, a revolutionary soldier and statesman. The surface is chiefly level prairie, although in parts there is a fair growth of timber. The county is well drained by the Sangamon River and its tributaries. The soil is that high grade of fertility which one might expect in the corn belt of the central portion of the State. Besides corn, oats, rye and barley are extensively cultivated, while potatoes, sorghum and wool are among the products. Decatur is the county-seat and principal city in the heart of a rich agricultural region. Maroa, in the northern part of the county, enjoys considerable local trade.

MACOUPIN COUNTY, a south-central county, with an area of 864 square miles and a population

of 42,256 in 1900. The word Macoupin is of Indian derivation, signifying "white potato." The county, originally a part of Madison, and later of Greene, was separately organized in 1829, under the supervision of Seth Hodges, William Wilcox and Theodorus Davis. The first court house (of logs) was erected in 1830. It contained but two rooms, and in pleasant weather juries were wont to retire to a convenient grove to deliberate upon their findings. The surface of the county is level, with narrow belts of timber following the course of the streams. The soil is fertile, and both corn and wheat are extensively raised. While agriculture is the chief industry in the south, stock-raising is successfully carried on in the north. Carlinville is the county-seat and Bunker Hill, Stanton, Virden and Girard the other principal towns.

MAC YEAGH, Franklin, merchant, lawyer and politician, was born on a farm in Chester County, Pa., graduated from Yale University in 1862, and, two years later, from Columbia Law School, New York. He was soon compelled to abandon practice on account of ill-health, and removed to Chicago, in September, 1865, where he embarked in business as a wholesale grocer. In 1874 he was chosen President of the Volunteer Citizens' Association, which inaugurated many important municipal reforms. He was thereafter repeatedly urged to accept other offices, among them the mayoralty, but persistently refused until 1894, when he accepted a nomination for United States Senator by a State Convention of the Democratic Party. He made a thorough canvass of the State, but the Republicans having gained control of the Legislature, he was defeated. He is the head of one of the most extensive wholesale grocery establishments in the city of Chicago.

MADISON COUNTY, situated in the southwest division of the State, and bordering on the Mississippi River. Its area is about 740 square miles. The surface of the county is hilly along the Mississippi bluffs, but generally either level or only slightly undulating in the interior. The "American Bottom" occupies a strip of country along the western border, four to six miles wide, as far north as Alton, and is exceptionally fertile. The county was organized in 1812, being the first county set off from St. Clair County after the organization of Illinois Territory, in 1809, and the third within the Territory. It was named in honor of James Madison, then President of the United States. At that time it embraced substantially the whole of the northern part of the

State, but its limits were steadily reduced by excisions until 1843. The soil is fertile, corn, wheat, oats, hay, and potatoes being raised and exported in large quantities. Coal seams underlie the soil, and carboniferous limestone crops out in the neighborhood of Alton. American settlers began first to arrive about 1800, the Judys, Gillhams and Whitesides being among the first, generally locating in the American Bottom, and laying the foundation for the present county. In the early history of the State, Madison County was the home of a large number of prominent men who exerted a large influence in shaping its destiny. Among these were Governor Edwards, Governor Coles, Judge Samuel D. Lockwood, and many more whose names are intimately interwoven with State history. The county-seat is at Edwardsville, and Alton is the principal city. Population (1890), 51,535; (1900), 64,694.

MAGRUDER, Benjamin D., Justice of the Supreme Court, was born near Natchez, Miss., Sept. 27, 1838; graduated from Yale College in 1856, and, for three years thereafter, engaged in teaching in his father's private academy at Baton Rouge, La., and in reading law. In 1859 he graduated from the law department of the University of Louisiana, and the same year opened an office at Memphis, Tenn. At the outbreak of the Civil War, his sympathies being strongly in favor of the Union, he came North, and, after visiting relatives at New Haven, Conn., settled at Chicago, in June, 1861. While ever radically loyal, he refrained from enlisting or taking part in political discussions during the war, many members of his immediate family being in the Confederate service. He soon achieved and easily maintained a high standing at the Chicago bar; in 1868 was appointed Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Cook County, and, in 1885, was elected to succeed Judge T. Lyle Dickey on the bench of the Supreme Court, being re-elected for a full term of nine years in 1888, and again in 1897. He was Chief Justice in 1891-92.

MAKANDA, a village of Jackson County, on the Illinois Central Railway, 49 miles north of Cairo, in South Pass, in spur of Ozark Mountains. It is in the midst of a rich fruit-growing region, large amounts of this product being shipped there and at Cobden. The place has a bank and a weekly paper. Population (1900), 528.

MALTBY, Jasper A., soldier, was born in Ash-tabula County, Ohio, Nov. 3, 1826, served as a private in the Mexican War and was severely wounded at Chapultepec. After his discharge he

established himself in the mercantile business at Galena, Ill.; in 1861 entered the volunteer service as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Forty-fifth Illinois Infantry, was wounded at Fort Donelson, promoted Colonel in November, 1862, and wounded a second time at Vicksburg; commissioned Brigadier-General in August, 1863; served through the subsequent campaigns of the Army of the Tennessee, and was mustered out, January, 1866. Later, he was appointed by the commander of the district Mayor of Vicksburg, dying in that office, Dec. 12, 1867.

MANCHESTER, a town of Scott County, on the Jacksonville Division of the Chicago & Alton Railway, 16 miles south of Jacksonville; has some manufactures of pottery. Population (1890), 408; (1900), 430.

MANIERE, George, early Chicago lawyer and jurist, born of Huguenot descent, at New London, Conn., in 1817. Bereft of his father in 1831, his mother removed to New York City, where he began the study of law, occasionally contributing to "The New York Mirror," then one of the leading literary periodicals of the country. In 1835 he removed to Chicago, where he completed his professional studies and was admitted to the bar in 1839. His first office was a deputyship in the Circuit Clerk's office; later, he was appointed Master in Chancery, and served one term as Alderman and two terms as City Attorney. While filling the latter office he codified the municipal ordinances. In 1855 he was elected Judge of the Circuit Court and re-elected in 1861 without opposition. Before the expiration of his second term he died, May 21, 1863. He held the office of School Commissioner from 1844 to 1852, during which time, largely through his efforts, the school system was remodeled and the impaired school fund placed in a satisfactory condition. He was one of the organizers of the Union Defense Committee in 1861, a member of the first Board of Regents of the (old) Chicago University, and prominently connected with several societies of a semi-public character. He was a polished writer and was, for a time, in editorial control of "The Chicago Democrat."

MANN, James R., lawyer and Congressman, was born on a farm near Bloomington, Ill., Oct. 20, 1856, whence his father moved to Iroquois County in 1867; graduated at the University of Illinois in 1876 and at the Union College of Law in Chicago, in 1881, after which he established himself in practice in Chicago, finally becoming the head of the law firm of Mann, Hayes & Miller; in 1888 was elected Attorney of the village of Hyde Park

and, after the annexation of that municipality to the city of Chicago, in 1892 was elected Alderman of the Thirty-second Ward, and re-elected in 1894, while in the City Council becoming one of its most prominent members; in 1894, served as Temporary Chairman of the Republican State Convention at Peoria, and, in 1895, as Chairman of the Cook County Republican Convention. In 1896 he was elected, as a Republican, to the Fifty-fifth Congress, receiving a plurality of 28,459 over the Free Silver Democratic candidate, and 26,907 majority over all. In 1898 he was a candidate for re-election, and was again successful, by over 17,000 plurality, on a largely reduced vote. Other positions held by Mr. Mann, previous to his election to Congress, include those of Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Cook County and General Attorney of the South Park Commissioners of the city of Chicago.

MANN, Orrin L., lawyer and soldier, was born in Geauga County, Ohio., and, in his youth, removed to the vicinity of Ann Arbor, Mich., where he learned the blacksmith trade, but, being compelled to abandon it on account of an injury, in 1851 began study with the late Dr. Hinman, then in charge of the Wesleyan Female College, at Albion, Mich. Dr. Hinman having, two years later, become President of the Northwestern University, at Evanston, Mr. Mann accompanied his preceptor to Chicago, continuing his studies for a time, but later engaging in teaching; in 1856 entered the University of Michigan, but left in his junior year. In 1860 he took part in the campaign which resulted in the election of Lincoln; early in the following spring had made arrangements to engage in the lumber-trade in Chicago, but abandoned this purpose at the firing on Fort Sumter; then assisted in organizing the Thirty-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteers (the "Yates Phalanx"), which having been accepted after considerable delay, he was chosen Major. The regiment was first assigned to duty in guarding the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, but afterwards took part in the first battle of Winchester and in operations in North and South Carolina. Having previously been commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel, Major Mann was now assigned to court-martial duty at Newbern and Hilton Head. Later, he participated in the siege of Forts Wagner and Gregg, winning a brevet Brigadier-Generalship for meritorious service. The Thirty-ninth, having "veteranized" in 1864, was again sent east, and being assigned to the command of Gen. B. F. Butler, took part in the battle of Bermuda

Hundreds, where Colonel Mann was seriously wounded, necessitating a stay of several months in hospital. Returning to duty, he was assigned to the staff of General Ord, and later served as Provost Marshal of the District of Virginia, with headquarters at Norfolk, being finally mustered out in December, 1865. After the war he engaged in the real estate and loan business, but, in 1866, was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Chicago District, serving until 1868, when he was succeeded by General Corse. Other positions held by him have been: Representative in the Twenty-ninth General Assembly (1874-76), Coroner of Cook County (1878-80), and Sheriff (1880-82). General Mann was injured by a fall, some years since, inducing partial paralysis.

MANNING, Joel, first Secretary of the Illinois & Michigan Canal Commissioners, was born in 1793, graduated at Union College, N. Y., in 1818, and came to Southern Illinois at an early day, residing for a time at Brownsville, Jackson County, where he held the office of County-Clerk. In 1836 he was practicing law, when he was appointed Secretary of the first Board of Commissioners of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, remaining in office until 1845. He continued to reside at Lockport, Will County, until near the close of his life, when he removed to Joliet, dying there, Jan. 8, 1869.

MANNING, Julius, lawyer, was born in Canada, near Chateaugay, N. Y., but passed his earlier years chiefly in the State of New York, completing his education at Middlebury College, Vt.; in 1839 came to Knoxville, Ill., where he served one term as County Judge and two terms (1842-46) as Representative in the General Assembly. He was also a Democratic Presidential Elector in 1848. In 1853 he removed to Peoria, where he was elected, in 1861, a Delegate to the State Constitutional Convention of the following year. Died, at Knoxville, July 4, 1862.

MANSFIELD, a village of Piatt County, at the intersection of the Peoria Division of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis and the Chicago Division of the Wabash Railways, 32 miles southeast of Bloomington. It is in the heart of a rich agricultural region; has one newspaper. Population (1890), 533; (1900), 708.

MANTENO, a village of Kankakee County, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 47 miles south of Chicago; a shipping point for grain, livestock, small fruits and dairy products; has one newspaper. Population (1880), 632; (1890), 627; (1900), 932.

MAQUON, a village of Knox County, on the Peoria Division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway, 16 miles southeast of Galesburg. The region is agricultural. The town has banks and a weekly paper. Population (1880), 548; (1890), 501, (1900), 475.

MARCY, (Dr.) Oliver, educator, was born in Coleraine, Mass., Feb. 13, 1820; received his early education in the grammar schools of his native town, graduating, in 1842, from the Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn. He early manifested a deep interest in the natural sciences and became a teacher in an academy at Wilmabram, Mass., where he remained until 1862, meanwhile making numerous trips for geologic investigation. One of these was made in 1849, overland, to Puget Sound, for the purpose of securing data for maps of the Pacific Coast, and settling disputed questions as to the geologic formation of the Rocky Mountains. During this trip he visited San Francisco, making maps of the mountain regions for the use of the Government. In 1862 he was called to the professorship of Natural History in the Northwestern University, at Evanston, remaining there until his death. The institution was then in its infancy, and he taught mathematics in connection with his other duties. From 1890 he was Dean of the faculty. He received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Chicago in 1876. Died, at Evanston, March 19, 1899.

MAREDOSIA (MARAIIS de OGEE), a peculiar depression (or slough) in the southwestern part of Whiteside County, connecting the Mississippi and Rock Rivers, through which, in times of freshets, the former sometimes discharges a part of its waters into the latter. On the other hand, when Rock River is relatively higher, it sometimes discharges through the same channel into the Mississippi. Its general course is north and south.—**Cat-Tail Slough**, a similar depression, runs nearly parallel with the Maredosia, at a distance of five or six miles from the latter. The highest point in the Maredosia above low water in the Mississippi is thirteen feet, and that in the Cat-Tail Slough is twenty-six feet. Each is believed, at some time, to have served as a channel for the Mississippi.

MARENGO, a city of McHenry County, settled in 1835, incorporated as a town in 1857 and, as a city, in 1893; lies 68 miles northwest of Chicago, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. It is in the heart of a dairying and fruit-growing district; has a foundry, stove works, condensed milk plant, canning factory, water-works, elec-

tric lights, has six churches, good schools and two weekly newspapers. Population (1880), 1,264; (1890), 1,445; (1900), 2,005.

MARINE, a village of Madison County, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 27 miles northeast of St. Louis. Several of its earliest settlers were sea captains from the East, from whom the "Marine Settlement" obtained its name. Population (1880) 774; (1890), 637; (1900), 666.

MARION, the county-seat of Williamson County, 172 miles southeast of Springfield, on the Illinois Central and Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroads; in agricultural and coal region; has cotton and woolen mills, electric cars, water-works, ice and cold-storage plant, dry pressed brick factory, six churches, a graded school, and three newspapers. Pop. (1890), 1,338; (1900), 2,510.

MARION COUNTY, located near the center of the southern half of the State, with an area of 580 square miles; was organized in 1823, and, by the census of 1900, had a population of 30,446. About half the county is prairie, the chief products being tobacco, wool and fruit. The remainder is timbered land. It is watered by the tributaries of the Kaskaskia and Little Wabash Rivers. The bottom lands have a heavy growth of choice timber, and a deep, rich soil. A large portion of the county is underlaid with a thin vein of coal, and the rocks all belong to the upper coal measures. Sandstone and building sand are also abundant. Ample shipping facilities are afforded by the Illinois Central and the Baltimore & Ohio (S.W.) Railroads. Salem is the county-seat, but Centralia is the largest and most important town, being a railroad junction and center of an extensive fruit-trade. Sandoval is a thriving town at the junction of the Illinois Central and the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroads.

MARISSA, a village of St. Clair County, on the St. Louis & Cairo Short Line Railroad, 39 miles southeast of St. Louis. It is in a farming and mining district; has two banks, a newspaper and a magazine. Population (1890), 876; (1900), 1,086.

MAROA, a city in Macon County, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 13 miles north of Decatur and 31 miles south of Bloomington. The city has three elevators, an agricultural implement factory, water-works system, electric light plant, telephone service, two banks, one newspaper, three churches and a graded school. Population (1880), 870; (1890), 1,164; (1900), 1,213.

MARQUETTE, (Father) Jacques, a French missionary and explorer, born at Laon, France, in 1637. He became a Jesuit at the age of 17, and, twelve years later (1666), was ordained a priest.

The same year he sailed for Canada, landing at Quebec. For eighteen months he devoted himself chiefly to the study of Indian dialects, and, in 1668, accompanied a party of Nez-Perces to Lake Superior, where he founded the mission of Sault Ste. Marie. Later, after various vicissitudes, he went to Mackinac, and, in that vicinity, founded the Mission of St. Ignace and built a rude church. In 1673 he accompanied Joliet on his voyage of discovery down the Mississippi, the two setting out from Green Bay on May 17, and reaching the Mississippi, by way of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, June 17. (For an interesting translation of Marquette's quaint narrative of the expedition, see Shea's "Discovery and Exploration of the Mississippi," N. Y., 1852.) In September, 1673, after leaving the Illinois and stopping for some time among the Indians near "Starved Rock," he returned to Green Bay much broken in health. In October, 1674, under orders from his superior, he set out to establish a mission at Kaskaskia on the Upper Illinois. In December he reached the present site of Chicago, where he was compelled to halt because of exhaustion. On March 29, 1675, he resumed his journey, and reached Kaskaskia, after much suffering, on April 8. After laboring indefatigably and making many converts, failing health compelled him to start on his return to Mackinac. Before the voyage was completed he died, May 18, 1675, at the mouth of a stream which long bore his name—but is not the present Marquette River—on the eastern shore of Lake Michigan. His remains were subsequently removed to Point St. Ignace. He was the first to attempt to explain the lake tides, and modern science has not improved his theory.

MARSEILLES, a city on the Illinois River, in La Salle County, 8 miles east of Ottawa, and 77 miles southwest of Chicago, on the line of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. Excellent water power is furnished by a dam across the river. The city has several factories, among the leading products being flour, paper and agricultural implements. Coal is mined in the vicinity. The grain trade is large, sufficient to support three elevators. There are three papers (one daily). Population (1890), 2,210; (1900), 2,559; (1903, est.), 3,100.

MARSH, Benjamin F., Congressman, born in Wythe Township, Hancock County, Ill., was educated at private schools and at Jubilee College, leaving the latter institution one year before graduation. He read law under the tutelage of his brother, Judge J. W. Marsh, of Warsaw, and was

admitted to the bar in 1860. The same year he was an unsuccessful candidate for State's Attorney. Immediately upon the first call for troops in 1861, he raised a company of cavalry, and, going to Springfield, tendered it to Governor Yates. No cavalry having been called for, the Governor felt constrained to decline it. On his way home Mr. Marsh stopped at Quincy and enlisted as a private in the Sixteenth Illinois Infantry, in which regiment he served until July 4, 1861, when Governor Yates advised him by telegraph of his readiness to accept his cavalry company. Returning to Warsaw he recruited another company within a few days, of which he was commissioned Captain, and which was attached to the Second Illinois Cavalry. He served in the army until January, 1866, being four times wounded, and rising to the rank of Colonel. On his return home he interested himself in politics. In 1869 he was a Republican candidate for the State Constitutional Convention, and, in 1876, was elected to represent the Tenth Illinois District in Congress, and re-elected in 1878 and 1880. In 1885 he was appointed a member of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission, serving until 1889. In 1894 he was again elected to Congress from his old district, which, under the new apportionment, had become the Fifteenth, was re-elected in 1896, and again in 1898. In the Fifty-fifth Congress he was a member of the House Committee on Military Affairs and Chairman of the Committee on Militia.

MARSH, William, jurist, was born at Moravia, N. Y., May 11, 1822; was educated at Groton Academy and Union College, graduating from the latter in 1842. He studied law, in part, in the office of Millard Fillmore, at Buffalo, and was admitted to the bar in 1845, practicing at Ithaca until 1854, when he removed to Quincy, Ill. Here he continued in practice, in partnership, at different periods, with prominent lawyers of that city, until elected to the Circuit bench in 1885, serving until 1891. Died, April 14, 1894.

MARSHALL, the county-seat of Clark County, and an incorporated city, 16½ miles southwest of Terre Haute, Ind., and a point of intersection of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis and the Vandalia Railroads. The surrounding country is devoted to farming and stock-raising. The city has woolen, flour, saw and planing mills, and milk condensing plant. It has two banks, eight churches and a good public school system, which includes city and township high schools, and three newspapers. Population (1890), 1,900; (1900), 2,077.

MARSHALL, Samuel S., lawyer and Congressman, was born in Gallatin County, Ill., in 1824; studied law and soon after located at McLeansboro. In 1846 he was chosen a member of the lower house of the Fifteenth General Assembly, but resigned, early in the following year, to become State's Attorney, serving until 1848; was Judge of the Circuit Court from 1851 to 1854, and again from 1861 to 1865; was delegate from the State-at-large to the Charleston and Baltimore Conventions of 1860, and to the National Union Convention at Philadelphia in 1866. In 1861 he received the complimentary vote of his party in the Legislature for United States Senator, and was similarly honored in the Fortieth Congress (1867) by receiving the Democratic support for Speaker of the House. He was first elected to Congress in 1854, re-elected in 1856, and, later, served continuously from 1865 to 1875, when he returned to the practice of his profession. Died, July 26, 1890.

MARSHALL COUNTY, situated in the north-central part of the State, with an area of 400 square miles—named for Chief Justice John Marshall. Settlers began to arrive in 1827, and county organization was effected in 1839. The Illinois River bisects the county, which is also drained by Sugar Creek. The surface is generally level prairie, except along the river, although occasionally undulating. The soil is fertile, corn, wheat, hay and oats forming the staple agricultural products. Hogs are raised in great number, and coal is extensively mined. Lacon is the county-seat. Population (1880), 15,053; (1890), 13,653; (1900), 16,370.

MARTIN, (Gen.) James S., ex-Congressman and soldier, was born in Scott County, Va., August 19, 1826, educated in the common schools, and, at the age of 20, accompanied his parents to Southern Illinois, settling in Marion County. He served as a non-commissioned officer in the war with Mexico. In 1849, he was elected Clerk of the Marion County Court, which office he filled for twelve years. By profession he is a lawyer, and has been in active practice when not in public or military life. For a number of years he was a member of the Republican State Central Committee. In 1862 he was commissioned Colonel of the One Hundred and Eleventh Illinois Volunteers, and, at the close of the war, brevetted Brigadier-General. On his return home he was elected County Judge of Marion County, and, in 1868, appointed United States Pension Agent. The latter post he resigned in 1872, having been elected, as a Republican, to represent

the Sixteenth District in the Forty-third Congress. He was Commander of the Grand Army for the Department of Illinois in 1889-90.

MARTINSVILLE, a village of Clark County, on the Terre Haute & Indianapolis (Vandalia) Railroad, 11 miles southwest of Marshall; has two banks and one newspaper. Population (1880), 663; (1890), 779; (1900), 1,000.

MASCOUATAH, a city in St. Clair County, 25 miles from St. Louis and 11 miles east of Belleville, on the line of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. Coal-mining and agriculture are the principal industries of the surrounding country. The city has flour mills, a brickyard, dairy, school, churches, and electric line. Population (1880), 2,558; (1890), 2,032; (1900), 2,171.

MASON, Roswell B., civil engineer, was born in Oneida County, N. Y., Sept. 19, 1805; in his boyhood was employed as a teamster on the Erie Canal, a year later (1822) accepting a position as rodman under Edward F. Gay, assistant-engineer in charge of construction. Subsequently he was employed on the Schuylkill and Morris Canals, on the latter becoming assistant-engineer and, finally, chief and superintendent. Other works with which Mr. Mason was connected in a similar capacity were the Pennsylvania Canal and the Housatonic, New York & New Haven and the Vermont Valley Railroads. In 1851 he came west and took charge of the construction of the Illinois Central Railroad, a work which required five years for its completion. The next four years were spent as contractor in the construction of roads in Iowa and Wisconsin, until 1860, when he became Superintendent of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, but remained only one year, in 1861 accepting the position of Controller of the land department of the Illinois Central Railroad, which he retained until 1867. The next two years were occupied in the service of the State in lowering the summit of the Illinois & Michigan Canal. In 1869 he was elected Mayor of the city of Chicago, and it was in the closing days of his term that the great fire of 1871 occurred, testing his executive ability to the utmost. From 1873 to 1883 he served as one of the Trustees of the Illinois Industrial University, and was one of the incorporators, and a life-long Director, of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary of the Northwest. Died, Jan. 1, 1892.—**Edward Gay (Mason)**, son of the preceding, was born at Bridgeport, Conn., August 23, 1839; came with his father's family, in 1852, to Chicago, where he attended school for several years, after which he entered Yale College, graduating there in 1860. He then

studied law, and, later, became a member of the law firm of Mattocks & Mason, but subsequently, in conjunction with two brothers, organized the firm of Mason Brothers, for the prosecution of a real-estate and law business. In 1881 Mr. Mason was one of the organizers of the Chicago Musical Festival, which was instrumental in bringing Theodore Thomas to Chicago. In 1887 he became President of the Chicago Historical Society, as the successor of Elihu B. Washburne, retaining the position until his death, Dec. 18, 1898. During his incumbency, the commodious building, now occupied by the Historical Society Library, was erected, and he added largely to the resources of the Society by the collection of rare manuscripts and other historical records. He was the author of several historical works, including "Illinois in the Eighteenth Century," "Kaskaskia and Its Parish Records," besides papers on La Salle and the first settlers of Illinois, and "The Story of James Willing—An Episode of the American Revolution." He also edited a volume entitled "Early Chicago and Illinois," which was published under the auspices of the Chicago Historical Society. Mr. Mason was, for several years, a Trustee of Yale University and, about the time of his death, was prominently talked of for President of that institution, as successor to President Timothy Dwight.

MASON, William E., United States Senator, was born at Franklinville, Cattaraugus County, N. Y., July 7, 1850, and accompanied his parents to Bentonsport, Iowa, in 1858. He was educated at the Bentonsport Academy and at Birmingham College. From 1866 to 1870 he taught school, the last two years at Des Moines. In that city he studied law with Hon. Thomas F. Withrow, who afterward admitted him to partnership. In 1872 he removed to Chicago, where he has since practiced his profession. He soon embarked in politics, and, in 1878, was elected to the lower house of the General Assembly, and, in 1882, to the State Senate. In 1884 he was the regular Republican candidate for Congress in the Third Illinois District (then strongly Republican), but, owing to party dissensions, was defeated by James H. Ward, a Democrat. In 1886, and again in 1888, he was elected to Congress, but, in 1890, was defeated for re-election by Allan C. Durborow. He is a vigorous and effective campaign speaker. In 1897 he was elected United States Senator, receiving in the Legislature 125 votes to 77 for John P. Altgeld, the Democratic candidate.

MASON CITY, a prosperous city in Mason County, at the intersection of the Chicago &

Alton and the Havana branch of the Illinois Central Railroads, 18 miles west by north of Lincoln, and about 30 miles north of Springfield. Being in the heart of a rich corn-growing district, it is an important shipping point for that commodity. It has four churches, two banks, two newspapers, brick works, flour-mills, grain-elevators and a carriage factory. Population (1880), 1,714; (1890), 1,869; (1900), 1,890.

MASON COUNTY, organized in 1841, with a population of about 2,000; population (1900), 17,491, and area of 560 square miles,—named for a county in Kentucky. It lies a little northwest of the center of the State, the Illinois and Sangamon Rivers forming its west and its south boundaries. The soil, while sandy, is fertile. The chief staple is corn, and the county offers excellent opportunities for viticulture. The American pioneer of Mason County was probably Maj. Ossian B. Ross, who settled at Havana in 1832. Not until 1837, however, can immigration be said to have set in rapidly. Havana was first chosen as the county-seat, but Bath enjoyed the honor for a few years, the county offices being permanently removed to the former point in 1851. Mason City is an important shipping point on the Chicago & Alton Railroad.

MASONS, ANCIENT ORDER OF FREE AND ACCEPTED. (See *Free-Masons*.)

MASSAC COUNTY, an extreme southern county of the State and one of the smallest, its area, being but little more than 240 square miles, with a population (1900) of 13,110—named for Fort Massac, within its borders. The surface is hilly toward the north, but the bottom lands along the Ohio River are swampy and liable to frequent overflows. A considerable portion of the natural resources consists of timber—oak, walnut, poplar, hickory, cypress and cottonwood abounding. Saw-mills are found in nearly every town, and considerable grain and tobacco are raised. The original settlers were largely from Ohio, Kentucky and North Carolina, and hospitality is traditional. Metropolis, on the Ohio River, is the county-seat. It was laid off in 1839, although Massac County was not separately organized until 1843. At Massac City may be seen the ruins of the early French fort of that name.

MASSAC COUNTY REBELLION, the name commonly given to an outbreak of mob violence which occurred in Massac County, in 1845-46. An arrested criminal having asserted that an organized band of thieves and robbers existed, and having given the names of a large number of the

alleged members, popular excitement rose to fever heat. A company of self-appointed "regulators" was formed, whose acts were so arbitrary that, at the August election of 1846, a Sheriff and County Clerk were elected on the avowed issue of opposition to these irregular tactics. This served to stimulate the "regulators" to renewed activity. Many persons were forced to leave the county on suspicion, and others tortured into making confession. In consequence, some leading "regulators" were thrown into jail, only to be soon released by their friends, who ordered the Sheriff and County Clerk to leave the county. The feud rapidly grew, both in proportions and in intensity. Governor Freuch made two futile efforts to restore order through mediation, and the ordinary processes of law were also found unavailing. Judge Scates was threatened with lynching. Only 60 men dared to serve in the Sheriff's posse, and these surrendered upon promise of personal immunity from violence. This pledge was not regarded, several members of the posse being led away as prisoners, some of whom, it was believed, were drowned in the Ohio River. All the incarcerated "regulators" were again released, the Sheriff and his supporters were once more ordered to leave, and fresh seizures and outrages followed each other in quick succession. To remedy this condition of affairs, the Legislature of 1847 enacted a law creating district courts, under the provisions of which a Judge might hold court in any county in his circuit. This virtually conferred upon the Judge the right to change the venue at his own discretion, and thus secure juries unbiased by local or partisan feeling. The effect of this legislation was highly beneficial in restoring quiet, although the embers of the feud still smoldered and intermittently leaped into flame for several years thereafter.

MATHENY, Charles R., pioneer, was born in Loudoun County, Va., March 6, 1786, licensed as a Methodist preacher, in Kentucky, and, in 1805, came to St. Clair County (then in Indiana Territory), as a missionary. Later, he studied law and was admitted to the bar; served in the Third Territorial (1817) and the Second State Legislatures (1820-22); removed, in 1821, to the newly organized county of Sangamon, where he was appointed the first County Clerk, remaining in office eighteen years, also for some years holding, at the same time, the offices of Circuit Clerk, Recorder and Probate Judge. Died, while County Clerk, in 1839.—**Noah W. (Matheny)**, son of the preceding, was born in St. Clair County, Ill., July 31, 1815; was assistant of his father in the

County Clerk's office in Sangamon County, and, on the death of the latter, (November, 1839), was elected his successor, and re-elected for eight consecutive terms, serving until 1873. Died, April 30, 1877.—**JAMES H.** (Matheny), another son, born Oct. 30, 1818, in St. Clair County; served in his youth as Clerk in various local offices; was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1847, elected Circuit Clerk in 1852, at the close of his term beginning the practice of law; was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel of the One Hundred and Fourteenth Illinois Volunteers, in October, 1862, and, after the siege of Vicksburg, served as Judge Advocate until July, 1864, when he resigned. He then returned to his profession, but, in 1873, was elected County Judge of Sangamon County, holding the office by repeated re-elections until his death, Sept. 7, 1890,—having resided in Springfield 68 years.

MATHER, Thomas, pioneer merchant, was born, April 24, 1795, at Simsbury, Hartford County, Conn.; in early manhood was engaged for a time in business in New York City, but, in the spring of 1818, came to Kaskaskia, Ill., where he soon after became associated in business with James L. Lamb and others. This firm was afterwards quite extensively engaged in trade with New Orleans. Later he became one of the founders of the town of Chester. In 1820 Mr. Mather was elected to the lower branch of the Second General Assembly from Randolph County, was re-elected to the Third (serving for a part of the session as Speaker), and again to the Fourth, but, before the expiration of his last term, resigned to accept an appointment from President John Quincy Adams as Commissioner to locate the military road from Independence to Santa Fe, and to conclude treaties with the Indians along the line. In the Legislature of 1822 he was one of the most determined opponents of the scheme for securing a pro-slavery Constitution. In 1828 he was again elected to the House and, in 1832, to the Senate for a term of four years. He also served as Colonel on the staff of Governor Coles, and was supported for the United States Senate, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John McLean, in 1830. Having removed to Springfield in 1835, he became prominent in business affairs there in connection with his former partner, Mr. James L. Lamb; in 1837 was appointed a member of the first Board of Fund Commissioners for the State under the internal improvement system; also served seven years as President of the Springfield branch of the State Bank; was connected, as a stock-

holder, with the construction of the Sangamon & Morgan (now Wabash) Railroad, extending from Springfield to the Illinois river at Naples, and was also identified, financially, with the old Chicago & Galena Union Railroad. From 1835 until his death, Colonel Mather served as one of the Trustees of Illinois College at Jacksonville, and was a liberal contributor to the endowment of that institution. His death occurred during a visit to Philadelphia, March 28, 1853.

MATTESON, Joel Aldrich, ninth regularly elected Governor of Illinois (1853-57), was born in Watertown, N. Y., August 8, 1808; after some experience in business and as a teacher, in 1831 he went to South Carolina, where he was foreman in the construction of the first railroad in that State. In 1834 he removed to Illinois, where he became a contractor on the Illinois & Michigan Canal, and also engaged in manufacturing at Joliet. After serving three terms in the State Senate, he was elected Governor in 1852, and, in 1855, was defeated by Lyman Trumbull for the United States Senatorship. At the close of his gubernatorial term he was complimented by the Legislature, and retired to private life a popular man. Later, there were developed grave scandals in connection with the refunding of certain canal scrip, with which his name—unfortunately—was connected. He turned over property to the State of the value of nearly \$250,000, for its indemnification. He finally took up his residence in Chicago, and later spent considerable time in travel in Europe. He was for many years the lessee and President of the Chicago & Alton Railroad. Died in Chicago, Jan. 31, 1873.

MATTHEWS, Asa C., ex-Comptroller of the United States Treasury, was born in Pike County, Ill., March 22, 1833; graduated from Illinois College in 1855, and was admitted to the bar three years later. Upon the outbreak of the Civil War, he abandoned a remunerative practice at Pittsfield to enlist in the army, and was elected and commissioned a Captain in the Ninety-ninth Illinois Volunteers. He rose to the rank of Colonel, being mustered out of the service in August, 1865. He was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue in 1869, and Supervisor for the District composed of Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan, in 1875. Being elected to the Thirtieth General Assembly in 1876, he resigned his office, and was re-elected to the Legislature in 1878. On the death of Judge Higbee, Governor Hamilton appointed Mr. Matthews to fill the vacancy thus created on the bench of the Sixth Circuit, his term expiring in 1885. In 1888 he was elected to

the Thirty-sixth General Assembly and was chosen Speaker of the House. In May, 1889, President Harrison named him First Comptroller of the United States Treasury, and the House, by a unanimous vote, expressed its gratification at his selection. Since retiring from office, Colonel Matthews has devoted his attention to the practice of his profession at Pittsfield.

MATTHEWS, Milton W., lawyer and journalist, was born in Clark County, Ill., March 1, 1846, educated in the common schools, and, near the close of the war, served in a 100-days' regiment; began teaching in Champaign County in 1865, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1867; in 1873 was appointed Master in Chancery, served two terms as Prosecuting Attorney, and, in 1888, was elected to the State Senate, meanwhile, from 1879, discharging the duties of editor of "The Champaign County Herald," of which he was also proprietor. During his last session in the State Senate (1891-92) he served as President pro tem. of that body; was also President of the State Press Association and served on the staff of Governor Fifer, with the rank of Colonel of the Illinois National Guard. Died, at Urbana, May 10, 1892.

MATTOON, an important city in Coles County, 172 miles west of south from Chicago and 56 miles west of Terre Haute, Ind.; a point of junction for three lines of railway, and an important shipping point for corn and broom corn, which are both extensively grown in the surrounding region. It has several banks, foundries, machine shops, brick and tile-works, flour-mills, grain-elevators, with two daily and four weekly newspapers; also has good graded schools and a high school. The repair shops of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad are located here. Population (1890), 6,833; (1900), 9,622.

MAXWELL, Phillip, M.D., pioneer physician, was born at Guilford, Vt., April 3, 1799, graduated in medicine and practiced for a time at Sackett's Harbor, also serving in the New York Legislature; was appointed Assistant Surgeon at Fort Dearborn, in 1833, remaining until the abandonment of the fort at the end of 1836. In 1838 he was promoted Surgeon, and served with Gen. Zachary Taylor in the campaign against the Seminoles in Florida, but resumed private practice in Chicago in 1844; served two terms as Representative in the General Assembly (1848-52) and, in 1855, settled on the shores of Lake Geneva, Wis., where he died, Nov. 5, 1859.

MAY, William L., early lawyer and Congressman, was born in Kentucky, came at an early day

to Edwardsville, Ill., and afterwards to Jackson-ville; was elected from Morgan County to the Sixth General Assembly (1828), and the next year removed to Springfield, having been appointed by President Jackson Receiver of Public Moneys for the Land Office there. He was twice elected to Congress (1834 and '36), the first year defeating Benjamin Mills, a brilliant lawyer of Galena. Later, May became a resident of Peoria, but finally removed to California, where he died.

MAYO, Walter L., legislator, was born in Albemarle County Va., March 7, 1810; came to Edwards County, Ill., in 1828, and began teaching. He took part in the Black Hawk War (1831-32), being appointed by Governor Reynolds Quartermaster of a battalion organized in that section of the State. He had previously been appointed County Clerk of Edwards County to fill a vacancy, and continued, by successive re-elections, to occupy the position for thirty-seven years—also acting, for a portion of the time, as Circuit Clerk, Judge of Probate and County Treasurer. In 1870 he was elected Representative in the Twenty-seventh General Assembly for the Edwards County District. On the evening of Jan. 18, 1878, he mysteriously disappeared, having been last seen at the Union Depot at East St. Louis, when about to take the train for his home at Albion, and is supposed to have been secretly murdered. No trace of his body or of the crime was ever discovered, and the affair has remained one of the mysteries of the criminal history of Illinois.

MAYWOOD, a village of Cook County, and suburb of Chicago, 10 miles west of that city, on the Chicago & Northwestern and the Chicago Great Western Railways; has churches, two weekly newspapers, public schools and some manufactures. Population (1900), 4,532.

McALLISTER, William K., jurist, was born in Washington County, N. Y., in 1818. After admission to the bar he commenced practice at Albion, N. Y., and, in 1854, removed to Chicago. In 1866 he was a candidate for the bench of the Superior Court of that city, but was defeated by Judge Jameson. Two years later he was chosen Judge of the Recorder's Court, and, in 1870, was elected a Justice of the Supreme Court, which position he resigned in 1875, having been elected a Judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County to fill a vacancy. He was re-elected for a full term and assigned to Appellate Court duty in 1879. He was elected for a third time in 1885, but, before the expiration of his term, he died, Oct. 29, 1888.

McARTHUR, John, soldier, was born in Erskine, Scotland, Nov. 17, 1826; worked at his father's trade of blacksmith until 23 years old, when, coming to the United States, he settled in Chicago. Here he became foreman of a boiler-making establishment, later acquiring an establishment of his own. Having joined the Twelfth Illinois Volunteers at the beginning of the war, with a company of which he was Captain, he was chosen Lieutenant-Colonel, still later Colonel, and, in March, 1862, promoted to Brigadier-General for gallantry in the assault on Fort Donelson, where he commanded a brigade. At Shiloh he was wounded, but after having his wound dressed, returned to the fight and succeeded to the command of the Second Division when Gen. W. H. L. Wallace fell mortally wounded. He commanded a division of McPherson's corps in the operations against Vicksburg, and bore a conspicuous part in the battle of Nashville, where he commanded a division under Gen. A. J. Smith, winning a brevet Major-Generalship by his gallantry. General McArthur was Postmaster of Chicago from 1873 to 1877.

McCAGG, Ezra Butler, lawyer, was born at Kinderhook, N. Y., Nov. 22, 1825; studied law at Hudson, and, coming to Chicago in 1847, entered the law office of J. Young Scammon, soon afterwards becoming a member of the firm of Scammon & McCagg. During the war Mr. McCagg was an active member of the United States Sanitary Commission, and (for some years after the fire of 1871) of the Relief and Aid Society; is also a life-member and officer of the Chicago Historical Society, besides being identified with several State and municipal boards. His standing in his profession is shown by the fact that he has been more than once offered a non-partisan nomination for Justice of the Supreme Court, but has declined. He occupies a high rank in literary circles, as well as a connoisseur in art, and is the owner of a large private library collected since the destruction of one of the best in the West by the fire of 1871.

McCARTNEY, James, lawyer and ex-Attorney General, was born of Scotch parentage in the north of Ireland, Feb. 14, 1835; at two years of age was brought to the United States and, until 1845, resided in Pennsylvania, when his parents removed to Trumbull County, Ohio. Here he spent his youth in general farm work, meanwhile attending a high school and finally engaging in teaching. In 1856 he began the study of law at Warren, Ohio, which he continued a year later in the office of Harding & Reed, at Monmouth, Ill.; was admitted to the bar in January, 1858, and

began practice at Monmouth, removing the following year to Galva. In April, 1861, he enlisted in what afterwards became the Seventeenth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, was commissioned a First Lieutenant, but, a year later, was compelled to resign on account of ill-health. A few months later he re-enlisted in the One Hundred and Twelfth Illinois, being soon promoted to a captaincy, although serving much of the time as Judge Advocate on courts-martial, and, for one year, as Acting Assistant Adjutant-General in the Army of the Ohio. At the conclusion of his term of service in the army, he resumed the practice of his profession at Fairfield, Ill.; in 1880 was nominated and elected, as a Republican, Attorney-General of the State, and, during his last year in office, began the celebrated "Lake Front suits" which finally terminated successfully for the city of Chicago. Since retiring from office, General McCartney has been engaged in the practice of his profession, chiefly in Springfield and Chicago, having been a resident of the latter city since 1890.

McCARTNEY, Robert Wilson, lawyer and jurist, was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, March 19, 1843, spent a portion of his boyhood in Pennsylvania, afterwards returning to Youngstown, Ohio, where he enlisted as a private in the Sixth Ohio Cavalry. He was severely wounded at the battle of Gettysburg, lying two days and nights on the field and enduring untold suffering. As soon as able to take the field he was commissioned, by Governor Curtin, a Captain in the Eighty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, serving in the army of the Potomac to the close of the war, and taking part in the grand review at Washington in May, 1865. After the war he took a course in a business college at Pittsburg, removed to Cleveland and began the study of law, but soon came to Illinois, and, having completed his law studies with his brother, J. T. McCartney, at Metropolis, was admitted to the bar in 1868; also edited a Republican paper there, became interested in lumber manufacture and was one of the founders of the First National Bank of that city. In 1873 he was elected County Judge of Massac County, serving nine years, when (1882) he was elected Representative in the Thirty-third General Assembly. At the close of his term in the Legislature he was elected Judge of the Circuit Court for the first Circuit, serving from 1885 to 1891. Died, Oct. 27, 1893. Judge McCartney was able, public-spirited and patriotic. The city of Metropolis owes to him the Free Public Library bearing his name.

McCLAUGHRY, Robert Wilson, penologist, was born at Fountain Green, Hancock County, Ill., July 22, 1839, being descended from Scotch-Irish ancestry—his grandfather, who was a native of the North of Ireland, having come to America in his youth and served in the War of the Revolution. The subject of this sketch grew up on a farm, attending school in the winter until 1854, then spent the next two winters at an academy, and, in 1856, began a course in Monmouth College, where he graduated in 1860. The following year he spent as instructor in Latin in the same institution, but, in 1861, became editor of "The Carthage Republican," a Democratic paper, which he made a strong advocate of the cause of the Union, meanwhile, both by his pen and on the stump, encouraging enlistments in the army. About the first of July, 1862, having disposed of his interest in the paper, he enlisted in a company of which he was unanimously chosen Captain, and which, with four other companies organized in the same section, became the nucleus of the One Hundred and Eighteenth Illinois Volunteers. The regiment having been completed at Camp Butler, he was elected Major, and going to the field in the following fall, took part in General Sherman's first movement against Vicksburg by way of Chickasaw Bayou, in December, 1862. Later, as a member of Osterhaus' Division of General McClernand's corps, he participated with his regiment in the capture of Arkansas Post, and in the operations against Vicksburg which resulted in the capture of that stronghold, in July, 1863. He then joined the Department of the Gulf under command of General Banks, but was compelled by sickness to return north. Having sufficiently recovered, he spent a few months in the recruiting service (1864), but, in May of that year, was transferred, by order of President Lincoln, to the Pay Department, as Additional-Paymaster, with the rank of Major, being finally assigned to duty at Springfield, where he remained, paying off Illinois regiments as mustered out of the service, until Oct. 13, 1865, when he was honorably discharged. A few weeks later he was elected County Clerk of Hancock County, serving four years. In the meantime he engaged in the stone business, as head of the firm of R. W. McLaughry & Co., furnishing stone for the basement of the State Capitol at Springfield and for bridges across the Mississippi at Quincy and Keokuk—later being engaged in the same business at St. Genevieve, Mo., with headquarters at St. Louis. Compelled to retire by failing health, he took up his residence at Monmouth in 1873, but, in 1874, was

called to the wardenship of the State Penitentiary at Joliet. Here he remained until December, 1888, when he resigned to accept the superintendency of the Industrial Reformatory at Huntingdon, Pa., but, in May, 1891, accepted from Mayor Washburne the position of Chief of Police in Chicago, continuing in service, under Mayor Harrison, until August, 1893, when he became Superintendent of the Illinois State Reformatory at Pontiac. Early in 1897 he was again offered and accepted the position of Warden of the State Penitentiary at Joliet. Here he remained until 1899, when he received from President McKinley the appointment of Warden of the Military Prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., which position he now (1899) occupies. Major McLaughry's administration of penal and reformatory institutions has been eminently satisfactory, and he has taken rank as one of the most successful penologists in the country.

McCLELLAN, Robert H., lawyer and banker, was born in Washington County, N. Y., Jan. 3, 1823; graduated at Union College, Schenectady, in 1847, and then studied law with Hon. Martin I. Townsend, of Troy, being admitted to the bar in 1850. The same year he removed to Galena, Ill.; during his first winter there, edited "The Galena Gazette," and the following spring formed a partnership with John M. Douglas, afterwards General Solicitor and President of the Illinois Central Railroad, which ended with the removal of the latter to Chicago, when Mr McClellan succeeded him as local attorney of the road at Galena. In 1834 Mr. McClellan became President of the Bank of Galena—later the "National Bank of Galena"—remaining for over twenty years. He is also largely interested in local manufactories and financial institutions elsewhere. He served as a Republican Representative in the Twenty-second General Assembly (1861-62), and as Senator (1876-80), and maintained a high rank as a sagacious and judicious legislator. Liberal, public-spirited and patriotic, his name has been prominently connected with all movements for the improvement of his locality and the advancement of the interests of the State.

McCLERNAND, John Alexander, a volunteer officer in the Civil War and prominent Democratic politician, was born in Breckenridge County, Ky., May 30, 1812, brought to Shawneetown in 1816, was admitted to the bar in 1832, and engaged in journalism for a time. He served in the Black Hawk War, and was elected to the Legislature in 1836, and again in 1840 and '42. The latter year he was elected to Congress, serv-

ing four consecutive terms, but declining a renomination, being about to remove to Jacksonville, where he resided from 1851 to 1856. Twice (1840 and '52) he was a Presidential Elector on the Democratic ticket. In 1856 he removed to Springfield, and, in 1859, re-entered Congress as Representative of the Springfield District; was re-elected in 1860, but resigned in 1861 to accept a commission as Brigadier-General of Volunteers from President Lincoln, being promoted Major-General early in 1862. He participated in the battles of Belmont, Fort Donelson, Shiloh and before Vicksburg, and was in command at the capture of Arkansas Post, but was severely criticised for some of his acts during the Vicksburg campaign and relieved of his command by General Grant. Having finally been restored by order of President Lincoln, he participated in the campaign in Louisiana and Texas, but resigned his commission in 1864. General McClelland presided over the Democratic National Convention of 1876, and, in 1886, was appointed by President Cleveland one of the members of the Utah Commission, serving through President Harrison's administration. He was also elected Circuit Judge in 1870, as successor to Hon. B. S. Edwards, who had resigned. Died Sept. 20, 1900.

McCLURG, Alexander C., soldier and publisher, was born in Philadelphia but grew up in Pittsburg, where his father was an iron manufacturer. He graduated at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, and, after studying law for a time with Chief Justice Lowrie of Pennsylvania, came to Chicago in 1859, and entered the bookstore of S. C. Griggs & Co., as a junior clerk. Early in 1861 he enlisted as a private in the War of the Rebellion, but the quota of three-months' men being already full, his services were not accepted. In August, 1862, he became a member of the "Crosby Guards," afterwards incorporated in the Eighty-eighth Illinois Infantry (Second Board of Trade Regiment), and was unanimously elected Captain of Company H. After the battle of Perryville, he was detailed as Judge Advocate at Nashville, and, in the following year, offered the position of Assistant Adjutant-General on the staff of General McCook, afterwards serving in a similar capacity on the staffs of Generals Thomas, Sheridan and Baird. He took part in the defense of Chattanooga and, at the battle of Missionary Ridge, had two horses shot under him; was also with the Fourteenth Army Corps in the Atlanta campaign, and, at the request of Gen. Jeff. C. Davis, was promoted to the rank of Colonel and brevetted Brigadier-General—later, being pre-

sented with a sword bearing the names of the principal battles in which he was engaged, besides being especially complimented in letters by Generals Sherman, Thomas, Baird, Mitchell, Davis and others. He was invited to enter the regular army at the close of the war, but preferred to return to private life, and resumed his former position with S. C. Griggs & Co., soon after becoming a junior partner in the concern, of which he has since become the chief. In the various mutations through which this extensive firm has gone, General McClurg has been a leading factor until now (and since 1887) he stands at the head of the most extensive publishing firm west of New York.

McCONNEL, Murray, pioneer and lawyer, was born in Orange County, N. Y., Sept. 5, 1798, and educated in the common schools; left home at 14 years of age and, after a year at Louisville, spent several years flat-boating, trading and hunting in the West, during this period visiting Arkansas, Texas and Kansas, finally settling on a farm near Herculaneum, Mo. In 1823 he located in Scott (then a part of Morgan) County, Ill., but when the town of Jacksonville was laid out, became a citizen of that place. During the Black Hawk War (July and August, 1832), he served on the staff of Gen. J. D. Henry with the rank of Major; in 1837 was appointed by Governor Duncan a member of the Board of Public Works for the First Judicial District, in this capacity having charge of the construction of the railroad between Meredosia and Springfield (then known as the Northern Cross Railroad)—the first public railroad built in the State, and the only one constructed during the "internal improvement" era following 1837. He also held a commission from Governor French as Major-General of State Militia, in 1855 was appointed by President Pierce Fifth Auditor of the Treasury Department, but retired in 1859. In 1832, on his return from the Black Hawk War, he was elected a Representative in the State Legislature from Morgan County, and, in 1864, was elected to the State Senate for the District composed of Morgan, Menard, Cass, Schuyler and Brown Counties, serving until 1868. Though previously a Democrat and a delegate to the Democratic National Convention of 1860, he was an earnest supporter of the war policy of the Government, and was one of four Democratic Senators, in the General Assembly of 1865, who voted for the ratification of the Thirteenth Amendment of the National Constitution, prohibiting slavery in the United States. His death occurred by assassination, by

some unknown person, in his office at Jacksonville, Feb. 9, 1869.—**John Ludlum** (McConnell), son of the preceding, was born in Jacksonville, Ill., Nov. 11, 1826, studied law and graduated at Transylvania Law School; in 1846 enlisted as a private in the Mexican War, became First Lieutenant and was promoted Captain after the battle of Buena Vista, where he was twice wounded. After the war he returned to Jacksonville and wrote several books illustrative of Western life and character, which were published between 1850 and 1853. At the time of his death—Jan. 17, 1862—he was engaged in the preparation of a "History of Early Explorations in America," having special reference to the labors of the early Roman Catholic missionaries.

McCONNELL, (Gen.) John, soldier, was born in Madison County, N. Y., Dec. 5, 1824, and came with his parents to Illinois when about sixteen years of age. His father (James McConnell) was a native of Ireland, who came to the United States shortly before the War of 1812, and, after remaining in New York until 1840, came to Sangamon County, Ill., locating a few miles south of Springfield, where he engaged extensively in sheep-raising. He was an enterprising and progressive agriculturist, and was one of the founders of the State Agricultural Society, being President of the Convention of 1852 which resulted in its organization. His death took place, Jan. 7, 1867. The subject of this sketch was engaged with his father and brothers in the farming and stock business until 1861, when he raised a company for the Third Illinois Cavalry, of which he was elected Captain, was later promoted Major, serving until March, 1863, during that time taking part in some of the important battles of the war in Southwest Missouri, including Pea Ridge, and was highly complimented by his commander, Gen. G. M. Dodge, for bravery. Some three months after leaving the Third Cavalry, he was commissioned by Governor Yates Colonel of the Fifth Illinois Cavalry, and, in March, 1865, was commissioned Brevet Brigadier-General, his commission being signed by President Lincoln on April 14, 1865, the morning preceding the night of his assassination. During the latter part of his service, General McConnell was on duty in Texas, being finally mustered out in October, 1865. After the death of his father, and until 1879, he continued in the business of sheep-raising and farming, being for a time the owner of several extensive farms in Sangamon County, but, in 1879, engaged in the insurance business in Springfield, where he died, March 14, 1898.

McCONNELL, Samuel P., son of the preceding, was born at Springfield, Ill., on July 5, 1849. After completing his literary studies he read law at Springfield in the office of Stuart, Edwards & Brown, and was admitted to the bar in 1872, soon after establishing himself in practice in Chicago. After various partnerships, in which he was associated with leading lawyers of Chicago, he was elected Judge of the Cook County Circuit Court, in 1889, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge W. K. McAllister, serving until 1894, when he resigned to give his attention to private practice. Although one of the youngest Judges upon the bench, Judge McConnell was called upon, soon after his election, to preside at the trial of the conspirators in the celebrated Cronin murder case, in which he displayed great ability. He has also had charge, as presiding Judge, of a number of civil suits of great importance affecting corporations.

McCORMICK, Cyrus Hall, inventor and manufacturer, born in Rockbridge County, Va., Feb. 15, 1809. In youth he manifested unusual mechanical ingenuity, and early began attempts at the manufacture of some device for cutting grain, his first finished machine being produced in 1831. Though he had been manufacturing for years in a small way, it was not until 1844 that his first machine was shipped to the West, and, in 1847, he came to Chicago with a view to establishing its manufacture in the heart of the region where its use would be most in demand. One of his early partners in the business was William B. Ogden, afterwards so widely known in connection with Chicago's railroad history. The business grew on his hands until it became one of the largest manufacturing interests in the United States. Mr. McCormick was a Democrat, and, in 1860, he bought "The Chicago Times," and having united it with "The Herald," which he already owned, a few months later sold the consolidated concern to Wilbur F. Storey. "The Interior," the Northwestern mouthpiece of the Presbyterian faith, had been founded by a joint stock-company in 1870, but was burned out in 1871 and removed to Cincinnati. In January, 1872, it was returned to Chicago, and, at the beginning of the following year, it became the property of Mr. McCormick in conjunction with Dr. Gray, who has been its editor and manager ever since. Mr. McCormick's most liberal work was undoubtedly the endowment of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary in Chicago, which goes by his name. His death occurred, May 13, 1884, after a business life of almost unprece-

dented success, and after conferring upon the agriculturists of the country a boon of inestimable value.

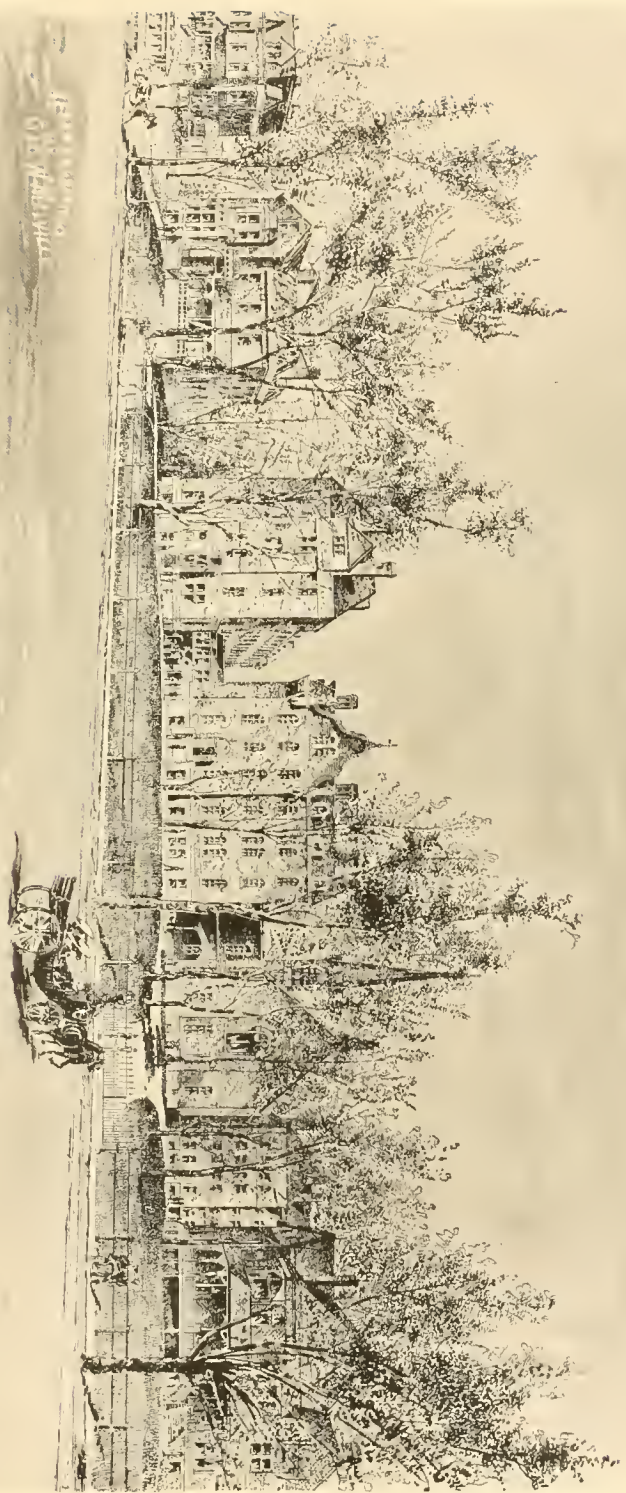
MCCORMICK THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, a Presbyterian school of theology in Chicago, being the outgrowth of an institution originally connected with Hanover College, Ind., in 1830. In 1859 the late Cyrus H. McCormick donated \$100,000 to the school, and it was removed to Chicago, where it was opened in September, with a class of fifteen students. Since then nearly \$300,000 have been contributed toward a building fund by Mr. McCormick and his heirs, besides numerous donations to the same end made by others. The number of buildings is nine, four being for the general purposes of the institution (including dormitories), and five being houses for the professors. The course of instruction covers three annual terms of seven months each, and includes didactic and polemic theology, biblical and ecclesiastical history, sacred rhetoric and pastoral theology, church government and the sacraments, New Testament literature and exegesis, apologetics and missions, and homiletics. The faculty consists of eight professors, one adjunct professor, and one instructor in elocution and vocal culture. Between 200 and 300 students are enrolled, including post-graduates.

MCCULLOCH, David, lawyer and jurist, was born in Cumberland County, Pa., Jan. 25, 1832; received his academic education at Marshall College, Mercersburg, Pa., graduating in the class of 1852. Then, after spending some six months as a teacher in his native village, he came west, arriving at Peoria early in 1853. Here he conducted a private school for two years, when, in 1855, he began the study of law in the office of Manning & Merriman, being admitted to the bar in 1857. Soon after entering upon his law studies he was elected School Commissioner for Peoria County, serving, by successive re-elections, three terms (1855-61). At the close of this period he was taken into partnership with his old preceptor, Julius Manning, who died, July 4, 1862. In 1877 he was elected Circuit Judge for the Eighth Circuit, under the law authorizing the increase of Judges in each circuit to three, and was re-elected in 1879, serving until 1885. Six years of this period were spent as a Justice of the Appellate Court for the Third Appellate District. On retiring from the bench, Judge McCulloch entered into partnership with his son, E. D. McCulloch, which is still maintained. Politically, Judge McCulloch was reared as a Democrat, but during the Civil War became a Republican. Since 1886

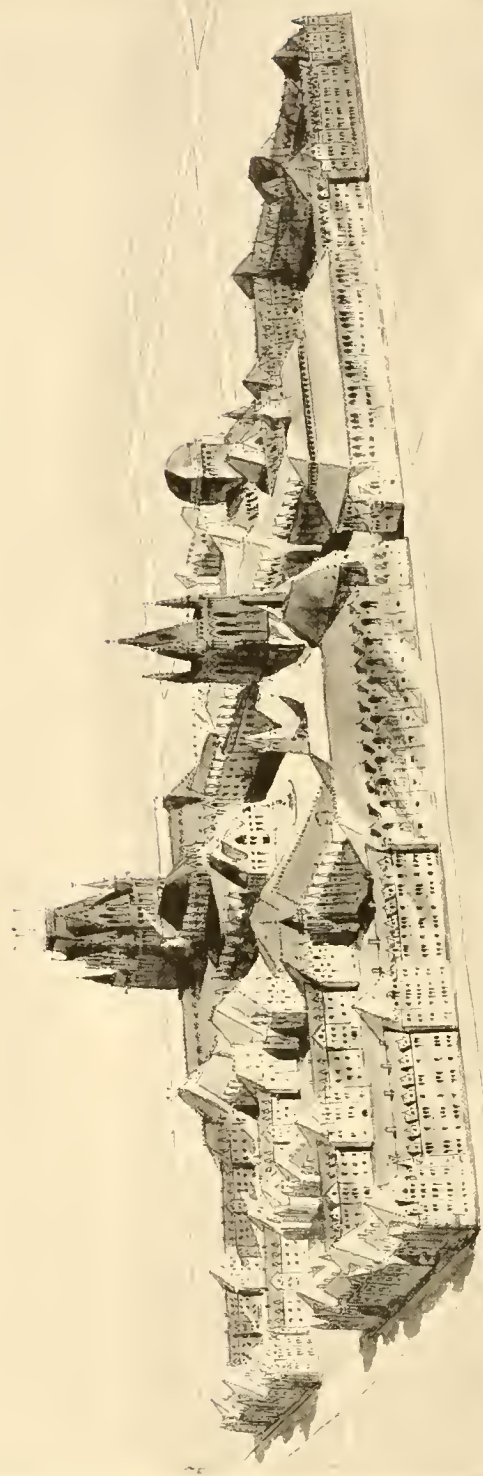
he has been identified with the Prohibition Party, although, as the result of questions arising during the Spanish-American War, giving a cordial support to the policy of President McKinley. In religious views he is a Presbyterian, and is a member of the Board of Directors of the McCormick Theological Seminary at Chicago.

MCCULLOUGH, James Skiles, Auditor of Public Accounts, was born in Mercersburg, Franklin County, Pa., May 4, 1843; in 1854 came with his father to Urbana, Ill., and grew up on a farm in that vicinity, receiving such education as could be obtained in the public schools. In 1862, at the age of 19 years, he enlisted as a private in Company G, Seventy-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served during the next three years in the Departments of the Mississippi and the Gulf, meanwhile participating in the campaign against Vicksburg, and, near the close of the war, in the operations about Mobile. On the 9th of April, 1865, while taking part in the assault on Fort Blakely, near Mobile, his left arm was torn to pieces by a grape-shot, compelling its amputation near the shoulder. His final discharge occurred in July, 1865. Returning home he spent a year in school at Urbana, after which he was a student in the Soldiers' College at Fulton, Ill., for two years. He then (1868) entered the office of the County Clerk of Champaign County as a deputy, remaining until 1873, when he was chosen County Clerk, serving by successive re-elections until 1896. The latter year he received the nomination of the Republican Party for Auditor of Public Accounts, and, at the November election, was elected by a plurality of 138,000 votes over his Democratic opponent. He was serving his sixth term as County Clerk when chosen Auditor, having received the nomination of his party on each occasion without opposition.

McDANNOLD, John J., lawyer and ex-Congressman, was born in Brown County, Ill., August 29, 1851, acquired his early education in the common schools of his native county and in a private school; graduated from the Law Department of the Iowa State University in 1874, and was admitted to the bar in Illinois the same year, commencing practice at Mount Sterling. In 1885 he was made Master in Chancery, in 1886, elected County Judge, and re-elected in 1890, resigning his seat in October, 1892, to accept an election by the Democrats of the Twelfth Illinois District as Representative in the Fifty-third Congress. After retiring from Congress (March 4, 1895), Mr. McDannold removed to Chicago, where he engaged in the practice of his profession.



MCCORMICK SEMINARY, CHICAGO.



CHICAGO UNIVERSITY

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

MCDONOUGH COUNTY, organized under an act passed, Jan. 25, 1826, and attached, for judicial purposes, to Schuyler County until 1830. Its present area is 580 square miles—named in honor of Commodore McDonough. The first settlement in the county was at Industry, on the site of which William Carter (the pioneer of the county) built a cabin in 1826. James and John Vance and William Job settled in the vicinity in the following year. Out of this settlement grew Blandinsville. William Pennington located on Spring Creek in 1828, and, in 1831, James M. Campbell erected the first frame house on the site of the present city of Macomb. The first sermon, preached by a Protestant minister in the county, was delivered in the Job settlement by Rev. John Logan, a Baptist. Among the early officers were John Huston, County Treasurer; William Southward, Sheriff; Peter Hale, Coroner, and Jesse Bartlett, Surveyor. The first term of the Circuit Court was held in 1830, and presided over by Hon. Richard M. Young. The first railway to cross the county was the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy (1857). Since then other lines have penetrated it, and there are numerous railroad centers and shipping points of considerable importance. Population (1880), 25,037; (1890), 27,467; (1900), 28,412.

MCDUGALL, James Alexander, lawyer and United States Senator, was born in Bethlehem, Albany County, N. Y., Nov. 19, 1817; educated at the Albany grammar school, studied law and settled in Pike County, Ill., in 1837; was Attorney-General of Illinois four years (1843-47); then engaged in engineering and, in 1849, organized and led an exploring expedition to the Rio del Norte, Gila and Colorado Rivers, finally settling at San Francisco and engaging in the practice of law. In 1850 he was elected Attorney-General of California, served several terms in the State Legislature, and, in 1852, was chosen, as a Democrat, to Congress, but declined a re-election; in 1860 was elected United States Senator from California, serving as a War Democrat until 1867. At the expiration of his senatorial term he retired to Albany, N. Y., where he died, Sept. 3, 1867. Though somewhat irregular in habits, he was, at times, a brilliant and effective speaker, and, during the War of the Rebellion, rendered valuable aid to the Union cause.

McFARLAND, Andrew, M.D., alienist, was born in Concord, N. H., July 14, 1817, graduated at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1841, and, after being engaged in general practice for a few years, was invited to assume the man-

agement of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane at Concord. Here he remained some eight years, during which he acquired considerable reputation in the treatment of nervous and mental disorders. In 1854 he was offered and accepted the position of Medical Superintendent of the Illinois State (now Central) Hospital for the Insane at Jacksonville, entering upon his duties in June of that year, and continuing his connection with that institution for a period of more than sixteen years. Having resigned his position in the State Hospital in June, 1870, he soon after established the Oaklawn Retreat, at Jacksonville, a private institution for the treatment of insane patients, which he conducted with a great degree of success, and with which he was associated during the remainder of his life, dying, Nov. 22, 1891. Dr. McFarland's services were in frequent request as a medical expert in cases before the courts, invariably, however, on the side of the defense. The last case in which he appeared as a witness was at the trial of Charles F. Guiteau, the assassin of President Garfield, whom he believed to be insane.

McGAHEY, David, settled in Crawford County, Ill., in 1817, and served as Representative from that County in the Third and Fourth General Assemblies (1822-26), and as Senator in the Eighth and Ninth (1832-36). Although a native of Tennessee, Mr. McGahey was a strong opponent of slavery, and, at the session of 1822, was one of those who voted against the pro-slavery Constitution resolution. He continued to reside in Lawrence County until his death in 1851.—**James D. (McGahey)**, a son of the preceding, was elected to the Ninth General Assembly from Crawford County, in 1834, but died during his term of service.

McGANN, Lawrence Edward, ex-Congressman, was born in Ireland, Feb. 2, 1852. His father having died in 1884, the following year his mother emigrated to the United States, settling at Milford, Mass., where he attended the public schools. In 1865 he came to Chicago, and, for fourteen years, found employment as a shoemaker. In 1879 he entered the municipal service as a clerk, and, on Jan. 1, 1885, was appointed City Superintendent of Streets, resigning in May, 1891. He was elected in 1892, as a Democrat, to represent the Second Illinois District in the Fifty-second Congress, and re-elected to the Fifty-third. In 1894 he was a candidate for re-election and received a certificate of election by a small majority over Hugh R. Belknap (Republican). An investigation having shown his defeat, he

magnanimously surrendered his seat to his competitor without a contest. He has large business interests in Chicago, especially in street railroad property, being President of an important electric line.

McHENRY, a village in McHenry County, situated on the Fox River and the Chicago & Northwestern Railway. The river is here navigable for steamboats of light draft, which ply between the town and Fox Lake, a favorite resort for sportsmen. The town has bottling works, a creamery, marble and granite works, cigar factory, flour mills, brewery, bank, four churches, and one weekly paper. Pop. (1890), 979, (1900), 1,013.

McHENRY, William, legislator and soldier of the Black Hawk War, came from Kentucky to Illinois in 1809, locating in White County, and afterwards became prominent as a legislator and soldier in the War of 1812, and in the Black Hawk War of 1832, serving in the latter as Major of the "Spy Battalion" and participating in the battle of Bad Axe. He also served as Representative in the First, Fourth, Fifth and Ninth General Assemblies, and as Senator in the Sixth and Seventh. While serving his last term in the House (1835), he died and was buried at Vandalia, then the State capital. McHenry County—organized by act of the Legislature, passed at a second session during the winter of 1835-36—was named in his honor.

McHENRY COUNTY, lies in the northern portion of the State, bounded on the north by Wisconsin—named for Gen. William McHenry. Its area is 624 square miles. With what is now the County of Lake, it was erected into a county in 1836, the county-seat being at McHenry. Three years later the eastern part was set off as the County of Lake, and the county-seat of McHenry County removed to Woodstock, the geographical center. The soil is well watered by living springs and is highly productive. Hardwood groves are numerous. Fruits and berries are extensively cultivated, but the herbage is especially adapted to dairying, Kentucky blue grass being indigenous. Large quantities of milk are daily shipped to Chicago, and the annual production of butter and cheese reaches into the millions of pounds. The geological formations comprise the drift and the Cincinnati and Niagara groups of rocks. Near Fox River are found gravel ridges. Vegetable remains and logs of wood have been found at various depths in the drift deposits; in one instance a cedar log, seven inches in diameter, having been discovered forty-two feet below the surface. Peat is found every-

where, although the most extensive deposits are in the northern half of the county, where they exist in sloughs covering several thousands of acres. Several lines of railroad cross the county, and every important village is a railway station. Woodstock, Marengo, and Harvard are the principal towns. Population (1880), 24,908; (1890), 26,114; (1900), 29,759.

McINTOSH, (Capt.) Alexander, was born in Fulton County, N. Y., in 1822; at 19 years of age entered an academy at Galway Center, remaining three years; in 1845 removed to Joliet, Ill., and, two years later, started "The Joliet True Democrat," but sold out the next year, and, in 1849, went to California. Returning in 1852, he bought back "The True Democrat," which he edited until 1857, meanwhile (1856) having been elected Clerk of the Circuit Court and Recorder of Will County. In 1863 he was appointed by President Lincoln Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, serving under General Sherman in 1864 and in the "March to the Sea," and, after the war, being for a time Post Quartermaster at Mobile. Having resigned in 1866, he engaged in mercantile business at Wilmington, Will County; but, in 1869, bought "The Wilmington Independent," which he published until 1873. The next year he returned to Joliet and, a few months after, became political editor of "The Joliet Republican," and was subsequently connected, in a similar capacity, with other papers, including "The Phoenix" and "The Sun" of the same city. Died, in Joliet, Feb. 2, 1899.

McKENDREE, William, Methodist Episcopal Bishop, was born in Virginia, in 1757, enlisted as a private in the War of the Revolution, but later served as Adjutant and in the commissary department. He was converted at 30 years of age, and the next year began preaching in his native State, being advanced to the position of Presiding Elder; in 1800 was transferred to the West, Illinois falling within his District. Here he remained until his elevation to the episcopacy in 1808. McKendree College, at Lebanon, received its name from him, together with a donation of 480 acres of land. Died, near Nashville, Tenn., March 5, 1835.

McKENDREE COLLEGE, one of the earliest of Illinois colleges, located at Lebanon and incorporated in 1835. Its founding was suggested by Rev. Peter Cartwright, and it may be said to have had its inception at the Methodist Episcopal Conference held at Mount Carmel, in September, 1827. The first funds for its establishment were subscribed by citizens of Lebanon, who contrib-

uted from their scanty means, \$1,385. Instruction began, Nov. 24, 1828, under Rev. Edward Ames, afterwards a Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1830 Bishop McKendree made a donation of land to the infant institution, and the school was named in his honor. It cannot be said to have become really a college until 1836, and its first class graduated in 1841. University powers were granted it by an amendment to its charter in 1839. At present the departments are as follows: Preparatory, business, classical, scientific, law, music and oratory. The institution owns property to the value of \$90,000, including an endowment of \$25,000, and has about 200 students, of both sexes, and a faculty of ten instructors. (See *Colleges, Early*.)

McLAREN, William Edward, Episcopal Bishop, was born at Geneva, N. Y., Dec. 13, 1831; graduated at Washington and Jefferson College (Washington, Pa.) in 1851, and, after six years spent in teaching and in journalistic work, entered Allegheny Theological Seminary, graduating and entering the Presbyterian ministry in 1860. For three years he was a missionary at Bogota, South America, and later in charge of churches at Peoria, Ill., and Detroit, Mich. Having entered the Protestant Episcopal Church, he was made a deacon in July, 1872, and ordained priest the following October, immediately thereafter assuming the pastorate of Trinity Church, Cleveland, Ohio. In July, 1875, he was elected Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Illinois, which then included the whole State. Subsequently, the dioceses of Quincy and Springfield were erected therefrom, Bishop McLaren remaining at the head of the Chicago See. During his episcopate, church work has been active and effective, and the Western Theological Seminary in Chicago has been founded. His published works include numerous sermons, addresses and poems, besides a volume entitled "Catholic Dogma the Antidote to Doubt" (New York, 1884).

McLAUGHLIN, Robert K., early lawyer and State Treasurer, was born in Virginia, Oct. 25, 1779; before attaining his majority went to Kentucky, and, about 1815, removed to Illinois, settling finally at Belleville, where he entered upon the practice of law. The first public position held by him seems to have been that of Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk of both Houses of the Third (or last) Territorial Legislature (1816-18). In August, 1819, he entered upon the duties of State Treasurer, as successor to John Thomas, who had been Treasurer during the whole Territorial period, serving until January, 1823. Becoming a

citizen of Vandalia, by the removal thither of the State capital a few months later, he continued to reside there the remainder of his life. He subsequently represented the Fayette District as Representative in the Fifth General Assembly, and as Senator in the Sixth, Seventh and Tenth, and, in 1837, became Register of the Land Office at Vandalia, serving until 1845. Although an uncle of Gen. Joseph Duncan, he became a candidate for Governor against the latter, in 1834, standing third on the list. He married a Miss Bond, a niece of Gov. Shadrach Bond, under whose administration he served as State Treasurer. Died, at Vandalia, May 29, 1862.

McLEAN, a village of McLean County, on the Chicago & Alton Railway, 14 miles southwest of Bloomington, in a farming, dairying and stock-growing district; has one weekly paper. Population (1890), 500; (1900), 532.

McLEAN, John, early United States Senator, was born in North Carolina in 1791, brought by his father to Kentucky when four years old, and, at 23, was admitted to the bar and removed to Illinois, settling at Shawneetown in 1815. Possessing oratorical gifts of a high order and an almost magnetic power over men, coupled with strong common sense, a keen sense of humor and, great command of language, he soon attained prominence at the bar and as a popular speaker. In 1818 he was elected the first Representative in Congress from the new State, defeating Daniel P. Cook, but served only a few months, being defeated by Cook at the next election. He was three times elected to the Legislature, serving once as Speaker. In 1824 he was chosen United States Senator to succeed Governor Edwards (who had resigned), serving one year. In 1828 he was elected for a second time by a unanimous vote, but lived to serve only one session, dying at Shawneetown, Oct. 4, 1830. In testimony of the public appreciation of the loss which the State had sustained by his death, McLean County was named in his honor.

McLEAN COUNTY, the largest county of the State, having an area of 1166 square miles, is central as to the region north of the latitude of St. Louis and about midway between that city and Chicago—was named for John McLean, an early United States Senator. The early immigrants were largely from Ohio, although Kentucky and New York were well represented. The county was organized in 1830, the population at that time being about 1,200. The greater portion of the surface is high, undulating prairie, with occasional groves and belts of timber. On the

creek bottoms are found black walnut, sycamore, buckeye, black ash and elm, while the sandy ridges are covered with scrub oak and black-jack. The soil is extremely fertile (generally a rich, brown loam), and the entire county is underlaid with coal. The chief occupations are stock-raising, coal-mining, agriculture and manufactures. Sugar and Mackinaw Creeks, with their tributaries, afford thorough drainage. Sand and gravel beds are numerous, but vary greatly in depth. At Chenoa one has been found, in boring for coal, thirty feet thick, overlaid by forty-five feet of the clay common to this formation. The upper seam of coal in the Bloomington shafts is No. 6 of the general section, and the lower, No. 4; the latter averaging four feet in thickness. The principal towns are Bloomington (the county-seat), Normal, Lexington, LeRoy and Chenoa. Population (1890), 63,036; (1900), 67,843.

McLEANSBORO, a city and the county-seat of Hamilton County, upon a branch of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, 102 miles east southeast of St. Louis and about 48 miles southeast of Centralia. The people are enterprising and progressive, the city is up-to-date and prosperous, supporting three banks and six churches. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Population (1880), 1,341; (1890), 1,355; (1900), 1,758.

McMULLIN, James C., Railway Manager, was born at Watertown, N. Y., Feb. 13, 1836; began work as Freight and Ticket Agent of the Great Western Railroad (now Wabash), at Decatur, Ill., May, 1857, remaining until 1860, when he accepted the position of Freight Agent of the Chicago & Alton at Springfield. Here he remained until Jan. 1, 1863, when he was transferred in a similar capacity to Chicago; in September, 1864, became Superintendent of the Northern Division of the Chicago & Alton, afterwards successively filling the positions of Assistant General Superintendent (1867), General Superintendent (1868-78) and General Manager (1878-83). The latter year he was elected Vice-President, remaining in office some ten years, when ill-health compelled his retirement. Died, in Chicago, Dec. 30, 1896.

McMURTRY, William, Lieutenant-Governor, was born in Mercer County, Ky., Feb. 20, 1801; removed from Kentucky to Crawford County, Ind., and, in 1829, came to Knox County, Ill., settling in Henderson Township. He was elected Representative in the Tenth General Assembly (1836), and to the Senate in 1842, serving in the Thirteenth and Fourteenth General Assemblies. In 1848 he was elected Lieutenant-Governor on

the same ticket with Gov. A. C. French, being the first to hold the office under the Constitution adopted that year. In 1862 he assisted in raising the One Hundred and Second Regiment Illinois Volunteers, and, although advanced in years, was elected Colonel, but a few weeks later was compelled to accept a discharge on account of failing health. Died, April 10, 1875.

McNEELEY, Thompson W., lawyer and ex-Congressman, was born in Jacksonville, Ill., Oct. 5, 1835, and graduated at Lombard University, Galesburg, at the age of 21. The following year he was licensed to practice, but continued to pursue his professional studies, attending the Law University at Louisville, Ky., from which institution he graduated in 1859. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1862, and chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee in 1878. From 1869 to 1873 he represented his District in Congress, resuming his practice at Petersburg, Menard County, after his retirement.

McNULTA, John, soldier and ex-Congressman, was born in New York City, Nov. 9, 1837, received an academic education, was admitted to the bar, and settled at Bloomington, in this State, while yet a young man. On May 3, 1861, he enlisted as a private in the Union army, and served until August 9, 1865, rising, successively, to the rank of Captain, Lieutenant-Colonel, Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General. From 1869 to 1873 he was a member of the lower house of the General Assembly from McLean County, and, in 1872, was elected to the Forty-third Congress, as a Republican. General McNulta has been prominent in the councils of the Republican party, standing second on the ballot for a candidate for Governor, in the State Convention of 1888, and serving as Permanent President of the State Convention of 1890. In 1896 he was one of the most earnest advocates of the nomination of Mr. McKinley for President. Some of his most important work, within the past few years, has been performed in connection with receiverships of certain railway and other corporations, especially that of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad, from 1884 to 1890. He is now (1898) Receiver of the National Bank of Illinois, Chicago. Died Feb. 22, 1900.

McPHERSON, Simeon J., clergyman, descended from the Clan McPherson of Scotland, was born at Mumford, Monroe County, N. Y., Jan. 19, 1850; prepared for college at Leroy and Fulton, and graduated at Princeton, N. J., in 1874. Then, after a year's service as teacher of mathematics at his Alma Mater, he entered the Theological

Seminary there, and graduated from that department in 1879, having in the meantime traveled through Europe, Egypt and Palestine. He was licensed to preach by the Rochester Presbytery in 1877, and spent three years (1879-82) in pastoral labor at East Orange, N. J.; when he accepted a call to the Second Presbyterian Church of Chicago, remaining until the early part of 1899, when he tendered his resignation to accept the position of Director of the Lawrenceville Preparatory Academy of Princeton College, N. J.

McROBERTS, Josiah, jurist, was born in Monroe County, Ill., June 12, 1820; graduated from St. Mary's College (Mo.) in 1839; studied law at Danville, Ill., with his brother Samuel, and, in 1842, entered the law department of Transylvania University, graduating in 1844, after which he at once began practice. In 1846 he was elected to the State Senate for the Campaign and Vermilion District, at the expiration of his term removing to Joliet. In 1852 he was appointed by Governor Matteson Trustee of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, which office he held for four years. In 1866 he was appointed Circuit Court Judge by Governor Oglesby, to fill a vacancy, and was re-elected in 1867, '73, '79, and '85, but died a few months after his last election.

McROBERTS, Samuel, United States Senator, was born in Monroe County, Ill., Feb. 20, 1799; graduated from Transylvania University in 1819; in 1821, was elected the first Circuit Clerk of his native county, and, in 1825, appointed Circuit Judge, which office he held for three years. In 1828 he was elected State Senator, representing the district comprising Monroe, Clinton and Washington Counties. Later he was appointed United States District Attorney by President Jackson, but soon resigned to become Receiver of Public Moneys at Danville, by appointment of President Van Buren, and, in 1839, Solicitor of the General Land Office at Washington. Resigning the latter office in the fall of 1841, at the next session of the Illinois Legislature he was elected United States Senator to succeed John M. Robinson, deceased. Died, at Cincinnati, Ohio, March 22, 1843, being succeeded by James Semple.

McVICKER, James Hubert, actor and theatrical manager, was born in New York City, Feb. 14, 1822; thrown upon his own resources by the death of his father in infancy and the necessity of assisting to support his widowed mother, he early engaged in various occupations, until, at the age of 15, he became an apprentice in the office of "The St. Louis Republican," three years

later becoming a journeyman printer. He first appeared on the stage in the St. Charles Theater, New Orleans, in 1843; two years later was principal comedian in Rice's Theater, Chicago, remaining until 1852, when he made a tour of the country, appearing in Yankee characters. About 1855 he made a tour of England and, on his return, commenced building his first Chicago theater, which was opened, Nov. 3, 1857, and was conducted with varied fortune until burned down in the great fire of 1871. Rebuilt and remodeled from time to time, it burned down a second time in August, 1890, the losses from these several fires having imposed upon Mr. McVicker a heavy burden. Although an excellent comedian, Mr. McVicker did not appear on the stage after 1882, from that date giving his attention entirely to management. He enjoyed in an eminent degree the respect and confidence, not only of the profession, but of the general public. Died in Chicago, March 7, 1896.

McWILLIAMS, David, banker, Dwight, Ill., was born in Belmont County, Ohio, Jan. 14, 1834; was brought to Illinois in infancy and grew up on a farm until 14 years of age, when he entered the office of the Pittsfield (Pike County) "Free Press" as an apprentice. In 1849 he engaged in the lumber trade with his father, the management of which devolved upon him a few years later. In the early 50's he was, for a time, a student in Illinois College at Jacksonville, but did not graduate; in 1855 removed to Dwight, Livingston County, then a new town on the line of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, which had been completed to that point a few months previous. Here he erected the first store building in the town, and put in a \$2,000 stock of goods on borrowed capital, remaining in the mercantile business for eighteen years, and retaining an interest in the establishment seven years longer. In the meantime, while engaged in merchandising, he began a banking business, which was enlarged on his retirement from the former, receiving his entire attention. The profits derived from his banking business were invested in farm lands until he became one of the largest land-owners in Livingston County. Mr. McWilliams is one of the original members of the first Methodist Episcopal Church organized at Dwight, and has served as a lay delegate to several General Conferences of that denomination, as well as a delegate to the Ecumenical Council in London in 1881; has also been a liberal contributor to the support of various literary and theological institutions of the church, and has served for many years as a Trust-

tee of the Northwestern University at Evanston. In politics he is a zealous Republican, and has repeatedly served as a delegate to the State Conventions of that party, including the Bloomington Convention of 1856, and was a candidate for Presidential Elector for the Ninth District on the Blaine ticket in 1884. He has made several extended tours to Europe and other foreign countries, the last including a trip to Egypt and the Holy Land, during 1898-99.

MECHANICSBURG, a village of Sangamon County, near the Wabash Railway, 13 miles east of Springfield. Population (1880), 396; (1890), 426; (1900), 476.

MEDILL, Joseph, editor and newspaper publisher, was born, April 6, 1823, in the vicinity (now a part of the city) of St. John, N. B., of Scotch-Irish parentage, but remotely of Huguenot descent. At nine years of age he accompanied his parents to Stark County, Ohio, where he enjoyed such educational advantages as belonged to that region and period. He entered an academy with a view to preparing for college, but his family having suffered from a fire, he was compelled to turn his attention to business; studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1846, and began practice at New Philadelphia, in Tuscarawas County. Here he caught the spirit of journalism by frequent visits to the office of a local paper, learned to set type and to work a hand-press. In 1849 he bought a paper at Coshocton, of which he assumed editorial charge, employing his brothers as assistants in various capacities. The name of this paper was "The Coshocton Whig," which he soon changed to "The Republican," in which he dealt vigorous blows at political and other abuses, which several times brought upon him assaults from his political opponents—that being the style of political argument in those days. Two years later, having sold out "The Republican," he established "The Daily Forest City" at Cleveland—a Whig paper with free-soil proclivities. The following year "The Forest City" was consolidated with "The Free Democrat," a Free-Soil paper under the editorship of John C. Vaughan, a South Carolina Abolitionist, the new paper taking the name of "The Cleveland Leader." Mr. Medill, with the co-operation of Mr. Vaughan, then went to work to secure the consolidation of the elements opposed to slavery in one compact organization. In this he was aided by the introduction of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill in Congress, in December, 1853, and, before its passage in May following, Mr. Medill had begun to agitate the question of a union of all

opposed to that measure in a new party under the name "Republican." During the winter of 1854-55 he received a call from Gen. J. D. Webster, at that time part owner of "The Chicago Tribune," which resulted in his visiting Chicago a few months later, and his purchase of an interest in the paper, his connection with the concern dating from June 18, 1855. He was almost immediately joined by Dr. Charles H. Ray, who had been editor of "The Galena Jeffersonian," and, still later, by J. C. Vaughan and Alfred Cowles, who had been associated with him on "The Cleveland Leader." Mr. Medill assumed the position of managing editor, and, on the retirement of Dr. Ray, in 1863, became editor-in-chief until 1866, when he gave place to Horace White, now of "The New York Evening Post." During the Civil War period he was a zealous supporter of President Lincoln's emancipation policy, and served, for a time, as President of the "Loyal League," which proved such an influential factor in upholding the hands of the Government during the darkest period of the rebellion. In 1869 Mr. Medill was elected to the State Constitutional Convention, and, in that body, was the leading advocate of the principle of "minority representation" in the election of Representatives, as it was finally incorporated in the Constitution. In 1871 he was appointed by President Grant a member of the first Civil Service Commission, representing a principle to which he ever remained thoroughly committed. A few weeks after the great fire of the same year, he was elected Mayor of the city of Chicago. The financial condition of the city at the time, and other questions in issue, involved great difficulties and responsibilities, which he met in a way to command general approval. During his administration the Chicago Public Library was established, Mr. Medill delivering the address at its opening, Jan. 1, 1873. Near the close of his term as Mayor, he resigned the office and spent the following year in Europe. Almost simultaneously with his return from his European trip, he secured a controlling interest in "The Tribune," resuming control of the paper, Nov. 9, 1874, which, as editor-in-chief, he retained for the remainder of his life of nearly twenty-five years. The growth of the paper in business and influence, from the beginning of his connection with it, was one of the marvels of journalism, making it easily one of the most successful newspaper ventures in the United States, if not in the world. Early in December, 1898, Mr. Medill went to San Antonio, Texas, hoping to receive relief in that

mild climate from a chronic disease which had been troubling him for years, but died in that city, March 16, 1899, within three weeks of having reached his 76th birthday. The conspicuous features of his character were a strong individuality and indomitable perseverance, which led him never to accept defeat. A few weeks previous to his death, facts were developed going to show that, in 1881, he was offered, by President Garfield, the position of Postmaster-General, which was declined, when he was tendered the choice of any position in the Cabinet except two which had been previously promised; also, that he was offered a position in President Harrison's Cabinet, in 1889.

MEDILL, (Maj.) William H., soldier, was born at Massillon, Ohio, Nov. 5, 1835; in 1855, came to Chicago and was associated with "The Prairie Farmer." Subsequently he was editor of "The Stark County (Ohio) Republican," but again returning to Chicago, at the beginning of the war, was employed on "The Tribune," of which his brother (Hon. Joseph Medill) was editor. After a few months' service in Barker's Dragoons (a short-time organization), in September, 1861, he joined the Eighth Illinois Cavalry (Colonel Farnsworth's), and, declining an election as Major, was chosen Senior Captain. The regiment soon joined the Army of the Potomac. By the promotion of his superior officers Captain Medill was finally advanced to the command, and, during the Peninsular campaign of 1862, led his troops on a reconnoissance within twelve miles of Richmond. At the battle of Gettysburg he had command of a portion of his regiment, acquitting himself with great credit. A few days after, while attacking a party of rebels who were attempting to build a bridge across the Potomac at Williamsburg, he received a fatal wound through the lungs, dying at Frederick City, July 16, 1863.

MEEKER, Moses, pioneer, was born in Newark, N. J., June 17, 1790; removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1817, engaging in the manufacture of white lead until 1822, when he headed a pioneer expedition to the frontier settlement at Galena, Ill., to enter upon the business of smelting lead-ore. He served as Captain of a company in the Black Hawk War, later removing to Iowa County, Wis., where he built the first smelting works in that Territory, served in the Territorial Legislature (1840-43) and in the first Constitutional Convention (1846). A "History of the Early Lead Regions," by him, appears in the sixth volume of "The Wisconsin Historical Soci-

ety Collections." Died, at Shullsburg, Wis., July 7, 1865.

MELROSE, a suburb of Chicago, 11 miles west of the initial station of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, upon which it is located. It has two or three churches, some manufacturing establishments and one weekly paper. Population (1890), 1,050; (1900), 2,592.

MEMBRE, Zenobius, French missionary, was born in France in 1645; accompanied La Salle on his expedition to Illinois in 1679, and remained at Fort Creve-Coeur with Henry de Tonty; descended the Mississippi with La Salle in 1682; returned to France and wrote a history of the expedition, and, in 1684, accompanied La Salle on his final expedition; is supposed to have landed with La Salle in Texas, and there to have been massacred by the natives in 1687. (See *La Salle and Tonty*.)

MENARD, Pierre, French pioneer and first Lieutenant-Governor, was born at St. Antoine, Can., Oct. 7, 1766; settled at Kaskaskia, in 1790, and engaged in trade. Becoming interested in politics, he was elected to the Territorial Council of Indiana, and later to the Legislative Council of Illinois Territory, being presiding officer of the latter until the admission of Illinois as a State. He was, for several years, Government Agent, and in this capacity negotiated several important treaties with the Indians, of whose characteristics he seemed to have an intuitive perception. He was of a nervous temperament, impulsive and generous. In 1818 he was elected the first Lieutenant-Governor of the new State. His term of office having expired, he retired to private life and the care of his extensive business. He died at Kaskaskia, in June, 1844, leaving what was then considered a large estate. Among his assets, however, were found a large number of promissory notes, which he had endorsed for personal friends, besides many uncollectable accounts from poor people, to whom he had sold goods through pure generosity. Menard County was named for him, and a statue in his honor stands in the capitol grounds at Springfield, erected by the son of his old partner—Charles Pierre Chouteau, of St. Louis.

MENARD COUNTY, near the geographical center of the State, and originally a part of Sangamon, but separately organized in 1839, the Provisional Commissioners being Joseph Watkins, William Engle and George W. Simpson. The county was named in honor of Pierre Menard, who settled at Kaskaskia prior to the Territorial organization of Illinois. (See *Menard, Pierre*.) Cotton was an important crop until 1830, when

agriculture underwent a change. Stock-raising is now extensively carried on. Three fine veins of bituminous coal underlie the county. Among early American settlers may be mentioned the Clarys, Matthew Rogers, Amor Batterton, Solomon Pruitt and William Gideon. The names of Meadows, Montgomery, Green, Boyer and Grant are also familiar to early settlers. The county furnished a company of eighty-six volunteers for the Mexican War. The county-seat is at Petersburg. The area of the county is 320 square miles, and its population, under the last census, 14,336. In 1829 was laid out the town of Salem, now extinct, but for some years the home of Abraham Lincoln, who was once its Postmaster, and who marched thence to the Black Hawk War as Captain of a company.

MENDON, a town of Adams County, on the Burlington & Quincy Division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway, 15 miles northeast of Quincy; has a bank and a newspaper; is surrounded by a farming and stock-raising district. Population (1880), 652; (1890) 640; (1900), 627.

MENDOTA, a city in La Salle County founded in 1853, at the junction of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy with its Rochelle and Fulton branches and the Illinois Central Railway, 80 miles southwest of Chicago. It has eight churches, three graded and two high schools, and a public library. Wartburg Seminary (Lutheran, opened in 1853) is located here. The chief industrial plants are two iron foundries, machine shops, plow works and a brewery. The city has three banks and four weekly newspapers. The surrounding country is agricultural and the city has considerable local trade. Population (1890), 3,542; (1900), 3,736.

MERCER COUNTY, a western county, with an area of 555 square miles and a population (1900) of 20,945—named for Gen. Hugh Mercer. The Mississippi forms the western boundary, and along this river the earliest American settlements were made. William Dennison, a Pennsylvanian, settled in New Boston Township in 1828, and, before the expiration of a half dozen years, the Vannattas, Keith, Jackson, Wilson, Farlow, Bridges, Perry and Fleharty had arrived. Mercer County was separated from Warren, and specially organized in 1825. The soil is a rich, black loam, admirably adapted to the cultivation of cereals. A good quality of building stone is found at various points. Aledo is the county-seat. The county lies on the outskirts of the Illinois coal fields and mining was commenced in 1845.

MERCY HOSPITAL, located in Chicago, and the first permanent hospital in the State—chartered in 1847 or 1848 as the "Illinois General Hospital of the Lakes." No steps were taken toward organization until 1850, when, with a scanty fund scarcely exceeding \$150, twelve beds were secured and placed on one floor of a boarding house, whose proprietress was engaged as nurse and stewardess. Drs. N. S. Davis and Daniel Brainard were, respectively, the first physician and surgeon in charge. In 1851 the hospital was given in charge of the Sisters of Mercy, who at once enlarged and improved the accommodations, and, in 1852, changed its name to Mercy Hospital. Three or four years later, a removal was made to a building previously occupied as an orphan asylum. Being the only public hospital in the city, its wards were constantly overcrowded, and, in 1869, a more capacious and better arranged building was erected. This edifice it has continued to occupy, although many additions and improvements have been, and are still being, made. The Sisters of Mercy own the grounds and buildings, and manage the nursing and all the domestic and financial affairs of the institution. The present medical staff (1896) consists of thirteen physicians and surgeons, besides three internes, or resident practitioners.

MEREDOSIA, a town in Morgan County, on the east bank of the Illinois River and on the Wabash Railway, some 58 miles west of Springfield; is a grain shipping point and fishing and hunting resort. It was the first Illinois River point to be connected with the State capital by railroad in 1838. Population (1890), 621; (1900), 760.

MERRIAM, (Col.) **Jonathan**, soldier, legislator and farmer, was born in Vermont, Nov. 1, 1834; was brought to Springfield, Ill., when two years old, living afterwards at Alton, his parents finally locating, in 1841, in Tazewell County, where he now resides—when not officially employed—pursuing the occupation of a farmer. He was educated at Wesleyan University, Bloomington, and at McKendree College; entered the Union army in 1862, being commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel of the One Hundred and Seventeenth Illinois Infantry, and serving to the close of the war. During the Civil War period he was one of the founders of the "Union League of America," which proved so influential a factor in sustaining the war policy of the Government. He was also a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1869-70; an unsuccessful Republican nominee for Congress in 1870; served as Collector of Internal Revenue for the Springfield

District from 1873 to '83, was a Representative in the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth General Assemblies, and, in 1897, was appointed, by President McKinley, Pension Agent for the State of Illinois, with headquarters in Chicago. Thoroughly patriotic and of incorruptible integrity, he has won the respect and confidence of all in every public position he has been called to fill.

MERRILL, Stephen Mason, Methodist Episcopal Bishop, was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, Sept. 16, 1825, entered the Ohio Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in 1864, as a traveling preacher, and, four years later, became editor of "The Western Christian Advocate," at Cincinnati. He was ordained Bishop at Brooklyn in 1872, and, after two years spent in Minnesota, removed to Chicago, where he still resides. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Ohio Wesleyan University, in 1868, and that of LL.D. by the Northwestern University, in 1886. He has published "Christian Baptism" (Cincinnati, 1876); "New Testament Idea of Hell" (1878); "Second Coming of Christ" (1879); "Aspects of Christian Experience" (1882); "Digest of Methodist Law" (1885); and "Outlines of Thought on Probation" (1886).

MERRITT, John W., journalist, was born in New York City, July 4, 1806; studied law and practiced, for a time, with the celebrated James T. Brady as a partner. In 1841 he removed to St. Clair County, Ill., purchased and, from 1848 to '51, conducted "The Belleville Advocate"; later, removed to Salem, Ill., where he established "The Salem Advocate"; served as Assistant Secretary of the State Constitutional Convention of 1862, and as Representative in the Twenty-third General Assembly. In 1864 he purchased "The State Register" at Springfield, and was its editor for several years. Died, Nov. 16, 1878.—**Thomas E. (Merritt)**, son of the preceding, lawyer and politician, was born in New York City, April 29, 1834; at six years of age was brought by his father to Illinois, where he attended the common schools and later learned the trade of carriage-painting. Subsequently he read law, and was admitted to the bar, at Springfield, in 1862. In 1868 he was elected, as a Democrat, to the lower house of the General Assembly from the Salem District, and was re-elected to the same body in 1870, '74, '76, '86 and '88. He also served two terms in the Senate (1878-'86), making an almost continuous service in the General Assembly of eighteen years. He has repeatedly been a member of State conventions of his party, and stands as one of its trusted representatives.—**Maj.-Gen.**

Wesley (Merritt), another son, was born in New York, June 16, 1836, came with his father to Illinois in childhood, and was appointed a cadet at West Point Military Academy from this State, graduating in 1860; became a Second Lieutenant in the regular army, the same year, and was promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant, a year later. After the beginning of the Civil War, he was rapidly promoted, reaching the rank of Brigadier-General of Volunteers in 1862, and being mustered out, in 1866, with the brevet rank of Major-General. He re-entered the regular army as Lieutenant-Colonel, was promoted to a colonelcy in 1876, and, in 1887, received a commission as Brigadier-General, in 1897 becoming Major-General. He was in command, for a time, of the Department of the Missouri, but, on his last promotion, was transferred to the Department of the East, with headquarters at Governor's Island, N. Y. Soon after the beginning of the war with Spain, he was assigned to the command of the land forces destined for the Philippines, and appointed Military Governor of the Islands. Towards the close of the year he returned to the United States and resumed his old command at New York.

MESSINGER, John, pioneer surveyor and cartographer, was born at West Stockbridge, Mass., in 1771, grew up on a farm, but secured a good education, especially in mathematics. Going to Vermont in 1783, he learned the trade of a carpenter and mill-wright; removed to Kentucky in 1799, and, in 1802, to Illinois (then a part of Indiana Territory), locating first in the American Bottom and, later, at New Design within the present limits of Monroe County. Two years later he became the proprietor of a mill, and, between 1804 and 1806, taught one of the earliest schools in St. Clair County. The latter year he took up the vocation of a surveyor, which he followed for many years as a sub-contractor under William Rector, surveying much of the land in St. Clair and Randolph Counties, and, still later, assisting in determining the northern boundary of the State. He also served for a time as a teacher of mathematics in Rock Spring Seminary; in 1821 published "A Manual, or Hand-Book, intended for Convenience in Practical Surveying," and prepared some of the earlier State and county maps. In 1808 he was elected to the Indiana Territorial Legislature, to fill a vacancy, and took part in the steps which resulted in setting up a separate Territorial Government for Illinois, the following year. He also received an appointment as the first Surveyor of St. Clair

County under the new Territorial Government; was chosen a Delegate from St. Clair County to the Convention of 1818, which framed the first State Constitution, and, the same year, was elected a Representative in the First General Assembly, serving as Speaker of that body. After leaving New Design, the later years of his life were spent on a farm two and a half miles north of Belleville, where he died in 1846.

METAMORA, a town of Woodford County, on a branch of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 19 miles east-northeast of Peoria and some thirty miles northwest of Bloomington; is center of a fine farming district. The town has a creamery, soda factory, one bank, three churches, two newspapers, schools and a park. Population (1880) 828; (1900), 758. Metamora was the county-seat of Woodford County until 1899, when the seat of justice was removed to Eureka.

METCALF, Andrew W., lawyer, was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, August 6, 1828; educated at Madison College in his native State, graduating in 1846, and, after studying law at Cambridge, Ohio, three years, was admitted to the bar in 1850. The following year he went to Appleton, Wis., but remained only a year, when he removed to St. Louis, then to Edwardsville, and shortly after to Alton, to take charge of the legal business of George T. Brown, then publisher of "The Alton Courier." In 1853 he returned to Edwardsville to reside permanently, and, in 1859, was appointed by Governor Bissell State's Attorney for Madison County, serving one year. In 1864 he was elected State Senator for a term of four years; was a delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1872, and, in 1876, a lay delegate from the Southern Illinois Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church to the General Conference at Baltimore; has also been a Trustee of McKendree College, at Lebanon, Ill., for more than twenty-five years.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, one of the most numerous Protestant church organizations in the United States and in Illinois. Rev. Joseph Lillard was the first preacher of this sect to settle in the Northwest Territory, and Capt. Joseph Ogle was the first class-leader (1795). It is stated that the first American preacher in the American Bottom was Rev. Hosea Riggs (1796). Rev. Benjamin Young took charge of the first Methodist mission in 1803, and, in 1804, this mission was attached to the Cumberland (Tenn.) circuit. Revs. Joseph Oglesby and Charles R. Matheny were among the early circuit riders. In 1820 there were seven circuits in Illinois, and, in

1830, twenty-eight, the actual membership exceeding 10,000. The first Methodist service in Chicago was held by Rev. Jesse Walker, in 1826. The first Methodist society in that city was organized by Rev. Stephen R. Beggs, in June, 1831. By 1835 the number of circuits had increased to 61, with 370 ministers and 15,000 members. Rev. Peter Cartwright was among the early revivalists. The growth of this denomination in the State has been extraordinary. By 1890, it had nearly 2,000 churches, 937 ministers, and 151,000 members—the total number of Methodists in the United States, by the same census, being 4,980,240. The church property owned in 1890 (including parsonages) approached \$111,000,000, and the total contributions were estimated at \$2,073,923. The denomination in Illinois supports two theological seminaries and the Garrett Biblical Institute at Evanston. "The Northwestern Christian Advocate," with a circulation of some 30,000, is its official organ in Illinois. (See also *Religious Denominations*.)

METROPOLIS CITY, the county-seat of Massac County, 15½ miles southeast of St. Louis, situated on the Ohio River and on the St. Louis and Paducah Division of the Illinois Central Railroad. The city was founded in 1839, on the site of old Fort Massac, which was erected by the French, aided by the Indians, about 1711. Its industries consist largely of various forms of wood-working. Saw and planing mills are a commercial factor; other establishments turn out wheel, buggy and wagon material, barrel staves and heads, boxes and baskets, and veneers. There are also flouring mills and potteries. The city has a public library, two banks, water-works, electric lights, numerous churches, high school and graded schools, and three papers. Population (1880), 2,668; (1890), 3,573; (1900), 4,069.

MEXICAN WAR. Briefly stated, this war originated in the annexation of Texas to the United States, early in 1846. There was a disagreement as to the western boundary of Texas. Mexico complained of encroachment upon her territory, and hostilities began with the battle of Palo Alto, May 8, and ended with the treaty of peace, concluded at Guadalupe Hidalgo, near the City of Mexico, Feb. 2, 1848. Among the most prominent figures were President Polk, under whose administration annexation was effected, and Gen. Zachary Taylor, who was chief in command in the field at the beginning of the war, and was elected Polk's successor. Illinois furnished more than her full quota of troops for the struggle. May 13, 1846, war was declared. On May

25, Governor Ford issued his proclamation calling for the enlistment of three regiments of infantry, the assessed quota of the State. The response was prompt and general. Alton was named as the rendezvous, and Col. (afterwards General) Sylvester Churchill was the mustering officer. The regiments mustered in were commanded, respectively, by Col. John J. Hardin, Col. Wm. H. Bissell (afterwards Governor) and Col. Ferris Forman. An additional twelve months' regiment (the Fourth) was accepted, under command of Col. E. D. Baker, who later became United States Senator from Oregon, and fell at the battle of Ball's Bluff, in October, 1861. A second call was made in April, 1847, under which Illinois sent two more regiments, for the war, towards the Mexican frontier. These were commanded by Col. Edward W. B. Newby and Col. James Collins. Independent companies were also tendered and accepted. Besides, there were some 150 volunteers who joined the regiments already in the field. Commanders of the independent companies were Capts. Adam Dunlap, of Schuyler County; Wyatt B. Stapp, of Warren; Michael K. Lawler, of Shawneetown, and Josiah Little. Col. John J. Hardin, of the First, was killed at Buena Vista, and the official mortuary list includes many names of Illinois' best and bravest sons. After participating in the battle of Buena Vista, the Illinois troops shared in the triumphal entry into the City of Mexico, on Sept. 16, 1847, and (in connection with those from Kentucky) were especially complimented in General Taylor's official report. The Third and Fourth regiments won distinction at Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo and the City of Mexico. At the second of these battles, General Shields fell severely (and, as supposed for a time, mortally) wounded. Colonel Baker succeeded Shields, led a gallant charge, and really turned the day at Cerro Gordo. Among the officers honorably named by General Scott, in his official report, were Colonel Forman, Major Harris, Adjutant Fondéy, Capt. J. S. Post, and Lieutenants Hammond and Davis. All the Illinois troops were mustered out between May 25, 1847 and Nov. 7, 1848, the independent companies being the last to quit the service. The total number of volunteers was 6,123, of whom 86 were killed, and 160 wounded, 12 of the latter dying of their wounds. Gallant service in the Mexican War soon became a passport to political preferment, and some of the brave soldiers of 1846-47 subsequently achieved merited distinction in civil life. Many also became distinguished soldiers in the War of the

Rebellion, including such names as John A. Logan, Richard J. Oglesby, M. K. Lawler, James D. Morgan, W. H. L. Wallace, B. M. Prentiss, W. R. Morrison, L. F. Ross, and others. The cost of the war, with \$15,000,000 paid for territory annexed, is estimated at \$166,500,000 and the extent of territory acquired, nearly 1,000,000 square miles — considerably more than the whole of the present territory of the Republic of Mexico.

MEYER, John, lawyer and legislator, was born in Holland, Feb. 27, 1852; came to Chicago at the age of 12 years; entered the Northwestern University, supporting himself by labor during vacations and by teaching in a night school, until his third year in the university, when he became a student in the Union College of Law, being admitted to the bar in 1879; was elected from Cook County to the Thirty-fifth General Assembly (1884), and re-elected to the Thirty-sixth, Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth, being chosen Speaker of the latter (Jan. 18, 1895). Died in office, at Freeport, Ill., July 3, 1895, during a special session of the General Assembly.

MIAMIS, The. The preponderance of authority favors the belief that this tribe of Indians was originally a part of the Ill-i-ni or Illinois, but the date of their separation from the parent stock cannot be told. It is likely, however, that it occurred before the French pushed their explorations from Canada westward and southward, into and along the Mississippi Valley. Father Dablon alludes to the presence of Miamis (whom he calls Ou-mi-a-mi) in a mixed Indian village, near the mouth of Fox River of Wisconsin, in 1670. The orthography of their name is varied. The Iroquois and the British generally knew them as the "Twightwees," and so they were commonly called by the American colonists. The Weas and Piankeshaws were of the same tribe. When La Salle founded his colony at Starved Rock, the Miamis had villages which could muster some 1,950 warriors, of which the Weas had 500 and the Piankeshaws 150, the remaining 1,300 being Miamis proper. In 1671 (according to a written statement by Charlevoix in 1721), the Miamis occupied three villages: —one on the St. Joseph River, one on the Maumee and one on the "Ouibache" (Wabash). They were friendly toward the French until 1694, when a large number of them were massacred by a party of Sioux, who carried firearms which had been furnished them by the Frenchmen. The breach thus caused was never closed. Having become possessed of guns

themselves, the Miamis were able, not only to hold their own, but also to extend their hunting grounds as far eastward as the Scioto, alternately warring with the French, British and Americans. General Harrison says of them that, ten years before the treaty of Greenville, they could have brought upon the field a body of 3,000 "of the finest light troops in the world," but lacking in discipline and enterprise. Border warfare and smallpox, however, had, by that date (1795), greatly reduced their numerical strength. The main seat of the Miamis was at Fort Wayne, whose residents, because of their superior numbers and intelligence, dominated all other bands except the Piankeshaws. The physical and moral deterioration of the tribe began immediately after the treaty of Greenville. Little by little, they ceded their lands to the United States, the money received therefor being chiefly squandered in debauchery. Decimated by vice and disease, the remnants of this once powerful aboriginal nation gradually drifted westward across the Mississippi, whence their valorous sires had emigrated two centuries before. The small remnant of the band finally settled in Indian Territory, but they have made comparatively little progress toward civilization. (See also *Piankeshaws*; *Weas*.)

MICHAEL REESE HOSPITAL, located in Chicago, under care of the association known as the United Hebrew Charities. Previous to 1871 this association maintained a small hospital for the care of some of its beneficiaries, but it was destroyed in the conflagration of that year, and no immediate effort to rebuild was made. In 1880, however, Michael Reese, a Jewish gentleman who had accumulated a large fortune in California, bequeathed \$97,000 to the organization. With this sum, considerably increased by additions from other sources, an imposing building was erected, well arranged and thoroughly equipped for hospital purposes. The institution thus founded was named after its principal benefactor. Patients are received without discrimination as to race or religion, and more than half those admitted are charity patients. The present medical staff consists of thirteen surgeons and physicians, several of whom are eminent specialists.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. The main line of this road extends from Chicago to Detroit, 270 miles, with trackage facilities from Kensington, 14 miles, over the line of the Illinois Central, to its terminus in Chicago. Branch lines (leased, proprietary and operated) in

Canada, Michigan, Indiana and Illinois swell the total mileage to 1,643.56 miles.—(HISTORY.) The company was chartered in 1846, and purchased from the State of Michigan the line from Detroit to Kalamazoo, 144 miles, of which construction had been begun in 1836. The road was completed to Michigan City in 1850, and, in May, 1852, reached Kensington, Ill. As at present constituted, the road (with its auxiliaries) forms an integral part of what is popularly known as the "Vanderbilt System." Only 35 miles of the entire line are operated in Illinois, of which 29 belong to the Joliet & Northern Indiana branch (which see). The outstanding capital stock (1898) was \$18,738,000 and the funded debt, \$19,101,000. Earnings in Illinois the same year, \$484,002; total operating expenses, \$540,905; taxes, \$24,250.

MICHIGAN, LAKE. (See *Lake Michigan*.)

MILALOTZY, Geza, soldier, a native of Hungary and compatriot of Kossuth in the Magyar struggle; came to Chicago in 1848, in 1861 enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Illinois Volunteers (first "Hecker regiment"), and, on the resignation of Colonel Hecker, a few weeks later, was promoted to the Colonelcy. A trained soldier, he served with gallantry and distinction, but was fatally wounded at Buzzard's Roost, Feb. 24, 1864, dying at Chattanooga, March 11, 1864.

MILAN, a town of Rock Island County, on the Rock Island & Peoria Railway, six miles south of Rock Island. It is located on Rock River, has several mills, a bank and a newspaper. Population (1880), 845; (1890), 692; (1900), 719.

MILBURN, (Rev.) William Henry, clergyman, was born in Philadelphia, Sept. 26, 1826. At the age of five years he almost totally lost sight in both eyes, as the result of an accident, and subsequent malpractice in their treatment. For a time he was able to decipher letters with difficulty, and thus learned to read. In the face of such obstacles he carried on his studies until 12 years of age, when he accompanied his father's family to Jacksonville, Ill., and, five years later, became an itinerant Methodist preacher. For a time he rode a circuit covering 200 miles, preaching, on an average, ten times a week, for \$100 per year. In 1845, while on a Mississippi steamboat, he publicly rebuked a number of Congressmen, who were his fellow passengers, for intemperance and gaming. This resulted in his being made Chaplain of the House of Representatives. From 1848 to 1850 he was pastor of a church at Montgomery, Ala., during which time he was tried for heresy, and later became pastor of a "Free Church." Again, in 1853, he was chosen Chap-

lain of Congress. While in Europe, in 1859, he took orders in the Episcopal Church, but returned to Methodism in 1871. He has since been twice Chaplain of the House (1885 and '87) and three times (1893, '95 and '97) elected to the same position in the Senate. He is generally known as "the blind preacher" and achieved considerable prominence by his eloquence as a lecturer on "What a Blind Man Saw in Europe." Among his published writings are, "Rifle, Axe and Saddlebags" (1856), "Ten Years of Preacher Life" (1858) and "Pioneers, Preachers and People of the Mississippi Valley" (1860).

MILCHRIST, Thomas E., lawyer, was born in the Isle of Man in 1839, and, at the age of eight years, came to America with his parents, who settled in Peoria, Ill. Here he attended school and worked on a farm until the beginning of the Civil War, when he enlisted in the One Hundred and Twelfth Illinois Volunteers, serving until 1865, and being discharged with the rank of Captain. After the war he read law with John I. Bennett—then of Galena, but later Master in Chancery of the United States Court at Chicago—was admitted to the bar in 1867, and, for a number of years, served as State's Attorney in Henry County. In 1888 he was a delegate from Illinois to the Republican National Convention, and the following year was appointed by President Harrison United States District Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois. Since retiring from office in 1893, Mr. Milchrist has been engaged in private practice in Chicago. In 1898 he was elected a State Senator for the Fifth District (city of Chicago) in the Forty-first General Assembly.

MILES, Nelson A., Major-General, was born at Westminster, Mass., August 8, 1839, and, at the breaking out of the Civil War, was engaged in mercantile pursuits in the city of Boston. In October, 1861, he entered the service as a Second Lieutenant in a Massachusetts regiment, distinguished himself at the battles of Fair Oaks, Charles City Cross Roads and Malvern Hill, in one of which he was wounded. In September, 1862, he was Colonel of the Sixty-first New York, which he led at Fredericksburg and at Chancellorsville, where he was again severely wounded. He commanded the First Brigade of the First Division of the Second Army Corps in the Richmond campaign, and was made Brigadier-General, May 12, 1864, and Major-General, by brevet, for gallantry shown at Ream's Station, in December of the same year. At the close of the war he was commissioned Colonel of

the Fortieth United States Infantry, and distinguished himself in campaigns against the Indians; became a Brigadier-General in 1880, and Major-General in 1890, in the interim being in command of the Department of the Columbia, and, after 1890, of the Missouri, with headquarters at Chicago. Here he did much to give efficiency and importance to the post at Fort Sheridan, and, in 1894, rendered valuable service in checking the strike riots about Chicago. Near the close of the year he was transferred to the Department of the East, and, on the retirement of General Schofield in 1895, was placed in command of the army, with headquarters in Washington. During the Spanish-American war (1898) General Miles gave attention to the fitting out of troops for the Cuban and Porto Rican campaigns, and visited Santiago during the siege conducted by General Shafter, but took no active command in the field until the occupation of Porto Rico, which was conducted with rare discrimination and good judgment, and with comparatively little loss of life or suffering to the troops.

MILFORD, a prosperous village of Iroquois County, on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, 88 miles south of Chicago; is in a rich farming region; has water and sewerage systems, electric lights, two brick and tile works, three large grain elevators, flour mill, three churches, good schools, a public library and a weekly newspaper. It is an important shipping point for grain and live-stock. Population (1890), 957; (1900), 1,077.

MILITARY BOUNTY LANDS. (See *Military Tract*.)

MILITARY TRACT, a popular name given to a section of the State, set apart under an act of Congress, passed, May 6, 1812, as bounty-lands for soldiers in the war with Great Britain commencing the same year. Similar reservations in the Territories of Michigan and Louisiana (now Arkansas) were provided for in the same act. The lands in Illinois embraced in this act were situated between the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers, and extended from the junction of these streams due north, by the Fourth Principal Meridian, to the northern boundary of Township 15 north of the "Base Line." This "base line" started about opposite the present site of Beardstown, and extended to a point on the Mississippi about seven miles north of Quincy. The northern border of the "Tract" was identical with the northern boundary of Mercer County, which, extended eastward, reached the Illinois about the present village of De Pue, in the southeastern

part of Bureau County, where the Illinois makes a great bend towards the south, a few miles west of the city of Peru. The distance between the Illinois and the Mississippi, by this line, was about 90 miles, and the entire length of the "Tract," from its northern boundary to the junction of the two rivers, was computed at 169 miles,—consisting of 90 miles north of the "base line" and 79 miles south of it, to the junction of the rivers. The "Tract" was surveyed in 1815-16. It comprised 207 entire townships of six miles square, each, and 61 fractional townships, containing an area of 5,360,000 acres, of which 3,500,000 acres—a little less than two-thirds—were appropriated to military bounties. The residue consisted partly of fractional sections bordering on rivers, partly of fractional quarter-sections bordering on township lines, and containing more or less than 160 acres, and partly of lands that were returned by the surveyors as unfit for cultivation. In addition to this, there were large reservations not coming within the above exceptions, being the overplus of lands after satisfying the military claims, and subject to entry and purchase on the same conditions as other Government lands. The "Tract" thus embraced the present counties of Calhoun, Pike, Adams, Brown, Schuyler, Hancock, McDonough, Fulton, Peoria, Stark, Knox, Warren, Henderson and Mercer, with parts of Henry, Bureau, Putnam and Marshall—or so much of them as was necessary to meet the demand for bounties. Immigration to this region set in quite actively about 1823, and the development of some portions, for a time, was very rapid; but later, its growth was retarded by the conflict of "tax-titles" and bounty-titles derived by purchase from the original holders. This led to a great deal of litigation, and called for considerable legislation; but since the adjustment of these questions, this region has kept pace with the most favored sections of the State, and it now includes some of the most important and prosperous towns and cities and many of the finest farms in Illinois.

MILITIA. Illinois, taught by the experiences of the War of 1812 and the necessity of providing for protection of its citizens against the incursions of Indians on its borders, began the adoption, at an early date, of such measures as were then common in the several States for the maintenance of a State militia. The Constitution of 1818 made the Governor "Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of this State," and declared that the militia of the State should "consist of all free male able-bodied persons (negroes, mu-

lattoes and Indians excepted) resident in the State, between the ages of 18 and 45 years," and this classification was continued in the later constitutions, except that of 1870, which omits all reference to the subject of color. In each there is the same general provision exempting persons entertaining "conscientious scruples against bearing arms," although subject to payment of an equivalent for such exemption. The first law on the subject, enacted by the first General Assembly (1819), provided for the establishment of a general militia system for the State; and the fact that this was modified, amended or wholly changed by acts passed at the sessions of 1821, '23, '25, '26, '27, '29, '33, '37 and '39, shows the estimation in which the subject was held. While many of these acts were of a special character, providing for a particular class of organization, the general law did little except to require persons subject to military duty, at stated periods, to attend county musters, which were often conducted in a very informal manner, or made the occasion of a sort of periodical frolic. The act of July, 1833 (following the Black Hawk War), required an enrollment of "all free, white, male inhabitants of military age (except such as might be exempt under the Constitution or laws)"; divided the State into five divisions by counties, each division to be organized into a certain specified number of brigades. This act was quite elaborate, covering some twenty-four pages, and provided for regimental, battalion and company musters, defined the duties of officers, manner of election, etc. The act of 1837 encouraged the organization of volunteer companies. The Mexican War (1845-47) gave a new impetus to this class of legislation, as also did the War of the Rebellion (1861-65). While the office of Adjutant-General had existed from the first, its duties—except during the Black Hawk and Mexican Wars—were rather nominal, and were discharged without stated compensation, the incumbent being merely Chief-of-staff to the Governor as Commander-in-Chief. The War of the Rebellion at once brought it into prominence, as an important part of the State Government, which it has since maintained. The various measures passed, during this period, belong rather to the history of the late war than to the subject of this chapter. In 1865, however, the office was put on a different footing, and the important part it had played, during the preceding four years, was recognized by the passage of "an act to provide for the appointment, and designate the work, fix the pay and prescribe the duties, of the Adjutant-General

of Illinois." During the next four years, its most important work was the publication of eight volumes of war records, containing a complete roster of the officers and men of the various regiments and other military organizations from Illinois, with an outline of their movements and a list of the battles in which they were engaged. To the Adjutant-General's office, as now administered, is entrusted the custody of the war-records, battle-flags and trophies of the late war. A further step was taken, in 1877, in the passage of an act formulating a military code and providing for more thorough organization. Modifying amendments to this act were adopted in 1879 and 1885. While, under these laws, "all able-bodied male citizens of this State, between the ages of 18 and 45" (with certain specified exceptions), are declared "subject to military duty, and designated as the Illinois State Militia," provision is made for the organization of a body of "active militia," designated as the "Illinois National Guard," to consist of "not more than eighty-four companies of infantry, two batteries of artillery and two troops of cavalry," recruited by voluntary enlistments for a period of three years, with right to re-enlist for one or more years. The National Guard, as at present constituted, consists of three brigades, with a total force of about 9,000 men, organized into nine regiments, besides the batteries and cavalry already mentioned. Gatling guns are used by the artillery and breech-loading rifles by the infantry. Camps of instruction are held for the regiments, respectively—one or more regiments participating—each year, usually at "Camp Lincoln" near Springfield, when regimental and brigade drills, competitive rifle practice and mock battles are had. An act establishing the "Naval Militia of Illinois," to consist of "not more than eight divisions or companies," divided into two battalions of four divisions each, was passed by the General Assembly of 1893—the whole to be under the command of an officer with the rank of Commander. The commanding officer of each battalion is styled a "Lieutenant-Commander," and both the Commander and Lieutenant-Commanders have their respective staffs—their organization, in other respects, being conformable to the laws of the United States. A set of "Regulations," based upon these several laws, has been prepared by the Adjutant-General for the government of the various organizations. The Governor is authorized, by law, to call out the militia to resist invasion, or to suppress violence and enforce execution of the laws, when called upon by the civil author-

ities of any city, town or county. This authority, however, is exercised with great discretion, and only when the local authorities are deemed unable to cope with threatened resistance to law. The officers of the National Guard, when called into actual service for the suppression of riot or the enforcement of the laws, receive the same compensation paid to officers of the United States army of like grade, while the enlisted men receive \$2 per day. During the time they are at any encampment, the officers and men alike receive \$1 per day, with necessary subsistence and cost of transportation to and from the encampment. (For list of incumbents in Adjutant-General's office, see *Adjutants-General*; see, also, *Spanish-American War*.)

MILLER, James H., Speaker of the House of Representatives, was born in Ohio, May 29, 1843; in early life came to Toulon, Stark County, Ill., where he finally engaged in the practice of law. At the beginning of the Rebellion he enlisted in the Union army, but before being mustered into the service, received an injury which rendered him a cripple for life. Though of feeble physical organization and a sufferer from ill-health, he was a man of decided ability and much influence. He served as State's Attorney of Stark County (1872-76) and, in 1884, was elected Representative in the Thirty-fourth General Assembly, at the following session being one of the most zealous supporters of Gen. John A. Logan, in the celebrated contest which resulted in the election of the latter, for the third time, to the United States Senate. By successive re-elections he also served in the Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth General Assemblies, during the session of the latter being chosen Speaker of the House, as successor to A. C. Matthews, who had been appointed, during the session, First Comptroller of the Treasury at Washington. In the early part of the summer of 1890, Mr. Miller visited Colorado for the benefit of his health, but, a week after his arrival at Manitou Springs, died suddenly, June 27, 1890.

MILLS, Benjamin, lawyer and early politician, was a native of Western Massachusetts, and described by his contemporaries as a highly educated and accomplished lawyer, as well as a brilliant orator. The exact date of his arrival in Illinois cannot be determined with certainty, but he appears to have been in the "Lead Mine Region" about Galena, as early as 1826 or '27, and was notable as one of the first "Yankees" to locate in that section of the State. He was elected a Representative in the Eighth General Assembly (1832), his district embracing the

counties of Peoria, Jo Daviess, Putnam, La Salle and Cook, including all the State north of Sangamon (as it then stood), and extending from the Mississippi River to the Indiana State line. At this session occurred the impeachment trial of Theophilus W. Smith, of the Supreme Court, Mr. Mills acting as Chairman of the Impeachment Committee, and delivering a speech of great power and brilliancy, which lasted two or three days. In 1834 he was a candidate for Congress from the Northern District, but was defeated by William L. May (Democrat), as claimed by Mr. Mill's friends, unfairly. He early fell a victim to consumption and, returning to Massachusetts, died in Berkshire County, in that State, in 1841. Hon. R. H. McClellan, of Galena, says of him: "He was a man of remarkable ability, learning and eloquence," while Governor Ford, in his "History of Illinois," testifies that, "by common consent of all his contemporaries, Mr. Mills was regarded as the most popular and brilliant lawyer of his day at the Galena bar."

MILLS, Henry A., State Senator, was born at New Hartford, Oneida County, N. Y., in 1827; located at Mount Carroll, Carroll County, Ill., in 1856, finally engaging in the banking business at that place. Having served in various local offices, he was, in 1874, chosen State Senator for the Eleventh District, but died at Galesburg before the expiration of his term, July 7, 1877.

MILLS, Luther Laffin, lawyer, was born at North Adams, Mass., Sept. 3, 1848; brought to Chicago in infancy, and educated in the public schools of that city and at Michigan State University. In 1868 he began the study of law, was admitted to practice three years later, and, in 1876, was elected State's Attorney, being re-elected in 1880. While in this office he was connected with some of the most important cases ever brought before the Chicago courts. Although he has held no official position except that already mentioned, his abilities at the bar and on the rostrum are widely recognized, and his services, as an attorney and an orator, have been in frequent demand.

MILLSTADT, a town in St. Clair County, on branch of Mobile & Ohio Railroad, 14 miles south-southeast of St. Louis; has electric lights, churches, schools, bank, newspaper, coal mines, and manufactures flour, beer and butter. Population (1890), 1,186; (1900), 1,172.

MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY. (See *Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway*.)

MINER, Orlin H., State Auditor, was born in Vermont, May 13, 1825; from 1834 to '51 he lived

in Ohio, the latter year coming to Chicago, where he worked at his trade of watch-maker. In 1855 he went to Central America and was with General William Walker at Greytown. Returning to Illinois, he resumed his trade at Springfield; in 1857 he was appointed, by Auditor Dubois, chief clerk in the Auditor's office, serving until 1864, when he was elected State Auditor as successor to his chief. Retiring from office in 1869, he gave attention to his private business. He was one of the founders and a Director of the Springfield Iron Company. Died in 1879.

MINIER, a village of Tazewell County, at the intersection of the Jacksonville Division of the Chicago & Alton and the Terre Haute & Peoria Railroads, 26 miles southeast of Peoria; is in fine farming district and has several grain elevators, some manufactures, two banks and a newspaper. Population (1890), 664; (1900), 746.

MINONK, a city in Woodford County, 29 miles north of Bloomington and 53 miles northeast of Peoria, on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and the Illinois Central Railways. The surrounding region is agricultural, though much coal is mined in the vicinity. The city has brick yards, tile factories, steam flouring-mills, several grain elevators, two private banks and two weekly newspapers. Population (1880), 1,913; (1890), 2,316; (1900), 2,546.

MINORITY REPRESENTATION, a method of choosing members of the General Assembly and other deliberative bodies, designed to secure representation, in such bodies, to minority parties. In Illinois, this method is limited to the election of members of the lower branch of the General Assembly—except as to private corporations, which may, at their option, apply it in the election of Trustees or Directors. In the apportionment of members of the General Assembly (see *Legislative Apportionment*), the State Constitution requires that the Senatorial and Representative Districts shall be identical in territory, each of such Districts being entitled to choose one Senator and three Representatives. The provisions of the Constitution, making specific application of the principle of "minority representation" (or "cumulative voting," as it is sometimes called), declares that, in the election of Representatives, "each qualified voter may cast as many votes for one candidate as there are Representatives, or (he) may distribute the same, or equal parts thereof, among the candidates as he shall see fit." (State Constitution, Art. IV, sections 7 and 8.) In practice, this provision gives the voter power to cast three votes for one candidate, two

votes for one candidate and one for another, or one and a half votes to each of two candidates, or he may distribute his vote equally among three candidates (giving one to each); but no other division is admissible without invalidating his ballot as to this office. Other forms of minority representation have been proposed by various writers, among whom Mr. Thomas Hare, John Stuart Mill, and Mr. Craig, of England, are most prominent; but that adopted in Illinois seems to be the simplest and most easy of application.

MINSHALL, William A., legislator and jurist, a native of Ohio who came to Rushville, Ill., at an early day, and entered upon the practice of law; served as Representative in the Eighth, Tenth and Twelfth General Assemblies, and as Delegate to the State Constitutional Convention of 1847. He was elected Judge of the Circuit Court for the Fifth Circuit, under the new Constitution, in 1848, and died in office, early in 1853, being succeeded by the late Judge Pinkney H. Walker.

MISSIONARIES, EARLY. The earliest Christian missionaries in Illinois were of the Roman Catholic faith. As a rule, these accompanied the French explorers and did not a little toward the extension of French dominion. They were usually members of one of two orders—the “Recollects,” founded by St. Francis, or the “Jesuits,” founded by Loyola. Between these two bodies of ecclesiastics existed, at times, a strong rivalry; the former having been earlier in the field, but having been virtually subordinated to the latter by Cardinal Richelieu. The controversy between the two orders gradually involved the civil authorities, and continued until the suppression of the Jesuits, in France, in 1764. The most noted of the Jesuit missionaries were Fathers Allouez, Gravier, Marquette, Dablon, Pinet, Rasle, Lamoges, Binneteau and Marest. Of the Recollects, the most conspicuous were Fathers Membre, Douay, Le Clerq, Hennepin and Ribourde. Besides these, there were also Father Bergier and Montigny, who, belonging to no religious order, were called secular priests. The first Catholic mission, founded in Illinois, was probably that at the original Kaskaskia, on the Illinois, in the present county of La Salle, where Father Marquette did missionary work in 1673, followed by Allouez in 1677. (See *Allouez, Claude Jean*.) The latter was succeeded, in 1688, by Father Gravier, who was followed, in 1692, by Father Sebastian Rasle, but who, returning in 1694, remained until 1695, when he was succeeded by Pinet and Binneteau. In 1700 Father Marest was

in charge of the mission, and the number of Indians among whom he labored was, that year, considerably diminished by the emigration of the Kaskaskias to the south. Father Gravier, about this time, labored among the Peorias, but was incapacitated by a wound received from the medicine man of the tribe, which finally resulted in his death, at Mobile, in 1706. The Peoria station remained vacant for a time, but was finally filled by Father Deville. Another early Catholic mission in Illinois was that at Cahokia. While the precise date of its establishment cannot be fixed with certainty, there is evidence that it was in existence in 1700, being the earliest in that region. Among the early Fathers, who ministered to the savages there, were Pinet, St. Cosme, Bergier and Lamoges. This mission was at first called the Tamaroa, and, later, the mission of St. Sulpice. It was probably the first permanent mission in the Illinois Country. Among those in charge, down to 1718, were Fathers de Montigny, Damon (probably), Varlet, de la Source, and le Mercier. In 1707, Father Mermet assisted Father Marest at Kaskaskia, and, in 1720, that mission became a regularly constituted parish, the incumbent being Father de Beaubois. Rev. Philip Boucher preached and administered the sacraments at Fort St. Louis, where he died in 1719, having been preceded by Fathers Membre and Ribourde in 1680, and by Fathers Douay and Le Clerq in 1687-88. The persecution and banishment of the early Jesuit missionaries, by the Superior Council of Louisiana (of which Illinois had formerly been a part), in 1763, is a curious chapter in State history. That body, following the example of some provincial legislative bodies in France, officially declared the order a dangerous nuisance, and decreed the confiscation of all its property, including plate and vestments, and the razing of its churches, as well as the banishment of its members. This decree the Louisiana Council undertook to enforce in Illinois, disregarding the fact that that territory had passed under the jurisdiction of Great Britain. The Jesuits seem to have offered no resistance, either physical or legal, and all members of the order in Illinois were ruthlessly, and without a shadow of authority, carried to New Orleans and thence deported to France. Only one—Father Sebastian Louis Meurin—was allowed to return to Illinois; and he, only after promising to recognize the ecclesiastical authority of the Superior Council as supreme, and to hold no communication with Quebec or Rome. The labors of the missionaries, apart from spiritual results, were of great value. They

perpetuated the records of early discoveries, reduced the language, and even dialects, of the aborigines, to grammatical rules, and preserved the original traditions and described the customs of the savages. (Authorities: Shea and Kip's "Catholic Missions," "Magazine of Western History," Winsor's "America," and Shea's "Catholic Church in Colonial Days.")

MISSISSIPPI RIVER. (Indian name, "Mississippi," the "Great Water.") Its head waters are in the northern part of Minnesota, 1,680 feet above tide-water. Its chief source is Itasca Lake, which is 1,575 feet higher than the sea, and which is fed by a stream having its source within one mile of the head waters of the Red River of the North. From this sheet of water to the mouth of the river, the distance is variously estimated at from 3,000 to 3,160 miles. Lake Itasca is in lat. 47° 10' north and lon. 95° 20' west from Greenwich. The river at first runs northward, but soon turns toward the east and expands into a series of small lakes. Its course, as far as Crow Wing, is extremely sinuous, below which point it runs southward to St. Cloud, thence southeastward to Minneapolis, where occur the Falls of St. Anthony, establishing a complete barrier to navigation for the lower Mississippi. In less than a mile the river descends 66 feet, including a perpendicular fall of 17 feet, furnishing an immense water-power, which is utilized in operating flouring-mills and other manufacturing establishments. A few miles below St. Paul it reaches the western boundary of Wisconsin, where it expands into the long and beautiful Lake Pepin, bordered by picturesque limestone bluffs, some 400 feet high. Below Dubuque its general direction is southward, and it forms the boundary between the States of Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas and the northern part of Louisiana, on the west, and Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee and Mississippi, on the east. After many sinuous turnings in its southern course, it enters the Gulf of Mexico by three principal passes, or mouths, at the southeastern extremity of Plaquemines Parish, La., in lat. 29° north and lon. 89° 12' west. Its principal affluents on the right are the Minnesota, Iowa, Des Moines, Missouri, Arkansas and Red Rivers, and, on the left, the Wisconsin, Illinois and Ohio. The Missouri River is longer than that part of the Mississippi above the point of junction, the distance from its source to the delta of the latter being about 4,300 miles, which exceeds that of any other river in the world. The width of the stream at St. Louis is about 3,500 feet, at the mouth of the Ohio nearly 4,500

feet, and at New Orleans about 2,500 feet. The mean velocity of the current between St. Louis and the Gulf of Mexico is about five to five and one-half miles per hour. The average depth below Red River is said to be 121 feet, though, in the vicinity of New Orleans, the maximum is said to reach 150 feet. The principal rapids below the Falls of St. Anthony are at Rock Island and the Des Moines Rapids above Keokuk, the former having twenty-two feet fall and the latter twenty-four feet. A canal around the Des Moines Rapids, along the west bank of the river, aids navigation. The alluvial banks which prevail on one or both shores of the lower Mississippi, often spread out into extensive "bottoms" which are of inexhaustible fertility. The most important of these above the mouth of the Ohio, is the "American Bottom," extending along the east bank from Alton to Chester. Immense sums have been spent in the construction of levees for the protection of the lands along the lower river from overflow, as also in the construction of a system of jetties at the mouth, to improve navigation by deepening the channel.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER BRIDGE, THE, one of the best constructed railroad bridges in the West, spanning the Mississippi from Pike, Ill., to Louisiana, Mo. The construction company was chartered, April 25, 1872, and the bridge was ready for the passage of trains on Dec. 24, 1873. On Dec. 3, 1877, it was leased in perpetuity by the Chicago & Alton Railway Company, which holds all its stock and \$150,000 of its bonds as an investment, paying a rental of \$60,000 per annum, to be applied in the payment of 7 per cent interest on stock and 6 per cent on bonds. In 1894, \$71,000 was paid for rental, \$16,000 going toward a sinking fund.

MOBILE & OHIO RAILROAD. This company operates 160.6 miles of road in Illinois, of which 151.6 are leased from the St. Louis & Cairo Railroad. (See *St. Louis & Cairo Railroad*.)

MOLINE, a flourishing manufacturing city in Rock Island County, incorporated in 1872, on the Mississippi above Rock Island and opposite Davenport, Iowa; is 168 miles south of west from Chicago, and the intersecting point of three trunk lines of railway. Moline, Rock Island and Davenport are connected by steam and street railways, bridges and ferries. All three obtain water-power from the Mississippi. The region around Moline is rich in coal, and several productive mines are operated in the vicinity. It is an important manufacturing point, its chief outputs being agricultural implements, filters, malleable iron, steam engines, vehicles, lumber, organs

(pipe and reed), paper, lead-roofing, wind-mills, milling machinery, and furniture. The city has admirable water-works, several churches, good schools, gas and electric light plants, a public library, five banks, three daily and weekly papers. It also has an extensive electric power plant, electric street cars and interurban line. Population (1890), 12,000; (1900), 17,248.

MOLONEY, Maurice T., ex-Attorney-General, was born in Ireland, in 1849; came to America in 1867, and, after a course in the Seminary of "Our Lady of the Angels" at Niagara Falls, studied theology; then taught for a time in Virginia and studied law at the University of that State, graduating in 1871, finally locating at Ottawa, Ill., where he served three years as State's Attorney of La Salle County, and, in 1892, was nominated and elected Attorney-General on the Democratic State ticket, serving until January, 1897.

MOMENCE, a town in Kankakee County, situated on the Kankakee River and at the intersection of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois and the Indiana, Illinois & Iowa Railroads, 54 miles south of Chicago; has water power, a flouring mill, enameled brick factory, railway repair shops, two banks, two newspapers, five churches and two schools. Population (1890), 1,635; (1900), 2,026.

MONMOUTH, the county-seat of Warren County, 26 miles east of the Mississippi River; at point of intersection of two lines of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Iowa Central Railways. The Santa Fe enters Monmouth on the Iowa Central lines. The surrounding country is agricultural and coal yielding. The city has manufactories of agricultural implements, sewer-pipe, pottery, paving brick, and cigars. Monmouth College (United Presbyterian) was chartered in 1857, and the library of this institution, with that of Warren County (also located at Monmouth) aggregates 30,000 volumes. There are three national banks, two daily, three weekly and two other periodical publications. An appropriation was made by the Fifty-fifth Congress for the erection of a Government building at Monmouth. Population (1890), 5,936; (1900), 7,460.

MONMOUTH COLLEGE, an educational institution, controlled by the United Presbyterian denomination, but non-sectarian; located at Monmouth. It was founded in 1856, its first class graduating in 1858. Its Presidents have been Drs. D. A. Wallace (1856-78) and J. B. McMichael, the latter occupying the position from 1878 until 1897. In 1896 the faculty consisted of fifteen instructors and the number of students was 289.

The college campus covers ten acres, tastefully laid out. The institution confers four degrees—A.B., B.S., M.B., and B.L. For the conferring of the first three, four years' study is required; for the degree of B.L., three years.

MONROE, George D., State Senator, was born in Jefferson County, N. Y., Sept. 24, 1844, and came with his parents to Illinois in 1849. His father having been elected Sheriff of Will County in 1864, he became a resident of Joliet, serving as a deputy in his father's office. In 1865 he engaged in merchandising as the partner of his father, which was exchanged, some fifteen years later, for the wholesale grocery trade, and, finally, for the real-estate and mortgage-loan business, in which he is still employed. He has also been extensively engaged in the stone business some twenty years, being a large stockholder in the Western Stone Company and Vice-President of the concern. In 1894 Mr. Monroe was elected, as a Republican, to the State Senate from the Twenty-fifth District, serving in the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth General Assemblies, and proving himself one of the most influential members of that body.

MONROE COUNTY, situated in the southwest part of the State, bordering on the Mississippi—named for President Monroe. Its area is about 380 square miles. It was organized in 1816 and included within its boundaries several of the French villages which constituted, for many years, a center of civilization in the West. American settlers, however, began to locate in the district as early as 1781. The county has a diversified surface and is heavily timbered. The soil is fertile, embracing both upland and river bottom. Agriculture and the manufacture and shipping of lumber constitute leading occupations of the citizens. Waterloo is the county-seat. Population (1890), 12,948; (1900), 13,847.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, an interior county, situated northeast of St. Louis and south of Springfield; area 702 square miles, population (1900), 30,836—derives its name from Gen. Richard Montgomery. The earliest settlements by Americans were toward the close of 1816, county organization being effected five years later. The entire population, at that time, scarcely exceeded 100 families. The surface is undulating, well watered and timbered. The seat of county government is located at Hillsboro. Litchfield is an important town. Here are situated car-shops and some manufacturing establishments. Conspicuous in the county's history as pioneers were Harris Reavis, Henry Pyatt, John Levi, Aaron Casey

John Tillson, Hiram Rountree, the Wrights (Joseph and Charles), the Hills (John and Henry), William McDavid and John Russell.

MONTICELLO, a city and the county-seat of Piatt County, on the Sangamon River, midway between Chicago and St. Louis, on the Kankakee and Bloomington Division of the Illinois Central, and the Chicago and St. Louis Division of the Wabash Railways. It lies within the "corn belt," and stock-raising is extensively carried on in the surrounding country. Among the city industries are a foundry and machine shops, steam flour and planing mills, broom, cigar and harness-making, and patent fence and tile works. The city is lighted by electricity, has several elevators, an excellent water system, numerous churches and good schools, with banks and three weekly papers. Population (1890), 1,643; (1900), 1,982.

MONTICELLO FEMALE SEMINARY, the second institution established in Illinois for the higher education of women—Jacksonville Female Seminary being the first. It was founded through the munificence of Capt. Benjamin Godfrey, who donated fifteen acres for a site, at Godfrey, Madison County, and gave \$53,000 toward erecting and equipping the buildings. The institution was opened on April 11, 1838, with sixteen young lady pupils, Rev. Theron Baldwin, one of the celebrated "Yale Band," being the first Principal. In 1845 he was succeeded by Miss Philena Fobes, and she, in turn, by Miss Harriet N. Haskell, in 1866, who still remains in charge. In November, 1883, the seminary building, with its contents, was burned; but the institution continued its sessions in temporary quarters until the erection of a new building, which was soon accomplished through the generosity of alumnae and friends of female education throughout the country. The new structure is of stone, three stories in height, and thoroughly modern. The average number of pupils is 150, with fourteen instructors, and the standard of the institution is of a high character.

MOORE, Clifton H., lawyer and financier, was born at Kirtland, Lake County, Ohio, Oct. 26, 1817; after a brief season spent in two academies and one term in the Western Reserve Teachers' Seminary, at Kirtland, in 1839 he came west and engaged in teaching at Pekin, Ill., while giving his leisure to the study of law. He spent the next year at Tremont as Deputy County and Circuit Clerk, was admitted to the bar at Springfield in 1841, and located soon after at Clinton, DeWitt County, which has since been his home. In partnership with the late Judge David Davis,

of Bloomington, Mr. Moore, a few years later, began operating extensively in Illinois lands, and is now one of the largest land proprietors in the State, besides being interested in a number of manufacturing ventures and a local bank. The only official position of importance he has held is that of Delegate to the State Constitutional Convention of 1869-70. He is an enthusiastic collector of State historical and art treasures, of which he possesses one of the most valuable private collections in Illinois.

MOORE, Henry, pioneer lawyer, came to Chicago from Concord, Mass., in 1834, and was almost immediately admitted to the bar, also acting for a time as a clerk in the office of Col. Richard J. Hamilton, who held pretty much all the county offices on the organization of Cook County. Mr. Moore was one of the original Trustees of Rush Medical College, and obtained from the Legislature the first charter for a gas company in Chicago. In 1838 he went to Havana, Cuba, for the benefit of his failing health, but subsequently returned to Concord, Mass., where he died some years afterward.

MOORE, James, pioneer, was born in the State of Maryland in 1750; was married in his native State, about 1772, to Miss Catherine Biggs, later removing to Virginia. In 1777 he came to the Illinois Country as a spy, preliminary to the contemplated expedition of Col. George Rogers Clark, which captured Kaskaskia in July, 1778. After the Clark expedition (in which he served as Captain, by appointment of Gov. Patrick Henry), he returned to Virginia, where he remained until 1781, when he organized a party of emigrants, which he accompanied to Illinois, spending the winter at Kaskaskia. The following year they located at a point in the northern part of Monroe County, which afterwards received the name of Bellefontaine. After his arrival in Illinois, he organized a company of "Minute Men," of which he was chosen Captain. He was a man of prominence and influence among the early settlers, but died in 1788. A numerous and influential family of his descendants have grown up in Southern Illinois.—**John** (Moore), son of the preceding, was born in Maryland in 1773, and brought by his father to Illinois eight years later. He married a sister of Gen. John D. Whiteside, who afterwards became State Treasurer, and also served as Fund Commissioner of the State of Illinois under the internal improvement system. Moore was an officer of the State Militia, and served in a company of rangers during the War of 1812; was also the first County Treasurer of

Monroe County. Died, July 4, 1833.—**JAMES B. (Moore)**, the third son of Capt. James Moore, was born in 1780, and brought to Illinois by his parents; in his early manhood he followed the business of keel-boating on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, visiting New Orleans, Pittsburg and other points; became a prominent Indian fighter during the War of 1812, and was commissioned Captain by Governor Edwards and authorized to raise a company of mounted rangers; also served as Sheriff of Monroe County, by appointment of Governor Edwards, in Territorial days; was Presidential Elector in 1820, and State Senator for Madison County in 1836-40, dying in the latter year.—**ENOCH (Moore)**, fourth son of Capt. James Moore, the pioneer, was born in the old block-house at Bellefontaine in 1782, being the first child born of American parents in Illinois; served as a "ranger" in the company of his brother, James B.; occupied the office of Clerk of the Circuit Court, and afterwards that of Judge of Probate of Monroe County during the Territorial period; was Delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1818, and served as Representative from Monroe County in the Second General Assembly, later filling various county offices for some twenty years. He died in 1848.

MOORE, Jesse H., clergyman, soldier and Congressman, born near Lebanon, St. Clair County, Ill., April 22, 1817, and graduated from McKendree College in 1842. For thirteen years he was a teacher, during portions of this period being successively at the head of three literary institutions in the West. In 1849 he was ordained a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, but resigned pastorate duties in 1862, to take part in the War for the Union, organizing the One Hundred and Fifteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, of which he was commissioned Colonel, also serving as brigade commander during the last year of the war, and being brevetted Brigadier-General at its close. After the war he re-entered the ministry, but, in 1868, while Presiding Elder of the Decatur District, he was elected to the Forty-first Congress as a Republican, being re-elected in 1870; afterwards served as Pension Agent at Springfield, and, in 1881, was appointed United States Consul at Callao, Peru, dying in office, in that city, July 11, 1883.

MOORE, John, Lieutenant-Governor (1842-46); was born in Lincolnshire, Eng., Sept. 8, 1793; came to America and settled in Illinois in 1830, spending most of his life as a resident of Bloomington. In 1838 he was elected to the lower branch of the Eleventh General Assembly from

the McLean District, and, in 1840, to the Senate, but before the close of his term, in 1842, was elected Lieutenant-Governor with Gov. Thomas Ford. At the outbreak of the Mexican War he took a conspicuous part in recruiting the Fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteers (Col. E. D. Baker's), of which he was chosen Lieutenant-Colonel, serving gallantly throughout the struggle. In 1848 he was appointed State Treasurer, as successor of Milton Carpenter, who died in office. In 1850 he was elected to the same office, and continued to discharge its duties until 1857, when he was succeeded by James Miller. Died, Sept. 23, 1863.

MOORE, Risdon, pioneer, was born in Delaware in 1760; removed to North Carolina in 1789, and, a few years later, to Hancock County, Ga., where he served two terms in the Legislature. He emigrated from Georgia in 1812, and settled in St. Clair County, Ill.—besides a family of fifteen white persons, bringing with him eighteen colored people—the object of his removal being to get rid of slavery. He purchased a farm in what was known as the "Turkey Hill Settlement," about four miles east of Belleville, where he resided until his death in 1828. Mr. Moore became a prominent citizen, was elected to the Second Territorial House of Representatives, and was chosen Speaker, serving as such for two sessions (1814-15). He was also Representative from St. Clair County in the First, Second and Third General Assemblies after the admission of Illinois into the Union. In the last of these he was one of the most zealous opponents of the pro-slavery Convention scheme of 1822-24. He left a numerous and highly respected family of descendants, who were afterwards prominent in public affairs.—

William (Moore), his son, served as a Captain in the War of 1812, and also commanded a company in the Black Hawk War. He represented St. Clair County in the lower branch of the Ninth and Tenth General Assemblies; was a local preacher of the Methodist Church, and was President of the Board of Trustees of McKendree College at the time of his death in 1849.—**RISDON (Moore), Jr.**, a cousin of the first named Risdon Moore, was a Representative from St. Clair County in the Fourth General Assembly and Senator in the Sixth, but died before the expiration of his term, being succeeded at the next session by Adam W. Snyder.

MOORE, Stephen Richey, lawyer, was born of Scotch ancestry, in Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 22, 1832; in 1851, entered Farmers' College near Cincinnati, graduating in 1856, and, having qualified

himself for the practice of law, located the following year at Kankakee, Ill., which has since been his home. In 1858 he was employed in defense of the late Father Chiniquy, who recently died in Montreal, in one of the celebrated suits begun against him by dignitaries of the Roman Catholic Church. Mr. Moore is a man of striking appearance and great independence of character, a Methodist in religious belief and has generally acted politically in co-operation with the Democratic party, though strongly anti-slavery in his views. In 1872 he was a delegate to the Liberal Republican Convention at Cincinnati which nominated Mr. Greeley for the Presidency, and, in 1896, participated in the same way in the Indianapolis Convention which nominated Gen. John M. Palmer for the same office, in the following campaign giving the "Gold Democracy" a vigorous support.

MORAN, Thomas A., lawyer and jurist, was born at Bridgeport, Conn., Oct. 7, 1839; received his preliminary education in the district schools of Wisconsin (to which State his father's family had removed in 1846), and at an academy at Salem, Wis.; began reading law at Kenosha in 1859, meanwhile supporting himself by teaching. In May, 1865, he graduated from the Albany (N. Y.) Law School, and the same year commenced practice in Chicago, rapidly rising to the front rank of his profession. In 1879 he was elected a Judge of the Cook County Circuit Court, and re-elected in 1885. At the expiration of his second term he resumed private practice. While on the bench he at first heard only common law cases, but later divided the business of the equity side of the court with Judge Tuley. In June, 1886, he was assigned to the bench of the Appellate Court, of which tribunal he was, for a year, Chief Justice.

MORGAN, James Dady, soldier, was born in Boston, Mass., August 1, 1810, and, at 16 years of age, went for a three years' trading voyage on the ship "Beverly." When thirty days out a mutiny arose, and shortly afterward the vessel was burned. Morgan escaped to South America, and, after many hardships, returned to Boston. In 1834 he removed to Quincy, Ill., and engaged in mercantile pursuits; aided in raising the "Quincy Grays" during the Mormon difficulties (1844-45); during the Mexican War commanded a company in the First Regiment Illinois Volunteers; in 1861 became Lieutenant-Colonel of the Tenth Regiment in the three months' service, and Colonel on reorganization of the regiment for three years; was promoted Brigadier-General

in July, 1862, for meritorious service; commanded a brigade at Nashville, and, in March, 1865, was brevetted Major-General for gallantry at Bentonville, N. C., being mustered out, August 24, 1865. After the war he resumed business at Quincy, Ill., being President of the Quincy Gas Company and Vice-President of a bank; was also President, for some time, of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland. Died, at Quincy, Sept. 12, 1896.

MORGAN COUNTY, a central county of the State, lying west of Sangamon, and bordering on the Illinois River—named for Gen. Daniel Morgan; area, 580 square miles; population (1900), 35,006. The earliest American settlers were probably Elisha and Seymour Kellogg, who located on Mauvaisterre Creek in 1818. Dr. George Caldwell came in 1820, and was the first physician, and Dr. Ero Chandler settled on the present site of the city of Jacksonville in 1821. Immigrants began to arrive in large numbers about 1822, and, Jan. 31, 1823 the county was organized, the first election being held at the house of James G. Swinerton, six miles southwest of the present city of Jacksonville. Olmstead's Mound was the first county-seat, but this choice was only temporary. Two years later, Jacksonville was selected, and has ever since so continued. (See *Jacksonville*.) Cass County was cut off from Morgan in 1837, and Scott County in 1839. About 1837 Morgan was the most populous county in the State. The county is nearly equally divided between woodland and prairie, and is well watered. Besides the Illinois River on its western border, there are several smaller streams, among them Indian, Apple, Sandy and Mauvaisterre Creeks. Bituminous coal underlies the eastern part of the county, and thin veins crop out along the Illinois River bluffs. Sandstone has also been quarried.

MORGAN PARK, a suburban village of Cook County, 13 miles south of Chicago, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway; is the seat of the Academy (a preparatory branch) of the University of Chicago and the Scandinavian Department of the Divinity School connected with the same institution. Population (1880), 187; (1890), 1,027; (1900), 2,329.

MORMONS, a religious sect, founded by Joseph Smith, Jr., at Fayette, Seneca County, N. Y., August 6, 1830, styling themselves the "Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints." Membership in 1892 was estimated at 230,000, of whom some 20,000 were outside of the United States. Their religious teachings are peculiar. They avow faith in the Trinity and in the Bible (as by them

interpreted). They believe, however, that the "Book of Mormon"—assumed to be of divine origin and a direct revelation to Smith—is of equal authority with the Scriptures, if not superior to them. Among their ordinances are baptism and the laying-on of hands, and, in their church organization, they recognize various orders—apostles, prophets, pastors, teachers, evangelists, etc. They also believe in the restoration of the Ten Tribes and the literal re-assembling of Israel, the return and rule of Christ in person, and the rebuilding of Zion in America. Polygamy is encouraged and made an article of faith, though professedly not practiced under existing laws in the United States. The supreme power is vested in a President, who has authority in temporal and spiritual affairs alike; although there is less effort now than formerly, on the part of the priesthood, to interfere in temporalities. Driven from New York in 1831, Smith and his followers first settled at Kirtland, Ohio. There, for a time, the sect flourished and built a temple; but, within seven years, their doctrines and practices excited so much hostility that they were forced to make another removal. Their next settlement was at Far West, Mo.; but here the hatred toward them became so intense as to result in open war. From Missouri they recrossed the Mississippi and founded the city of Nauvoo, near Commerce, in Hancock County, Ill. The charter granted by the Legislature was an extraordinary instrument, and well-nigh made the city independent of the State. Nauvoo soon obtained commercial importance, in two years becoming a city of some 16,000 inhabitants. The Mormons rapidly became a powerful factor in State politics, when there broke out a more bitter public enmity than the sect had yet encountered. Internal dissensions also sprang up, and, in 1844, a discontented Mormon founded a newspaper at Nauvoo, in which he violently assailed the prophet and threatened him with exposure. Smith's answer to this was the destruction of the printing office, and the editor promptly secured a warrant for his arrest, returnable at Carthage. Smith went before a friendly justice at Nauvoo, who promptly discharged him, but he positively refused to appear before the Carthage magistrate. Thereupon the latter issued a second warrant, charging Smith with treason. This also was treated with contempt. The militia was called out to make the arrest, and the Mormons, who had formed a strong military organization, armed to defend their leader. After a few trifling clashes between the soldiers

and the "Saints," Smith was persuaded to surrender and go to Carthage, the county-seat, where he was incarcerated in the county jail. Within twenty-four hours (on Sunday, June 27, 1844), a mob attacked the prison. Joseph Smith and his brother Hyrum were killed, and some of their adherents, who had accompanied them to jail, were wounded. Brigham Young (then an apostle) at once assumed the leadership and, after several months of intense popular excitement, in the following year led his followers across the Mississippi, finally locating (1847) in Utah. (See also *Nauvoo*.) There their history has not been free from charges of crime; but, whatever may be the character of the leaders, they have succeeded in building up a prosperous community in a region which they found a virtual desert, a little more than forty years ago. The polity of the Church has been greatly modified in consequence of restrictions placed upon it by Congressional legislation, especially in reference to polygamy, and by contact with other communities. (See *Smith, Joseph*.)

MORRIS, a city and the county-seat of Grundy County, on the Illinois River, the Illinois & Michigan Canal, and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 61 miles southwest of Chicago. It is an extensive grain market, and the center of a region rich in bituminous coal. There is valuable water-power here, and much manufacturing is done, including builders' hardware, plows, iron specialties, paper car-wheels, brick and tile, flour and planing-mills, oatmeal and tanned leather. There are also a normal and scientific school, two national banks and three daily and weekly newspapers. Population (1880), 3,486; (1890), 3,653; (1900), 4,273.

MORRIS, Buckner Smith, early lawyer, born at Augusta, Ky., August 19, 1800; was admitted to the bar in 1827, and, for seven years thereafter, continued to reside in Kentucky, serving two terms in the Legislature of that State. In 1834 he removed to Chicago, took an active part in the incorporation of the city, and was elected its second Mayor in 1838. In 1840 he was a Whig candidate for Presidential Elector, Abraham Lincoln running on the same ticket, and, in 1852, was defeated as the Whig candidate for Secretary of State. He was elected a Judge of the Seventh Circuit in 1851, but declined a re-nomination in 1855. In 1856 he accepted the American (or Know-Nothing) nomination for Governor, and, in 1860, that of the Bell-Everett party for the same office. He was vehemently opposed to the election of either Lincoln or

Breckenridge to the Presidency, believing that civil war would result in either event. A shadow was thrown across his life, in 1864, by his arrest and trial for alleged complicity in a rebel plot to burn and pillage Chicago and liberate the prisoners of war held at Camp Douglas. The trial, however, which was held at Cincinnati, resulted in his acquittal. Died, in Kentucky, Dec. 18, 1879. Those who knew Judge Morris, in his early life in the city of Chicago, describe him as a man of genial and kindly disposition, in spite of his opposition to the abolition of slavery—a fact which, no doubt, had much to do with his acquittal of the charge of complicity with the Camp Douglas conspiracy, as the evidence of his being in communication with the leading conspirators appears to have been conclusive. (See *Camp Douglas Conspiracy*.)

MORRIS, Freeman P., lawyer and politician, was born in Cook County, Ill., March 19, 1854, labored on a farm and attended the district school in his youth, but completed his education in Chicago, graduating from the Union College of Law, and was admitted to practice in 1874, when he located at Watseka, Iroquois County. In 1884 he was elected, as a Democrat, to the House of Representatives from the Iroquois District, and has since been re-elected in 1888, '94, '96, being one of the most influential members of his party in that body. In 1893 he was appointed by Governor Altgeld Aid-de-Camp, with the rank of Colonel, on his personal staff, but resigned in 1896.

MORRIS, Isaac Newton, lawyer and Congressman, was born at Bethel, Clermont County, Ohio, Jan. 22, 1812; educated at Miami University, admitted to the bar in 1835, and the next year removed to Quincy, Ill.; was a member and President of the Board of Canal Commissioners (1842-43), served in the Fifteenth General Assembly (1846-48); was elected to Congress as a Democrat in 1856, and again in 1858, but opposed the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution; in 1868 supported General Grant—who had been his friend in boyhood—for President, and, in 1870, was appointed a member of the Union Pacific Railroad Commission. Died, Oct. 29, 1879.

MORRISON, a city, the county-seat of White-stead County, founded in 1855; is a station on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 124 miles west of Chicago. Agriculture, dairying and stock-raising are the principal pursuits in the surrounding region. The city has good water-works, sewerage, electric lighting and several

manufactories, including carriage and refrigerator works; also has numerous churches, a large graded school, a public library and adequate banking facilities, and two weekly papers. Greenhouses for cultivation of vegetables for winter market are carried on. Pop. (1900), 2,308.

MORRISON, Isaac L., lawyer and legislator, born in Barren County, Ky., in 1826; was educated in the common schools and the Masonic Seminary of his native State; admitted to the bar, and came to Illinois in 1851, locating at Jacksonville, where he has become a leader of the bar and of the Republican party, which he assisted to organize as a member of its first State Convention at Bloomington, in 1856. He was also a delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1864, which nominated Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency a second time. Mr. Morrison was three times elected to the lower house of the General Assembly (1876, '78 and '82), and, by his clear judgment and incisive powers as a public speaker, took a high rank as a leader in that body. Of late years, he has given his attention solely to the practice of his profession in Jacksonville.

MORRISON, James Lowery Donaldson, politician, lawyer and Congressman, was born at Kaskaskia, Ill., April 12, 1816; at the age of 16 was appointed a midshipman in the United States Navy, but leaving the service in 1836, read law with Judge Nathaniel Pope, and was admitted to the bar, practicing at Belleville. He was elected to the lower house of the General Assembly from St. Clair County, in 1844, and to the State Senate in 1848, and again in '54. In 1852 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the Lieutenant-Governorship on the Whig ticket, but, on the dissolution of that party, allied himself with the Democracy, and was, for many years, its leader in Southern Illinois. In 1855 he was elected to Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Lyman Trumbull, who had been elected to the United States Senate. In 1860 he was a candidate before the Democratic State Convention for the nomination for Governor, but was defeated by James C. Allen. After that year he took no prominent part in public affairs. At the outbreak of the Mexican War he was among the first to raise a company of volunteers, and was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel of the Second Regiment (Colonel Bissell's). For gallant services at Buena Vista, the Legislature presented him with a sword. He took a prominent part in the incorporation of railroads, and, it is claimed, drafted and introduced in the Legislature the charter of

the Illinois Central Railroad in 1851. Died, at St. Louis, Mo., August 14, 1888.

MORRISON, William, pioneer merchant, came from Philadelphia, Pa., to Kaskaskia, Ill., in 1790, as representative of the mercantile house of Bryant & Morrison, of Philadelphia, and finally established an extensive trade throughout the Mississippi Valley, supplying merchants at St. Louis, St. Genevieve, Cape Girardeau and New Madrid. He is also said to have sent an agent with a stock of goods across the plains, with a view to opening up trade with the Mexicans at Santa Fé, about 1804, but was defrauded by the agent, who appropriated the goods to his own benefit without accounting to his employer. He became the principal merchant in the Territory, doing a thriving business in early days, when Kaskaskia was the principal supply point for merchants throughout the valley. He is described as a public-spirited, enterprising man, to whom was due the chief part of the credit for securing construction of a bridge across the Kaskaskia River at the town of that name. He died at Kaskaskia in 1837, and was buried in the cemetery there.—**Robert** (Morrison), a brother of the preceding, came to Kaskaskia in 1793, was appointed Clerk of the Common Pleas Court in 1801, retaining the position for many years, besides holding other local offices. He was the father of Col. James L. D. Morrison, politician and soldier of the Mexican War, whose sketch is given elsewhere.—**Joseph** (Morrison), the oldest son of William Morrison, went to Ohio, residing there several years, but finally returned to Prairie du Rocher, where he died in 1845.—**James**, another son, went to Wisconsin; **William** located at Belleville, dying there in 1843; while **Lewis**, another son, settled at Covington, Washington County, Ill., where he practiced medicine up to 1851; then engaged in mercantile business at Chester, dying there in 1856.

MORRISON, William Ralls, ex-Congressman, Inter-State Commerce Commissioner, was born, Sept. 14, 1825, in Monroe County, Ill., and educated at McKendree College; served as a private in the Mexican War, at its close studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1855; in 1852 was elected Clerk of the Circuit Court of Monroe County, but resigned before the close of his term, accepting the office of Representative in the State Legislature, to which he was elected in 1854; was re-elected in 1856, and again in 1858, serving as Speaker of the House during the session of 1859. In 1861 he assisted in organizing the Forty-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteers and was commis-

sioned Colonel. The regiment was mustered in, Dec. 31, 1861, and took part in the battle of Fort Donelson in February following, where he was severely wounded. While yet in the service, in 1862, he was elected to Congress as a Democrat, when he resigned his commission, but was defeated for re-election, in 1864, by Jehu Baker, as he was again in 1866. In 1870 he was again elected to the General Assembly, and, two years later (1872), returned to Congress from the Belleville District, after which he served in that body, by successive re-elections, nine terms and until 1887, being for several terms Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee and prominent in the tariff legislation of that period. In March, 1887, President Cleveland appointed him a member of the first Inter-State Commerce Commission for a period of five years; at the close of his term he was reappointed, by President Harrison, for a full term of six years, serving a part of the time as President of the Board, and retiring from office in 1898.

MORRISONVILLE, a town in Christian County, situated on the Wabash Railway, 40 miles southwest of Decatur and 20 miles north-northeast of Litchfield. Grain is extensively raised in the surrounding region, and Morrisonville, with its elevators and mill, is an important shipping-point. It has brick and tile works, electric lights, two banks, five churches, graded and high schools, and a weekly paper. Population (1890), 844; (1900), 934; (1903, est.), 1,200.

MORTON, a village of Tazewell County, at the intersection of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and the Terre Haute & Peoria Railroads, 10 miles southeast of Peoria; has factories, a bank and a newspaper. Population (1890), 657; (1900), 894.

MORTON, Joseph, pioneer farmer and legislator, was born in Virginia, August 1, 1801; came to Madison County, Ill., in 1819, and the following year to Morgan County, when he engaged in farming in the vicinity of Jacksonville. He served as a member of the House in the Tenth and Fifteenth General Assemblies, and as Senator in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth. He was a Democrat in politics, but, on questions of State and local policy, was non-partisan, faithfully representing the interests of his constituents. Died, at his home near Jacksonville, March 2, 1881.

MOSES, Adolph, lawyer, was born in Speyer, Germany, Feb. 27, 1837, and, until fifteen years of age, was educated in the public and Latin schools of his native country; in the latter part of 1852, came to America, locating in New Orleans, and, for some years, being a law student

in Louisiana University, under the preceptorship of Randall Hunt and other eminent lawyers of that State. In the early days of the Civil War he espoused the cause of the Confederacy, serving some two years as an officer of the Twenty-first Louisiana Regiment. Coming north at the expiration of this period, he resided for a time in Quincy, Ill., but, in 1869, removed to Chicago, where he took a place in the front rank at the bar, and where he has resided ever since. Although in sympathy with the general principles of the Democratic party, Judge Moses is an independent voter, as shown by the fact that he voted for General Grant for President in 1868, and supported the leading measures of the Republican party in 1896. He is the editor and publisher of "The National Corporation Reporter," established in 1890, and which is devoted to the interests of business corporations.

MOSES, John, lawyer and author, was born at Niagara Falls, Canada, Sept. 18, 1825; came to Illinois in 1837, his family locating first at Naples, Scott County. He pursued the vocation of a teacher for a time, studied law, was elected Clerk of the Circuit Court for Scott County in 1856, and served as County Judge from 1857 to 1861. The latter year he became the private secretary of Governor Yates, serving until 1863, during that period assisting in the organization of seventy-seven regiments of Illinois Volunteers. While serving in this capacity, in company with Governor Yates, he attended the famous conference of loyal Governors, held at Altoona, Pa., in September, 1862, and afterwards accompanied the Governors in their call upon President Lincoln, a few days after the issue of the preliminary proclamation of emancipation. Having received the appointment, from President Lincoln, of Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Tenth Illinois District, he resigned the position of private secretary to Governor Yates. In 1874 he was chosen Representative in the Twenty-ninth General Assembly for the District composed of Scott, Pike and Calhoun Counties; served as a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia, in 1872, and as Secretary of the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners for three years (1880-83). He was then appointed Special Agent of the Treasury Department, and assigned to duty in connection with the customs revenue at Chicago. In 1887 he was chosen Secretary of the Chicago Historical Society, serving until 1893. While connected with the Chicago Historical Library he brought out the most complete History of Illinois yet published, in two

volumes, and also, in connection with the late Major Kirkland, edited a History of Chicago in two large volumes. Other literary work done by Judge Moses, includes "Personal Recollections of Abraham Lincoln" and "Richard Yates, the War Governor of Illinois," in the form of lectures or addresses. Died in Chicago, July 3, 1898.

MOULTON, Samuel W., lawyer and Congressman, was born at Wenham, Mass., Jan. 20, 1822, where he was educated in the public schools. After spending some years in the South, he removed to Illinois (1845), where he studied law, and was admitted to the bar, commencing practice at Shelbyville. From 1852 to 1859 he was a member of the lower house of the General Assembly; in 1857, was a Presidential Elector on the Buchanan ticket, and was President of the State Board of Education from 1859 to 1876. In 1864 he was elected, as a Republican, Representative in Congress for the State-at-large, being elected again, as a Democrat, from the Shelbyville District, in 1880 and '82. During the past few years (including the campaign of 1896) Mr. Moulton has acted in coöperation with the Republican party.

MOULTRIE COUNTY, a comparatively small county in the eastern section of the middle tier of the State—named for a revolutionary hero. Area, 340 square miles, and population (by the census of 1900), 15,224. Moultrie was one of the early "stamping grounds" of the Kickapoos, who were always friendly to English-speaking settlers. The earliest immigrants were from the Southwest, but arrivals from Northern States soon followed. County organization was effected in 1843, both Shelby and Macon Counties surrendering a portion of territory. A vein of good bituminous coal underlies the county, but agriculture is the more important industry. Sullivan is the county-seat, selected in 1845. In 1890 its population was about 1,700. Hon. Richard J. Oglesby (former Governor, Senator and a Major-General in the Civil War) began the practice of law here.

MOUND-BUILDERS, WORKS OF THE. One of the most conclusive evidences that the Mississippi Valley was once occupied by a people different in customs, character and civilization from the Indians found occupying the soil when the first white explorers visited it, is the existence of certain artificial mounds and earthworks, of the origin and purposes of which the Indians seemed to have no knowledge or tradition. These works extend throughout the valley from the Allegheny to the Rocky Mountains, being much more numerous, however, in some portions than

in others, and also varying greatly in form. This fact, with the remains found in some of them, has been regarded as evidence that the purposes of their construction were widely variant. They have consequently been classified by archaeologists as sepulchral, religious, or defensive, while some seem to have had a purpose of which writers on the subject are unable to form any satisfactory conception, and which are, therefore, still regarded as an unsolved mystery. Some of the most elaborate of these works are found along the eastern border of the Mississippi Valley, especially in Ohio; and the fact that they appear to belong to the defensive class, has led to the conclusion that this region was occupied by a race practically homogeneous, and that these works were designed to prevent the encroachment of hostile races from beyond the Alleghenies. Illinois being in the center of the valley, comparatively few of these defensive works are found here, those of this character which do exist being referred to a different era and race. (See *Fortifications, Prehistoric*.) While these works are numerous in some portions of Illinois, their form and structure give evidence that they were erected by a peaceful people, however bloody may have been some of the rites performed on those designed for a religious purpose. Their numbers also imply a dense population. This is especially true of that portion of the American Bottom opposite the city of St. Louis, which is the seat of the most remarkable group of earth works of this character on the continent. The central, or principal structure of this group, is known, locally, as the great "Cahokia Mound," being situated near the creek of that name which empties into the Mississippi just below the city of East St. Louis. It is also called "Monks' Mound," from the fact that it was occupied early in the present century by a community of Monks of La Trappe, a portion of whom succumbed to the malarial influences of the climate, while the survivors returned to the original seat of their order. This mound, from its form and commanding size, has been supposed to belong to the class called "temple mounds," and has been described as "the monarch of all similar structures" and the "best representative of its class in North America." The late William McAdams, of Alton, who surveyed this group some years since, in his "Records of Ancient Races," gives the following description of this principal structure:

"In the center of a great mass of mounds and earth-works there stands a mighty pyramid whose base covers nearly sixteen acres of ground.

It is not exactly square, being a parallelogram a little longer north and south than east and west. Some thirty feet above the base, on the south side, is an apron or terrace, on which now grows an orchard of considerable size. This terrace is approached from the plain by a graded roadway. Thirty feet above this terrace, and on the west side, is another much smaller, on which are now growing some forest trees. The top, which contains an acre and a half, is divided into two nearly equal parts, the northern part being four or five feet the higher. . . . On the north, east and south, the structure still retains its straight side, that probably has changed but little since the settlement of the country by white men, but remains in appearance to-day the same as centuries ago. The west side of the pyramid, however, has its base somewhat serrated and seamed by ravines, evidently made by rainstorms and the elements. From the second terrace a well, eighty feet in depth, penetrates the base of the structure, which is plainly seen to be almost wholly composed of the black, sticky soil of the surrounding plain. It is not an oval or conical mound or hill, but a pyramid with straight sides." The approximate height of this mound is ninety feet. When first seen by white men, this was surmounted by a small conical mound some ten feet in height, from which human remains and various relics were taken while being leveled for the site of a house. Messrs. Squier and Davis, in their report on "Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Valley," published by the Smithsonian Institute (1848), estimate the contents of the structure at 20,000,000 cubic feet.

A Mr. Breckenridge, who visited these mounds in 1811 and published a description of them, estimates that the construction of this principal mound must have required the work of thousands of laborers and years of time. The upper terrace, at the time of his visit, was occupied by the Trappists as a kitchen garden, and the top of the structure was sown in wheat. He also found numerous fragments of flint and earthen vessels, and concludes that "a populous city once existed here, similar to those of Mexico described by the first conquerors. The mounds were sites of temples or monuments to great men." According to Mr. McAdams, there are seventy-two mounds of considerable size within two miles of the main structure, the group extending to the mouth of the Cahokia and embracing over one hundred in all. Most of these are square, ranging from twenty to fifty feet in height, a few are oval and one or two conical. Scattered among

the mounds are also a number of small lakes, evidently of artificial origin. From the fact that there were a number of conspicuous mounds on the Missouri side of the river, on the present site of the city of St. Louis and its environs, it is believed that they all belonged to the same system and had a common purpose; the Cahokia Mound, from its superior size, being the center of the group—and probably used for sacrificial purposes. The whole number of these structures in the American Bottom, whose outlines were still visible a few years ago, was estimated by Dr. J. W. Foster at nearly two hundred, and the presence of so large a number in close proximity, has been accepted as evidence of a large population in the immediate vicinity.

Mr. McAdams reports the finding of numerous specimens of pottery and artificial ornaments and implements in the Cahokia mounds and in caves and mounds between Alton and the mouth of the Illinois River, as well as on the latter some twenty-five miles from its mouth. Among the relics found in the Illinois River mounds was a burial vase, and Mr. McAdams says that, in thirty years, he has unearthed more than a thousand of these, many of which closely resemble those found in the mounds of Europe. Dr. Foster also makes mention of an ancient cemetery near Chester, in which "each grave, when explored, is found to contain a cist enclosing a skeleton, for the most part far gone in decay. These cists are built up and covered with slabs of limestone, which here abound."—Another noteworthy group of mounds—though far inferior to the Cahokia group—exists near Hutsonville in Crawford County. As described in the State Geological Survey, this group consists of fifty-five elevations, irregularly dispersed over an area of 1,000 by 1,400 to 1,500 feet, and varying from fourteen to fifty feet in diameter, the larger ones having a height of five to eight feet. From their form and arrangement these are believed to have been mounds of habitation. In the southern portion of this group are four mounds of peculiar construction and larger size, each surrounded by a low ridge or earthwork, with openings facing towards each other, indicating that they were defense-works. The location of this group—a few miles from a prehistoric fortification at Merom, on the Indiana side of the Wabash, to which the name of "Fort Azatlan" has been given—induces the belief that the two groups, like those in the American Bottom and at St. Louis, were parts of the same system.—Professor Engelmann, in the part of the State Geological

Survey devoted to Massac County, alludes to a remarkable group of earthworks in the Black Bend of the Ohio, as an "extensive" system of "fortifications and mounds which probably belong to the same class as those in the Mississippi Bottom opposite St. Louis and at other points farther up the Ohio." In the report of Government survey by Dan W. Beckwith, in 1834, mention is made of a very large mound on the Kankakee River, near the mouth of Rock Creek, now a part of Kankakee County. This had a base diameter of about 100 feet, with a height of twenty feet, and contained the remains of a large number of Indians killed in a celebrated battle, in which the Illinois and Chippewas, and the Delawares and Shawnees took part. Near by were two other mounds, said to contain the remains of the chiefs of the two parties. In this case, mounds of prehistoric origin had probably been utilized as burial places by the aborigines at a comparatively recent period. Related to the Kankakee mounds, in location if not in period of construction, is a group of nineteen in number on the site of the present city of Morris, in Grundy County. Within a circuit of three miles of Ottawa it has been estimated that there were 3,000 mounds—though many of these are believed to have been of Indian origin. Indeed, the whole Illinois Valley is full of these silent monuments of a prehistoric age, but they are not generally of the conspicuous character of those found in the vicinity of St. Louis and attributed to the Mound Builders.—A very large and numerous group of these monuments exists along the bluffs of the Mississippi River, in the western part of Rock Island and Mercer Counties, chiefly between Drury's Landing and New Boston. Mr. J. E. Stevenson, in "The American Antiquarian," a few years ago, estimated that there were 2,500 of these within a circuit of fifty miles, located in groups of two or three to 100, varying in diameter from fifteen to 150 feet, with an elevation of two to fifteen feet. There are also numerous burial and sacrificial mounds in the vicinity of Chillicothe, on the Illinois River, in the northeastern part of Peoria County.—There are but few specimens of the animal or effigy mounds, of which so many exist in Wisconsin, to be found in Illinois; and the fact that these are found chiefly on Rock River, leaves no doubt of a common origin with the Wisconsin groups. The most remarkable of these is the celebrated "Turtle Mound," within the present limits of the city of Rockford—though some regard it as having more resemblance to an alligator. This figure, which is maintained in a

good state of preservation by the citizens, has an extreme length of about 150 feet, by fifty in width at the front legs and thirty-nine at the hind legs, and an elevation equal to the height of a man. There are some smaller mounds in the vicinity, and some bird effigies on Rock River some six miles below Rockford. There is also an animal effigy near the village of Ilanover, in Jo Daviess County, with a considerable group of round mounds and embankments in the immediate vicinity, besides a smaller effigy of a similar character on the north side of the Pecatonica in Stephenson County, some ten miles east of Freeport. The Rock River region seems to have been a favorite field for the operations of the mound-builders, as shown by the number and variety of these structures, extending from Sterling, in Whiteside County, to the Wisconsin State line. A large number of these were to be found in the vicinity of the Kishwaukee River in the southeastern part of Winnebago County. The famous prehistoric fortification on Rock River, just beyond the Wisconsin boundary—which seems to have been a sort of counterpart of the ancient Fort Aztlan on the Indiana side of the Wabash—appears to have had a close relation to the works of the mound-builders on the same stream in Illinois.

MOUND CITY, the county-seat of Pulaski County, on the Ohio River, seven miles north of Cairo; is on a branch line of the Illinois Central and the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad. The chief industries are lumbering and ship-building; also has furniture, canning and other factories. One of the United States National Cemeteries is located here. The town has a bank and two weekly papers. Population (1890), 2,550; (1900), 2,705; (1903, est.), 3,500.

MOUNT CARMEL, a city and the county-seat of Wabash County; is the point of junction of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis and the Southern Railroads, 132 miles northeast of Cairo, and 24 miles southwest of Vincennes, Ind.; situated on the Wabash River, which supplies good water-power for saw mills, flouring mills, and some other manufactures. The town has railroad shops and two daily newspapers. Agriculture and lumbering are the principal pursuits of the people of the surrounding district. Population (1890), 3,376; (1900), 4,311.

MOUNT CARROLL, the county-seat of Carroll County, an incorporated city, founded in 1843; is 128 miles southwest of Chicago, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. Farming, stock-raising and mining are the principal indus-

tries. It has five churches, excellent schools, good libraries, two daily and two semi-weekly newspapers. Pop. (1890), 1,836; (1900), 1,965.

MOUNT CARROLL SEMINARY, a young ladies' seminary, located at Mount Carroll, Carroll County; incorporated in 1852; had a faculty of thirteen members in 1896, with 126 pupils, property valued at \$100,000, and a library of 5,000 volumes.

MOUNT MORRIS, a town in Ogle County, situated on the Chicago & Iowa Division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 108 miles west by north from Chicago, and 24 miles southwest of Rockford; is the seat of Mount Morris College and flourishing public school; has handsome stone and brick buildings, three churches and two newspapers. Population (1900), 1,048.

MOUNT OLIVE, a village of Macoupin County, on the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis and the Wabash Railways, 68 miles southwest of Decatur; in a rich agricultural and coal-mining region. Population (1880), 709; (1890), 1,986; (1900), 2,935.

MOUNT PULASKI, a village and railroad junction in Logan County, 21 miles northwest of Decatur and 24 miles northeast of Springfield. Agriculture, coal-mining and stock-raising are leading industries. It is also an important shipping point for grain, and contains several elevators and flouring mills. Population (1880), 1,125; (1890), 1,357; (1900), 1,643.

MOUNT STERLING, a city, the county-seat of Brown County, midway between Quincy and Jacksonville, on the Wabash Railway. It is surrounded by a rich farming country, and has extensive deposits of clay and coal. It contains six churches and four schools (two large public, and two parochial). The town is lighted by electricity and has public water-works. Wagons, brick, tile and earthenware are manufactured here, and three weekly newspapers are published. Population (1880), 1,445; (1890), 1,655; (1900), 1,960.

MOUNT VERNON, a city and county-seat of Jefferson County, on three trunk lines of railroad, 77 miles east-southeast of St. Louis; is the center of a rich agricultural and coal region; has many flourishing manufactures, including car-works, a plow factory, flouring mills, pressed brick factory, canning factory, and is an important shipping-point for grain, vegetables and fruits. The Appellate Court for the Southern Grand Division is held here, and the city has nine churches, fine school buildings, a Carnegie library, two banks, heating plant, two daily and three weekly papers. Population (1890), 3,233; (1900), 5,216.

MOUNT VERNON & GRAYVILLE RAILROAD.

(See *Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railway*.)

MOWEAQUA, a village of Shelby County, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 16 miles south of Decatur; is in rich agricultural and stock-raising section; has coal mine, three banks and two newspapers. Population (1890), 848; (1900), 1,478.

MUDD, (Col.) John J., soldier, was born in St. Charles County, Mo., Jan. 9, 1820; his father having died in 1833, his mother removed to Pike County, Ill., to free her children from the influence of slavery. In 1849, and again in 1850, he made the overland journey to California, each time returning by the Isthmus, his last visit extending into 1851. In 1854 he engaged in the commission business in St. Louis, as head of the firm of Mudd & Hughes, but failed in the crash of 1857; then removed to Chicago, and, in 1861, was again in prosperous business. While on a business visit in New Orleans, in December, 1860, he had an opportunity of learning the growing spirit of secession, being advised by friends to leave the St. Charles Hotel in order to escape a mob. In September, 1861, he entered the army as Major of the Second Illinois Cavalry (Col. Silas Noble), and, in the next few months, was stationed successively at Cairo, Bird's Point and Paducah, Ky., and, in February, 1862, led the advance of General McClelland's division in the attack on Fort Donelson. Here he was severely wounded; but, after a few weeks in hospital at St. Louis, was sufficiently recovered to rejoin his regiment soon after the battle of Shiloh. Unable to perform cavalry duty, he was attached to the staff of General McClelland during the advance on Corinth, but, in October following, at the head of 400 men of his regiment, was transferred to the command of General McPherson. Early in 1863 he was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel, and soon after to a colonelcy, taking part in the movement against Vicksburg. June 13, he was again severely wounded, but, a few weeks later, was on duty at New Orleans, and subsequently participated in the operations in Southwestern Louisiana and Texas. On May 1, 1864, he left Baton Rouge for Alexandria, as Chief of Staff to General McClelland, but two days later, while approaching Alexandria on board the steamer, was shot through the head and instantly killed. He was a gallant soldier and greatly beloved by his troops.

MULBERRY GROVE, a village of Bond County, on the Terre Haute & Indianapolis (Vandalia) Railroad, 8 miles northeast of Greenville; has a local newspaper. Pop (1890), 750; (1900), 632.

MULLIGAN, James A., soldier, was born of Irish parentage at Utica, N. Y., June 25, 1830; in 1836 accompanied his parents to Chicago, and, after graduating from the University of St. Mary's of the Lake, in 1850, began the study of law. In 1851 he accompanied John Lloyd Stephens on his expedition to Panama, and on his return resumed his professional studies, at the same time editing "The Western Tablet," a weekly Catholic paper. At the outbreak of the Rebellion he recruited, and was made Colonel of the Twenty-third Illinois Regiment, known as the Irish Brigade. He served with great gallantry, first in the West and later in the East, being severely wounded and twice captured. He declined a Brigadier-Generalship, preferring to remain with his regiment. He was fatally wounded during a charge at the battle of Winchester. While being carried off the field he noticed that the colors of his brigade were endangered. "Lay me down and save the flag," he ordered. His men hesitated, but he repeated the command until it was obeyed. Before they returned he had been borne away by the enemy, and died a prisoner, at Winchester, Va., July 26, 1864.

MUNN, Daniel W., lawyer and soldier, was born in Orange County, Vt., in 1834; graduated at Thetford Academy in 1852, when he taught two years, meanwhile beginning the study of law. Removing to Coles County, Ill., in 1855, he resumed his law studies, was admitted to the bar in 1858, and began practice at Hillsboro, Montgomery County. In 1862 he joined the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, with the rank of Adjutant, but the following year was appointed Colonel of the First Alabama Cavalry. Compelled to retire from the service on account of declining health, he returned to Cairo, Ill., where he became editor of "The Daily News"; in 1866 was elected to the State Senate, serving four years; served as Presidential Elector in 1868; was the Republican nominee for Congress in 1870, and the following year was appointed by President Grant Supervisor of Internal Revenue for the District including the States of Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin. Removing to Chicago, he began practice there in 1875, in which he has since been engaged. He has been prominently connected with a number of important cases before the Chicago courts.

MUNN, Sylvester W., lawyer, soldier and legislator, was born about 1818, and came from Ohio at thirty years of age, settling at Wilmington, Will County, afterwards removing to Joliet,

where he practiced law. During the War he served as Major of the Yates Phalanx (Thirty-ninth Illinois Volunteers); later, was State's Attorney for Will County and State Senator in the Thirty-first and Thirty-second General Assemblies. Died, at Joliet, Sept. 11, 1888. He was a member of the Illinois State Bar Association from its organization.

MURPHY, Everett J., ex-Member of Congress, was born in Nashville, Ill., July 24, 1852; in early youth removed to Sparta, where he was educated in the high schools of that place; at the age of fourteen he became clerk in a store; in 1877 was elected City Clerk of Sparta, but the next year resigned to become Deputy Circuit Clerk at Chester, remaining until 1882, when he was elected Sheriff of Randolph County. In 1886 he was chosen a Representative in the General Assembly, and, in 1889, was appointed, by Governor Fifer, Warden of the Southern Illinois Penitentiary at Chester, but retired from this position in 1892, and removed to East St. Louis. Two years later he was elected as a Republican to the Fifty-fourth Congress for the Twenty-first District, but was defeated for re-election by a small majority in 1896, by Jehu Baker, Democrat and Populist. In 1899 Mr. Murphy was appointed Warden of the State Penitentiary at Joliet, to succeed Col. R. W. McClaughray.

MURPHYSBORO, the county-seat of Jackson County, situated on the Big Muddy River and on main line of the Mobile & Ohio, the St. Louis Division of the Illinois Central, and a branch of the St. Louis Valley Railroad, 52 miles north of Cairo and 90 miles south-southeast of St. Louis. Coal of a superior quality is extensively mined in the vicinity. The city has a foundry, machine shops, skewer factory, furniture factory, flour and saw mills, thirteen churches, four schools, three banks, two daily and three weekly newspapers, city and rural free mail delivery. Population (1890), 3,380; (1900), 6,463; (1903, est.), 7,500.

MURPHYSBORO & SHAWNEETOWN RAILROAD. (See *Carbondale & Shawneetown, St. Louis Southern and St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroads.*)

NAPERVILLE, a city of Du Page County, on the west branch of the Du Page River and on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 30 miles west-southwest of Chicago, and 9 miles east of Aurora. It has three banks, a weekly newspaper, stone quarries, couch factory, and nine churches; is also the seat of the Northwestern College, an institution founded in 1861 by the Evangelical

Association; the college now has a normal school department. Population (1890), 2,216; (1900), 2,629.

NAPLES, a town of Scott County, on the Illinois River and the Hannibal and Naples branch of the Wabash Railway, 21 miles west of Jacksonville. Population (1890), 452; (1900), 398.

NASHVILLE, an incorporated city, the county-seat of Washington County, on the Centralia & Chester and the Louisville & Nashville Railways; is 120 miles south of Springfield and 50 miles east by south from St. Louis. It stands in a coal-producing and rich agricultural region. There are two coal mines within the corporate limits, and two large flouring mills do a considerable business. There are numerous churches, public schools, including a high school, a State bank, and four weekly papers. Population (1880), 2,222; (1890), 2,084; (1900), 2,184.

NAUVOO, a city in Hancock County, at the head of the Lower Rapids on the Mississippi, between Fort Madison and Keokuk, Iowa. It was founded by the Mormons in 1840, and its early growth was rapid. After the expulsion of the "Saints" in 1846, it was settled by a colony of French Icarians, who introduced the culture of grapes on a large scale. They were a sort of communistic order, but their experiment did not prove a success, and in a few years they gave place to another class, the majority of the population now being of German extraction. The chief industries are agriculture and horticulture. Large quantities of grapes and strawberries are raised and shipped, and considerable native wine is produced. Population (1880), 1,402; (1890), 1,208; (per census 1900), 1,321. (See also *Mormons*.)

NAVIGABLE STREAMS (by Statute). Following the example of the French explorers, who chiefly followed the water-ways in their early explorations, the early permanent settlers of Illinois, not only settled, to a great extent, on the principal streams, but later took especial pains to maintain their navigable character by statute. This was, of course, partly due to the absence of improved highways, but also to the belief that, as the country developed, the streams would become extremely valuable, if not indispensable, especially in the transportation of heavy commodities. Accordingly, for the first quarter century after the organization of the State Government, one of the questions receiving the attention of the Legislature, at almost every session, was the enactment of laws affirming the navigability of certain streams now regarded as of little importance, or utterly insignificant, as channels of

transportation. Legislation of this character began with the first General Assembly (1819), and continued, at intervals, with reference to one or two of the more important interior rivers of the State, as late as 1867. Besides the Illinois and Wabash, still recognized as navigable streams, the following were made the subject of legislation of this character: Beaucoup Creek, a branch of the Big Muddy, in Perry and Jackson Counties (law of 1819); Big Bay, a tributary of the Ohio in Pope County (Acts of 1833); Big Muddy, to the junction of the East and West Forks in Jefferson County (1835), with various subsequent amendments; Big Vermilion, declared navigable (1831); Bon Pas, a branch of the Wabash, between Wabash and Edwards Counties (1831); Cache River, to main fork in Johnson County (1819); Des Plaines, declared navigable (1839); Embarras (1831), with various subsequent acts in reference to improvement; Fox River, declared navigable to the Wisconsin line (1840), and Fox River Navigation Company, incorporated (1855); Kankakee and Iroquois Navigation & Manufacturing Company, incorporated (1847), with various changes and amendments (1851-65); Kaskaskia (or Okaw), declared navigable to a point in Fayette County north of Vandalia (1819), with various modifying acts (1823-67); Macoupin Creek, to Carrollton and Alton road (1837); Piasa, declared navigable in Jersey and Madison Counties (1861); Rock River Navigation Company, incorporated (1841), with subsequent acts (1845-67); Sangamon River, declared navigable to Third Principal Meridian—east line of Sangamon County—(1822), and the North Fork of same to Champaign County (1845); Sny-Carty (a bayou of the Mississippi), declared navigable in Pike and Adams Counties (1859); Spoon River, navigable to Cameron's mill in Fulton County (1835), with various modifying acts (1845-53); Little Wabash Navigation Company, incorporated and river declared navigable to McCawley's bridge—probably in Clay County—(1826), with various subsequent acts making appropriations for its improvement; Skillet Fork (a branch of the Little Wabash), declared navigable to Slocum's Mill in Marion County (1837), and to Ridgway Mills (1846). Other acts passed at various times declared a number of unimportant streams navigable, including Big Creek in Fulton County, Crooked Creek in Schuyler County, Lusk's Creek in Pope County, McKee's Creek in Pike County, Seven Mile Creek in Ogle County, besides a number of others of similar character.

NEALE, THOMAS M., pioneer lawyer, was born in Fauquier County, Va., 1796; while yet a child removed with his parents to Bowling Green, Ky., and became a common soldier in the War of 1812; came to Springfield, Ill., in 1824, and began the practice of law; served as Colonel of a regiment raised in Sangamon and Morgan Counties for the Winnebago War (1827), and afterwards as Surveyor of Sangamon County, appointing Abraham Lincoln as his deputy. He also served as a Justice of the Peace, for a number of years, at Springfield. Died, August 7, 1840.

NEECE, William H., ex-Congressman, was born, Feb. 26, 1831, in what is now a part of Logan County, Ill., but which was then within the limits of Sangamon; was reared on a farm and attended the public schools in McDonough County; studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1858, and has been ever since engaged in practice. His political career began in 1861, when he was chosen a member of the City Council of Macomb. In 1864 he was elected to the Legislature, and, in 1869, a member of the Constitutional Convention. In 1871 he was again elected to the lower house of the General Assembly, and, in 1878, to the State Senate. From 1883 to 1887 he represented the Eleventh Illinois District in Congress, as a Democrat, but was defeated for re-election in 1890 by William H. Gest, Republican.

NEGROES. (See *Slavery and Slave Laws*.)

NEOGA, a village of Cumberland County, at the intersection of the Illinois Central and the Toledo, St. Louis & Western Railways, 20 miles southwest of Charleston; has a bank, two newspapers, some manufactories, and ships grain, hay, fruit and live-stock. Pop. (1890), 829; (1900), 1,126.

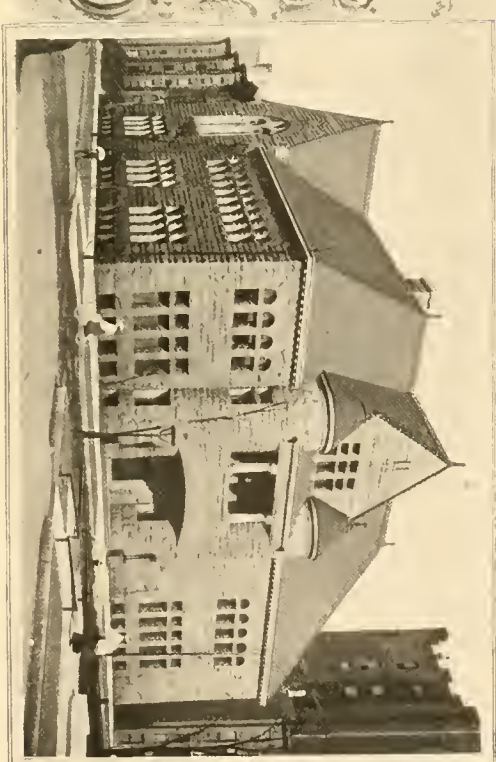
NEPONSET, a village and station on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, in Bureau County, 4 miles southwest of Mendota. Population (1880), 652; (1890), 542; (1900), 516.

NEW ALBANY & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY. (See *Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis* (Consolidated) *Railroad*.)

NEW ATHENS, a village of St. Clair County, on the St. Louis & Cairo "Short Line" (now Illinois Central) Railroad, at the crossing of the Kaskaskia River, 31 miles southeast of St. Louis; has one newspaper and considerable grain trade. Population (1880), 603; (1890), 624; (1900), 856.

NEW BERLIN, a village of Sangamon County, on the Wabash Railway, 17 miles west of Springfield. Population (1880), 403; (1900), 533.

NEWBERRY LIBRARY, a large reference library, located in Chicago, endowed by Walter L.



Chicago Academy of Sciences.

The Newberry Library.

Chicago Historical Society.



Art Institute.

Public Library.
Armour Institute.
PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Court-House.

Newberry, an early business man of Chicago, who left half of his estate (aggregating over \$2,000,000) for the purpose. The property bequeathed was largely in real estate, which has since greatly increased in value. The library was established in temporary quarters in 1887, and the first section of a permanent building was opened in the autumn of 1893. By that time there had been accumulated about 160,000 books and pamphlets. A collection of nearly fifty portraits—chiefly of eminent Americans, including many citizens of Chicago—was presented to the library by G. P. A. Healy, a distinguished artist, since deceased. The site of the building occupies an entire block, and the original design contemplates a handsome front on each of the four streets, with a large rectangular court in the center. The section already completed is massive and imposing, and its interior is admirably adapted to the purposes of a library, and at the same time rich and beautiful. When completed, the building will have a capacity for four to six million volumes.

NEWBERRY, Walter C., ex-Congressman, was born at Sangerfield, Oneida County, N. Y., Dec. 23, 1835. Early in the Civil War he enlisted as a private, and rose, step by step, to a colonelcy, and was mustered out as Brevet Brigadier-General. In 1890 he was elected, as a Democrat, to represent the Fourth Illinois District in the Fifty-second Congress (1891-93). His home is in Chicago.

NEWBERRY, Walter L., merchant, banker and philanthropist, was born at East Windsor, Conn., Sept. 18, 1804, descended from English ancestry. He was President Jackson's personal appointee to the United States Military Academy at West Point, but was prevented from taking the examination by sickness. Subsequently he embarked in business at Buffalo, N. Y., going to Detroit in 1828, and settling at Chicago in 1833. After engaging in general merchandising for several years, he turned his attention to banking, in which he accumulated a large fortune. He was a prominent and influential citizen, serving several terms as President of the Board of Education, and being, for six years, the President of the Chicago Historical Society. He died at sea, Nov. 6, 1868, leaving a large estate, one-half of which he devoted, by will, to the founding of a free reference library in Chicago. (See *Newberry Library*.)

NEW BOSTON, a city of Mercer County, on the Mississippi River, at the western terminus of the Galva and New Boston Division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway. Population (1890), 445; (1900), 703.

NEW BRIGHTON, a village of St. Clair County and suburb of East St. Louis. Population (1890), 868.

NEW BURNSIDE, a village of Johnson County, on the Cairo Division of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, 53 miles northeast of Cairo. Population (1880), 650; (1890), 596; (1900), 468.

NEW DOUGLAS, a village in Madison County, on the Toledo, St. Louis & Western Railroad; in farming and fruit-growing region; has coal mine, flour mill and newspaper. Population (1900), 469.

NEWELL, John, Railway President, was born at West Newbury, Mass., March 31, 1830, being directly descended from "Pilgrim" stock. At the age of 16 he entered the employment of the Cheshire Railroad in New Hampshire. Eighteen months later he was appointed an assistant engineer on the Vermont Central Railroad, and placed in charge of the construction of a 10-mile section of the line. His promotion was rapid, and, in 1850, he accepted a responsible position on the Champlain & St. Lawrence Railroad. From 1850 to 1856 he was engaged in making surveys for roads in Kentucky and New York, and, during the latter year, held the position of engineer of the Cairo City Company, of Cairo, Ill. In 1857 he entered the service of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, as Division Engineer, where his remarkable success attracted the attention of the owners of the old Winona & St. Peter Railroad (now a part of the Chicago & Northwestern system), who tendered him the presidency. This he accepted, but, in 1864, was made President of the Cleveland & Toledo Railroad. Four years later, he accepted the position of General Superintendent and Chief Engineer of the New York Central Railroad, but resigned, in 1869, to become Vice-President of the Illinois Central Railroad. In 1871 he was elevated to the presidency, but retired in September, 1874, to accept the position of General Manager of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, of which he was elected President, in May, 1883, and continued in office until the time of his death, which occurred at Youngstown, Ohio, August 25, 1894.

NEWHALL, (Dr.) Horatio, early physician and newspaper publisher, came from St. Louis, Mo., to Galena, Ill., in 1827, and engaged in mining and smelting, but abandoned this business, the following year, for the practice of his profession; soon afterward became interested in the publication of "The Miners' Journal," and still later in "The Galena Advertiser," with which Hooper Warren and Dr. Philleo were associated.

In 1830 he became a Surgeon in the United States Army, and was stationed at Fort Winnebago, but retired from the service, in 1832, and returned to Galena. When the Black Hawk War broke out he volunteered his services, and, by order of General Scott, was placed in charge of a military hospital at Galena, of which he had control until the close of the war. The difficulties of the position were increased by the appearance of the Asiatic cholera among the troops, but he seems to have discharged his duties with satisfaction to the military authorities. He enjoyed a wide reputation for professional ability, and had an extensive practice. Died, Sept. 19, 1870.

NEWMAN, a village of Douglas County, on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway, 52 miles east of Decatur; has a bank, a newspaper, canning factory, broom factory, electric lights, and large trade in agricultural products and livestock. Population (1890), 990; (1900), 1,166.

NEWSPAPERS, EARLY. The first newspaper published in the Northwest Territory, of which the present State of Illinois, at the time, composed a part, was "The Centinel of the Northwest Territory," established at Cincinnati by William Maxwell, the first issue appearing in November, 1793. This was also the first newspaper published west of the Allegheny Mountains. In 1796 it was sold to Edmund Freeman and assumed the name of "Freeman's Journal." Nathaniel Willis (grandfather of N. P. Willis, the poet) established "The Scioto Gazette," at Chillicothe, in 1796. "The Western Spy and Hamilton Gazette" was the third paper in Northwest Territory (also within the limits of Ohio), founded in 1799. Willis's paper became the organ of the Territorial Government on the removal of the capital to Chillicothe, in 1800.

The first newspaper in Indiana Territory (then including Illinois) was established by Elihu Stout at Vincennes, beginning publication, July 4, 1804. It took the name of "The Western Sun and General Advertiser," but is now known as "The Western Sun," having had a continuous existence for ninety-five years.

The first newspaper published in Illinois Territory was "The Illinois Herald," but, owing to the absence of early files and other specific records, the date of its establishment has been involved in some doubt. Its founder was Matthew Duncan (a brother of Joseph Duncan, who was afterwards a member of Congress and Governor of the State from 1834 to 1838), and its place of publication Kaskaskia, at that time the Territorial capital. Duncan, who was a native of Kentucky,

brought a press and a primitive printer's outfit with him from that State. Gov. John Reynolds, who came as a boy to the "Illinois Country" in 1800, while it was still a part of the "Northwest Territory," in his "Pioneer History of Illinois," has fixed the date of the first issue of this paper in 1809, the same year in which Illinois was severed from Indiana Territory and placed under a separate Territorial Government. There is good reason, however, for believing that the Governor was mistaken in this statement. If Duncan brought his press to Illinois in 1809—which is probable—it does not seem to have been employed at once in the publication of a newspaper, as Hooper Warren (the founder of the third paper established in Illinois) says it "was for years only used for the public printing." The earliest issue of "The Illinois Herald" known to be in existence, is No. 32 of Vol. II, and bears date, April 18, 1816. Calculating from these data, if the paper was issued continuously from its establishment, the date of the first issue would have been Sept. 6, 1814. Corroborative evidence of this is found in the fact that "The Missouri Gazette," the original of the old "Missouri Republican" (now "The St. Louis Republic"), which was established in 1808, makes no mention of the Kaskaskia paper before 1814, although communication between Kaskaskia and St. Louis was most intimate, and these two were, for several years, the only papers published west of Vincennes, Ind.

In August, 1817, "The Herald" was sold to Daniel P. Cook and Robert Blackwell, and the name of the paper was changed to "The Illinois Intelligencer." Cook—who had previously been Auditor of Public Accounts for the Territory, and afterwards became a Territorial Circuit Judge, the first Attorney-General under the new State Government, and, for eight years, served as the only Representative in Congress from Illinois—for a time officiated as editor of "The Intelligencer," while Blackwell (who had succeeded to the Auditorship) had charge of the publication. The size of the paper, which had been four pages of three wide columns to the page, was increased, by the new publishers, to four columns to the page. On the removal of the State capital to Vandalia, in 1820, "The Intelligencer" was removed thither also, and continued under its later name, afterwards becoming, after a change of management, an opponent of the scheme for the calling of a State Convention to revise the State Constitution with a view to making Illinois a slave State. (See *Slavery and Slave Laws*.)

The second paper established on Illinois soil was "The Shawnee Chief," which began publication at Shawneetown, Sept. 5, 1818, with Henry Eddy—who afterwards became a prominent lawyer of Southern Illinois—as its editor. The name of "The Chief" was soon afterwards changed to "The Illinois Emigrant," and some years later, became "The Shawneetown Gazette." Among others who were associated with the Shawneetown paper, in early days, was James Hall, afterwards a Circuit Judge and State Treasurer, and, without doubt, the most prolific and popular writer of his day in Illinois. Later, he established "The Illinois Magazine" at Vandalia, subsequently removed to Cincinnati, and issued under the name of "The Western Monthly Magazine." He was also a frequent contributor to other magazines of that period, and author of several volumes, including "Legends of the West" and "Border Tales." During the contest over the slavery question, in 1823-24, "The Gazette" rendered valuable service to the anti-slavery party by the publication of articles in opposition to the Convention scheme, from the pen of Morris Birkbeck and others.

The third Illinois paper—and, in 1823-24, the strongest and most influential opponent of the scheme for establishing slavery in Illinois—was "The Edwardsville Spectator," which began publication at Edwardsville, Madison County, May 23, 1819. Hooper Warren was the publisher and responsible editor, though he received valuable aid from the pens of Governor Coles, George Churchill, Rev. Thomas Lippincott, Judge Samuel D. Lockwood, Morris Birkbeck and others. (See *Warren, Hooper*.) Warren sold "The Spectator" to Rev. Thomas Lippincott in 1825, and was afterwards associated with papers at Springfield, Galena, Chicago and elsewhere.

The agitation of the slavery question (in part, at least) led to the establishment of two new papers in 1822. The first of these was "The Republican Advocate," which began publication at Kaskaskia, in April of that year, under the management of Elias Kent Kane, then an aspirant to the United States Senatorship. After his election to that office in 1824, "The Advocate" passed into the hands of Robert K. Fleming, who, after a period of suspension, established "The Kaskaskia Recorder," but, a year or two later, removed to Vandalia. "The Star of the West" was established at Edwardsville, as an opponent of Warren's "Spectator," the first issue making its appearance, Sept. 14, 1822, with Theophilus W. Smith, afterwards a Justice of the Supreme

Court, as its reputed editor. A few months later it passed into new hands, and, in August, 1823, assumed the name of "The Illinois Republican." Both "The Republican Advocate" and "The Illinois Republican" were zealous organs of the pro-slavery party.

With the settlement of the slavery question in Illinois, by the election of 1824, Illinois journalism may be said to have entered upon a new era. At the close of this first period there were only five papers published in the State—all established within a period of ten years; and one of these ("The Illinois Republican," at Edwardsville) promptly ceased publication on the settlement of the slavery question in opposition to the views which it had advocated. The next period of fifteen years (1825-40) was prolific in the establishment of new newspaper ventures, as might be expected from the rapid increase of the State in population, and the development in the art of printing during the same period. "The Western Sun," established at Belleville (according to one report, in December, 1825, and according to another, in the winter of 1827-28) by Dr. Joseph Green, appears to have been the first paper published in St. Clair County. This was followed by "The Pioneer," begun, April 25, 1829, at Rock Spring, St. Clair County, with the indomitable Dr. John M. Peck, author of "Peck's Gazetteer," as its editor. It was removed in 1836 to Upper Alton, when it took the name of "The Western Pioneer and Baptist Banner." Previous to this, however, Hooper Warren, having come into possession of the material upon which he had printed "The Edwardsville Spectator," removed it to Springfield, and, in the winter of 1826-27, began the publication of the first paper at the present State capital, which he named "The Sangamo Gazette." It had but a brief existence. During 1830, George Forquer, then Attorney-General of the State, in conjunction with his half-brother, Thomas Ford (afterwards Governor), was engaged in the publication of a paper called "The Courier," at Springfield, which was continued only a short time. The earliest paper north of Springfield appears to have been "The Hennepin Journal," which began publication, Sept. 15, 1827. "The Sangamo Journal"—now "The Illinois State Journal," and the oldest paper of continuous existence in the State—was established at Springfield by Simeon and Josiah Francis (consins from Connecticut), the first issue bearing date, Nov. 10, 1831. Before the close of the same year James G. Edwards, afterwards the founder of "The Burlington (Iowa) Hawkeye," began the

publication of "The Illinois Patriot" at Jacksonville. Another paper, established the same year, was "The Gazette" at Vandalia, then the State capital. (See *Forquer, George; Ford, Thomas; Francis, Simeon.*)

At this early date the development of the lead mines about Galena had made that place a center of great business activity. On July 8, 1828, James Jones commenced the issue of "The Miners' Journal," the first paper at Galena. Jones died of cholera in 1833, and his paper passed into other hands. July 20, 1829, "The Galena Advertiser and Upper Mississippi Herald" began publication, with Drs. Horatio Newhall and Addison Philleo as editors, and Hooper Warren as publisher, but appears to have been discontinued before the expiration of its first year. "The Galenian" was established as a Democratic paper by Philleo, in May, 1832, but ceased publication in September, 1836. "The Northwestern Gazette and Galena Advertiser," founded in November, 1834, by Loring and Bartlett (the last named afterwards one of the founders of "The Quincy Whig"), has had a continuous existence, being now known as "The Galena Advertiser." Benjamin Mills, one of the most brilliant lawyers of his time, was editor of this paper during a part of the first year of its publication.

Robert K. Fleming, who has already been mentioned as the successor of Elias Kent Kaue in the publication of "The Republican Advocate," at Kaskaskia, later published a paper for a short time at Vandalia, but, in 1827, removed his establishment to Edwardsville, where he began the publication of "The Corrector." The latter was continued a little over a year, when it was suspended. He then resumed the publication of "The Recorder" at Kaskaskia. In December, 1833, he removed to Belleville and began the publication of "The St. Clair Gazette," which afterwards passed, through various changes of owners, under the names of "The St. Clair Mercury" and "Representative and Gazette." This was succeeded, in 1839, by "The Belleville Advocate," which has been published continuously to the present time.

Samuel S. Brooks (the father of Austin Brooks, afterwards of "The Quincy Herald") at different times published papers at various points in the State. His first enterprise was "The Crisis" at Edwardsville, which he changed to "The Illinois Advocate," and, at the close of his first year, sold out to Judge John York Sawyer, who united it with "The Western Plowboy," which he had established a few

months previous. "The Advocate" was removed to Vandalia, and, on the death of the owner (who had been appointed State Printer), was consolidated with "The Illinois Register," which had been established in 1836. The new paper took the name of "The Illinois Register and People's Advocate," in 1839 was removed to Springfield, and is now known as "The Illinois State Register."

Other papers established between 1830 and 1840 include: "The Vandalia Whig" (1831); "The Alton Spectator," the first paper published in Alton (January, 1834); "The Chicago Democrat," by John Calhoun (Nov. 26, 1833); "The Beardstown Chronicle and Illinois Bounty Land Advertiser," by Francis A. Arenz (July 29, 1833); "The Alton American" (1833); "The White County News," at Carmi (1833); "The Danville Enquirer" (1833); "The Illinois Champion," at Peoria (1834); "The Mount Carmel Sentinel and Wabash Advocate" (1834); "The Illinois State Gazette and Jacksonville News," at Jacksonville (1835); "The Illinois Argus and Bounty Land Register," at Quincy (1835); "The Rushville Journal and Military Tract Advertiser" (1835); "The Alton Telegraph" (1836); "The Alton Observer" (1836); "The Carthaginian," at Carthage (1836); "The Bloomington Observer" (1837); "The Backwoodsman," founded by Prof. John Russell, at Grafton, and the first paper published in Greene County (1837); "The Quincy Whig" (1838); "The Illinois Statesman," at Paris, Edgar County (1838); "The Peoria Register" (1838). The second paper to be established in Chicago was "The Chicago American," whose initial number was issued, June 8, 1835, with Thomas O. Davis as proprietor and editor. In July, 1837, it passed into the hands of William Stuart & Co., and, on April 9, 1839, its publishers began the issue of the first daily ever published in Chicago. "The Chicago Express" succeeded "The American" in 1842, and, in 1844, became the forerunner of "The Chicago Journal." The third Chicago paper was "The Commercial Advertiser," founded by Hooper Warren, in 1836. It lived only about a year. Zebina Eastman, who was afterwards associated with Warren, and became one of the most influential journalistic opponents of slavery, arrived in the State in 1839, and, in the latter part of that year, was associated with the celebrated Abolitionist, Benjamin Lundy, in the preliminary steps for the issue of "The Genius of Universal Emancipation," projected by Lundy at Lowell, in La Salle County. Lundy's untimely death, in August, 1839, however, pre-

vented him from seeing the consummation of his plan, although Eastman lived to carry it out in part. A paper whose career, although extending only a little over one year, marked an era in Illinois journalism, was "The Alton Observer," its history closing with the assassination of its editor, Rev. Elijah P. Lovejoy, on the night of Nov. 8, 1837, while unsuccessfully attempting to protect his press from destruction, for the fourth time, by a pro-slavery mob. Humiliating as was this crime to every law-abiding Illinoisan, it undoubtedly strengthened the cause of free speech and assisted in hastening the downfall of the institution in whose behalf it was committed.

That the development in the field of journalism, within the past sixty years, has more than kept pace with the growth in population, is shown by the fact that there is not a county in the State without its newspaper, while every town of a few hundred population has either one or more. According to statistics for 1898, there were 605 cities and towns in the State having periodical publications of some sort, making a total of 1,709, of which 174 were issued daily, 34 semi-weekly, 1,205 weekly, 28 semi-monthly, 238 monthly, and the remainder at various periods ranging from tri-weekly to eight times a year.

NEWTON, the county-seat of Jasper County, situated on the Embarras River, at the intersection of subsidiary lines of the Illinois Central Railroad from Peoria and Effingham; is an incorporated city, was settled in 1828, and made the county-seat in 1836. Agriculture, coal-mining and dairy farming are the principal pursuits in the surrounding region. The city has water-power, which is utilized to some extent in manufacturing, but most of its factories are operated by steam. Among these establishments are flour and saw mills, and grain elevators. There are a half-dozen churches, a good public school system, including parochial school and high school, besides two banks and three weekly papers. Population (1890), 1,428; (1900), 1,630.

NEW YORK, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY (Nickel Plate), a line 522.47 miles in length, of which (1898) only 9.96 miles are operated in Illinois. It owns no track in Illinois, but uses the track of the Chicago & State Line Railroad (9.96 miles in length), of which it has financial control, to enter the city of Chicago. The total capitalization of the New York, Chicago & St. Louis, in 1898, is \$50,232,568, of which \$19,425,000 is in bonds.—(HISTORY.) The New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad was incorporated under the laws of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio,

Indiana and Illinois in 1881, construction begun immediately, and the road put in operation in 1882. In 1885 it passed into the hands of a receiver, was sold under foreclosure in 1887, and reorganized by the consolidation of various eastern lines with the Fort Wayne & Illinois Railroad, forming the line under its present name. The road between Buffalo, N. Y., and the west line of Indiana is owned by the Company, but, for its line in Illinois, it uses the track of the Chicago & State Line Railroad, of which it is the lessee, as well as the owner of its capital stock. The main line of the "Nickel Plate" is controlled by the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway, which owns more than half of both the preferred and common stock.

NIANTIC, a town in Macon County, on the Wabash Railway, 27 miles east of Springfield. Agriculture is the leading industry. The town has three elevators, three churches, school, coal mine, a newspaper and a bank. Pop. (1900), 654.

NICOLAY, John George, author, was born in Essingen, Bavaria, Feb. 26, 1832; at 6 years of age was brought to the United States, lived for a time in Cincinnati, attending the public schools there, and then came to Illinois; at 16 entered the office of "The Pike County Free Press" at Pittsfield, and, while still in his minority, became editor and proprietor of the paper. In 1857 he became Assistant Secretary of State under O. M. Hatch, the first Republican Secretary, but during Mr. Lincoln's candidacy for President, in 1860, aided him as private secretary, also acting as a correspondent of "The St. Louis Democrat." After the election he was formally selected by Mr. Lincoln as his private secretary, accompanying him to Washington and remaining until Mr. Lincoln's assassination. In 1865 he was appointed United States Consul at Paris, remaining until 1869; on his return for some time edited "The Chicago Republican"; was also Marshal of the United States Supreme Court in Washington from 1872 to 1887. Mr. Nicolay is author, in collaboration with John Hay, of "Abraham Lincoln: A History," first published serially in "The Century Magazine," and later issued in ten volumes; of "The Outbreak of the Rebellion" in "Campaigns of the Civil War," besides numerous magazine articles. He lives in Washington, D. C.

NICOLET, Jean, early French explorer, came from Cherbourg, France, in 1618, and, for several years, lived among the Algonquins, whose language he learned and for whom he acted as interpreter. On July 4, 1634, he discovered Lake Michigan, then called the "Lake of the Illinois,"

and visited the Chippewas, Menominees and Winnebagoes, in the region about Green Bay, among whom he was received kindly. From the Mascoutins, on the Fox River (of Wisconsin), he learned of the Illinois Indians, some of whose northern villages he also visited. He subsequently returned to Quebec, where he was drowned, in October, 1642. He was probably the first Caucasian to visit Wisconsin and Illinois.

NILES, Nathaniel, lawyer, editor and soldier, born at Plainfield, Otsego County, N. Y., Feb. 4, 1817; attended an academy at Albany, from 1830 to '34, was licensed to practice law and removed west in 1837, residing successively at Delphi and Frankfort, Ind., and at Owensburg, Ky., until 1842, when he settled in Belleville, Ill. In 1846 he was commissioned a First Lieutenant in the Second Regiment Illinois Volunteers (Colonel Bissell's) for the Mexican War, but, after the battle of Buena Vista, was promoted by General Wool to the captaincy of an independent company of Texas foot. He was elected Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives at the session of 1849, and the same year was chosen County Judge of St. Clair County, serving until 1861. With the exception of brief periods from 1851 to '59, he was editor and part owner of "The Belleville Advocate," a paper originally Democratic, but which became Republican on the organization of the Republican party. In 1861 he was appointed Colonel of the Fifty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, but the completion of its organization having been delayed, he resigned, and, the following year, was commissioned Colonel of the One Hundred and Thirtieth, serving until May, 1864, when he resigned—in March, 1865, receiving the compliment of a brevet Brigadier-Generalship. During the winter of 1862-63 he was in command at Memphis, but later took part in the Vicksburg campaign, and in the campaigns on Red River and Bayou Teche. After the war he served as Representative in the General Assembly from St. Clair County (1865-66); as Trustee of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Jacksonville; on the Commission for building the State Penitentiary at Joliet, and as Commissioner (by appointment of Governor Oglesby) for locating the Soldiers' Orphans' Home. His later years have been spent chiefly in the practice of his profession, with occasional excursions into journalism. Originally an anti-slavery Democrat, he became one of the founders of the Republican party in Southern Illinois.

NIXON, William Penn, journalist, Collector of Customs, was born in Wayne County, Ind., of

North Carolina and Quaker ancestry, early in 1832. In 1853 he graduated from Farmers' (now Belmont) College, near Cincinnati, Ohio. After devoting two years to teaching, he entered the law department of the University of Pennsylvania (1855), graduating in 1859. For nine years thereafter he practiced law at Cincinnati, during which period he was thrice elected to the Ohio Legislature. In 1868 he embarked in journalism, he and his older brother, Dr. O. W. Nixon, with a few friends, founding "The Cincinnati Chronicle." A few years later "The Times" was purchased, and the two papers were consolidated under the name of "The Times-Chronicle." In May, 1872, having disposed of his interests in Cincinnati, he assumed the business management of "The Chicago Inter Ocean," then a new venture and struggling for a foothold. In 1875 he and his brother, Dr. O. W. Nixon, secured a controlling interest in the paper, when the former assumed the position of editor-in-chief, which he continued to occupy until 1897, when he was appointed Collector of Customs for the City of Chicago—a position which he now holds.

NOKOMIS, a city of Montgomery County, on the "Big Four" main line and "Frisco" Railroads, 81 miles east by north from St. Louis and 52 miles west of Mattoon; in important grain-growing and hay-producing section; has waterworks, electric lights, three flour mills, two machine shops, wagon factory, creamery, seven churches, high school, two banks and three papers; is noted for shipments of poultry, butter and eggs. Population (1890), 1,305; (1900), 1,371.

NORMAL, a city in McLean County, 2 miles north of Bloomington and 124 southwest of Chicago; at intersecting point of the Chicago & Alton and the Illinois Central Railroads. It lies in a rich coal and agricultural region, and has extensive fruit-tree nurseries, two canning factories, one bank, hospital, and four periodicals. It is the seat of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, founded in 1869, and the Illinois State Normal University, founded in 1857; has city and rural mail delivery. Pop. (1890), 3,459; (1900), 3,795.

NORMAL UNIVERSITIES. (See *Southern Illinois Normal University*; *State Normal University*.)

NORTH ALTON, a village of Madison County and suburb of the city of Alton. Population (1880), 838; (1890), 762; (1900), 904.

NORTHCOTT, William A., Lieutenant-Governor, was born in Murfreesboro, Tenn., Jan. 28, 1854—the son of Gen. R. S. Northcott, whose loyalty to the Union, at the beginning of the

Rebellion, compelled him to leave his Southern home and seek safety for himself and family in the North. He went to West Virginia, was commissioned Colonel of a regiment and served through the war, being for some nine months a prisoner in Libby Prison. After acquiring his literary education in the public schools, the younger Northcott spent some time in the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., after which he was engaged in teaching. Meanwhile, he was preparing for the practice of law and was admitted to the bar in 1877, two years later coming to Greenville, Bond County, Ill., which has since been his home. In 1880, by appointment of President Hayes, he served as Supervisor of the Census for the Seventh District; in 1882 was elected State's Attorney for Bond County and re-elected successively in '84 and '88; in 1890 was appointed on the Board of Visitors to the United States Naval Academy, and, by selection of the Board, delivered the annual address to the graduating class of that year. In 1892 he was the Republican nominee for Congress for the Eighteenth District, but was defeated in the general landslide of that year. In 1896 he was more fortunate, being elected Lieutenant-Governor by the vote of the State, receiving a plurality of over 137,000 over his Democratic opponent.

NORTH PEORIA, formerly a suburban village in Peoria County. 2 miles north of the city of Peoria; annexed to the city of Peoria in 1900.

NORTHERN BOUNDARY QUESTION, THE. The Ordinance of 1787, making the first specific provision, by Congress, for the government of the country lying northwest of the Ohio River and east of the Mississippi (known as the Northwest Territory), provided, among other things (Art. V., Ordinance 1787), that "there shall be formed in the said Territory not less than three nor more than five States." It then proceeds to fix the boundaries of the proposed States, on the assumption that there shall be three in number, adding thereto the following proviso: "Provided, however, and it is further understood and declared, that the boundaries of these three States shall be subject so far to be altered that, if Congress shall hereafter find it expedient, they shall have authority to form one or two States in that part of the said Territory which lies north of an east and west line drawn through the southerly bend or extreme of Lake Michigan." On the basis of this provision it has been claimed that the northern boundaries of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio should have been on the exact latitude of the southern limit of Lake Michigan, and that the

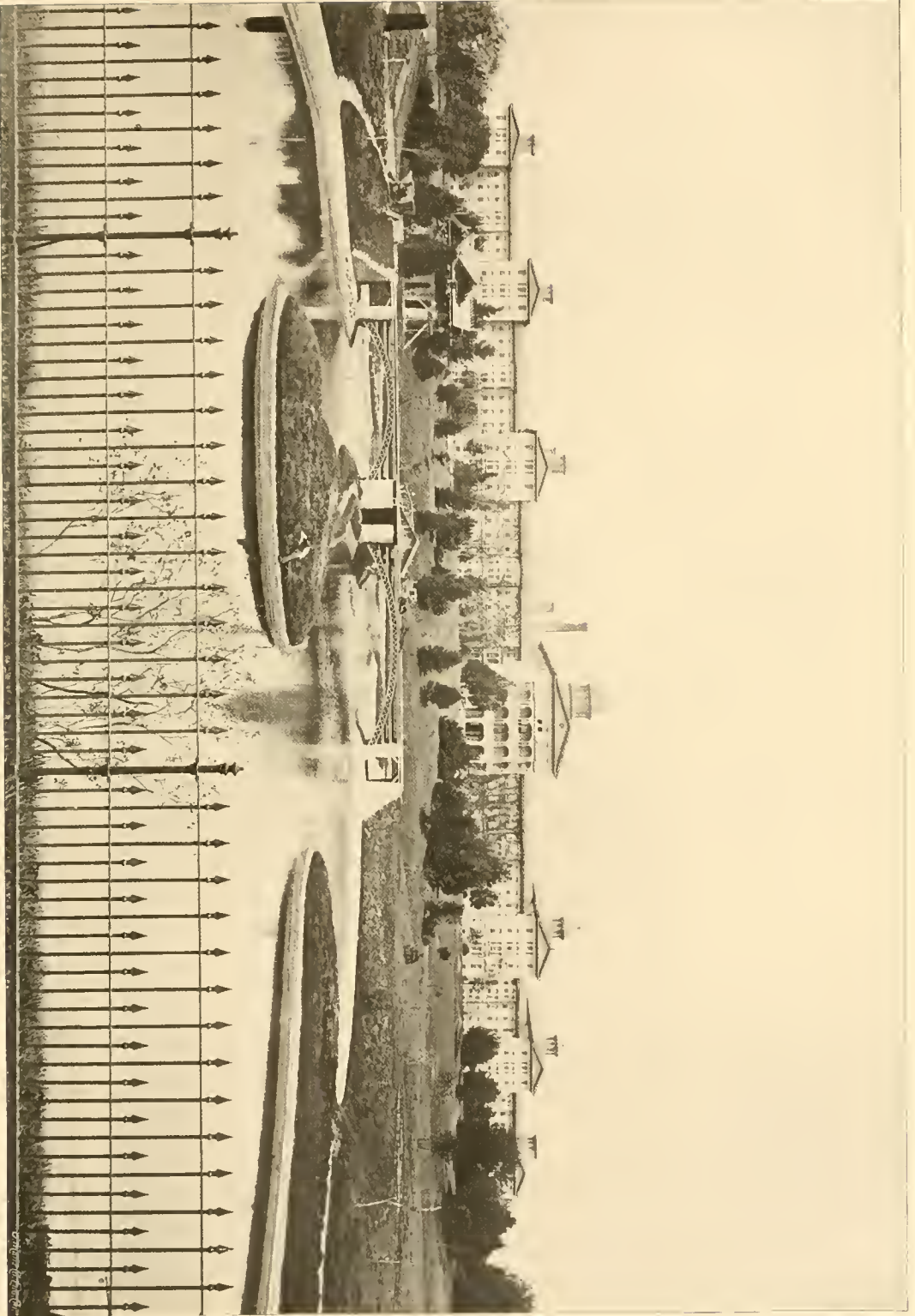
failure to establish this boundary was a violation of the Ordinance, inasmuch as the fourteenth section of the preamble thereto declares that "the following articles shall be considered as articles of compact between the original States and the people and States in the said Territory, and forever remain unalterable, unless by common consent."—In the limited state of geographical knowledge, existing at the time of the adoption of the Ordinance, there seems to have been considerable difference of opinion as to the latitude of the southern limit of Lake Michigan. The map of Mitchell (1755) had placed it on the parallel of $42^{\circ} 20'$, while that of Thomas Hutchins (1778) fixed it at $41^{\circ} 37'$. It was officially established by Government survey, in 1835, at $41^{\circ} 37' 07.9''$. As a matter of fact, the northern boundary of neither of the three States named was finally fixed on the line mentioned in the proviso above quoted from the Ordinance—that of Ohio, where it meets the shore of Lake Erie, being a little north of $41^{\circ} 44'$; that of Indiana at $41^{\circ} 46'$ (some 10 miles north of the southern bend of the lake), and that of Illinois at $42^{\circ} 30'$ —about 61 miles north of the same line. The boundary line between Ohio and Michigan was settled after a bitter controversy, on the admission of the latter State into the Union, in 1837, in the acceptance by her of certain conditions proposed by Congress. These included the annexation to Michigan of what is known as the "Upper Peninsula," lying between Lakes Michigan and Superior, in lieu of a strip averaging six miles on her southern border, which she demanded from Ohio.—The establishment of the northern boundary of Illinois, in 1818, upon the line which now exists, is universally conceded to have been due to the action of Judge Nathaniel Pope, then the Delegate in Congress from Illinois Territory. While it was then acquiesced in without question, it has since been the subject of considerable controversy and has been followed by almost incalculable results. The "enabling act," as originally introduced early in 1818, empowering the people of Illinois Territory to form a State Government, fixed the northern boundary of the proposed State at $41^{\circ} 39'$, then the supposed latitude of the southern extremity of Lake Michigan. While the act was under consideration in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Pope offered an amendment advancing the northern boundary to $42^{\circ} 30'$. The object of his amendment (as he explained) was to gain for the new State a coast line on Lake Michigan, bringing it into political and commercial relations with the States east of

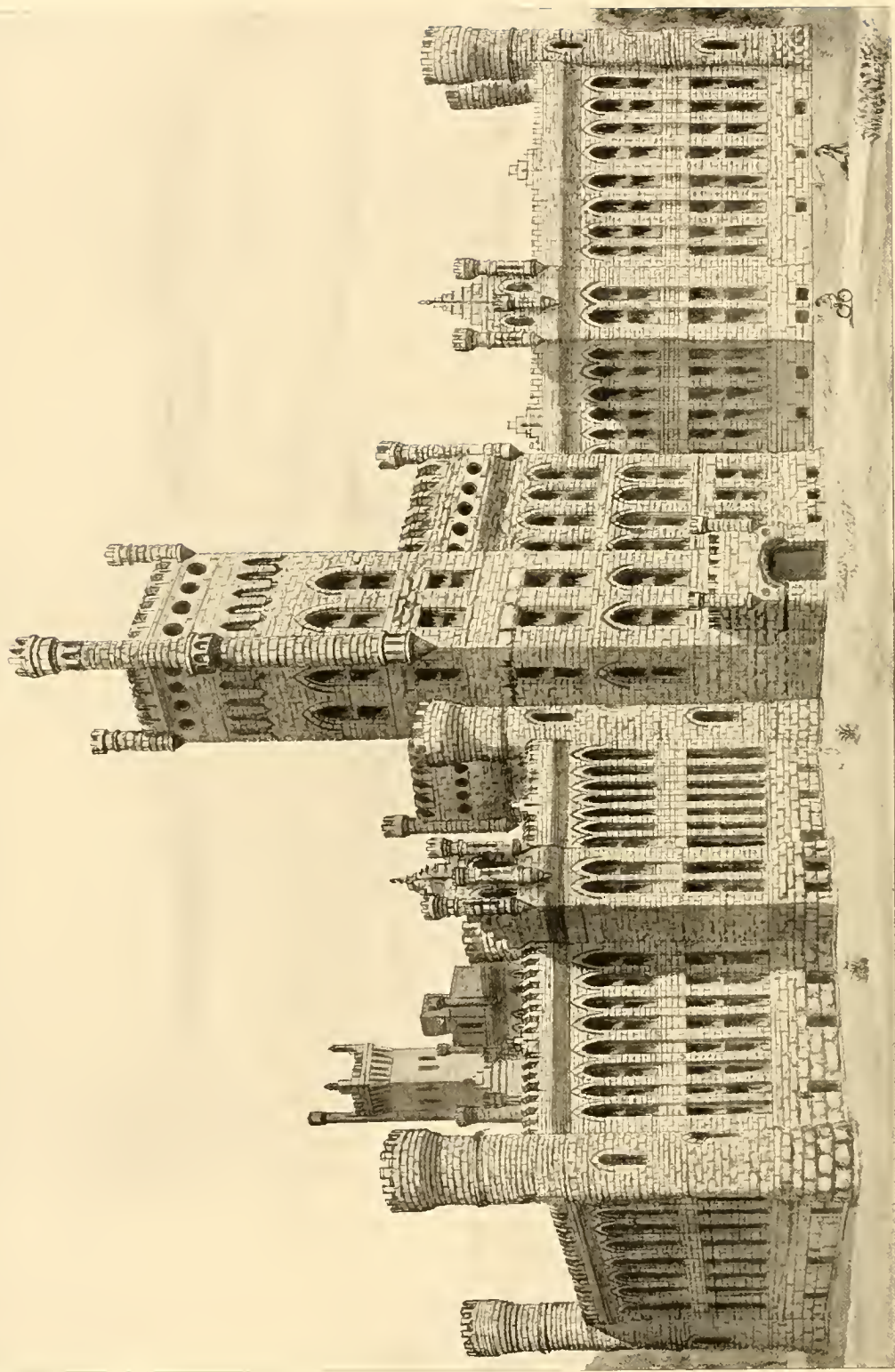
it—Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York—thus “affording additional security to the perpetuity of the Union.” He argued that the location of the State between the Mississippi, Wabash and Ohio Rivers—all flowing to the south—would bring it in intimate communication with the Southern States, and that, in the event of an attempted disruption of the Union, it was important that it should be identified with the commerce of the Lakes, instead of being left entirely to the waters of the south-flowing rivers. “Thus,” said he, “a rival interest would be created to check the wish for a Western or Southern Confederacy. Her interests would thus be balanced and her inclinations turned to the North.” He recognized Illinois as already “the key to the West,” and he evidently foresaw that the time might come when it would be the Keystone of the Union. While this evinced wonderful foresight, scarcely less convincing was his argument that, in time, a commercial emporium would grow up upon Lake Michigan, which would demand an outlet by means of a canal to the Illinois River—a work which was realized in the completion of the Illinois & Michigan Canal thirty years later, but which would scarcely have been accomplished had the State been practically cut off from the Lake and its chief emporium left to grow up in another commonwealth, or not at all. Judge Pope’s amendment was accepted without division, and, in this form, a few days later, the bill became a law.—The almost superhuman sagacity exhibited in Judge Pope’s argument, has been repeatedly illustrated in the commercial and political history of the State since, but never more significantly than in the commanding position which Illinois occupied during the late Civil War, with one of its citizens in the Presidential chair and another leading its 250,000 citizen soldiery and the armies of the Union in battling for the perpetuity of the Republic—a position which more than fulfilled every prediction made for it.—The territory affected by this settlement of the northern boundary, includes all that part of the State north of the northern line of La Salle County, and embraces the greater portion of the fourteen counties of Cook, Dupage, Kane, Lake, McHenry, Boone, DeKalb, Lee, Ogle, Winnebago, Stephenson, Jo Daviess, Carroll and Whiteside, with portions of Kendall, Will and Rock Island—estimated at 8,500 square miles, or more than one-seventh of the present area of the State. It has been argued that this territory belonged to the State of Wisconsin under the provisions of the Ordinance

of 1787, and there were repeated attempts made, on the part of the Wisconsin Legislature and its Territorial Governor (Doty), between 1839 and 1843, to induce the people of these counties to recognize this claim. These were, in a few instances, partially successful, although no official notice was taken of them by the authorities of Illinois. The reply made to the Wisconsin claim by Governor Ford—who wrote his “History of Illinois” when the subject was fresh in the public mind—was that, while the Ordinance of 1787 gave Congress power to organize a State north of the parallel running through the southern bend of Lake Michigan, “there is nothing in the Ordinance requiring such additional State to be organized of the territory north of that line.” In other words, that, when Congress, in 1818, authorized the organization of an additional State north of and in (i. e., within) the line named, it did not violate the Ordinance of 1787, but acted in accordance with it—in practically assuming that the new State “need not necessarily include the whole of the region north of that line.” The question was set at rest by Wisconsin herself in the action of her Constitutional Convention of 1847-48, in framing her first constitution, in form recognizing the northern boundary of Illinois as fixed by the enabling act of 1818.

NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, an institution for the treatment of the insane, created by Act of the Legislature, approved, April 16, 1869. The Commissioners appointed by Governor Palmer to fix its location consisted of August Adams, B. F. Shaw, W. R. Brown, M. L. Joslyn, D. S. Hammond and William Adams. After considering many offers and examining numerous sites, the Commissioners finally selected the Clisholm farm, consisting of about 155 acres, 1½ miles from Elgin, on the west side of Fox River, and overlooking that stream, as a site—this having been tendered as a donation by the citizens of Elgin. Plans were adopted in the latter part of 1869, the system of construction chosen conforming, in the main, to that of the United States Hospital for the Insane at Washington, D. C. By January, 1872, the north wing and rear building were so far advanced as to permit the reception of sixty patients. The center building was ready for occupancy in April, 1873, and the south wing before the end of the following year. The total expenditures previous to 1876 had exceeded \$637,000, and since that date liberal appropriations have been made for additions, repairs and improvements, including the

NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, ELGIN.





WESTERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, WATERTOWN (Rock Island Co.)

addition of between 300 and 400 acres to the lands connected with the institution. The first Board of Trustees consisted of Charles N. Holden, Oliver Everett and Henry W. Sherman, with Dr. E. A. Kilbourne as the first Superintendent, and Dr. Richard A. Dewey (afterwards Superintendent of the Eastern Hospital at Kankakee) as his Assistant. Dr. Kilbourne remained at the head of the institution until his death, Feb. 27, 1890, covering a period of nineteen years. Dr. Kilbourne was succeeded by Dr. Henry J. Brooks, and he, by Dr. Loewy, in June, 1893, and the latter by Dr. John B. Hamilton (former Supervising Surgeon of the United States Marine Hospital Service) in 1897. Dr. Hamilton died in December, 1898. (See *Hamilton, John B.*) The total value of State property, June 30, 1894, was \$882,745.66, of which \$701,330 was in land and buildings. Under the terms of the law establishing the hospital, provision is made for the care therein of the incurably insane, so that it is both a hospital and an asylum. The whole number of patients under treatment, for the two years preceding June 30, 1894, was 1,797, the number of inmates, on Dec. 1, 1897, 1,054, and the average daily attendance for treatment, for the year 1896, 1,296. The following counties comprise the district dependent upon the Elgin Hospital: Boone, Carroll, Cook, DeKalb, Jo Daviess, Kane, Kendall, Lake, Stephenson, Whiteside and Winnebago.

NORTHERN ILLINOIS NORMAL SCHOOL, an institution, incorporated in 1884, at Dixon, Lee County, Ill., for the purpose of giving instruction in branches related to the art of teaching. Its last report claims a total of 1,639 pupils, of whom 885 were men and 744 women, receiving instruction from thirty-six teachers. The total value of property was estimated at more than \$200,000, of which \$160,000 was in real estate and \$45,000 in apparatus. Attendance on the institution has been affected by the establishment, under act of the Legislature of 1895, of the Northern State Normal School at DeKalb (which see).

NORTHERN PENITENTIARY, THE, an institution for the confinement of criminals of the State, located at Joliet, Will County. The site was purchased by the State in 1857, and comprises some seventy-two acres. Its erection was found necessary because of the inadequacy of the first penitentiary, at Alton. (See *Alton Penitentiary*.) The original plan contemplated a cell-house containing 1,000 cells, which, it was thought, would meet the public necessities for many years to come. Its estimated cost was

\$550,000; but, within ten years, there had been expended upon the institution the sum of \$934,000, and its capacity was taxed to the utmost. Subsequent enlargements have increased the cost to over \$1,600,000, but by 1877, the institution had become so overcrowded that the erection of another State penal institution became positively necessary. (See *Southern Penitentiary*.) The prison has always been conducted on "the Auburn system," which contemplates associate labor in silence, silent meals in a common refectory, and (as nearly as practicable) isolation at night. The system of labor has varied at different times, the "lessee system," the "contract system" and the "State account plan" being successively in force. (See *Convict Labor*.) The whole number of convicts in the institution, at the date of the official report of 1895, was 1,566. The total assets of the institution, Sept. 30, 1894, were reported at \$2,121,308.86, of which \$1,644,601.11 was in real estate.

NORTH & SOUTH RAILROAD. (See *St. Louis, Peoria & Northern Railway*.)

NORTHERN STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, an institution for the education of teachers of the common schools, authorized to be established by act of the Legislature passed at the session of 1895. The act made an appropriation of \$50,000 for the erection of buildings and other improvements. The institution was located at DeKalb, DeKalb County, in the spring of 1896, and the erection of buildings commenced soon after—Isaac F. Ellwood, of DeKalb, contributing \$20,000 in cash, and J. F. Glidden, a site of sixty-seven acres of land. Up to Dec. 1, 1897, the appropriations and contributions, in land and money, aggregated \$175,000. The school was expected to be ready for the reception of pupils in the latter part of 1899, and, it is estimated, will accommodate 1,000 students.

NORTHWEST TERRITORY. The name formerly applied to that portion of the United States north and west of the Ohio River and east of the Mississippi, comprising the present States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin. The claim of the Government to the land had been acquired partly through conquest, by the expedition of Col. George Rogers Clark (which see), under the auspices of the State of Virginia in 1778; partly through treaties with the Indians, and partly through cessions from those of the original States laying claim thereto. The first plan for the government of this vast region was devised and formulated by Thomas Jefferson, in his proposed Ordinance of 1784, which failed

of ultimate passage. But three years later a broader scheme was evolved, and the famous Ordinance of 1787, with its clause prohibiting the extension of slavery beyond the Ohio River, passed the Continental Congress. This act has been sometimes termed "The American Magna Charta," because of its engrafting upon the organic law the principles of human freedom and equal rights. The plan for the establishment of a distinctive territorial civil government in a new Territory—the first of its kind in the new republic—was felt to be a tentative step, and too much power was not granted to the residents. All the officers were appointive, and each official was required to be a land-owner. The elective franchise (but only for members of the General Assembly) could first be exercised only after the population had reached 5,000. Even then, every elector must own fifty acres of land, and every Representative, 200 acres. More liberal provisions, however, were subsequently incorporated by amendment, in 1809. The first civil government in the Northwest Territory was established by act of the Virginia Legislature, in the organization of all the country west of the Ohio under the name "Illinois County," of which the Governor was authorized to appoint a "County Lieutenant" or "Commandant-in-Chief." The first "Commandant" appointed was Col. John Todd, of Kentucky, though he continued to discharge the duties for only a short period, being killed in the battle of Blue Licks, in 1782. After that the Illinois Country was almost without the semblance of an organized civil government, until 1788, when Gen. Arthur St. Clair was appointed the first Governor of Northwest Territory, under the Ordinance of 1787, serving until the separation of this region into the Territories of Ohio and Indiana in 1800, when William Henry Harrison became the Governor of the latter, embracing all that portion of the original Northwest Territory except the State of Ohio. During St. Clair's administration (1790) that part of the present State of Illinois between the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers on the west, and a line extending north from about the site of old Fort Massac, on the Ohio, to the mouth of the Mackinaw River, in the present county of Tazewell, on the east, was erected into a county under the name of St. Clair, with three county-seats, viz.: Cahokia, Kaskaskia and Prairie du Rocher. (See *St. Clair County*.) Between 1830 and 1834 the name Northwest Territory was applied to an unorganized region, embracing the present State of Wisconsin, attached to Michigan Territory for governmental

purposes. (See *Illinois County*; *St. Clair, Arthur*; and *Todd, John*.)

NORTHWESTERN COLLEGE, located at Naperville, Du Page County, and founded in 1865, under the auspices of the Evangelical Association. It maintains business, preparatory and collegiate departments, besides a theological school. In 1898 it had a faculty of nineteen professors and assistants, with some 360 students, less than one-third of the latter being females, though both sexes are admitted to the college on an equal footing. The institution owns property to the value of \$207,000, including an endowment of \$85,000.

NORTHWESTERN GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY. (See *Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway*.)

NORTHWESTERN NORMAL, located at Geneseo, Henry County, Ill., incorporated in 1884; in 1894 had a faculty of twelve teachers with 171 pupils, of whom ninety were male and eighty-one female.

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY, an important educational institution, established at Evanston, in Cook County, in 1851. In 1898 it reported 2,599 students (1,980 male and 619 female), and a faculty of 234 instructors. It embraces the following departments, all of which confer degrees: A College of Liberal Arts; two Medical Schools (one for women exclusively); a Law School; a School of Pharmacy and a Dental College. The Garrett Biblical Institute, at which no degrees are conferred, constitutes the theological department of the University. The charter of the institution requires a majority of the Trustees to be members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the University is the largest and wealthiest of the schools controlled by that denomination. The College of Liberal Arts and the Garrett Biblical Institute are at Evanston; the other departments (all professional) are located in Chicago. In the academic department (Liberal Arts School), provision is made for both graduate and post-graduate courses. The Medical School was formerly known as the Chicago Medical College, and its Law Department was originally the Union College of Law, both of which have been absorbed by the University, as have also its schools of dentistry and pharmacy, which were formerly independent institutions. The property owned by the University is valued at \$4,870,000, of which \$1,100,000 is real estate, and \$2,250,000 in endowment funds. Its income from fees paid by students in 1898 was \$215,288, and total receipts from all sources, \$482,389. Co-education of the sexes pre-

vails in the College of Liberal Arts. Dr. Henry Wade Rogers is President.

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY MEDICAL SCHOOL, located in Chicago; was organized in 1859 as Medical School of the Lind (now Lake Forest) University. Three annual terms, of five months each, at first constituted a course, although attendance at two only was compulsory. The institution first opened in temporary quarters, Oct. 9, 1859, with thirteen professors and thirty-three students. By 1863 more ample accommodations were needed, and the Trustees of the Lind University being unable to provide a building, one was erected by the faculty. In 1864 the University relinquished all claim to the institution, which was thereupon incorporated as the Chicago Medical College. In 1868 the length of the annual terms was increased to six months, and additional requirements were imposed on candidates for both matriculation and graduation. The same year, the college building was sold, and the erection of a new and more commodious edifice, on the grounds of the Mercy Hospital, was commenced. This was completed in 1870, and the college became the medical department of the Northwestern University. The number of professorships had been increased to eighteen, and that of undergraduates to 107. Since that date new laboratory and clinical buildings have been erected, and the growth of the institution has been steady and substantial. Mercy and St. Luke's Hospital, and the South Side Free Dispensary afford resources for clinical instruction. The teaching faculty, as constituted in 1898, consists of about fifty instructors, including professors, lecturers, demonstrators, and assistants.

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY WOMAN'S MEDICAL SCHOOL, an institution for the professional education of women, located in Chicago. Its first corporate name was the "Woman's Hospital Medical College of Chicago," and it was in close connection with the Chicago Hospital for Women and Children. Later, it severed its connection with the hospital and took the name of the "Woman's Medical College of Chicago." Co-education of the sexes, in medicine and surgery, was experimentally tried from 1868 to 1870, but the experiment proved repugnant to the male students, who unanimously signed a protest against the continuance of the system. The result was the establishment of a separate school for women in 1870, with a faculty of sixteen professors. The requirements for graduation were fixed at four years of medical study, includ-

ing three annual graded college terms of six months each. The first term opened in the autumn of 1870, with an attendance of twenty students. The original location of the school was in the "North Division" of Chicago, in temporary quarters. After the fire of 1871 a removal was effected to the "West Division," where (in 1878-79) a modest, but well arranged building was erected. A larger structure was built in 1884, and, in 1891, the institution became a part of the Northwestern University. The college, in all its departments, is organized along the lines of the best medical schools of the country. In 1896 there were twenty-four professorships, all capably filled, and among the faculty are some of the best known specialists in the country.

NORTON, Jesse O., lawyer, Congressman and Judge, was born at Bennington, Vt., April 25, 1812, and graduated from Williams College in 1835. He settled at Joliet in 1839, and soon became prominent in the affairs of Will County. His first public office was that of City Attorney, after which he served as County Judge (1846-50). Meanwhile, he was chosen a Delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1847. In 1850 he was elected to the Legislature, and, in 1852, to Congress, as a Whig. His vigorous opposition to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise resulted in his re-election as a Representative in 1854. At the expiration of his second term (1857) he was chosen Judge of the eleventh circuit, to fill the unexpired term of Judge Randall, resigned. He was once more elected to Congress in 1862, but disagreed with his party as to the legal status of the States lately in rebellion. President Johnson appointed him United States Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, which office he filled until 1869. Immediately upon his retirement he began private practice at Chicago, where he died, August 3, 1875.

NORWOOD PARK, a village of Cook County, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad (Wisconsin Division), 11 miles northwest of Chicago. Incorporated in City of Chicago, 1893.

NOYES, George Clement, clergyman, was born at Landaff, N. H., August 4, 1833, brought by his parents to Pike County, Ill., in 1844, and, at the age of 16, determined to devote his life to the ministry; in 1851, entered Illinois College at Jacksonville, graduating with first honors in the class of 1855. In the following autumn he entered Union Theological Seminary in New York, and, having graduated in 1858, was ordained the same year, and installed pastor of the First Presbyterian Church at Laporte, Ind. Here he remained

ten years, when he accepted a call to the First Presbyterian Church of Evanston, Ill., then a small organization which developed, during the twenty years of his pastorate, into one of the strongest and most influential churches in Evanston. For a number of years Dr. Noyes was an editorial writer and weekly correspondent of "The New York Evangelist," over the signature of "Clement." He was also, for several years, an active and very efficient member of the Board of Trustees of Knox College. The liberal bent of his mind was illustrated in the fact that he acted as counsel for Prof. David Swing, during the celebrated trial of the latter for heresy before the Chicago Presbytery—his argument on that occasion winning encomiums from all classes of people. His death took place at Evanston, Jan. 14, 1889, as the result of an attack of pneumonia, and was deeply deplored, not only by his own church and denomination, but by the whole community. Some two weeks after it occurred a union meeting was held in one of the churches at Evanston, at which addresses in commemoration of his services were delivered by some dozen ministers of that village and of Chicago, while various social and literary organizations and the press bore testimony to his high character. He was a member of the Literary Society of Chicago, and, during the last year of his life, served as its President. Dr. Noyes was married, in 1858, to a daughter of David A. Smith, Esq., an honored citizen and able lawyer of Jacksonville.

OAKLAND, a city of Coles County on the Vandalia Line and the Toledo, St. Louis & Western Railroad, 15 miles northeast of Charleston; is in grain center and broom-corn belt; the town has two banks and one daily and two weekly papers. Pop. (1890), 995; (1900), 1,198.

OAK PARK, a village of Cook County, and popular residence suburb of Chicago, 9 miles west of the initial station of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, on which it is located; is also upon the line of the Wisconsin Central Railroad. The place has numerous churches, prosperous schools, a public library, telegraph and express offices, banks and two local papers. Population (1880), 1,888; (1890), 4,771.

OBBERLY, John H., journalist and Civil Service Commissioner, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec. 6, 1837; spent part of his boyhood in Allegheny County, Pa., but, in 1853, began learning the printer's trade in the office of "The Wooster (Ohio) Republican," completing it at Memphis, Tenn., and becoming a journeyman printer in

1857. He worked in various offices, including the Wooster paper, where he also began the study of law, but, in 1860, became part proprietor of "The Bulletin" job office at Memphis, in which he had been employed as an apprentice, and, later, as foreman. Having been notified to leave Memphis on account of his Union principles after the beginning of the Civil War, he returned to Wooster, Ohio, and conducted various papers there during the next four years, but, in 1865, came to Cairo, Ill., where he served for a time as foreman of "The Cairo Democrat," three years later establishing "The Cairo Bulletin." Although the latter paper was burned out a few months later, it was immediately re-established. In 1872 he was elected Representative in the Twenty-eighth General Assembly, and, in 1877, was appointed by Governor Cullom the Democratic member of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission, serving four years, meanwhile (in 1880) being the Democratic candidate for Secretary of State. Other positions held by him included Mayor of the city of Cairo (1869); President of the National Typographical Union at Chicago (1865), and at Memphis (1866); delegate to the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore (1872), and Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee (1882-84). After retiring from the Railroad and Warehouse Commission, he united in founding "The Bloomington (Ill.) Bulletin," of which he was editor some three years. During President Cleveland's administration he was appointed a member of the Civil Service Commission, being later transferred to the Commissionership of Indian Affairs. He was subsequently connected in an editorial capacity with "The Washington Post," "The Richmond (Va.) State," "The Concord (N. H.) People and Patriot" and "The Washington Times." While engaged in an attempt to reorganize "The People and Patriot," he died at Concord, N. H., April 15, 1899.

ODD FELLOWS. "Western Star" Lodge, No. 1, I. O. O. F., was instituted at Alton, June 11, 1836. In 1838 the Grand Lodge of Illinois was instituted at the same place, and reorganized, at Springfield, in 1842. S. C. Pierce was the first Grand Master, and Samuel L. Miller, Grand Secretary. Wilkey Encampment, No. 1, was organized at Alton in 1838, and the Grand Encampment, at Peoria, in 1850, with Charles H. Constable Grand Patriarch. In 1850 the subordinate branches of the Order numbered seventy-six, with 3,291 members, and \$25,392.87 revenue. In 1895 the Lodges numbered 838, the membership 50,544, with \$475,252.18 revenue, of which \$135,018.40

was expended for relief. The Encampment branch, in 1895, embraced 179 organizations with a membership of 6,812 and \$23,865.25 revenue, of which \$6,781.40 was paid out for relief. The Rebekah branch, for the same year, comprised 422 Lodges, with 22,000 members and \$43,215.65 revenue, of which \$3,122.79 was for relief. The total sum distributed for relief by the several organizations (1895) was \$144,972.59. The Order was especially liberal in its benefactions to the sufferers by the Chicago fire of 1871, an appeal to its members calling forth a generous response throughout the United States. (See *Odd Fellows' Orphans' Home*.)

ODD FELLOWS' ORPHANS' HOME, a benevolent institution, incorporated in 1889, erected at Lincoln, Ill., under the auspices of the Daughters of Rebekah (see *Odd Fellows*), and dedicated August 19, 1892. The building is four stories in height, has a capacity for the accommodation of fifty children, and cost \$36,524.76, exclusive of forty acres of land valued at \$8,000.

ODELL, a village of Livingston County, and station on the Chicago & Alton Railway, 82 miles south-southwest of Chicago. It is in a grain and stock-raising region. Population (1880), 908; (1890), 800; (1900), 1,000.

ODIN, a village of Marion County, at the crossing of the Chicago branch of the Illinois Central and the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railways, 244 miles south by west from Chicago; in fruit belt; has coal-mine, two fruit evaporators, bank and a newspaper. Pop. (1900), 1,180.

O'FALLON, a village of St. Clair County, on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railway, 18 miles east of St. Louis; has interurban railway, electric lights, water-works, factories, coal-mine, bank and a newspaper. Pop. (1900), 1,267.

OGDEN, William Butler, capitalist and Railway President, born at Walton, N. Y., June 15, 1805. He was a member of the New York Legislature in 1834, and, the following year, removed to Chicago, where he established a land and trust agency. He took an active part in the various enterprises centering around Chicago, and, on the incorporation of the city, was elected its first Mayor. He was prominently identified with the construction of the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad, and, in 1847, became its President. While visiting Europe in 1853, he made a careful study of the canals of Holland, which convinced him of the desirability of widening and deepening the Illinois & Michigan Canal and of constructing a ship canal across the southern peninsula of Michigan. In 1855 he became Presi-

dent of the Chicago, St. Paul & Fond du Lac Railroad, and effected its consolidation with the Galena & Chicago Union. Out of this consolidation sprang the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, of which he was elected President. In 1850 he presided over the National Pacific Railroad Convention, and, upon the formation of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, he became its President. He was largely connected with the inception of the Northern Pacific line, in the success of which he was a firm believer. He also controlled various other interests of public importance, among them the great lumbering establishments at Peshtigo, Wis., and, at the time of his death, was the owner of what was probably the largest plant of that description in the world. His benefactions were numerous, among the recipients being the Rush Medical College, of which he was President; the Theological Seminary of the Northwest, the Chicago Historical Society, the Academy of Sciences, the University of Chicago, the Astronomical Society, and many other educational and benevolent institutions and organizations in the Northwest. Died, in New York City, August 3, 1877. (See *Chicago & Northwestern Railroad*.)

OGLE, Joseph, pioneer, was born in Virginia in 1741, came to Illinois in 1785, settling in the American Bottom within the present County of Monroe, but afterwards removed to St. Clair County, about the site of the present town of O'Fallon, 8 miles north of Belleville; was selected by his neighbors to serve as Captain in their skirmishes with the Indians. Died, at his home in St. Clair County, in February, 1821. Captain Ogle had the reputation of being the earliest convert to Methodism in Illinois. Ogle County, in Northern Illinois, was named in his honor.—**Jacob** (Ogle), son of the preceding, also a native of Virginia, was born about 1772, came to Illinois with his father in 1785, and was a "Ranger" in the War of 1812. He served as a Representative from St. Clair County in the Third General Assembly (1822), and again in the Seventh (1830), in the former being an opponent of the pro-slavery convention scheme. Beyond two terms in the Legislature he seems to have held no public office except that of Justice of the Peace. Like his father, he was a zealous Methodist and highly respected. Died, in 1844, aged 72 years.

OGLE COUNTY, next to the "northern tier" of counties of the State and originally a part of Jo Daviess. It was separately organized in 1837, and Lee County was carved from its territory in

1839. In 1900 its area was 780 square miles, and its population 29,129. Before the Black Hawk War immigration was slow, and life primitive. Peoria was the nearest food market. New grain was "ground" on a grater, and old pounded with an extemporized pestle in a wooden mortar. Rock River flows across the county from northeast to southwest. A little oak timber grows along its banks, but, generally speaking, the surface is undulating prairie, with soil of a rich loam. Sandstone is in ample supply, and all the limestones abound. An extensive peat-bed has been discovered on the Killbuck Creek. Oregon, the county-seat, has fine water-power. The other principal towns are Rochelle, Polo, Forreston and Mount Morris.

OGLESBY, Richard James, Governor and United States Senator, was born in Oldham County, Ky., July 25, 1824; left an orphan at the age of 8 years; in 1836 accompanied an uncle to Decatur, Ill., where, until 1844, he worked at farming, carpentering and rope-making, devoting his leisure hours to the study of law. In 1845 he was admitted to the bar and began practice at Sullivan, in Montrie County. In 1846 he was commissioned a Lieutenant in the Fourth Regiment, Illinois Volunteers (Col. E. D. Baker's regiment), and served through the Mexican War, taking part in the siege of Vera Cruz and the battle of Cerro Gordo. In 1847 he pursued a course of study at the Louisville Law School, graduating in 1848. He was a "forty-niner" in California, but returned to Decatur in 1851. In 1858 he made an unsuccessful campaign for Congress in the Decatur District. In 1860 he was elected to the State Senate, but early in 1861 resigned his seat to accept the colonelcy of the Eighth Illinois Volunteers. Through gallantry (notably at Forts Henry and Donelson and at Corinth) he rose to be Major-General, being severely wounded in the last-named battle. He resigned his commission on account of disability, in May, 1864, and the following November was elected Governor, as a Republican. In 1872 he was re-elected Governor, but, two weeks after his inauguration, resigned to accept a seat in the United States Senate, to which he was elected by the Legislature of 1873. In 1884 he was elected Governor for the third time—being the only man in the history of the State who (up to the present time—1899) has been thus honored. After the expiration of his last term as Governor, he devoted his attention to his private affairs at his home at Elkhart, in Logan County, where he died, April 24, 1899, deeply mourned by personal

and political friends in all parts of the Union, who admired his strict integrity and sterling patriotism.

OHIO, INDIANA & WESTERN RAILWAY. (See *Peoria & Eastern Railroad*.)

OHIO RIVER, an affluent of the Mississippi, formed by the union of the Monongahela and Allegheny Rivers, at Pittsburg, Pa. At this point it becomes a navigable stream about 400 yards wide, with an elevation of about 700 feet above sea-level. The beauty of the scenery along its banks secured for it, from the early French explorers (of whom La Salle was one), the name of "La Belle Riviere." Its general course is to the southwest, but with many sinuosities, forming the southern boundary of the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and the western and northern boundary of West Virginia and Kentucky, until it enters the Mississippi at Cairo, in latitude 37° N., and about 1,200 miles above the mouth of the latter stream. The area which it drains is computed to be 214,000 square miles. Its mouth is 268 feet above the level of the sea. The current is remarkably gentle and uniform, except near Louisville, where there is a descent of twenty-two feet within two miles, which is evaded by means of a canal around the falls. Large steamboats can navigate its whole length, except in low stages of water and when closed by ice in winter. Its largest affluents are the Tennessee, the Cumberland, the Kentucky, the Great Kanawha and the Green Rivers, from the south, and the Wabash, the Miami, Scioto and Muskingum from the north. The principal cities on its banks are Pittsburg, Wheeling, Cincinnati, Louisville, Evansville, New Albany, Madison and Cairo. It is crossed by bridges at Wheeling, Cincinnati and Cairo. The surface of the Ohio is subject to a variation of forty-two to fifty-one feet between high and low water. Its length is 975 miles, and its width varies from 400 to 1,000 yards. (See *Inundations, Remarkable*.)

OHIO & MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY. (See *Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad*.)

OLNEY, an incorporated city and the county-seat of Richland County, 31 miles west of Vincennes, Ind., and 117 miles east of St. Louis, Mo., at the junction of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern and the Peoria Division of the Illinois Central and the Ohio River Division of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad; is in the center of the fruit belt and an important shipping point for farm produce and live-stock; has flour mills, a furniture factory and railroad repair shops, banks, a public library, churches and five

newspapers, one issuing daily and another semi-weekly editions. Population (1890), 3,831; (1900), 4,260.

OMELVENY, John, pioneer and head of a numerous family which became prominent in Southern Illinois; was a native of Ireland who came to America about 1798 or 1799. After residing in Kentucky a few years, he removed to Illinois, locating in what afterwards became Pope County, whither his oldest son, **Samuel**, had preceded him about 1797 or 1798. The latter for a time followed the occupation of flat-boating, carrying produce to New Orleans. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1818 from Pope County, being the colleague of Hamlet Ferguson. A year later he removed to Randolph County, where he served as a member of the County Court, but, in 1820-22, we find him a member of the Second General Assembly from Union County, having successfully contested the seat of Samuel Alexander, who had received the certificate of election. He died in 1828.—**Edward** (Omenveny), another member of this family, and grandson of the elder John Omelveny, represented Monroe County in the Fifteenth General Assembly (1846-48), and was Presidential Elector in 1852, but died sometime during the Civil War.—**Harvey K. S.** (Omenveny), the fifth son of William Omelveny and grandson of John, was born in Todd County, Ky., in 1823, came to Southern Illinois, in 1852, and engaged in the practice of law, being for a time the partner of Senator Thomas E. Merritt, at Salem. Early in 1858 he was elected a Justice of the Circuit Court to succeed Judge Breese, who had been promoted to the Supreme Court, but resigned in 1861. He gained considerable notoriety by his intense hostility to the policy of the Government during the Civil War, was a Delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1862, and was named as a member of the Peace Commission proposed to be appointed by the General Assembly, in 1863, to secure terms of peace with the Southern Confederacy. He was also a leading spirit in the peace meeting held at Peoria, in August, 1863. In 1869 Mr. Omelveny removed to Los Angeles, Cal., which has since been his home, and where he has carried on a lucrative law practice.

ONARGA, a town in Iroquois County, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 85 miles south by west from Chicago, and 43 miles north by east from Champaign. It is a manufacturing town, flour, wagons, wire-fencing, stoves and tile being among the products. It has a bank, eight churches, a graded school, a commercial college,

and a weekly newspaper. Population (1880), 1,061; (1890), 994; (1900), 1,270.

ONEIDA, a city in Knox County, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 12 miles northeast of Galesburg; has wagon, pump and furniture factories, two banks, electric lights, several churches, a graded school, and a weekly paper. The surrounding country is rich prairie, where coal is mined about twenty feet below the surface. Pop. (1890), 699; (1900), 785.

OQUAWKA, the county-seat of Henderson County, situated on the Mississippi River, about 15 miles above Burlington, Iowa, and 32 miles west of Galesburg. It is in a farming region, but has some manufactories. The town has five churches, a graded school, a bank and three newspapers. Population (1900), 1,010.

ORDINANCE OF 1787. This is the name given to the first organic act, passed by Congress, for the government of the territory northwest of the Ohio River, comprising the present States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin. The first step in this direction was taken in the appointment, by Congress, on March 1, 1784, of a committee, of which Thomas Jefferson was Chairman, to prepare a plan for the temporary government of the region which had been acquired, by the capture of Kaskaskia, by Col. George Rogers Clark, nearly six years previous. The necessity for some step of this sort had grown all the more urgent, in consequence of the recognition of the right of the United States to this region by the Treaty of Paris of 1783, and the surrender, by Virginia, of the title she had maintained thereto on account of Clark's conquest under her auspices—a right which she had exercised by furnishing whatever semblance of government so far existed northwest of the Ohio. The report submitted from Jefferson's committee proposed the division of the Territory into seven States, to which was added the proviso that, after the year 1800, "there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in any of said States, otherwise than in punishment of crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted." This report failed of adoption, however, Congress contenting itself with the passage of a resolution providing for future organization of this territory into States by the people—the measures necessary for temporary government being left to future Congressional action. While the postponement, in the resolution as introduced by Jefferson, of the inhibition of slavery to the year 1800, has been criticised, its introduction was significant, as coming from a representative from a slave State,

and being the first proposition in Congress looking to restriction, of any character, on the subject of slavery. Congress having taken no further step under the resolution adopted in 1784, the condition of the country (thus left practically without a responsible government, while increasing in population) became constantly more deplorable. An appeal from the people about Kaskaskia for some better form of government, in 1786, aided by the influence of the newly organized "Ohio Company," who desired to encourage emigration to the lands which they were planning to secure from the General Government, at last brought about the desired result, in the passage of the famous "Ordinance," on the 13th day of July, 1787. While making provision for a mode of temporary self-government by the people, its most striking features are to be found in the six "articles"—a sort of "Bill of Rights"—with which the document closes. These assert: (1) the right of freedom of worship and religious opinion; (2) the right to the benefit of *habeas corpus* and trial by jury; to proportionate representation, and to protection in liberty and property; (3) that "religion, morality and knowledge, being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged"; (4) that the States, formed within the territory referred to, "shall forever remain a part of this confederacy of the United States of America, subject to the Articles of Confederation and to such alterations therein as shall be constitutionally made"; (5) prescribe the boundaries of the States to be formed therein and the conditions of their admission into the Union; and (6—and most significant of all) repeat the prohibition regarding the introduction of slavery into the Northwest Territory, as proposed by Jefferson, but without any qualification as to time. There has been considerable controversy regarding the authorship of this portion of the Ordinance, into which it is not necessary to enter here. While it has been characterized as a second and advanced Declaration of Independence—and probably no single act of Congress was ever fraught with more important and far-reaching results—it seems remarkable that a majority of the States supporting it and securing its adoption, were then, and long continued to be, slave States.

OREGON, the county-seat of Ogle County, situated on Rock River and the Minneapolis Branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 100 miles west from Chicago. The surrounding region is agricultural; the town has

water power and manufactures flour, pianos, steel tanks, street sprinklers, and iron castings. It has two banks, water-works supplied by flowing artesian wells, cereal mill, and two weekly newspapers; has also obtained some repute as a summer resort. Pop. (1880), 1,088; (1890), 1,566; (1900), 1,577.

ORION, a village of Henry County, at the intersection of the Rock Island Division of the Chicago Burlington & Quincy and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railways, 19 miles southeast of Rock Island. Pop. (1890), 624; (1900), 584.

OSBORN, William Henry, Railway President, was born at Salem, Mass., Dec. 21, 1820. After receiving a high school education in his native town, he entered the counting room of the East India house of Peele, Hubbell & Co.; was subsequently sent to represent the firm at Manila, finally engaging in business on his own account, during which he traveled extensively in Europe. Returning to the United States in 1853, he took up his residence in New York, and, having married the daughter of Jonathan Sturges, one of the original incorporators and promoters of the Illinois Central Railroad, he soon after became associated with that enterprise. In August, 1854, he was chosen a Director of the Company, and, on Dec. 1, 1855, became its third President, serving in the latter position nearly ten years (until July 11, 1865), and, as a Director, until 1877—in all, twenty-two years. After retiring from his connection with the Illinois Central Railroad, Mr. Osborn gave his attention largely to enterprises of an educational and benevolent character in aid of the unfortunate classes in the State of New York.

OSBORN, Thomas O., soldier and diplomatist, was born in Licking County, Ohio, August 11, 1832; graduated from the Ohio University at Athens, in 1854; studied law at Crawfordsville, Ind., with Gen. Lew Wallace, was admitted to the bar and began practice in Chicago. Early in the war for the Union he joined the "Yates Phalanx," which, after some delay on account of the quota being full, was mustered into the service, in August, 1861, as the Thirty-ninth Illinois Volunteers, the subject of this sketch being commissioned its Lieutenant-Colonel. His promotion to the colonelcy soon followed, the regiment being sent east to guard the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, where it met the celebrated Stonewall Jackson, and took part in many important engagements, including the battles of Winchester, Bermuda Hundreds, and Drury's Bluff, besides the sieges of Charleston and Petersburg. At Bermuda Hundreds Colonel Osborn was severely

wounded, losing the use of his right arm. He bore a conspicuous part in the operations about Richmond which resulted in the capture of the rebel capital, his services being recognized by promotion to the brevet rank of Major-General. At the close of the war he returned to the practice of law in Chicago, but, in 1874, was appointed Consul-General and Minister-Resident to the Argentine Republic, remaining in that position until June, 1885, when he resigned, resuming his residence in Chicago.

OSWEGO, a village in Kendall County, on the Aurora and Streator branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway, 6 miles south of Aurora. Population (1890), 641; (1900), 618.

OTTAWA, the county-seat and principal city of La Salle County, being incorporated as a village in 1838, and, as a city, in 1853. It is located at the confluence of the Illinois and Fox Rivers and on the Illinois & Michigan Canal. It is the intersecting point of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway and the Streator branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, 98 miles east of Rock Island and 83 miles west-southwest of Chicago. The surrounding region abounds in coal. Sand of a superior quality for the manufacture of glass is found in the vicinity and the place has extensive glass works. Other manufactured products are brick, drain-tile, sewer-pipe, tile-roofing, pottery, pianos, organs, cigars, wagons and carriages, agricultural implements, hay carriers, hay presses, sash, doors, blinds, cabinet work, saddlery and harness and pumps. The city has some handsome public buildings including the Appellate (formerly Supreme) Court House for the Northern Division. It also has several public parks, one of which (South Park) contains a medicinal spring. There are a dozen churches and numerous public school buildings, including a high school. The city is lighted by gas and electricity, has electric street railways, good sewerage, and water-works supplied from over 150 artesian wells and numerous natural springs. It has one private and two national banks, five libraries, and eight weekly newspapers (three German), of which four issue daily editions. Pop. (1890), 9,985; (1900), 10,588.

OTTAWA, CHICAGO & FOX RIVER VALLEY RAILROAD. (See *Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad*.)

OUTAGAMIES, a name given, by the French, to the Indian tribe known as the Foxes. (See *Sacs and Foxes*.)

OWEN, Thomas J. V., early legislator and Indian Agent, was born in Kentucky, April 5,

1801; came to Illinois at an early day, and, in 1830, was elected to the Seventh General Assembly from Randolph County; the following year was appointed Indian Agent at Chicago, as successor to Dr. Alexander Wolcott, who had died in the latter part of 1830. Mr. Owen served as Indian Agent until 1833; was a member of the first Board of Town Trustees of the village of Chicago, Commissioner of School Lands, and one of the Government Commissioners who conducted the treaty with the Pottawatomie and other tribes of Indians at Chicago, in September, 1833. Died, in Chicago, Oct. 15, 1835.

PADDOCK, Gaius, pioneer, a native of Massachusetts, was born in 1758; at the age of 17 he entered the Colonial Army, serving until the close of the Revolutionary War, and being in Washington's command at the crossing of the Delaware. After the war he removed to Vermont; but, in 1815, went to Cincinnati, and, a year later, to St. Charles, Mo. Then, after having spent about a year at St. Louis, in 1818 he located in Madison County, Ill., at a point afterwards known as "Paddock's Grove," and which became one of the most prosperous agricultural sections of Southern Illinois. Died, in 1831.

PAINE, (Gen.) Eleazer A., soldier, was born in Parkman, Geauga County, Ohio, Sept. 10, 1815; graduated at West Point Military Academy, in 1839, and was assigned to the First Infantry, serving in the Florida War (1839-40), but resigned, Oct. 11, 1840. He then studied law and practiced at Painesville, Ohio, (1843-48), and at Monmouth, Ill., (1848-61), meanwhile serving in the lower branch of the Eighteenth General Assembly (1852-53). Before leaving Ohio, he had been Deputy United States Marshal and Lieutenant-Colonel of the State Militia, and, in Illinois, became Brigadier-General of Militia (1845-48). He was appointed Colonel of the Ninth Illinois in April, 1861, and served through the war, being promoted Brigadier-General in September, 1861. The first duty performed by his regiment, after this date, was the occupation of Paducah, Ky., where he was in command. Later, it took part in the capture of Forts Henry and Donelson, the battles of Shiloh, New Madrid and Corinth, and also in the various engagements in Northern Georgia and in the "march to the sea." From November, 1862, to May, 1864, General Paine was guarding railroad lines in Central Tennessee, and, during a part of 1864, in command of the Western District of Kentucky. He resigned, April 5, 1865, and died in Jersey City, Dec. 16,

1882. A sturdy Union man, he performed his duty as a soldier with great zeal and efficiency.

PALATINE, a village of Cook County, on the Wisconsin Division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 26 miles northwest from Chicago. There are flour and planing mills here; dairying and farming are leading industries of the surrounding country. Population (1880), 731; (1890), 891; (1900), 1,020.

PALESTINE, a town in Crawford County, about 2 miles from the Wabash River, 7 miles east of Robinson, and 35 miles southwest of Terre Haute, on the Illinois Central Railway; has five churches, a graded school, a bank, weekly newspaper, flour mill, cold storage plant, canning factory, garment factory, and municipal light and power plant. Pop. (1890), 732; (1900), 979.

PALMER, Frank W., journalist, ex-Congressman and Public Printer, was born at Manchester, Dearborn County, Ind., Oct. 11, 1827; learned the printer's trade at Jamestown, N. Y., afterwards edited "The Jamestown Journal," and served two terms in the New York Legislature; in 1858 removed to Dubuque, Iowa, and edited "The Dubuque Times," was elected to Congress in 1860, and again in 1868 and 1872, meanwhile having purchased "The Des Moines Register," which he edited for several years. In 1873 he removed to Chicago and became editor of "The Inter Ocean," remaining two years; in 1877 was appointed Postmaster of the city of Chicago, serving eight years. Shortly after the accession of President Harrison, in 1889, he was appointed Public Printer, continuing in office until the accession of President Cleveland in 1893, when he returned to newspaper work, but resumed his old place at the head of the Government Printing Bureau after the inauguration of President McKimley in 1897.

PALMER, John McAuley, lawyer, soldier and United States Senator, was born in Scott County, Ky., Sept. 13, 1817; removed with his father to Madison County, Ill., in 1831, and, four years later, entered Shurtleff College, at Upper Alton, as a student; later taught and studied law, being admitted to the bar in 1839. In 1843 he was elected Probate Judge of Macoupin County, also served in the State Constitutional Convention of 1847; after discharging the duties of Probate and County Judge, was elected to the State Senate, to fill a vacancy, in 1852, and re-elected in 1854, as an Anti-Nebraska Democrat, casting his vote for Lyman Trumbull for United States Senator in 1855, but resigned his seat in 1856; was President of the first Republican State Convention, held at Bloomington in the latter year, and appointed a

delegate to the National Convention at Philadelphia; was an unsuccessful candidate for Congress in 1859, and chosen a Presidential Elector on the Republican ticket in 1860; served as a member of the National Peace Conference of 1861; entered the army as Colonel of the Fourteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry; was promoted Brigadier General, in November, 1861, taking part in the campaign in Tennessee up to Chickamauga, assuming the command of the Fourteenth Army Corps with the rank of Major-General, but was relieved at his own request before Atlanta. In 1865 he was assigned, by President Lincoln, to command of the Military Department of Kentucky, but, in September, 1866, retired from the service, and, in 1867, became a citizen of Springfield. The following year he was elected Governor, as a Republican, but, in 1872, supported Horace Greeley for President, and has since co-operated with the Democratic party. He was three times the unsuccessful candidate of his party for United States Senator, and was their nominee for Governor in 1888, but defeated. In 1890 he was nominated for United States Senator by the Democratic State Convention and elected in joint session of the Legislature, March 11, 1891, receiving on the 154th ballot 101 Democratic and two Farmers' Mutual Alliance votes. He became an important factor in the campaign of 1896 as candidate of the "Sound Money" Democracy for President, although receiving no electoral votes, proving his devotion to principle. His last years were occupied in preparation of a volume of personal recollections, which was completed, under the title of "The Story of an Earnest Life," a few weeks before his death, which occurred at his home in Springfield, September 25, 1900.

PALMER, Potter, merchant and capitalist, was born in Albany County, N. Y., in 1825; received an English education and became a junior clerk in a country store at Durham, Greene County, in that State, three years later being placed in charge of the business, and finally engaging in business on his own account. Coming to Chicago in 1852, he embarked in the dry-goods business on Lake Street, establishing the house which afterwards became Field, Leiter & Co. (now Marshall Field & Co.), from which he retired, in 1865, with the basis of an ample fortune, which has since been immensely increased by fortunate operations in real estate. Mr. Palmer was Second Vice-President of the first Board of Local Directors of the World's Columbian Exposition in 1891.—**Mrs. Bertha M. Honore** (Palmer), wife of the preceding, is the daughter of H. H.

Honore, formerly a prominent real-estate owner and operator of Chicago. She is a native of Louisville, Ky., where her girlhood was chiefly spent, though she was educated at a convent near Baltimore, Md. Later she came with her family to Chicago, and, in 1870, was married to Potter Palmer. Mrs. Palmer has been a recognized leader in many social and benevolent movements, but won the highest praise by her ability and administrative skill, exhibited as President of the Board of Lady Managers of the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893.

PALMYRA, a village of Macoupin County, on the Springfield Division of the St. Louis, Chicago & St. Paul Railway, 33 miles southwest from Springfield; has some local manufactories, a bank and a newspaper. Population (1900), 813.

PANA, an important railway center and principal city of Christian County, situated in the southeastern part of the County, and at the intersecting point of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern, the Illinois Central and the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroads, 35 miles south by west from Decatur, and 42 miles southeast of Springfield. It is an important shipping-point for grain and has two elevators. Its mechanical establishments include two flouring mills, a foundry, two machine shops and two planing mills. The surrounding region is rich in coal, which is extensively mined. Pana has banks, several churches, graded schools, and three papers issuing daily and weekly editions. Population (1890), 5,077; (1900), 5,530.

PANA, SPRINGFIELD & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD. (See *Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad.*)

PARIS, a handsome and flourishing city, the county-seat of Edgar County. It is an important railway center, situated on the "Big Four" and the Vandalia Line, 160 miles south of Chicago, and 170 miles east-northeast of St. Louis; is in the heart of a wealthy and populous agricultural region, and has a prosperous trade. Its industries include foundries, three elevators, flour, saw and planing mills, glass, broom, and corn product factories. The city has three banks, three daily and four weekly newspapers, a court house, ten churches, and graded schools. Pop. (1890), 4,996; (1900), 6,105.

PARIS & DECATUR RAILROAD. (See *Terre Haute & Peoria Railroad.*)

PARIS & TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD. (See *Terre Haute & Peoria Railroad.*)

PARKS, Gavion D. A., lawyer, was born at Bristol, Ontario County, N. Y., Sept. 17, 1817;

went to New York City in 1838, where he completed his legal studies and was admitted to the bar, removing to Lockport, Ill., in 1842. Here he successively edited a paper, served as Master in Chancery and in an engineering corps on the Illinois & Michigan Canal; was elected County Judge in 1849, removed to Joliet, and, for a time, acted as an attorney of the Chicago & Rock Island, the Michigan Central and the Chicago & Alton Railroads; was also a Trustee of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Jacksonville; was elected Representative in 1852, became a Republican and served on the first Republican State Central Committee (1856); the same year was elected to the State Senate, and was a Commissioner of the State Penitentiary in 1864. In 1872 Mr. Parks joined in the Liberal-Republican movement, was defeated for Congress, and afterwards acted with the Democratic party. Died, Dec. 28, 1895.

PARKS, Lawson A., journalist, was born at Mecklenburg, N. C., April 15, 1813; learned the printing trade at Charlotte, in that State; came to St. Louis in 1833, and, in 1836, assisted in establishing "The Alton Telegraph," but sold his interest a few years later. Then, having officiated as pastor of Presbyterian churches for some years, in 1854 he again became associated with "The Telegraph," acting as its editor. Died at Alton, March 31, 1875.

PARK RIDGE, a suburban village on the Wisconsin Division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 13 miles northwest of Chicago. Population (1880), 457; (1890), 987; (1900), 1,340.

PARTRIDGE, Charles Addison, journalist and Assistant Adjutant-General of the Grand Army of the Republic, was born in Westford, Chittenden County, Vt., Dec. 8, 1843; came with his parents to Lake County, Ill., in 1844, and spent his boyhood on a farm, receiving his education in the district school, with four terms in a high school at Burlington, Wis. At 16 he taught a winter district school near his boyhood home, and at 18 enlisted in what became Company C of the Ninety-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, being mustered into the service as Eighth Corporal at Rockford. His regiment becoming attached to the Army of the Cumberland, he participated with it in the battles of Chickamauga and the Atlanta campaign, as well as those of Franklin and Nashville, and has taken a just pride in the fact that he never fell out on the march, took medicine from a doctor or was absent from his regiment during its term of service, except for four months while recovering from a gun-shot

wound received at Chickamauga. He was promoted successively to Sergeant, Sergeant-Major, and commissioned Second Lieutenant of his old company, of which his father was First Lieutenant for six months and until forced to resign on account of impaired health. Receiving his final discharge, June 28, 1865, he returned to the farm, where he remained until 1869, in the meantime being married to Miss Jennie E. Earle, in 1866, and teaching school one winter. In 1869 he was elected County Treasurer of Lake County on the Republican ticket, and re-elected in 1871; in January of the latter year, purchased an interest in "The Waukegan Gazette," with which he remained associated some fifteen years, at first as the partner of Rev. A. K. Fox, and later of his younger brother, H. E. Partridge. In 1877 he was appointed, by President Hayes, Postmaster at Waukegan, serving four years; in 1886 was elected to the Legislature, serving (by successive elections) as Representative in the Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh General Assemblies, being frequently called upon to occupy the Speaker's chair, and, especially during the long Senatorial contest of 1891, being recognized as a leader of the Republican minority. In 1888 he was called to the service of the Republican State Central Committee (of which he had previously been a member), as assistant to the veteran Secretary, the late Daniel Shepard, remaining until the death of his chief, when he succeeded to the secretaryship. During the Presidential campaign of 1892 he was associated with the late William J. Campbell, then the Illinois member of the Republican National Committee, and was entrusted by him with many important and confidential missions. Without solicitation on his part, in 1894 he was again called to assume the secretaryship of the Republican State Central Committee, and bore a conspicuous and influential part in winning the brilliant success achieved by the party in the campaign of that year. From 1893 to 1895 he served as Mayor of Waukegan; in 1896 became Assistant Adjutant-General of the Grand Army of the Republic for the Department of Illinois—a position which he held in 1889 under Commander James S. Martin, and to which he has been re-appointed by successive Department Commanders up to the present time. Mr. Partridge's service in the various public positions held by him, has given him an acquaintance extending to every county in the State.

PATOKA, a village of Marion County, on the Western branch of the Illinois Central Railway,

15 miles south of Vandalia. There are flour and saw mills here; the surrounding country is agricultural. Population (1890), 502; (1900), 640.

PATTERSON, Robert Wilson, D.D., LL.D., clergyman, was born in Blount County, Tenn., Jan. 21, 1814; came to Bond County, Ill., with his parents in 1822, his father dying two years later; at 18 had had only nine months' schooling, but graduated at Illinois College in 1837; spent a year at Lane Theological Seminary, another as tutor in Illinois College, and then, after two years more at Lane Seminary and preaching in Chicago and at Monroe, Mich., in 1842 established the Second Presbyterian Church of Chicago, of which he remained the pastor over thirty years. In 1850 he received a call to the chair of Didactic Theology at Lane Seminary, as successor to Dr. Lyman Beecher, but it was declined, as was a similar call ten years later. Resigning his pastorate in 1873, he was, for several years, Professor of Christian Evidences and Ethics in the Theological Seminary of the Northwest; in 1876-78 served as President of Lake Forest University (of which he was one of the founders), and, in 1880-83, as lecturer in Lane Theological Seminary. He received the degree of D.D. from Hamilton College, N. Y., in 1854, that of LL.D. from Lake Forest University, and was Moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly (N. S.) at Wilmington, Del., in 1859. Died, at Evanston, Ill., Feb. 24, 1894.

PAVEY, Charles W., soldier and ex-State Auditor, was born in Highland County, Ohio, Nov. 8, 1835; removed to Illinois in 1859, settling in the vicinity of Mount Vernon, and, for a time, followed the occupation of a farmer and stock-raiser. In August, 1862, he enlisted in the Eightieth Illinois Volunteers for the Civil War, and became First Lieutenant of Company E. He was severely wounded at the battle of Sand Mountain, and, having been captured, was confined in Libby Prison, at Salisbury, N. C., and at Danville, Va., for a period of nearly two years, enduring great hardship and suffering. Having been exchanged, he served to the close of the war as Assistant Inspector-General on the Staff of General Rousseau, in Tennessee. He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1880, which nominated General Garfield for the Presidency, and was one of the famous "306" who stood by General Grant in that struggle. In 1882 he was appointed by President Arthur Collector of Internal Revenue for the Southern District, and, in 1888, was nominated and elected State Auditor on the Republican ticket, but was de-

feated for re-election in the "land-slide" of 1892. General Pavey has been prominent in "G. A. R." councils, and held the position of Junior Vice-Commander for the Department of Illinois in 1878, and that of Senior Vice-Commander in 1879. He also served as Brigadier-General of the National Guard, for Southern Illinois, during the railroad strike of 1877. In 1897 he received from President McKinley the appointment of Special Agent of the Treasury Department. His home is at Mount Vernon, Jefferson County.

PAWNEE, a village of Sangamon County, at the eastern terminus of the Auburn & Pawnee Railroad, 19 miles south of Springfield. The town has a bank and a weekly paper. Population (1900), 595; (1903, est.), 1,000.

PAWNEE RAILROAD, a short line in Sangamon County, extending from Pawnee to Auburn (9 miles), where it forms a junction with the Chicago & Alton Railroad. The company was organized and procured a charter in December, 1888, and the road completed the following year. The cost was \$101,774. Capital stock authorized, \$100,000; funded debt (1895), \$50,000.

PAW PAW, a village of Lee County, at the junction of two branches of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway, 8 miles northwest of Earlville. The town is in a farming region, but has a bank and one weekly paper. Population (1890), 635; (1900), 765.

PAXTON, the county-seat of Ford County, is situated at the intersection of the Chicago Division of the Illinois Central and the Lake Erie & Western Railroads, 103 miles south by west from Chicago, and 49 miles east of Bloomington. It contains a court house, two schools, water-works, electric light and water-heating system, two banks, nine churches, and one daily newspaper. It is an important shipping-point for the farm products of the surrounding territory, which is a rich agricultural region. Besides brick and tile works and flour mills, factories for the manufacture of carriages, buggies, hardware, cigars, brooms, and plows are located here. Pop. (1890), 2,187; (1900), 3,036.

PAYSON, a village in Adams County, 15 miles southeast of Quincy; the nearest railroad station being Fall Creek, on the Quincy and Louisiana Division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway; has one newspaper. Population (1900), 465.

PAYSON, Lewis E., lawyer and ex-Congressman, was born at Providence, R. I., Sept. 17, 1840; came to Illinois at the age of 12, and, after passing through the common schools, attended

Lombard University, at Galesburg, for two years. He was admitted to the bar at Ottawa in 1862, and, in 1865, took up his residence at Pontiac. From 1869 to 1873 he was Judge of the Livingston County Court, and, from 1881 to 1891, represented his District in Congress, being elected as a Republican, but, in 1890, was defeated by his Democratic opponent, Herman W. Snow. Since retiring from Congress he has practiced his profession in Washington, D. C.

PEABODY, Selim Hobart, educator, was born in Rockingham County, Vt., August 20, 1829; after reaching 13 years of age, spent a year in a Boston Latin School, then engaged in various occupations, including teaching, until 1848, when he entered the University of Vermont, graduating third in his class in 1852; was appointed Professor of Mathematics and Engineering in the Polytechnic College at Philadelphia, in 1854, remaining three years, when he spent five years in Wisconsin, the last three as Superintendent of Schools at Racine. From 1865 to 1871 he was teacher of physical science in Chicago High School, also conducting night schools for working men; in 1871 became Professor of Physics and Engineering in Massachusetts Agricultural College, but returned to the Chicago High School in 1874; in 1876 took charge of the Chicago Academy of Sciences, and, in 1878, entered the Illinois Industrial University (now University of Illinois), at Champaign, first as Professor of Mechanical Engineering, in 1880 becoming President, but resigning in 1891. During the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, Professor Peabody was Chief of the Department of Liberal Arts, and, on the expiration of his service there, assumed the position of Curator of the newly organized Chicago Academy of Sciences, from which he retired some two years later.

PEARL, a village of Pike County, on the Kansas City branch of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 14 miles west of Roodhouse. Population (1890), 928; (1900), 722.

PEARSON, Isaac N., ex-Secretary of State, was born at Centreville, Pa., July 27, 1842; removed to Macomb, McDonough County, Ill., in 1858, and has ever since resided there. In 1872 he was elected Clerk of the Circuit Court, and re-elected in 1876. Later he engaged in real-estate and banking business. He was a member of the lower house in the Thirty-third, and of the Senate in the Thirty-fifth, General Assembly, but before the expiration of his term in the latter, was elected Secretary of State, on the Republican ticket, in 1888. In 1892 he was a candidate for re-election,

but was defeated, although, next to Governor Fifer, he received the largest vote cast for any candidate for a political office on the Republican State ticket.

PEARSON, John M., ex-Railway and Warehouse Commissioner, born at Newburyport, Mass., in 1832—the son of a ship-carpenter; was educated in his native State and came to Illinois in 1849, locating at the city of Alton, where he was afterwards engaged in the manufacture of agricultural implements. In 1873 he was appointed a member of the first Railway and Warehouse Commission, serving four years; in 1878 was elected Representative in the Thirty-first General Assembly from Madison County, and was re-elected, successively, in 1880 and '82. He was appointed a member of the first Board of Live-Stock Commissioners in 1885, serving until 1893, for a considerable portion of the time as President of the Board. Mr. Pearson is a lifelong Republican and prominent member of the Masonic fraternity. His present home is at Godfrey.

PEARSONS, Daniel K., M.D., real-estate operator and capitalist, was born at Bradfordton, Vt., April 14, 1820; began teaching at 16 years of age, and, at 21, entered Dartmouth College, taking a two years' course. He then studied medicine, and, after practicing a short time in his native State, removed to Chicopee, Mass., where he remained from 1843 to 1857. The latter year he came to Ogle County, Ill., and began operating in real estate, finally adding to this a loan business for Eastern parties, but discontinued this line in 1877. He owns extensive tracts of timber lands in Michigan, is a Director in the Chicago City Railway Company and American Exchange Bank, besides being interested in other financial institutions. He has been one of the most liberal supporters of the Chicago Historical Society, and a princely contributor to various benevolent and educational institutions, his gifts to colleges, in different parts of the country, aggregating over a million dollars.

PECATONICA, a town in Pecatonica Township, Winnebago County, on the Pecatonica River. It is on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, midway between Freeport and Rockford, being 14 miles from each. It contains a carriage factory, machine shop, condensed milk factory, a bank, six churches, a graded school, and a weekly newspaper. Pop. (1890), 1,059; (1900), 1,045.

PECATONICA RIVER, a stream formed by the confluence of two branches, both of which rise in Iowa County, Wis. They unite a little north

of the Illinois State line, whence the river runs southeast to Freeport, then east and northeast, until it enters Rock River at Rockton. From the headwaters of either branch to the mouth of the river is about 50 miles.

PECK, Ebenezer, early lawyer, was born in Portland, Maine, May 22, 1805; received an academical education, studied law and was admitted to the bar in Canada in 1827. He was twice elected to the Provincial Parliament and made King's Counsel in 1833; came to Illinois in 1835, settling in Chicago; served in the State Senate (1838-40), and in the House (1840-42 and 1858-60); was also Clerk of the Supreme Court (1841-45), Reporter of Supreme Court decisions (1849-63), and member of the Constitutional Convention of 1869-70. Mr. Peck was an intimate personal friend of Abraham Lincoln, by whom he was appointed a member of the Court of Claims, at Washington, serving until 1875. Died, May 25, 1881.

PECK, Ferdinand Wythe, lawyer and financier, was born in Chicago, July 15, 1848—the son of Philip F. W. Peck, a pioneer and early merchant of the metropolis of Illinois; was educated in the public schools, the Chicago University and Union College of Law, graduating from both of the last named institutions, and being admitted to the bar in 1869. For a time he engaged in practice, but his father having died in 1871, the responsibility of caring for a large estate devolved upon him and has since occupied his time, though he has given much attention to the amelioration of the condition of the poor of his native city, and works of practical benevolence and public interest. He is one of the founders of the Illinois Humane Society, has been President and a member of the Board of Control of the Chicago Athenæum, member of the Board of Education, President of the Chicago Union League, and was an influential factor in securing the success of the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, in 1893, serving as First Vice-President of the Chicago Board of Directors, Chairman of the Finance Committee, and member of the Board of Reference and Control. Of late years, Mr. Peck has been connected with several important building enterprises of a semi-public character, which have added to the reputation of Chicago, including the Auditorium, Stock Exchange Building and others in which he is a leading stockholder, and in the erection of which he has been a chief promoter. In 1898 he was appointed, by President McKinley, the United States Commissioner to the International Expo-

sition at Paris of 1900, as successor to the late Maj. M. P. Handy, and the success which has followed his discharge of the duties of that position, has demonstrated the fitness of his selection.

PECK, George R., railway attorney, born in Steuben County, N. Y., in 1843; was early taken to Wisconsin, where he assisted in clearing his father's farm; at 16 became a country school-teacher to aid in freeing the same farm from debt; enlisted at 19 in the First Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, later becoming a Captain in the Thirty-first Wisconsin Infantry, with which he joined in "Sherman's March to the Sea." Returning home at the close of the war, he began the study of law at Janesville, spending six years there as a student, Clerk of the Circuit Court and in practice. From there he went to Kansas and, between 1871 and '74, practiced his profession at Independence, when he was appointed by President Grant United States District Attorney for the Kansas District, but resigned this position, in 1879, to return to general practice. In 1881 he became General Solicitor of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, removing to Chicago in 1893. In 1895 he resigned his position with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad to accept a similar position with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, which (1898) he still holds. Mr. Peck is recognized as one of the most gifted orators in the West, and, in 1897, was chosen to deliver the principal address at the unveiling of the Logan equestrian statue in Lake Front Park, Chicago; has also officiated as orator on a number of other important public occasions, always acquitting himself with distinction.

PECK, John Mason, D.D., clergyman and educator, was born in Litchfield, Conn., Oct. 31, 1789; removed to Greene County, N. Y., in 1811, where he united with the Baptist Church, the same year entering on pastoral work, while prosecuting his studies and supporting himself by teaching. In 1814 he became pastor of a church at Amenia, N. Y., and, in 1817, was sent west as a missionary, arriving in St. Louis in the latter part of the same year. During the next nine years he traveled extensively through Missouri and Illinois, as an itinerant preacher and teacher, finally locating at Rock Spring, St. Clair County, where, in 1826, he established the Rock Spring Seminary for the education of teachers and ministers. Out of this grew Shurtleff College, founded at Upper Afton in 1835, in securing the endowment of which Dr. Peck traveled many thousands of miles and collected \$20,000, and of which he served as Trustee

for many years. Up to 1843 he devoted much time to aiding in the establishment of a theological institution at Covington, Ky., and, for two years following, was Corresponding Secretary and Financial Agent of the American Baptist Publication Society, with headquarters in Philadelphia. Returning to the West, he served as pastor of several important churches in Missouri, Illinois and Kentucky. A man of indomitable will, unflagging industry and thoroughly upright in conduct, for a period of a quarter of a century, in the early history of the State, probably no man exerted a larger influence for good and the advancement of the cause of education, among the pioneer citizens of all classes, than Dr. Peck. Though giving his attention so constantly to preaching and teaching, he found time to write much, not only for the various publications with which he was, from time to time, connected, but also for other periodicals, besides publishing "A Guide for Emigrants" (1831), of which a new edition appeared in 1836, and a "Gazetteer of Illinois" (Jacksonville, 1834, and Boston, 1837), which continue to be valued for the information they contain of the condition of the country at that time. He was an industrious collector of historical records in the form of newspapers and pamphlets, which were unfortunately destroyed by fire a few years before his death. In 1852 he received the degree of D.D. from Harvard University. Died, at Rock Spring, St. Clair County, March 15, 1858.

PECK, Philip F. W., pioneer merchant, was born in Providence, R. I., in 1809, the son of a wholesale merchant who had lost his fortune by indorsing for a friend. After some years spent in a mercantile house in New York, he came to Chicago on a prospecting tour, in 1830; the following year brought a stock of goods to the embryo emporium of the Northwest—then a small backwoods hamlet—and, by trade and fortunate investments in real estate, laid the foundation of what afterwards became a large fortune. He died, Oct. 23, 1871, as the result of an accident occurring about the time of the great fire of two weeks previous, from which he was a heavy sufferer pecuniarily. Three of his sons, Walter L., Clarence I. and Ferdinand W. Peck, are among Chicago's most substantial citizens.

PEKIN, a flourishing city, the county-seat of Tazewell County, and an important railway center, located on the Illinois River, 10 miles south of Peoria and 56 miles north of Springfield. Agriculture and coal-mining are the chief occupations in the surrounding country, but the city itself is an important grain market with large

general shipping interests. It has several distilleries, besides grain elevators, malt-houses, brick and tile works, lumber yards, planing mills, marble works, plow and wagon works, and a factory for corn products. Its banking facilities are adequate, and its religious and educational advantages are excellent. The city has a public library, park, steam-heating plant, three daily and four weekly papers. Pop. (1890), 6,347; (1900), 8,420.

PEKIN, LINCOLN & DECATUR RAILROAD.

(See *Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railway*.)

PELL, Gilbert T., Representative in the Third Illinois General Assembly (1822) from Edwards County, and an opponent of the resolution for a State Convention adopted by the Legislature at that session, designed to open the door for the admission of slavery. Mr. Pell was a son-in-law of Morris Birkbeck, who was one of the leaders in opposition to the Convention scheme, and very naturally sympathized with his father-in-law. He was elected to the Legislature, for a second term, in 1828, but subsequently left the State, dying elsewhere, when his widow removed to Australia.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. As to operations of this corporation in Illinois, see Calumet River; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago; South Chicago & Southern, and Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railways. The whole number of miles owned, leased and operated by the Pennsylvania System, in 1898, was 1,987.21, of which only 61.34 miles were in Illinois. It owns, however, a controlling interest in the stock of the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railway (which see).

PEORIA, the second largest city of the State and the county-seat of Peoria County, is 160 miles southwest of Chicago, and at the foot of an expansion of the Illinois River known as Peoria Lake. The site of the town occupies an elevated plateau, having a water frontage of four miles and extending back to a bluff, which rises 200 feet above the river level and about 120 feet above the highest point of the main site. It was settled in 1778 or '79, although, as generally believed, the French missionaries had a station there in 1711. There was certainly a settlement there as early as 1725, when Renault received a grant of lands at Pimiteoui, facing the lake then bearing the same name as the village. From that date until 1812, the place was continuously occupied as a French village, and is said to have been the most important point for trading in the Mississippi Valley. The original village was situated about a mile and

a half above the foot of the lake; but later, the present site was occupied, at first receiving the name of "La Ville de Maillet," from a French Canadian who resided in Peoria, from 1765 to 1801 (the time of his death), and who commanded a company of volunteers in the Revolutionary War. The population of the old town removed to the new site, and the present name was given to the place by American settlers, from the Peoria Indians, who were the occupants of the country when it was first discovered, but who had followed their cognate tribes of the Illinois family to Cahokia and Kaskaskia, about a century before American occupation of this region. In 1812 the town is estimated to have contained about seventy dwellings, with a population of between 200 and 300, made up largely of French traders, hunters and voyageurs, with a considerable admixture of half-breeds and Indians, and a few Americans. Among the latter were Thomas Forsyth, Indian Agent and confidential adviser of Governor Edwards; Michael La Croix, son-in-law of Julian Dubuque, founder of the city of Dubuque; Antoine Le Claire, founder of Davenport, and for whom Le Claire, Iowa, is named; William Arundel, afterwards Recorder of St. Clair County, and Isaac Darnielle, the second lawyer in Illinois.—In November, 1812, about half the town was burned, by order of Capt. Thomas E. Craig, who had been directed, by Governor Edwards, to proceed up the river in boats with materials to build a fort at Peoria. At the same time, the Governor himself was at the head of a force marching against Black Partridge's village, which he destroyed. Edwards had no communication with Craig, who appears to have acted solely on his own responsibility. That the latter's action was utterly unjustifiable, there can now be little doubt. He alleged, by way of excuse, that his boats had been fired upon from the shore, at night, by Indians or others, who were harbored by the citizens. The testimony of the French, however, is to the effect that it was an unprovoked and cowardly assault, instigated by wine which the soldiers had stolen from the cellars of the inhabitants. The bulk of those who remained after the fire were taken by Craig to a point below Alton and put ashore. This occurred in the beginning of winter, and the people, being left in a destitute condition, were subjected to great suffering. A Congressional investigation followed, and the French, having satisfactorily established the fact that they were not hostile, were restored to their possessions.—In 1813 a fort, designed for permanent occupancy,

was erected and named Fort Clark, in honor of Col. George Rogers Clark. It had one (if not two) block-houses, with magazines and quarters for officers and men. It was finally evacuated in 1818, and was soon afterwards burned by the Indians. Although a trading-post had been maintained here, at intervals, after the affair of 1812, there was no attempt made to rebuild the town until 1819, when Americans began to arrive.—In 1824 a post of the American Fur Company was established here by John Hamlin, the company having already had, for five years, a station at Wesley City, three miles farther down the river. Hamlin also traded in pork and other products, and was the first to introduce keel-boats on the Illinois River. By transferring his cargo to lighter draft boats, when necessary, he made the trip from Peoria to Chicago entirely by water, going from the Des Plaines to Mud Lake, and thence to the South Branch of the Chicago River, without unloading. In 1834 the town had but seven frame houses and twenty-one log cabins. It was incorporated as a town in 1835 (Rudolphus Rouse being the first President), and, as the City of Peoria, ten years later (Wm. Hale being the first Mayor).—Peoria is an important railway and business center, eleven railroad lines concentrating here. It presents many attractive features, such as handsome residences, fine views of river, bluff and valley scenery, with an elaborate system of parks and drives. An excellent school system is liberally supported, and its public buildings (national, county and city) are fine and costly. Its churches are elegant and well attended, the leading denominations being Methodist Episcopal, Congregational, Presbyterian, Baptist, Protestant and Reformed Episcopal, Lutheran, Evangelical and Roman Catholic. It is the seat of Bradley Polytechnic Institute, a young and flourishing scientific school affiliated with the University of Chicago, and richly endowed through the munificence of Mrs. Lydia Bradley, who devotes her whole estate, of at least a million dollars, to this object. Right Rev. John L. Spaulding, Bishop of the Roman Catholic diocese of Peoria, is erecting a handsome and costly building for the Spaulding Institute, a school for the higher education of young men.—At Bartonville, a suburb of Peoria, on an elevation commanding a magnificent view of the Illinois River valley for many miles, the State has located an asylum for the incurable insane. It is now in process of erection, and is intended to be one of the most complete of its kind in the world. Peoria lies in a corn and coal region, is noted for

the number and extent of its distilleries, and, in 1890, ranked eighth among the grain markets of the country. It also has an extensive commerce with Chicago, St. Louis and other important cities; was credited, by the census of 1890, with 554 manufacturing establishments, representing 90 different branches of industry, with a capital of \$15,072,567 and an estimated annual product of \$55,504,523. Its leading industries are the manufacture of distilled and malt liquors, agricultural implements, glucose and machine-shop products. Its contributions to the internal revenue of the country are second only to those of the New York district. Population (1870), 22,849; (1880), 29,259; (1890), 41,024; (1900), 56,100.

PEORIA COUNTY, originally a part of Fulton County, but cut off in 1825. It took its name from the Peoria Indians, who occupied that region when it was first discovered. As first organized, it included the present counties of Jo Daviess and Cook, with many others in the northern part of the State. At that time there were less than 1,500 inhabitants in the entire region; and John Hamlin, a Justice of the Peace, on his return from Green Bay (whither he had accompanied William S. Hamilton, a son of Alexander Hamilton, with a drove of cattle for the fort there), solemnized, at Chicago, the marriage of Alexander Wolcott, then Indian Agent, with a daughter of John Kinzie. The original Peoria County has been subdivided into thirty counties, among them being some of the largest and richest in the State. The first county officer was Norman Hyde, who was elected Judge of the Probate Court by the Legislature in January, 1825. His commission from Governor Coles was dated on the eighteenth of that month, but he did not qualify until June 4, following, when he took the oath of office before John Dixon, Circuit Clerk, who founded the city that bears his name. Meanwhile, Mr. Hyde had been appointed the first Clerk of the County Commissioners' Court, and served in that capacity until entering upon his duties as Probate Judge. The first election of county officers was held, March 7, 1825, at the house of William Eads. Nathan Dillon, Joseph Smith, and William Holland were chosen Commissioners; Samuel Fulton Sheriff, and William Phillips Coroner. The first County Treasurer was Aaron Hawley, and the first general election of officers took place in 1826. The first court house was a log cabin, and the first term of the Circuit Court began Nov. 14, 1825, John York Sawyer sitting on the bench, with John Dixon, Clerk; Samuel Fulton, Sheriff; and John

Twiney, the Attorney-General, present. Peoria County is, at present, one of the wealthiest and most populous counties in the State. Its soil is fertile and its manufactures numerous, especially at Peoria, the county-seat and principal city (which see). The area of the county is 615 square miles, and its population (1880), 55,353; (1890), 70,378; (1900), 88,608.

PEORIA LAKE, an expansion of the Illinois River, forming the eastern boundary of Peoria County, which it separates from the counties of Woodford and Tazewell. It is about 20 miles long and 2½ miles broad at the widest part.

PEORIA, ATLANTA & DECATUR RAILROAD. (See *Terre Haute & Peoria Railroad*.)

PEORIA, DECATUR & EVANSVILLE RAILWAY. The total length of this line, extending from Peoria, Ill., to Evansville, Ind., is 330.87 miles, all owned by the company, of which 273 miles are in Illinois. It extends from Pekin, southeast to Grayville, on the Wabash River—is single track, unballasted, and of standard gauge. Between Pekin and Peoria the company uses the tracks of the Peoria & Pekin Union Railway, of which it is one-fourth owner. Between Hervey City and Midland Junction it has trackage privileges over the line owned jointly by the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville and the Terre Haute & Peoria Companies (7.5 miles). Between Midland Junction and Decatur (2.4 miles) the tracks of the Illinois Central are used, the two lines having terminal facilities at Decatur in common. The rails are of fifty-two and sixty-pound steel.—(HISTORY.) The main line of the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railway is the result of the consolidation of several lines built under separate charters. (1) The Pekin, Lincoln & Decatur Railroad, chartered in 1867, built in 1869-71, and operated the latter year, was leased to the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railway, but sold to representatives of the bond-holders, on account of default on interest, in 1876, and reorganized as the Pekin, Lincoln & Decatur Railway. (2) The Decatur, Sullivan & Mattoon Railroad, (projected from Decatur to Mattoon), was incorporated in 1871, completed from Mattoon to Hervey City, in 1872, and, the same year, consolidated with the Chicago & Great Southern; in January, 1874, the Decatur line passed into the hands of a receiver, and, in 1877, having been sold under foreclosure, was reorganized as the Decatur, Mattoon & Southern Railroad. In 1879 it was placed in the hands of trustees, but the Pekin, Lincoln & Decatur Railway having acquired a controlling interest during the same year, the two lines were con-

solidated under the name of the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railway Company. (3) The Grayville & Mattoon Railroad, chartered in 1857, was consolidated in 1872 with the Mount Vernon & Grayville Railroad (projected), the new corporation taking the name of the Chicago & Illinois Southern (already mentioned). In 1872 the latter corporation was consolidated with the Decatur, Sullivan & Mattoon Railroad, under the name of the Chicago & Illinois Southern Railway. Both consolidations, however, were set aside by decree of the United States District Court, in 1876, and the partially graded road and franchises of the Grayville & Mattoon lines sold, under foreclosure, to the contractors for the construction; 20 miles of the line from Olney to Newton, were completed during the month of September of that year, and the entire line, from Grayville to Mattoon, in 1878. In 1880 this line was sold, under decree of foreclosure, to the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railway Company, which had already acquired the Decatur & Mattoon Division—thus placing the entire line, from Peoria to Grayville, in the hands of one corporation. A line under the name of the Evansville & Peoria Railroad, chartered in Indiana in 1880, was consolidated, the same year, with the Illinois corporation under the name of the latter, and completed from Grayville to Evansville in 1882. (4) The Chicago & Ohio River Railroad—chartered, in 1869, as the Danville, Olney & Ohio River Railroad—was constructed, as a narrow-gauge line, from Kansas to West Liberty, in 1878-81; in the latter year was changed to standard gauge and completed, in 1883, from Sidell to Olney (86 miles). The same year it went into the hands of a receiver, was sold under foreclosure, in February, 1886, and reorganized, in May following, as the Chicago & Ohio River Railroad; was consolidated with the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railway, in 1893, and used as the Chicago Division of that line. The property and franchises of the entire line passed into the hands of receivers in 1894, and are still (1898) under their management.

PEORIA, PEKIN & JACKSONVILLE RAILROAD. (See *Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railroad of Illinois*.)

PEORIA & BUREAU VALLEY RAILROAD, a short line, 46.7 miles in length, operated by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company, extending from Peoria to Bureau Junction, Ill. It was incorporated, Feb. 12, 1853, completed the following year, and leased to the Rock Island in perpetuity. April 14, 1854, the annual rental being \$125,000. The par value of the

capital stock is \$1,500,000. Annual dividends of 8 per cent are guaranteed, payable semi-annually. (See *Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway*.)

PEORIA & EASTERN RAILROAD. Of this line the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company is the lessee. Its total length is 350½ miles, 132 of which lie in Illinois—123 being owned by the Company. That portion within this State extends east from Pekin to the Indiana State line, in addition to which the Company has trackage facilities over the line of the Peoria & Pekin Union Railway (9 miles) to Peoria. The gauge is standard. The track is single, laid with sixty and sixty-seven-pound steel rails and ballasted almost wholly with gravel. The capital stock is \$10,000,000. In 1895 it had a bonded debt of \$13,603,000 and a floating debt of \$1,261,130, making a total capitalization of \$24,864,130.—(HISTORY.) The original of this corporation was the Danville, Urbana, Bloomington & Pekin Railroad, which was consolidated, in July, 1869, with the Indianapolis, Crawfordsville & Danville Railroad—the new corporation taking the name of the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western—and was opened to Pekin the same year. In 1874 it passed into the hands of a receiver, was sold under foreclosure in 1879, and reorganized as the Indiana, Bloomington & Western Railway Company. The next change occurred in 1881, when it was consolidated with an Ohio corporation (the Ohio, Indiana & Pacific Railroad), again undergoing a slight change of name in its reorganization as the Indiana, Bloomington & Western Railroad Company. In 1886 it again got into financial straits, was placed in charge of a receiver and sold to a reorganization committee, and, in January, 1887, took the name of the Ohio, Indiana & Western Railway Company. The final reorganization, under its present name, took place in February, 1890, when it was leased to the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, by which it is operated. (See *Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway*.)

PEORIA & HANNIBAL RAILROAD. (See *Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad*.)

PEORIA & OQUAWKA RAILROAD. (See *Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad*.)

PEORIA & PEKIN UNION RAILWAY. A line connecting the cities of Peoria and Pekin, which are only 8 miles apart. It was chartered in 1880, and acquired, by purchase, the tracks of the Peoria, Pekin & Jacksonville and the Peoria & Springfield Railroads, between the two cities named in

its title, giving it control of two lines, which are used by nearly all the railroads entering both cities from the east side of the Illinois River. The mileage, including both divisions, is 18.14 miles, second tracks and sidings increasing the total to nearly 60 miles. The track is of standard gauge, about two-thirds being laid with steel rails. The total cost of construction was \$4,350,987. Its total capitalization (1898) was \$4,177,763, including \$1,000,000 in stock, and a funded debt of \$2,904,000. The capital stock is held in equal amounts (each 2,500 shares) by the Wabash, the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville, the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis and the Peoria & Eastern companies, with 1,000 shares by the Lake Erie & Western. Terminal charges and annual rentals are also paid by the Terre Haute & Peoria and the Iowa Central Railways.

PEORIA & SPRINGFIELD RAILROAD. (See *Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railroad of Illinois*.)

PEOTONE, a village of Will County, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 41 miles south-southwest from Chicago; has some manufactures, a bank and a newspaper. The surrounding country is agricultural. Population (1890), 717; (1900), 1,003.

PERCY, a village of Randolph County, at the intersection of the Wabash, Chesapeake & Western and the Mobile & Ohio Railways. Population (1890), 360; (1900), 660.

PERROT, Nicholas, a French explorer, who visited the valley of the Fox River (of Wisconsin) and the country around the great lakes, at various times between 1670 and 1690. He was present, as a guide and interpreter, at the celebrated conference held at Sault Ste. Marie, in 1671, which was attended by fifteen Frenchmen and representatives from seventeen Indian tribes, and at which the Sieur de Lussan took formal possession of Lakes Huron and Superior, with the surrounding region and "all the country southward to the sea," in the name of Louis XIV. of France. Perrot was the first to discover lead in the West, and, for several years, was Commandant in the Green Bay district. As a chronicler he was intelligent, interesting and accurate. His writings were not published until 1864, but have always been highly prized as authority.

PERRY, a town of Pike County; has a bank and a newspaper. Population (1880), 770; (1890), 705; (1900), 642.

PERRY COUNTY, lies in the southwest quarter of the State, with an area of 440 square miles and a population (1900) of 19,830. It was organized as a county in 1827, and named for Com. Oliver H. Perry. The general surface is rolling,

although flat prairies occupy a considerable portion, interspersed with "post-oak flats." Limestone is found in the southern, and sandstone in the northern, sections, but the chief mineral wealth of the county is coal, which is abundant, and, at several points, easily mined, some of it being of a superior quality. Salt is manufactured, to some extent, and the chief agricultural output is wheat. Pinckneyville, the county-seat, has a central position and a population of about 1,300. Duquoin is the largest city. Beaucoup Creek is the principal stream, and the county is crossed by several lines of railroad.

PERU, a city in La Salle County, at the head of navigation on the Illinois River, which is here spanned by a handsome bridge. It is distant 100 miles southwest from Chicago, and the same distance north-northeast from Springfield. It is connected by street cars with La Salle, one mile distant, which is the terminus of the Illinois & Michigan Canal. It is situated in a rich coal-mining region, is an important trade center, and has several manufacturing establishments, including zinc smelting works, rolling mills, nickeloid factory, metal novelty works, gas engine factory, tile works, plow, scale and patent-pump factories, foundries and machine shops, flour and saw mills, clock factory, etc. Two national banks, with a combined capital of \$200,000, are located at Peru, and one daily and one weekly paper. Population (1870), 3,650; (1880), 4,682; (1890), 5,550, (1900), 6,863.

PESOTUM, a village in Champaign County, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 5 miles south of Tolono. Population (1890), 575.

PETERSBURG, a city of Menard County, and the county-seat, on the Sangamon River, at the intersection Chicago & Alton with the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railway; 23 miles northwest of Springfield and 28 miles northeast of Jacksonville. The town was surveyed and platted by Abraham Lincoln in 1837, and is the seat of the "Old Salem" Chautauqua. It has machine shops, two banks, two weekly papers and nine churches. The manufactures include woolen goods, brick and drain-tile, bed-springs, mattresses, and canned goods. Pop. (1890), 2,342, (1900), 2,807.

PETERS, Onslow, lawyer and jurist, was born in Massachusetts, graduated at Brown University, and was admitted to the bar and practiced law in his native State until 1837, when he settled at Peoria, Ill. He served in the Constitutional Convention of 1847, was elected to the bench of the Sixteenth Judicial Circuit in 1853, and re-elected in 1855. Died, Feb. 28, 1856.

PHILLIPS, David L., journalist and politician, was born where the town of Marion, Williamson County, Ill., now stands, Oct. 28, 1823; came to St. Clair County in childhood, his father settling near Belleville; began teaching at an early age, and, when about 18, joined the Baptist Church, and, after a brief course with the distinguished Dr. Peck, at his Rock Spring Seminary, two years later entered the ministry, serving churches in Washington and other Southern Illinois counties, finally taking charge of a church at Jonesboro. Though originally a Democrat, his advanced views on slavery led to a disagreement with his church, and he withdrew; then accepted a position as paymaster in the construction department of the Illinois Central Railroad, finally being transferred to that of Land Agent for the Southern section, in this capacity visiting different parts of the State from one end of the main line to the other. About 1854 he became associated with the management of "The Jonesboro Gazette," a Democratic paper, which, during his connection with it (some two years), he made an earnest opponent of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill. At the Anti-Nebraska Editorial Convention (which see), held at Decatur, Feb. 22, 1856, he was appointed a member of their State Central Committee, and, as such, joined in the call for the first Republican State Convention, held at Bloomington in May following, where he served as Vice-President for his District, and was nominated for Presidential Elector on the Fremont ticket. Two years later (1858) he was the unsuccessful Republican candidate for Congress in the Southern District, being defeated by John A. Logan; was again in the State Convention of 1860, and a delegate to the National Convention which nominated Abraham Lincoln for President the first time; was appointed by Mr. Lincoln United States Marshal for the Southern District in 1861, and re-appointed in 1865, but resigned after Andrew Johnson's defection in 1866. During 1862 Mr. Phillips became part proprietor of "The State Journal" at Springfield, retaining this relation until 1878, at intervals performing editorial service; also took a prominent part in organizing and equipping the One Hundred and Ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteers (sometimes called the "Phillips Regiment"), and, in 1865, was one of the committee of citizens sent to escort the remains of President Lincoln to Springfield. He joined in the Liberal Republican movement at Cincinnati in 1872, but, in 1876, was in line with his former party associates, and served in that year as an unsuccessful candidate

for Congress, in the Springfield District, in opposition to William M. Springer, early the following year receiving the appointment of Postmaster for the city of Springfield from President Hayes. Died, at Springfield, June 19, 1880.

PHILLIPS, George S., author, was born at Peterborough, England, in January, 1816; graduated at Cambridge, and came to the United States, engaging in journalism. In 1845 he returned to England, and, for a time, was editor of "The Leeds Times," still later being Principal of the People's College at Huddersfield. Returning to the United States, he came to Cook County, and, about 1866-68, was a writer of sketches over the *nom de plume* of "January Searle" for "The Chicago Republican"—later was literary editor of "The New York Sun" for several years. His mind becoming impaired, he was placed in an asylum at Trenton, N. J., finally dying at Morristown, N. J., Jan. 14, 1889. Mr. Phillips was the author of several volumes, chiefly sketches of travel and biography.

PHILLIPS, Jesse J., lawyer, soldier and jurist, was born in Montgomery County, Ill., May 22, 1837. Shortly after graduating from the Hillsboro Academy, he read law, and was admitted to the bar in 1860. In 1861 he organized a company of volunteers, of which he was chosen Captain, and which was attached to the Ninth Illinois Infantry. Captain Phillips was successively advanced to the rank of Major, Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel; resigned on account of disability, in August, 1864, but was brevetted Brigadier-General at the close of the war. His military record was exceptionally brilliant. He was wounded three times at Shiloh, and was personally thanked and complimented by Generals Grant and Oglesby for gallantry and efficient service. At the termination of the struggle he returned to Hillsboro and engaged in practice. In 1866, and again in 1868, he was the Democratic candidate for State Treasurer, but was both times defeated. In 1879 he was elected to the bench of the Fifth Judicial Circuit, and re-elected in 1885. In 1890 he was assigned to the bench of the Appellate Court of the Fourth District, and, in 1893, was elected a Justice of the Supreme Court, to fill the vacancy created by the death of Justice John M. Scholfield, his term expiring in 1897, when he was re-elected to succeed himself. Judge Phillips' present term will expire in 1906.

PHILLIPS, Joseph, early jurist, was born in Tennessee, received a classical and legal education, and served as a Captain in the War of

1812; in 1816 was appointed Secretary of Illinois Territory, serving until the admission of Illinois as a State, when he became the first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, serving until July, 1822, when he resigned, being succeeded on the bench by John Reynolds, afterwards Governor. In 1822 he was a candidate for Governor in the interest of the advocates of a pro-slavery amendment of the State Constitution, but was defeated by Edward Coles, the leader of the anti-slavery party. (See *Coles, Edward*, and *Slavery and Slave Laws*.) He appears from the "Edwards Papers" to have been in Illinois as late as 1832, but is said eventually to have returned to Tennessee. The date of his death is unknown.

PIANKESHAW, THE, a branch of the Miami tribe of Indians. Their name, like those of their brethren, underwent many mutations of orthography, the tribe being referred to, variously, as the "Pou-an-ke-kiabs," the "Pi-an-gie-shaws," the "Pi-an-qui-shaws," and the "Py-an-ke-shaws." They were less numerous than the Weas, their numerical strength ranking lowest among the bands of the Miamis. At the time La Salle planted his colony around Starved Rock, their warriors numbered 150. Subsequent to the dispersion of this colony they (alone of the Miamis) occupied portions of the present territory of Illinois, having villages on the Vermilion and Wabash Rivers. Their earliest inclinations toward the whites were friendly, the French traders having intermarried with women of the tribe soon after the advent of the first explorers. Col. George Rogers Clark experienced little difficulty in securing their allegiance to the new government which he proclaimed. In the sanguinary raids (usually followed by reprisals), which marked Western history during the years immediately succeeding the Revolution, the Piankeshaws took no part; yet the outrages, perpetrated upon peaceable colonists, had so stirred the settlers' blood, that all Indians were included in the general thirst for vengeance, and each was unceremoniously dispatched as soon as seen. The Piankeshaws appealed to Washington for protection, and the President issued a special proclamation in their behalf. After the cession of the last remnant of the Miami territory to the United States, the tribe was removed to a Kansas reservation, and its last remnant finally found a home in Indian Territory. (See also *Miamis*; *Weas*.)

"PIASA BIRD," LEGEND OF THE. When the French explorers first descended the Upper Mississippi River, they found some remarkable figures depicted upon the face of the bluff, just

above the site of the present city of Alton, which excited their wonder and continued to attract interest long after the country was occupied by the whites. The account given of the discovery by Marquette, who descended the river from the mouth of the Wisconsin, in June, 1673, is as follows: "As we coasted along" (after passing the mouth of the Illinois) "rocks frightful for their height and length, we saw two monsters painted on one of the rocks, which startled us at first, and upon which the boldest Indian dare not gaze long. They are as large as a calf, with horns on the head like a deer, a frightful look, red eyes, bearded like a tiger, the face somewhat like a man's, the body covered with scales, and the tail so long that it twice makes the turn of the body, passing over the head and down between the legs, ending at last in a fish's tail. Green, red and black are the colors employed. On the whole, these two monsters are so well painted that we could not believe any Indian to have been the designer, as good painters in France would find it hard to do as well. Besides this, they are painted so high upon the rock that it is hard to get conveniently at them to paint them." As the Indians could give no account of the origin of these figures, but had their terror even more excited at the sight of them than Marquette himself, they are supposed to have been the work of some prehistoric race occupying the country long before the arrival of the aborigines whom Marquette and his companions found in Illinois. There was a tradition that the figures were intended to represent a creature, part beast and part bird, which destroyed immense numbers of the inhabitants by swooping down upon them from its abode upon the rocks. At last a chief is said to have offered himself a victim for his people, and when the monster made its appearance, twenty of his warriors, concealed near by, discharged their arrows at it, killing it just before it reached its prey. In this manner the life of the chief was saved and his people were preserved from further depredations; and it was to commemorate this event that the figure of the bird was painted on the face of the cliff on whose summit the chief stood. This story, told in a paper by Mr. John Russell, a pioneer author of Illinois, obtained wide circulation in this country and in Europe, about the close of the first quarter of the present century, as the genuine "Legend of the Piasa Bird." It is said, however, that Mr. Russell, who was a popular writer of fiction, acknowledged that it was drawn largely from his imagination. Many prehistoric relics

and human remains are said, by the late William McAdams, the antiquarian of Alton, to have been found in caves in the vicinity, and it seems a well authenticated fact that the Indians, when passing the spot, were accustomed to discharge their arrows—and, later, their firearms—at the figure on the face of the cliff. Traces of this celebrated pictograph were visible as late as 1840 to 1845, but have since been entirely quarried away.

PIATT COUNTY, organized in 1841, consisting of parts of Macon and Dewitt Counties. Its area is 440 square miles; population (1900), 17,706. The first Commissioners were John Hughes, W. Bailey and E. Peck. John Piatt, after whose family the county was named, was the first Sheriff. The North Fork of the Sangamon River flows centrally through the county from northeast to southwest, and several lines of railroad afford transportation for its products. Its resources and the occupation of the people are almost wholly agricultural, the surface being level prairie and the soil fertile. Monticello, the county-seat, has a population of about 1,700. Other leading towns are Cerro Gordo (939) and Bement (1,129).

PICKETT, Thomas Johnson, journalist, was born in Louisville, Ky., March 17, 1821; spent six years (1830-36) in St. Louis, when his family removed to Peoria; learned the printer's trade in the latter city, and, in 1840, began the publication of "The Peoria News," then sold out and established "The Republican" (afterwards "The Transcript"); was a member of the Anti-Nebraska Editorial Convention held at Decatur, Feb. 22, 1856, serving on the Committee on Resolutions, and being appointed on the State Central Committee, which called the first Republican State Convention, held at Bloomington, in May following, and was there appointed a delegate to the National Convention at Philadelphia, which nominated General Fremont for President. Later, he published papers at Pekin and Rock Island, at the latter place being one of the first to name Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency; was elected State Senator in 1860, and, in 1862, commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel of the Sixty-ninth Illinois Volunteers, being transferred, as Colonel, to the One Hundred and Thirty-second Illinois (100-days' men), and serving at Camp Douglas during the "Conspiracy" excitement. After the war, Colonel Pickett removed to Paducah, Ky., published a paper there called "The Federal Union," was appointed Postmaster, and, later, Clerk of the United States District Court, and

was the Republican nominee for Congress, in that District, in 1874. Removing to Nebraska in 1879, he at different times conducted several papers in that State, residing for the most part at Lincoln. Died, at Ashland, Neb., Dec. 24, 1891.

PIERSON, David, pioneer banker, was born at Cazenovia, N. Y., July 9, 1806; at the age of 13 removed west with his parents, arriving at St. Louis, June 3, 1820. The family soon after settled near Collinsville, Madison County, Ill., where the father having died, they removed to the vicinity of Carrollton, Greene County, in 1821. Here they opened a farm, but, in 1827, Mr. Pierson went to the lead mines at Galena, where he remained a year, then returning to Carrollton. In 1834, having sold his farm, he began merchandising, still later being engaged in the pork and grain trade at Alton. In 1854 he added the banking business to his dry-goods trade at Carrollton, also engaged in milling, and, in 1862-63, erected a woolen factory, which was destroyed by an incendiary fire in 1872. Originally an anti-slavery Clay Whig, Mr. Pierson became a Republican on the organization of that party in 1856, served for a time as Collector of Internal Revenue, was a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia in 1872, and a prominent candidate for the Republican nomination for Lieutenant-Governor in 1876. Of high integrity and unswerving patriotism, Mr. Pierson was generous in his benefactions, being one of the most liberal contributors to the establishment of the Langston School for the Education of Freedmen at Holly Springs, Miss., soon after the war. He died at Carrollton, May 8, 1891.—**Ornan** (Pierson), a son of the subject of this sketch, was a member of the Thirty-second General Assembly (1881) from Greene County, and is present cashier of the Greene County National Bank at Carrollton.

PIGGOTT, Isaac N., early politician, was born about 1792; served as an itinerant Methodist preacher in Missouri and Illinois, between 1819 and 1824, but finally located southwest of Jerseyville and obtained a license to run a ferry between Grafton and Alton; in 1828 ran as a candidate for the State Senate against Thomas Carlin (afterwards Governor); removed to St. Louis, in 1858, and died there in 1874.

PIKE COUNTY, situated in the western portion of the State, lying between the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers, having an area of 795 square miles—named in honor of the explorer, Capt. Zebulon Pike. The first American settlers came about 1820, and, in 1821, the county was organized, at first embracing all the country north and

west of the Illinois River, including the present county of Cook. Out of this territory were finally organized about one fourth of the counties of the State. Coles' Grove (now Gilead, in Calhoun County) was the first county-seat, but the seat of justice was removed, in 1824, to Atlas, and to Pittsfield in 1833. The surface is undulating, in some portions is hilly, and diversified with prairies and hardwood timber. Live-stock, cereals and hay are the staple products, while coal and Niagara limestone are found in abundance. Population (1890), 31,000; (1900), 31,595.

PILLSBURY, Nathaniel Joy, lawyer and judge, was born in York County, Maine, Oct. 21, 1834; in 1855 removed to Illinois, and, in 1858, began farming in Livingston County. He began the study of law in 1863, and, after admission to the bar, commenced practice at Pontiac. He represented La Salle and Livingston Counties in the Constitutional Convention of 1869-70, and, in 1873, was elected to the bench of the Thirteenth Judicial Circuit. He was re-elected in 1879 and again in 1885. He was assigned to the bench of the Appellate Court in 1877, and again in 1879 and '85. He was severely wounded by a shot received from strikers on the line of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, near Chicago, in 1886, resulting in his being permanently disabled physically, in consequence of which he declined a re-election to the bench in 1891.

PINCKNEYVILLE, a city and the county-seat of Perry County, situated at the intersection of the Paducah Division Illinois Central and the Wabash, Chester & Western Railways, 10 miles west-northwest of Duquoin. Coal-mining is carried on in the immediate vicinity, and flour, carriages, plows and dressed lumber are among the manufactured products. Pinckneyville has two banks—one of which is national—two weekly newspapers, seven churches, a graded and a high school. Population (1880), 964; (1890), 1,298; (1900), 2,357.

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, one of the Pennsylvania Company's lines, operating 1,403 miles of road, of which 1,090 miles are owned and the remainder leased—length of line in Illinois, 28 miles. The Company is the outgrowth of a consolidation, in 1890, of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway with the Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg, the Cincinnati & Richmond and the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Railroads. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company controls the entire line through ownership of stock. Capital stock outstanding, in 1898, \$17,791,601;

funded debt, \$48,433,000; floating debt, \$2,214,703—total capital \$98,500,584.—(HISTORY.) The Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad, embracing the Illinois division of this line, was made up of various corporations organized under the laws of Illinois and Indiana. One of its component parts was the Chicago & Great Eastern Railway, organized, in 1865, by consolidation of the Galena & Illinois River Railroad (chartered in 1857), the Chicago & Great Eastern Railway of Indiana, the Cincinnati & Chicago Air-Line (organized 1860), and the Cincinnati, Logansport & Chicago Railway. In 1869, the consolidated line was leased to the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway Company, and operated under the name of the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central between Bradford, Ohio, and Chicago, from 1869 until its consolidation, under the present name, in 1890. (See *Pennsylvania Railroad*.)

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD. (See *Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway*.)

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY. The total length of this line is nearly 470 miles, but only a little over 16 miles are within Illinois. It was operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company as lessee. The entire capitalization in 1898 was \$52,549,990; and the earnings in Illinois, \$472,228.—(HISTORY.) The Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway is the result of the consolidation, August 1, 1856, of the Ohio & Pennsylvania, the Ohio & Indiana and the Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Companies, under the name of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad. The road was opened through its entire length, Jan. 1, 1859; was sold under foreclosure in 1861; reorganized under its present title, in 1862, and leased to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, for 999 years, from July 1, 1869. (See *Pennsylvania Railroad*.)

PITTSFIELD, the county-seat of Pike County, situated on the Hannibal & Naples branch of the Wabash Railway, about 40 miles southeast of Quincy, and about the same distance south of west from Jacksonville. Its public buildings include a handsome court house and graded and high school buildings. The city has an electric light plant, city water-works, a flour mill, a National and a State bank, nine churches, and four weekly newspapers. Pop. (1890), 2,295; (1900), 2,293.

PLAINFIELD, a village of Will County, on the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Railroad and an interurban electric line, 8 miles northwest of Joliet; is

in a dairying section; has a bank and one newspaper. Pop. (1890), 852; (1900), 920.

PLANO, a city in Kendall County, situated near the Fox River, and on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 14 miles west-southwest of Aurora. There are manufactories of agricultural implements and bedsteads. The city has banks, several churches, graded and high schools, and a weekly newspaper. Pop. (1890), 1,825; (1900), 1,634; (1903, est.), 2,250.

PLEASANT PLAINS, a village of Sangamon County, on Springfield Division Baltimore & Ohio S. W. Railroad, 16 miles northwest of Springfield; in rich farming region; has coal-shaft, bank, five churches, college and two newspapers. Population (1890), 518; (1900), 575.

PLEASANTS, George Washington, jurist, was born in Harrodsburg, Ky., Nov. 24, 1823; received a classical education at Williams College, Mass., graduating in 1842; studied law in New York City, and was admitted to the bar at Rochester, N. Y., in 1845, establishing himself in practice at Williamstown, Mass., where he remained until 1849. In 1851 he removed to Washington, D. C., and, after residing there two years, came to Illinois, locating at Rock Island, which has since been his home. In 1861 he was elected, as a Republican, to the State Constitutional Convention which met at Springfield in January following, and, in 1867, was chosen Judge for the Sixth (now Tenth) Judicial Circuit, having served by successive re-elections until June, 1897, retiring at the close of his fifth term—a record for length of service seldom paralleled in the judicial history of the State. The last twenty years of this period were spent on the Appellate bench. For several years past Judge Pleasants has been a sufferer from failing eyesight, but has been faithful in attendance on his judicial duties. As a judicial officer and a man, his reputation stands among the highest.

PLUMB, Ralph, soldier and ex-Congressman, was born in Chautauqua County, N. Y., March 29, 1816. After leaving school he became a merchant's clerk, and was himself a merchant for eighteen years. From New York he removed to Ohio, where he was elected a member of the Legislature in 1855, later coming to Illinois. During the Civil War he served four years in the Union army as Captain and Quartermaster, being brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel at its close. He made his home at Streator, where he was elected Mayor (1881-1883). There he engaged in coal-mining and has been connected with several important enterprises. From 1885 to 1889 he

represented the Eighth Illinois District in Congress, after which he retired to private life.

PLYMOUTH, a village of Hancock County, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway, 41 miles northeast of Quincy; is trade center of rich farming district; has two banks, electric lights, water-works, and one paper. Pop. (1900), 854.

POINTE DE SAIBLE, Jean Baptiste, a negro and Indian-trader, reputed to have been the first settler on the present site of the city of Chicago. He is said to have been a native of San Domingo, but is described by his contemporaries as "well educated and handsome," though dissipated. He appears to have been at the present site of Chicago as early as 1794, his house being located on the north side near the junction of the North and South branches of the Chicago River, where he carried on a considerable trade with the Indians. About 1796 he is said to have sold out to a French trader named Le Mai, and joined a countryman of his, named Glamorgan, at Peoria, where he died soon after. Glamorgan, who was the reputed owner of a large Spanish land-grant in the vicinity of St. Louis, is said to have been associated with Point de Saible in trade among the Peorias, before the latter came to Chicago.

POLO, a city in Ogle County, at intersection of the Illinois Central and the Chicago, Burlington & Northern Railways, 23 miles south of Freeport and 12 miles north of Dixon. The surrounding region is devoted to agriculture and stock-raising, and Polo is a shipping point for large quantities of cattle and hogs. Agricultural implements (including harvesters) and buggies are manufactured here. The city has banks, one weekly and one semi-weekly paper, seven churches, a graded public and high school, and a public library. Pop. (1890), 1,728; (1900), 1,869.

PONTIAC, an Ottawa chief, born on the Ottawa River, in Canada, about 1720. While yet a young man he became the principal Chief of the allied Ottawas, Ojibways and Pottawatomies. He was always a firm ally of the French, to whose interests he was devotedly attached, defending them at Detroit against an attack of the Northern tribes, and (it is generally believed) leading the Ottawas in the defeat of Braddock. He reluctantly acquiesced in the issue of the French and Indian War, although at first strongly disposed to dispute the progress of Major Rogers, the British officer sent to take possession of the western forts. In 1762 he dispatched emissaries to a large number of tribes, whom he desired to unite in a league for the extermination of the English. His proposals were favorably received,

and thus was organized what is commonly spoken of as the "Conspiracy of Pontiac." He himself undertook to lead an assault upon Detroit. The garrison, however, was apprised of his intention, and made preparations accordingly. Pontiac thereupon laid siege to the fort, but was unable to prevent the ingress of provisions, the Canadian settlers furnishing supplies to both besieged and besiegers with absolute impartiality. Finally a boat-load of ammunition and supplies was landed at Detroit from Lake Erie, and the English made an unsuccessful sortie on July 31, 1763. After a desultory warfare, lasting for nearly three months, the Indians withdrew into Indiana, where Pontiac tried in vain to organize another movement. Although Detroit had not been taken, the Indians captured Forts Sandusky, St. Joseph, Miami, Ouiatanon, LeBoeuf and Venango, besides the posts of Mackinaw and Presque Isle. The garrisons at all these points were massacred and innumerable outrages perpetrated elsewhere. Additional British troops were sent west, and the Indians finally brought under control. Pontiac was present at Oswego when a treaty was signed with Sir William Johnson, but remained implacable. His end was tragic. Broken in heart, but still proud in spirit and relentless in purpose, he applied to the former (and last) French Governor of Illinois, the younger St. Ange, who was then at St. Louis, for co-operation and support in another raid against the British. Being refused aid or countenance, according to a story long popularly received, he returned to the vicinity of Cahokia, where, in 1769, he was murdered by a Kaskaskia Indian in consideration of a barrel of liquor. N. Matson, author of several volumes bearing on early history in Illinois, citing Col. Joseph N. Bourassa, an educated half-breed of Kansas, as authority for his statement, asserts that the Indian killed at Cahokia was an impostor, and that the true Pontiac was assassinated by Kineboo, the Head Chief of the Illinois, in a council held on the Des Plaines River, near the present site of Joliet. So well convinced, it is said, was Pierre Chouteau, the St. Louis Indian trader, of the truth of this last story, that he caused a monument, which he had erected over the grave of the false Pontiac, to be removed. Out of the murder of Pontiac, whether occurring at Cahokia or Joliet, it is generally agreed, resulted the extermination of the Illinois and the tragedy of "Starved Rock." (See *Starved Rock*.)

PONTIAC, an incorporated city, the county-seat of Livingston County. It stands on the bank of the Vermillion River, and is also a point

of intersection of the Chicago & Alton, the Wabash and the Illinois Central Railroads. It is 33 miles north-northeast from Bloomington and 93 miles south-southwest of Chicago. The surrounding region is devoted to agriculture, stock-raising and coal-mining. Pontiac has four banks and four weekly newspapers (two issuing daily editions), numerous churches and good schools. Various kinds of manufacturing are conducted, among the principal establishments being flouring mills, three shoe factories, straw paper and candy factories and a foundry. The State Reformatory for Juvenile Offenders is located here. Pop. (1890), 2,784; (1900), 4,266.

POOL, Orval, merchant and banker, was born in Union County, Ky., near Shawneetown, Ill., Feb. 17, 1809, but lived in Shawneetown from seven years of age; in boyhood learned the saddler's trade, but, in 1843, engaged in the dry-goods business, J. McKee Peeples and Thomas S. Ridgway becoming his partners in 1846. In 1850 he retired from the dry-goods trade and became an extensive dealer in produce, pork and tobacco. In 1871 he established the Gallatin County National Bank, of which he was the first President. Died, June 30, 1871.

POOLE, William Frederick, bibliographer, librarian and historical writer, was born at Salem, Mass., Dec. 24, 1821, graduated from Yale College in 1849, and, at the close of his sophomore year, was appointed assistant librarian of his college society, which owned a library of 10,000 volumes. Here he prepared and published the first edition of his now famous "Index to Periodical Literature." A second and enlarged addition was published in 1853, and secured for its author wide fame, in both America and Europe. In 1852 he was made Librarian of the Boston Mercantile Library, and, from 1856 to 1869, had charge of the Boston Athenæum, then one of the largest libraries in the United States, which he relinquished to engage in expert library work. He organized libraries in several New England cities and towns, at the United States Naval Academy, and the Cincinnati Public Library, finally becoming Librarian of the latter institution. In October, 1873, he assumed charge of the Chicago Public Library, then being organized, and, in 1887, became Librarian of the Newberry Library, organizing this institution and remaining at its head until his death, which occurred, March 1, 1894. The degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by the Northwestern University in 1882. Dr. Poole took a prominent part in the organization of library associations, and was one of the Vice-

Presidents of the International Conference of Librarians, held in London in 1871. His advice was much sought in relation to library architecture and management. He wrote much on topics connected with his profession and on historical subjects, frequently contributing to "The North American Review." In 1874-75 he edited a literary paper at Chicago, called "The Owl," and was later a constant contributor to "The Dial." He was President of the American Historical Society and member of State Historical Societies and of other kindred associations.

POPE, Nathaniel, first Territorial Secretary of Illinois, Delegate in Congress and jurist, was born at Louisville, Ky., in 1774; graduated with high honor from Transylvania University, at Lexington, Ky., read law with his brother, Senator John Pope, and, in 1804, emigrated to New Orleans, later living, for a time, at Ste. Genevieve, Mo. In 1808 he became a resident of Kaskaskia and, the next year, was appointed the first Territorial Secretary of Illinois. His native judgment was strong and profound and his intellect quick and far-reaching, while both were thoroughly trained and disciplined by study. In 1816 he was elected a Territorial Delegate to Congress, and proved himself, not only devoted to the interests of his constituents, but also a shrewd tactician. He was largely instrumental in securing the passage of the act authorizing the formation of a State government, and it was mainly through his efforts that the northern boundary of Illinois was fixed at lat. 42° 30' north, instead of the southern bend of Lake Michigan. Upon the admission of Illinois into the Union, he was made United States Judge of the District, which then embraced the entire State. This office he filled with dignity, impartiality and acceptability until his death, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Lúcretia Yeatman, in St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 23, 1850. Pope County was named in his honor.—**Gen. John** (Pope), son of the preceding, was born in Louisville, Ky., March 16, 1822; graduated at the United States Military Academy, 1842, and appointed brevet Second Lieutenant of Topographical Engineers; served in Florida (1842-44), on the northeast boundary survey, and in the Mexican War (1846-47), being promoted First Lieutenant for bravery at Monterey and Captain at Buena Vista. In 1849 he conducted an exploring expedition in Minnesota, was in charge of topographical engineering service in New Mexico (1851-53), and of the survey of a route for the Union Pacific Railway (1853-59), meanwhile experimenting on the feasibility of artesian wells on the "Staked

Plains" in Northwestern Texas. He was a zealous friend of Abraham Lincoln in the political campaign of 1860, and was court-martialed for criticising the policy of President Buchanan, in a paper read before a literary society in Cincinnati, the proceedings being finally dropped on the recommendation of the (then) Secretary of War, Joseph Holt. In 1861 he was one of the officers detailed by the War Department to conduct Mr. Lincoln to the capital, and, in May following, was made Brigadier-General of Volunteers and assigned to command in Missouri, where he performed valuable service in protecting railroad communications and driving out guerrillas, gaining an important victory over Sterling Price at Blackwater, in December of that year; in 1862 had command of the land forces co-operating with Admiral Foote, in the expedition against New Madrid and Island No. 10, resulting in the capture of that stronghold with 6,500 prisoners, 125 cannon and 7,000 small arms, thereby winning a Major-General's commission. Later, having participated in the operations against Corinth, he was transferred to command of the Army of Virginia, and soon after commissioned Brigadier-General in the regular army. Here, being forced to meet a greatly superior force under General Lee, he was subjected to reverses which led to his falling back on Washington and a request to be relieved of his command. For failure to give him proper support, Gen. Fitzjohn Porter was tried by court-martial, and, having been convicted, was cashiered and declared forever disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit under the United States Government—although this verdict was finally set aside and Porter restored to the army as Colonel, by act of Congress, in August, 1886. General Pope's subsequent service was performed chiefly against the Indians in the Northwest, until 1865, when he took command of the military division of Missouri, and, in June following, of the Department of the Missouri, including all the Northwestern States and Territories, from which he was relieved early in 1866. Later, he held command, under the Reconstruction Acts, in Georgia, Alabama and Florida (1867-68); the Department of the Lakes (1868-70); Department of the Missouri (1870-84); and Department of the Pacific, from 1884 to his retirement, March 16, 1886. General Pope published "Explorations from the Red River to the Rio Grande" and "Campaigns in Virginia" (1863). Died, at Sandusky, Ohio, Sept 23, 1892.

POPE COUNTY, lies on the southern border of the State, and contains an area of about 360

square miles—named in honor of Judge Nathaniel Pope. It was erected in 1816 (two years before the admission of Illinois as a State) from parts of Gallatin and Johnson Counties. The county-seat was first located at Sandsville, but later changed to Golconda. Robert Lacy, Benoni Lee and Thomas Ferguson were the first Commissioners; Hamlet Ferguson was chosen Sheriff; John Scott, Recorder; Thomas C. Browne, Prosecuting-Attorney, and Samuel Omelveney, Treasurer. The highest land in Southern Illinois is in the northeastern part of this county, reaching an elevation of 1,046 feet. The bluffs along the Ohio River are bold in outline, and the ridges are surmounted by a thick growth of timber, notably oak and hickory. Portions of the bottom lands are submerged, at times, during a part of the year and are covered with cypress timber. The remains of Indian mounds and fortifications are found, and some interesting relics have been exhumed. Sandstone is quarried in abundance, and coal is found here and there. Mineral springs (with copperas as the chief ingredient) are numerous. Iron is found in limited quantities, among the rocks toward the south, while spar and kaolin clay are found in the north. The chief agricultural products are potatoes, corn and tobacco. Population (1890), 14,016; (1900), 13,585.

PORT BYRON, a village of Rock Island County, on the Mississippi River and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, 16 miles above Rock Island; has lime kilns, grain elevator, two banks, academy, public schools, and a newspaper. Pop. (1900), 732. The (Illinois) Western Hospital for the Insane is located at Watertown, twelve miles below Port Byron.

PORTER, (Rev.) Jeremiah, pioneer clergyman, was born at Hadley, Mass., in 1804; graduated from Williams College in 1825, and studied theology at both Andover and Princeton seminaries, graduating from the latter in 1831. The same year he made the (then) long and perilous journey to Fort Brady, a military post at the Sault Ste. Marie, where he began his work as a missionary. In 1833 he came to Chicago, where he remained for two years, organizing the First Presbyterian Church of Chicago, with a membership of twenty-six persons. Afterwards he had pastoral charge of churches at Peoria and Farmington. While in Chicago he was married to Miss Eliza Chappell, one of the earliest teachers in Chicago. From 1840 to '58 he was located at Green Bay, Wis., accepting a call from a Chicago Church in the year last named. In 1861 he was commissioned Chaplain in the volunteer service

by Governor Yates, and mustered out in 1865. The next five years were divided between labors at Brownsville, Tex., in the service of the Sanitary Commission, and a pastorate at Prairie du Chien. In 1870 he was commissioned Chaplain in the regular army, remaining in the service (with occasional leaves of absence) until 1882, when he was retired from active service on account of advanced age. His closing years were spent at the homes of his children in Detroit and Beloit; died at the latter city, July 25, 1893, at the age of 89 years.

POSEY, (Gen.) Thomas, Continental and Revolutionary soldier, was born in Virginia, July 9, 1750; in 1774 took part in Lord Dunmore's expedition against the Indians, and, later, in various engagements of the Revolutionary War, being part of the time under the immediate command of Washington; was with General Wayne in the assault on Stony Point and present at Cornwallis' surrender at Yorktown; also served, after the war, with Wayne as a Brigadier-General in the Northwest Territory. Removing to Kentucky, he served in the State Senate, for a time being presiding officer and acting Lieutenant-Governor; later (1812), was elected United States Senator from Louisiana, and, from 1813 to '16, served as Territorial Governor of Indiana. Died, at the home of his son-in-law, Joseph M. Street, at Shawneetown, Ill., March 18, 1818, where he lies buried. At the time of his death General Posey was serving as Indian Agent.

POST, Joel S., lawyer and soldier of the Mexican War; was born in Ontario (now Wayne) County, N. Y., April 27, 1816; in 1828 removed with his father to Washtenaw County, Mich., remaining there until 1839, when he came to Macon County, Ill. The following year, he commenced the study of law with Judge Charles Emmerson, of Decatur, and was admitted to the bar in 1841. In 1846 he enlisted in the Mexican War, and served as Quartermaster of the Fourth Regiment (Col. E. D. Baker's); in 1856 was elected to the State Senate, and, at the following session, was a leading supporter of the measures which resulted in the establishment of the State Normal School at Bloomington. Capt. Post's later years were spent at Decatur, where he died, June 7, 1886.

POST, Philip Sidney, soldier and Congressman, was born at Florida, Orange County, N. Y., March 19, 1833; at the age of 22 graduated from Union College, studied law at Poughkeepsie Law School, and, removing to Illinois, was admitted to the bar in 1856. At the outbreak of the Civil

War he enlisted, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Fifty-ninth Illinois Volunteers. He was a gallant, fearless soldier, and was repeatedly promoted for bravery and meritorious service, until he attained the rank of brevet Brigadier-General. He participated in many important battles and was severely wounded at Pea Ridge and Nashville. In 1865 he was in command in Western Texas. After the close of the war he entered the diplomatic service, being appointed Consul-General to Austria-Hungary in 1874, but resigned in 1879, and returned to his home in Galesburg. From 1882 to 1886 he was a member of the Republican State Central Committee, and, during 1886, was Commander of the Department of Illinois, G. A. R. He was elected to Congress from the Tenth District on the Republican ticket in 1886, serving continuously by re-election until his death, which occurred in Washington, Jan. 6, 1895.

POST, Truman Marcellus, D.D., clergyman, was born at Middlebury, Vt., June 3, 1810; graduated at Middlebury College in 1829, was Principal of Castleton Academy for a year, and a tutor at Middlebury two years, meanwhile studying law. After a winter spent in Washington, listening to the orators of the time in Congress and before the Supreme Court, including Clay, Webster, Wirt and their contemporaries, he went west in 1833, first visiting St. Louis, but finally settling at Jacksonville, Ill., where he was admitted to the bar, but soon after accepted the Professorship of Classical Languages in Illinois College, and later that of History; then began the study of theology, was ordained in 1840, and assumed the pastorate of the Congregational Church in Jacksonville. In 1847 he was called to the pastorate of the Third Presbyterian Church of St. Louis, and, in 1851, to the First Congregational Church, of which the former furnished the nucleus. For a year or two after removing to St. Louis, he continued his lectures on history at Illinois College for a short period each year; also held the professorship of Ancient and Modern History in Washington University, in St. Louis; in 1873-75 was Southworth lecturer on Congregationalism in Andover Theological Seminary and, for several years, Professor of Ecclesiastical History in Chicago Theological Seminary. His splendid diction and his noble style of oratory caused him to be much sought after as a public lecturer or platform speaker at college commencements, while his purity of life and refinement of character attracted to him all with whom he came in personal contact. He received the degree of

D.D. from Middlebury College in 1855; was a frequent contributor to "The Biblical Repository" and other religious publications, and, besides numerous addresses, sermons and pamphlets, he was the author of a volume entitled "The Skeptical Era in Modern History" (New York, 1856). He resigned his pastorate in January, 1882, but continued to be a frequent speaker, either in the pulpit or on the lecture platform, nearly to the period of his death, which occurred in St. Louis, Dec. 31, 1886. For a quarter of a century he was one of the Trustees of Monticello Female Seminary, at Godfrey, Ill., being, for a considerable portion of the time, President of the Board.

POTTAWATOMIES, THE, an Indian tribe, one of the three subdivisions of the Ojibwas (or Ojibbeways), who, in turn, constituted a numerous family of the Algonquins. The other branches were the Ottawa and the Chippewas. The latter, however, retained the family name, and hence some writers have regarded the "Ojibbeways" and the "Chippewas" as essentially identical. This interchanging of names has been a prolific source of error. Inherently, the distinction was analogous to that existing between genus and species, although a confusion of nomenclature has naturally resulted in errors more or less serious. These three tribes early separated, the Pottawatomies going south from Green Bay along the western shore of Lake Michigan. The meaning of the name is, "we are making a fire," and the word is a translation into the Pottawatomie language of the name first given to the tribe by the Miamis. These Indians were tall, fierce and haughty, and the tribe was divided into four branches, or clans, called by names which signify, respectively, the golden carp, the tortoise, the crab and the frog. According to the "Jesuit Relations," the Pottawatomies were first met by the French, on the north of Lake Huron, in 1639-40. More than a quarter of a century later (1666) Father Allouez speaks of them as dwellers on the shores of Lake Michigan. The same Father described them as idolatrous and polygamous, yet as possessing a rude civility and as being kindly disposed toward the French. This friendship continued unbroken until the expulsion of the latter from the Northwest. About 1678 they spread southward from Green Bay to the head of Lake Michigan, a portion of the tribe settling in Illinois as far south as the Kankakee and Illinois Rivers, crowding the Winnebagoes and the Sacs and Foxes on the west, and advancing, on the east, into the country of the Miamis as far as the Wabash and the

Maumee. They fought on the side of the French in the French and Indian War, and later took part in the conspiracy of Pontiac to capture and reduce the British posts, and were so influenced by Tecumseh and the Prophet that a considerable number of their warriors fought against General Harrison at Tippecanoe. During the War of 1812 they actively supported the British. They were also prominent at the Chicago massacre. Schoolcraft says of them, "They were foremost at all treaties where lands were to be ceded, clamoring for the lion's share of all presents and annuities, particularly where these last were the price paid for the sale of other lands than their own." The Pottawatomies were parties to the treaties at Chicago in 1832 and 1833, and were among the last of the tribes to remove beyond the Mississippi, their final emigration not taking place until 1838. In 1846 the scattered fragments of this tribe coalesced with those of the Chippewas and Ottawas, and formed the Pottawatomie nation. They ceded all their lands, wherever located, to the United States, for \$850,000, agreeing to accept 576,000 acres in Kansas in lieu of \$87,000 of this amount. Through the rapacity and trespasses of white settlers, this reservation was soon dismembered, and the lands passed into other hands. In 1867, under an enabling act of Congress, 1,400 of the nation (then estimated at 2,500) became citizens. Their present location is in the southeastern part of Oklahoma.

POWELL, John Wesley, Ph.D., LL.D., geologist and anthropologist, was born at Mount Morris, N. Y., March 24, 1834, the son of a Methodist itinerant preacher, passing his early life at various places in Ohio, Wisconsin and Illinois; studied for a time in Illinois College (Jacksonville), and subsequently in Wheaton College, but, in 1854, began a special course at Oberlin, Ohio, teaching at intervals in public schools. Having a predilection for the natural sciences, he spent much time in making collections, which he placed in various Illinois institutions. Entering the army in 1861 as a private of the Twentieth Illinois Volunteers, he later became a Captain of the Second Illinois Artillery, being finally promoted Major. He lost his right arm at the battle of Shiloh, but returned to his regiment as soon as sufficiently recovered, and continued in active service to the close of the war. In 1865 he became Professor of Geology and Curator of the Museum in Illinois Wesleyan University at Bloomington, but resigned to accept a similar position in the State Normal University. In 1867 he began his

greatest work in connection with science by leading a class of pupils to the mountains of Colorado for the study of geology, which he followed, a year later, by a more thorough survey of the cañon of the Colorado River than had ever before been attempted. This led to provision by Congress, in 1870, for a topographical and geological survey of the Colorado and its tributaries, which was appropriately placed under his direction. Later, he was placed in charge of the Bureau of Ethnology in connection with the Smithsonian Institute, and, again in 1881, was assigned to the directorship of the United States Geological Survey, later becoming Director of the Bureau of Ethnology, in connection with the Smithsonian Institute in Washington City, where (1899) he still remains. In 1886 Major Powell received the degree of Ph.D. from Heidelberg University, and that of LL.D. from Harvard the same year. He is also a member of the leading scientific associations of the country, while his reports and addresses fill numerous volumes issued by the Government.

POWELL, William Henry, soldier and manufacturer, was born in South Wales, May 10, 1825; came to America in 1830, was educated in the common schools of Tennessee, and (1856-61) was manager of a manufacturing company at Iron-ton, Ohio; in 1861, became Captain of a West Virginia cavalry company, and was advanced through the grades of Major, Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel; was wounded while leading a charge at Wytheville, Va., left on the field, captured and confined in Libby Prison six months. After exchange he led a cavalry division in the Army of the Shenandoah; was made Brigadier-General in October, 1864; after the war settled in West Virginia, and was a Republican Presidential Elector in 1868. He is now at the head of a nail mill and foundry in Belleville, and was Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic for the Department of Illinois during 1895-96.

PRAIRIE CITY, a village in McDonough County, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 23 miles southwest from Galesburg and 17 miles northeast of Macomb; has a carriage factory, flour mill, elevators, lumber and stock yards, a nursery, a bank, four churches and two weekly papers. Pop (1890), 812; (1900), 818.

PRAIRIE DU PONT, (in English, Bridge Prairie), an early French settlement, one mile south of Cahokia. It was commenced about 1760, located on the banks of a creek, on which was the first mill, operated by water-power, in that section, having been erected by missionaries

from St. Sulpice, in 1754. In 1765 the village contained fourteen families. In 1844 it was inundated and nearly destroyed.

PRAIRIE du ROCHER, (in English, Prairie of the Rock), an early French village in what is now Monroe County, which began to spring up near Fort Chartres (see *Fort Chartres*), and by 1722 had grown to be a considerable settlement. It stood at the foot of the Mississippi bluffs, about four miles northeast of the fort. Like other French villages in Illinois, it had its church and priest, its common field and commons. Many of the houses were picturesque cottages built of limestone. The ancient village is now extinct; yet, near the outlet of a creek which runs through the bluff, may be seen the vestiges of a water mill, said to have been erected by the Jesuits during the days of French occupation.

PRENTICE, William S., Methodist Episcopal clergyman, was born in St. Clair County, Ill., in 1819; licensed as a Methodist preacher in 1849, and filled pastorates at Paris, Danville, Carlinville, Springfield, Jacksonville and other places—the latter part of his life, serving as Presiding Elder; was a delegate to the General Conference of 1860, and regularly re-elected from 1872 to the end of his life. During the latter part of his life his home was in Springfield. Died, June 28, 1887.

PRENTISS, Benjamin Mayberry, soldier, was born at Belleville, Wood County, Va., Nov. 23, 1819; in 1835 accompanied his parents to Missouri, and, in 1841, removed to Quincy, Ill., where he learned a trade, afterwards embarking in the commission business. In 1844-45 he was Lieutenant of a company sent against the Mormons at Nauvoo, later serving as Captain of Volunteers in the Mexican War. In 1860 he was an unsuccessful Republican candidate for Congress; at the outbreak of the Civil War tendered his services to Governor Yates, and was commissioned Colonel of the Tenth Illinois Volunteers, was almost immediately promoted to Brigadier-General and placed in command at Cairo, so continuing until relieved by General Grant, in September, 1861. At the battle of Shiloh, in April following, he was captured with most of his command, after a most vigorous fight with a superior rebel force, but, in 1862, was exchanged and brevetted Major-General of Volunteers. He was a member of the court-martial that tried Gen. Fitzjohn Porter, and, as commander at Helena, Ark., defeated the Confederate Generals Holmes and Price on July 3, 1863. He resigned his commission, Oct. 28, 1863. In 1869 he was appointed by President Grant Pension Agent at Quincy, serving four

years. At present (1898) General Prentiss' residence is at Bethany, Mo., where he served as Postmaster, during the administration of President Benjamin Harrison, and was reappointed by President McKinley. Died Feb. 8, 1901.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS. (See *Elections*.)

PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL, located at Chicago, was organized in 1883 by a number of wealthy and liberal Presbyterians, "for the purpose of affording medical and surgical aid to sick and disabled persons, and to provide them, while inmates of the hospital, with the ministrations of the gospel, agreeably to the doctrines and forms of the Presbyterian Church." Rush Medical College offered a portion of its ground as a site (see *Rush Medical College*), and through generous subscriptions, a well-planned building was erected, capable of accommodating about 250 patients. A corridor connects the college and hospital buildings. The medical staff comprises eighteen of Chicago's best known physicians and surgeons.

PRESBYTERIANS, THE. The first Presbyterian society in Illinois was organized by Rev. James McGready, of Kentucky, in 1816, at Sharon, White County. Revs. Samuel J. Mills and Daniel Smith, also Presbyterians, had visited the State in 1814, as representatives of the Massachusetts Missionary Society, but had formed no society. The members of the Sharon church were almost all immigrants from the South, and were largely of Scotch-Irish extraction. Two other churches were established in 1819—one at Shoal Creek, Bond County, and the other at Edwardsville. In 1825 there were but three Presbyterian ministers in Illinois—Revs. Stephen Bliss, John Brich and B. F. Spilman. Ten years later there were 80 churches, with a membership of 2,500 and 60 ministers. In 1880 the number of churches had increased to 487; but, in 1890, (as shown by the United States census) there were less. In the latter year there were 405 ministers and 52,945 members. The Synod of Illinois is the highest ecclesiastical court of the denomination in the State, and, under its jurisdiction, the church maintains two seminaries: one (the McCormick) at Chicago, and the other (the Blackburn University) at Carlinville. The organ of the denomination is "The Interior," founded by Cyrus H. McCormick, and published weekly at Chicago, with William C. Gray as editor. The Illinois Synod embraced within its jurisdiction (1895) eleven Presbyteries, to which were attached 483 churches, 464 ministers and a membership of 63,247. (See also *Religious Denominations*.)

PRICKETT, Abraham, pioneer merchant, was born near Lexington, Ky., came to Madison County, Ill., in 1808; was employed for a time in the drug business in St. Louis, then opened a store at Edwardsville, where, in 1813, he received from the first County Court of Madison County, a license to retail merchandise. In 1818, he served as one of the three Delegates from Madison County to the Convention which framed the first State Constitution, and, the same year, was elected a Representative in the First General Assembly; was also Postmaster of the town of Edwardsville for a number of years. In 1825 he removed to Adams County and laid out an addition to the city of Quincy; was also engaged there in trade with the Indians. In 1836, while engaged on a Government contract for the removal of snags and other obstructions to the navigation of Red River, he died at Natchitoches, La.—**George W.** (Prickett) a son of the preceding, and afterwards a citizen of Chicago, is said to have been the first white child born in Edwardsville.—**Isaac** (Prickett), a brother of Abraham, came to St. Louis in 1815, and to Edwardsville in 1818, where he was engaged in mercantile business with his brother and, later, on his own account. He held the offices of Postmaster, Public Administrator, Quartermaster-General of State Militia, Inspector of the State Penitentiary, and, from 1838 to '42, was Receiver of Public Moneys at Edwardsville, dying in 1844.

PRICKETT, David, pioneer lawyer, was born in Franklin County, Ga., Sept. 21, 1800; in early childhood was taken by his parents to Kentucky and from there to Edwardsville, Ill. He graduated from Transylvania University, and, in 1821, began the practice of law; was the first Supreme Court Reporter of Illinois, Judge of the Madison County Probate Court, Representative in the General Assembly (1826-28), Aid-de-Camp to General Whiteside in the Black Hawk War, State's Attorney for Springfield Judicial Circuit (1837), Treasurer of the Board of Canal Commissioners (1840), Director of the State Bank of Illinois (1842), Clerk of the House of Representatives for ten sessions and Assistant Clerk of the same at the time of his death, March 1, 1847.

PRINCE, David, physician and surgeon, was born in Brooklyn, Windham County, Conn., June 21, 1816; removed with his parents to Canandaigua, N. Y., and was educated in the academy there; began the study of medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, finishing at the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, where he was associated, for a year and a

half, with the celebrated surgeon, Dr. Muzzy. In 1843 he came to Jacksonville, Ill., and, for two years, was Professor of Anatomy in the Medical Department of Illinois College; later, spent five years practicing in St. Louis, and lecturing on surgery in the St. Louis Medical College, when, returning to Jacksonville in 1852, he established himself in practice there, devoting special attention to surgery, in which he had already won a wide reputation. During the latter part of the Civil War he served, for fourteen months, as Brigade Surgeon in the Army of the Potomac, and, on the capture of a portion of his brigade, voluntarily surrendered himself that he might attend the captives of his command in Libby Prison. After the close of the war he was employed for some months, by the Sanitary Commission, in writing a medical history of the war. He visited Europe twice, first in 1881 as a delegate to the International Medical Congress in London, and again as a member of the Copenhagen Congress of 1884—at each visit making careful inspection of the hospitals in London, Paris, and Berlin. About 1867 he established a Sanitarium in Jacksonville for the treatment of surgical cases and chronic diseases, to which he gave the closing years of his life. Thoroughly devoted to his profession, liberal, public-spirited and sagacious in the adoption of new methods, he stood in the front rank of his profession, and his death was mourned by large numbers who had received the benefit of his ministrations without money and without price. He was member of a number of leading professional associations, besides local literary and social organizations. Died, at Jacksonville, Dec. 19, 1889.

PRINCE, Edward, lawyer, was born at West Bloomfield, Ontario County, N. Y., Dec. 8, 1832; attended school at Payson, Ill., and Illinois College, Jacksonville, graduating from the latter in 1852; studied law at Quincy, and after admission to the bar in 1853, began dealing in real estate. In 1861 he offered his services to Governor Yates, was made Captain and Drill-master of cavalry and, a few months later, commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel of the Seventh Illinois Cavalry, taking part, as second in command, in the celebrated "Grierson raid" through Mississippi, in 1863, serving until discharged with the rank of Colonel of his regiment, in 1864. After the war he gave considerable attention to engineering and the construction of a system of water-works for the city of Quincy, where he now resides.

PRINCE, George W., lawyer and Congressman, born in Tazewell County, Ill., March 4, 1854; was

educated in the public schools and at Knox College, graduating from the latter in 1878. He then studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1880; was elected City Attorney of Galesburg the following year; served as chairman of the Knox County Republican Central Committee in 1884, and, in 1888, was elected Representative in the General Assembly and re-elected two years later. In 1892 he was the Republican nominee for Attorney-General of the State of Illinois, but was defeated with the rest of the State ticket; at a special election, held in April, 1895, he was chosen Representative in Congress from the Tenth District to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Col. Philip Sidney Post, which had occurred in January preceding. In common with a majority of his colleagues, Mr. Prince was re-elected in 1896, receiving a plurality of nearly 16,000 votes, and was elected for a third term in November, 1898.

PRINCETON, a city and the county-seat of Bureau County, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 22 miles west-southwest of Mendota, and 104 miles west-southwest of Chicago; has a court house, gas-works, electric lights, graded and high schools, numerous churches, three newspapers and several banks. Coal is mined five miles east, and the manufactures include flour, carriages and farm implements. Pop. (1890), 3,396; (1900), 4,023. Princeton is populated with one of the most intelligent and progressive communities in the State. It was the home of Owen Lovejoy during the greater part of his life in Illinois.

PRINCETON & WESTERN RAILWAY. (See *Chicago & Northwestern Railway.*)

PRINCEVILLE, a village of Peoria County, on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and the Rock Island & Peoria Railways, 22 miles northwest of Peoria; is a trade center for a prosperous agricultural region. Population (1890), 641; (1900), 735.

PROPHETSTOWN, a town in Whiteside County, on Rock River and the Fulton Branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 45 miles northwest of Mendota; has some manufactures, three banks and two newspapers. Pop. (1890), 694; (1900), 1,143.

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION. (See *Minority Representation.*)

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH. The pioneer Episcopal clergyman in this State was the Rt. Rev. Philander Chase, who was made Bishop of Illinois in 1835, and was the founder of Jubilee College. (See *Chase, Rev. Philander.*) The State at present is organized under the provincial

system, the province comprising the dioceses of Chicago, Quincy and Springfield. At its head (1898) is the Rt. Rev. William E. McLaren, Bishop of Chicago. Rev. George F. Seymour of Springfield is Bishop of the Springfield Diocese, with C. R. Hale, Coadjutor at Cairo, and Rev. Alexander Burgess, Bishop of the Quincy Diocese, with residence at Peoria. The numerical strength of the church in Illinois is not great, although between 1880 and 1890 its membership was almost doubled. In 1840 there were but eighteen parishes, with thirteen clergymen and a membership of 267. By 1880 the number of parishes had increased to 89, there being 127 ministers and 9,842 communicants. The United States Census of 1890 showed the following figures: Parishes, 197; clergymen, 150, membership, 18,609. Total contributions (1890) for general church and mission work, \$373,798. The chief educational institution of the denomination in the West is the Western Theological Seminary at Chicago. (See also *Religious Denominations*.)

PRYOR, Joseph Everett, pioneer and early steamboat captain, was born in Virginia, August 10, 1787—the son of a non-commissioned officer of the Revolution, who emigrated to Kentucky about 1790 and settled near Louisville, which was then a fort with some twenty log cabins. In 1813 the son located where Golconda, Pope County, now stands, and early in life adopted the calling of a boatman, which he pursued some forty years. At this time he held a commission as a "Falls Pilot," and piloted the first steamer that ascended the Ohio River from New Orleans. During his long service no accident happened to any steamer for which he was responsible, although the Mississippi then bristled with snags. He owned and commanded the steamer *Telegraph*, which was sunk, in 1835, by collision with the *Duke of Orleans* on the Mississippi, but, owing to his presence of mind and the good discipline of his crew, no lives were lost. The salient features of his character were a boundless benevolence manifested to others, and his dauntless courage, displayed not only in the face of dangers met in his career as a boatman, but in his encounters with robbers who then infested portions of Southern Illinois. He had a reputation as a skillful pilot and popular commander not excelled by any of his contemporaries. He died, at his home in Pope County, Oct. 5, 1851, leaving one daughter, now Mrs. Cornelia P. Bozman, of Cairo, Ill.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, SUPERINTENDENTS OF. (See *Superintendents of Public Instruction*.)

PUGH, Isaac C., soldier, was born in Christian County, Ky., Nov. 23, 1805; came to Illinois, in 1821, with his father, who first settled in Shelby County, but, in 1829, removed to Macon County, where the subject of this sketch resided until his death, at Decatur, Nov. 14, 1874. General Pugh served in three wars—first in the Black Hawk War of 1832; then, with the rank of Captain and Field Officer in the Fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteers (Col. E. D. Baker's) in the war with Mexico, and, during the Civil War, entering upon the latter as Colonel of the Forty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in September, 1861, and being mustered out with the rank of full Brigadier-General in August, 1864, when his regiment was consolidated with the Fifty-third. He took part with his regiment in the battles of Fort Donelson and Shiloh, and in the operations around Vicksburg, being wounded at the latter. In the year of his retirement from the army (1864) he was elected a Representative in the Twenty-fourth General Assembly, and, the following year, was chosen County-Clerk of Macon County, serving four years.

PUGH, Jonathan H., pioneer lawyer, was born in Bath County, Ky., came to Bond County, Ill., finally locating at Springfield in 1823, and being the second lawyer to establish himself in practice in that city. He served in the Third, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh General Assemblies, and was defeated for Congress by Joseph Duncan (afterwards Governor), in 1831. Died, in 1833. Mr. Pugh is described by his contemporaries as a man of brilliant parts, an able lawyer and a great wit.

PULASKI COUNTY, an extreme southern county and one of the smallest in the State, bordering on the Ohio River and having an area of 190 square miles and a population (1900), of 14,554. It was cut off from Alexander County in 1843, and named in honor of a Polish patriot who had aided the Americans during the Revolution. The soil is generally rich, and the surface varied with much low land along the Cache and the Ohio Rivers. Wheat, corn and fruit are the principal crops, while considerable timber is cut upon the bottom lands. Mound City is the county-seat and was conceded a population, by the census of 1890, of 2,550. Only the lowest, barren portion of the carboniferous formation extends under the soil, the coal measures being absent. Traces of iron have been found and sulphur and copperas springs abound.

PULLMAN, a former suburb (now a part of the South Division) of the city of Chicago, 13.8 miles south of the initial station of the Illinois

Central Railroad. The Pullman Palace Car Company began the erection of buildings here in 1880, and, on the 1st of January, 1881, the first family settled in the future manufacturing city. Within the next few years, it became the center of the largest manufacturing establishments in the country, including the Pullman Car Works, the Allen Paper Car Wheel Works and extensive steel forging works, employing thousands of mechanics. Large numbers of sleeping and dining cars, besides ordinary passenger coaches and freight cars, were manufactured here every year, not only for use on the railroads of the United States, but for foreign countries as well. The town was named for the late George M. Pullman, the founder of the car-works, and was regarded as a model city, made up of comfortable homes erected by the Palace Car Company for the use of its employes. It was well supplied with school-houses, and churches, and a public library was established there and opened to the public in 1883. The town was annexed to the city of Chicago in 1890.

PULLMAN, George Mortimer, founder of the Pullman Palace Car Company, was born at Brocton, N. Y., March 3, 1831, enjoyed ordinary educational advantages in his boyhood and, at fourteen years of age, obtained employment as a clerk, but a year later joined his brother in the cabinet-making business at Albion. His father, who was a house-builder and house-mover, having died in 1853, young Pullman assumed the responsibility of caring for the family and, having secured a contract for raising a number of buildings along the Erie Canal, made necessary by the enlargement of that thoroughfare, in this way acquired some capital and experience which was most valuable to him in after years. Coming to Chicago in 1859, when the work of raising the grade of the streets in the business portion of the city had been in progress for a year or two, he found a new field for the exercise of his inventive skill, achieving some marvelous transformations in a number of the principal business blocks in that part of the city. As early as 1858, Mr. Pullman had had his attention turned to devising some means for increasing the comforts of night-travel upon railways, and, in 1859, he remodeled two old day-coaches into a species of sleeping-cars, which were used upon the Alton Road. From 1860 to 1863 he spent in Colorado devoting his engineering skill to mining; but returning to Chicago the latter year, entered upon his great work of developing the idea of the sleeping-car into practical reality. The first

car was completed and received the name of the "Pioneer." This car constituted a part of the funeral train which took the remains of Abraham Lincoln to Springfield, Ill., after his assassination in April, 1865. The development of the "Pullman palace sleeping-car," the invention of the dining-car, and of vestibule trains, and the building up of the great industrial town which bears his name, and is now a part of the city of Chicago, constituted a work of gradual development which resulted in some of the most remarkable achievements in the history of the nineteenth century, both in a business sense and in promoting the comfort and safety of the traveling public, as well as in bettering the conditions of workingmen. He lived to see the results of his inventive genius and manufacturing skill in use upon the principal railroads of the United States and introduced upon a number of important lines in Europe also. Mr. Pullman was identified with a number of other enterprises more or less closely related to the transportation business, but the Pullman Palace Car Company was the one with which he was most closely connected, and by which he will be longest remembered. He was also associated with some of the leading educational and benevolent enterprises about the city of Chicago, to which he contributed in a liberal manner during his life and in his will. His death occurred suddenly, from heart disease, at his home in Chicago, Oct. 19, 1897.

PURPLE, Norman H., lawyer and jurist, was born in Litchfield County, Conn., read law and was admitted to the bar in Tioga County, Pa., settled at Peoria, Ill., in 1836, and the following year was appointed Prosecuting Attorney for the Ninth Judicial District, which then embraced the greater portion of the State east of Peoria. In 1844 he was a Presidential Elector, and, in 1845, Governor Ford appointed him a Justice of the Supreme Court, vice Jesse B. Thomas, Jr., who had resigned. As required by law, he at the same time served as Circuit Judge, his district embracing all the counties west of Peoria, and his home being at Quincy. After the adoption of the Constitution of 1848 he returned to Peoria and resumed practice. He compiled the Illinois Statutes relating to real property, and, in 1857, made a compilation of the general laws, generally known to the legal profession as the "Purple Statutes." He subsequently undertook to compile and arrange the laws passed from 1857 to '63, and was engaged on this work when overtaken by death, at Chicago, Aug. 9, 1863. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1862,

and, during the last ten years of his life, prominent at the Chicago bar.

PUTERBAUGH, Sabin D., judge and author, was born in Miami County, Ohio, Sept. 28, 1834; at 8 years of age removed with his parents to Tazewell County, Ill.; settled in Pekin in 1853, where he read law, and was admitted to the bar in 1856. At the outbreak of the rebellion he was commissioned, by Governor Yates, Major of the Eleventh Illinois Cavalry, and took part in numerous engagements in Western Tennessee and Mississippi, including the battles of Shiloh and Corinth. Resigning his commission in 1862, he took up his residence at Peoria, where he resumed practice and began the preparation of his first legal work—"Common Law Pleading and Practice." In 1864 he formed a partnership with Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, which continued until 1867, when Mr. Puterbaugh was elected Circuit Court Judge. He retired from the bench in 1873 to resume private practice and pursue his work as an author. His first work, having already run through three editions, was followed by "Puterbaugh's Chancery Pleading and Practice," the first edition of which appeared in 1874, and "Michigan Chancery Practice," which appeared in 1881. In 1880 he was chosen Presidential Elector on the Republican ticket. Died, Sept. 25, 1892. **Leslie D.** (Puterbaugh), a son of Judge Puterbaugh, is Judge of the Circuit Court of the Peoria Circuit.

PUTNAM COUNTY, the smallest county in the State, both as to area and population, containing only 170 square miles; population (1900), 4,746. It lies near the center of the north half of the State, and was named in honor of Gen. Israel Putnam. The first American to erect a cabin within its limits was Gordon S. Hubbard, who was in business there, as a fur-trader, as early as 1825, but afterwards became a prominent citizen of Chicago. The county was created by act of the Legislature in 1825, although a local government was not organized until some years later. Since that date, Bureau, Marshall and Stark Counties have been erected therefrom. It is crossed and drained by the Illinois River. The surface is moderately undulating and the soil fertile. Corn is the chief staple, although wheat and oats are extensively cultivated. Coal is mined and exported. Hennepin is the county-seat.

QUINCY, the principal city of Western Illinois, and the county seat of Adams County. It was founded in 1822—the late Gov. John Wood erecting the first log-cabin there—and was incorporated

in 1839. The site is naturally one of the most beautiful in the State, the principal part of the city being built on a limestone bluff having an elevation of 125 to 150 feet, and overlooking the Mississippi for a long distance. Its location is 112 miles west of Springfield and 264 miles southwest of Chicago. Besides being a principal shipping point for the river trade north of St. Louis, it is the converging point of several important railway lines, including the Wabash, four branches of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and the Quincy, Omaha & Kansas City, giving east and west, as well as north and south, connections. At the present time (1904) several important lines, or extensions of railroads already constructed, are in contemplation, which, when completed, will add largely to the commercial importance of the city. The city is regularly laid out, the streets intersecting each other at right angles, and being lighted with gas and electricity. Water is obtained from the Mississippi. There are several electric railway lines, four public parks, a fine railway bridge across the Mississippi, to which a wagon bridge has been added within the past two years; two fine railway depots, and several elegant public buildings, including a handsome county court-house, a Government building for the use of the Post-office and the United States District Court. The Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home is located here, embracing a large group of cottages occupied by veterans of the Civil War, besides hospital and administration buildings for the use of the officers. The city has more than thirty churches, three libraries (one free-public and two college), with excellent schools and other educational advantages. Among the higher institutions of learning are the Chadock College (Methodist Episcopal) and the St. Francis Solanus College (Roman Catholic). There are two or three national banks, a State bank with a capital of \$300,000, beside two private banks, four or five daily papers, with several weekly and one or two monthly publications. Its advantages as a shipping point by river and railroad have made it one of the most important manufacturing centers west of Chicago. The census of 1890 showed a total of 374 manufacturing establishments, having an aggregate capital of \$6,187,845, employing 5,058 persons, and turning out an annual product valued at \$10,160,492. The cost of material used was \$5,597,990, and the wages paid \$2,383,571. The number of different industries reported aggregated seventy-six, the more important being foundries, carriage and wagon factories, agricultural implement works, cigar and

tobacco factories, flour-mills, breweries, brick-yards, lime works, saddle and harness shops, paper mills, furniture factories, organ works, and artificial-ice factories. Population (1880), 27,268; (1890), 31,494; (1900), 36,252.

QUINCY, ALTON & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD. (See *Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad*.)

QUINCY & CHICAGO RAILROAD. (See *Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad*.)

QUINCY & TOLEDO RAILROAD. (See *Wabash Railroad*.)

QUINCY & WARSAW RAILROAD. (See *Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad*.)

RAAB, Henry, ex-State Superintendent of Public Instruction, was born in Wetzlar, Rhenish Prussia, June 20, 1837; learned the trade of a currier with his father and came to the United States in 1853, finally locating at Belleville, Ill., where, in 1857, he became a teacher in the public schools; in 1873 was made Superintendent of schools for that city, and, in 1882, was elected State Superintendent of Public Instruction on the Democratic ticket, declined a renomination in 1886, was nominated a second time in 1890, and re-elected, but defeated by S. M. Inglis in 1894. In the administration of his office, Professor Raab showed a commendable freedom from partisanship. After retiring from the office of State Superintendent, he resumed a position in connection with the public schools of Belleville.

RADISSON, Pierre Esprit, an early French traveler and trader, who is said to have reached the Upper Mississippi on his third voyage to the West in 1658-59. The period of his explorations extended from 1652 to 1684, of which he prepared a narrative which was published by the Prince Society of Boston in 1885, under the title of "Radisson's Voyages." He and his brother-in-law, Medard Chouart, first conceived the idea of planting a settlement at Hudson's Bay. (See *Chouart, Medard*.)

RAILROAD AND WAREHOUSE COMMISSION, a Board of three Commissioners, appointed by the executive (by and with the advice and consent of the Senate), under authority of an act approved, April 13, 1871, for the enforcement of the provisions of the Constitution and laws in relation to railroads and warehouses. The Commission's powers are partly judicial, partly executive. The following is a summary of its powers and duties: To establish a schedule of maximum rates, equitable to shipper and carrier alike; to require yearly reports from railroads and warehouses; to hear and pass upon complaints of extortion and

unjust discrimination, and (if necessary) enforce prosecutions therefor; to secure the safe condition of railway road-beds, bridges and trestles; to hear and decide all manner of complaints relative to intersections and to protect grade-crossings; to insure the adoption of a safe interlocking system, to be approved by the Commission; to enforce proper rules for the inspection and registration of grain throughout the State. The principal offices of the Commission are at the State capital, where monthly sessions are held. For the purpose of properly conducting the grain inspection department, monthly meetings are also held at Chicago, where the offices of a Grain Inspector, appointed by the Board, are located. Here all business relating to this department is discussed and necessary special meetings are held. The inspection department has no revenue outside of fees, but the latter are ample for its maintenance. Fees for inspection on arrival ("inspection in") are twenty-five cents per car-load, ten cents per wagon-load, and forty cents per 1,000 bushels from canal-boat or vessels. For inspection from store ("inspected out") the fees are fifty cents per 1,000 bushels to vessels; thirty-five cents per car-load, and ten cents per wagon-load to teams. While there are never wanting some cases of friction between the transportation companies and warehousemen on the one hand, and the Commission on the other, there can be no question that the formation of the latter has been of great value to the receivers, shippers, forwarders and tax-payers of the State generally. Similar regulations in regard to the inspection of grain in warehouses, at East St. Louis and Peoria, are also in force. The first Board, created under the act of 1871, consisted of Gustavus Koerner, Richard P. Morgan and David S. Hammond, holding office until 1873. Other Boards have been as follows: 1873-77—Henry D. Cook (deceased 1873, and succeeded by James Steele), David A. Brown and John M. Pearson; 1877-83—William M. Smith, George M. Bogue and John H. Oberly (retired 1881 and succeeded by William H. Robinson); 1883-85—Wm. N. Brainard, E. C. Lewis and Charles T. Stratton; 1885-89—John I. Rinaker, Benjamin F. Marsh and Wm. T. Johnson (retired in 1887 and succeeded by Jason Rogers); 1889-93—John R. Wheeler, Isaac N. Phillips and W. S. Crim (succeeded, 1891, by John R. Tanner); 1893-97—W. S. Cantrell, Thomas F. Gahan and Charles F. Lape (succeeded, 1895, by George W. Fithian); 1897-99—Cicero J. Lindley, Charles S. Rannels and James E. Bidwell. (See also *Grain Inspection*.)



BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF ILLINOIS SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME, QUINCY.



'SOLDIERS' WIDOWS' HOME, WILMINGTON.

RAILROADS (IN GENERAL). The existing railroad system of Illinois had its inception in the mania for internal improvement which swept over the country in 1836-37, the basis of the plan adopted in Illinois (as in the Eastern States) being that the State should construct, maintain, own and operate an elaborate system. Lines were to be constructed from Cairo to Galena, from Alton to Mount Carmel, from Peoria to Warsaw, from Alton to the Central Railroad, from Belleville to Mount Carmel, from Bloomington to Mackinaw Town, and from Meredosia to Springfield. The experiment proved extremely unfortunate to the financial interests of the State, and laid the foundation of an immense debt under which it staggered for many years. The Northern Cross Railroad, extending from Meredosia to Springfield, was the only one so far completed as to be in operation. It was sold, in 1847, to Nicholas H. Ridgely, of Springfield for \$21,100, he being the highest bidder. This line formed a nucleus of the existing Wabash system. The first road to be operated by private parties (outside of a primitive tramway in St. Clair County, designed for the transportation of coal to St. Louis) was the Galena & Chicago Union, chartered in 1836. This was the second line completed in the State, and the first to run from Chicago. The subsequent development of the railway system of Illinois was at first gradual, then steady and finally rapid. A succinct description of the various lines now in operation in the State may be found under appropriate headings. At present Illinois leads all the States of the Union in the extent of railways in operation, the total mileage (1897) of main track being 10,785.43—or 19 miles for each 100 square miles of territory and 25 miles for each 10,000 inhabitants—estimating the population (1898) at four and a quarter millions. Every one of the 102 counties of the State is traversed by at least one railroad except three—Calhoun, Hardin and Pope. The entire capitalization of the 111 companies doing business in the State in 1896, (including capital stock, funded debt and current liabilities), was \$2,669,164,142—equal to \$67,556 per mile. In 1894, fifteen owned and ten leased lines paid dividends of from four to eight per cent on common, and from four to ten per cent on preferred, stock—the total amount thus paid aggregating \$25,321,752. The total earnings and income, in Illinois, of all lines operated in the State, aggregated \$77,508,537, while the total expenditure within the State was \$71,463,367. Of the 58,263,860 tons of freight carried, 11,611,798 were of agricultural products and 17,179,366

mineral products. The number of passengers (earning revenue) carried during the year, was 83,281,655. The total number of railroad employes (of all classes) was 61,200. The entire amount of taxes paid by railroad companies for the year was \$3,846,379. From 1836, when the first special charter was granted for the construction of a railroad in Illinois, until 1869—after which all corporations of this character came under the general incorporation laws of the State in accordance with the Constitution of 1870—293 special charters for the construction of railroads were granted by the Legislature, besides numerous amendments of charters already in existence. (For the history of important individual lines see each road under its corporate name.)

RALSTON, Virgil Young, editor and soldier, was born, July 16, 1828, at Vanceburg, Ky.; was a student in Illinois College one year (1846-47), after which he studied law in Quincy and practiced for a time; also resided some time in California; 1855-57 was one of the editors of "The Quincy Whig," and represented that paper in the Editorial Convention at Decatur, Feb. 22, 1856. (See *Anti-Nebraska Editorial Convention*.) In 1861, he was commissioned a Captain in the Sixteenth Illinois Volunteers, but soon resigned on account of ill-health; later, enlisted in an Iowa regiment, but died in hospital at St. Louis, from wounds and exposure, April 19, 1864.

RAMSAY, Rufus N., State Treasurer, was born on a farm in Clinton County, Ill., May 20, 1838; received a collegiate education at Illinois and McKendree Colleges, and at Indiana State University; studied law with ex-Gov. A. C. French, and was admitted to the bar in 1865, but soon abandoned the law for banking, in which he was engaged both at Lebanon and Carlyle, limiting his business to the latter place about 1890. He served one term (from 1865) as County Clerk, and two terms (1889 and '91) as Representative in the General Assembly, and, in 1892, was nominated as a Democrat and elected State Treasurer. Died in office, at Carlyle, Nov. 11, 1894.

RAMSEY, a village of Fayette County, at the intersection of the Illinois Central and the Toledo, St. Louis & Western Railroads, 12 miles north of Vandalia; the district is agricultural; has one newspaper. Pop. (1890), 598; (1900), 747.

RANDOLPH COUNTY, lies in the southwest section of the State, and borders on the Mississippi River; area 560 square miles; named for Beverly Randolph. It was set off from St. Clair County in 1795, being the second county organ-

ized in the territory which now constitutes the State of Illinois. From the earliest period of Illinois history, Randolph County has been a pivotal point. In the autumn of 1700 a French and Indian settlement was established at Kaskaskia, which subsequently became the center of French influence in the Mississippi Valley. In 1722 Prairie du Rocher was founded by the French. It was in Randolph County that Fort Chartres was built, in 1720, and it was here that Col. George Rogers Clark's expedition for the seizure of the "Illinois Country" met with success in the capture of Kaskaskia. American immigration began with the close of the Revolutionary War. Among the early settlers were the Cranes (Ichabod and George), Gen. John Edgar, the Dodge family, the Morrisons, and John Rice Jones. Toward the close of the century came Shadrach Bond (afterwards the first Governor of the State) with his uncle of the same name, and the Menards (Pierre and Hippolyte), the first of whom subsequently became Lieutenant-Governor. (See *Bond, Shadrach; Menard, Pierre.*) In outline, Randolph County is triangular, while its surface is diversified. Timber and building stone are abundant, and coal underlies a considerable area. Chester, the county-seat, a city of 3,000 inhabitants, is a place of considerable trade and the seat of the Southern Illinois Penitentiary. The county is crossed by several railroad lines, and transportation facilities are excellent. Population (1890), 25,049; (1900), 28,001.

RANSOM, (Gen.) Thomas Edward Greenfield, soldier, was born at Norwich, Vt., Nov. 29, 1834; educated at Norwich University, an institution under charge of his father, who was later an officer of the Mexican War and killed at Chapultepec. Having learned civil engineering, he entered on his profession at Peru, Ill., in 1851; in 1855 became a member of the real-estate firm of A. J. Galloway & Co., Chicago, soon after removing to Fayette County, where he acted as agent of the Illinois Central Railroad. Under the first call for volunteers, in April, 1861, he organized a company, which having been incorporated in the Eleventh Illinois, he was elected Major, and, on the reorganization of the regiment for the three-years' service, was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel, in this capacity having command of his regiment at Fort Donelson, where he was severely wounded and won deserved promotion to a colonelcy, as successor to Gen. W. H. L. Wallace, afterwards killed at Shiloh. Here Colonel Ransom again distinguished himself by his bravery, and though again wounded while

leading his regiment, remained in command through the day. His service was recognized by promotion as Brigadier-General. He bore a prominent part in the siege of Vicksburg and in the Red River campaign, and, later, commanded the Seventh Army Corps in the operations about Atlanta, but finally fell a victim to disease and his numerous wounds, dying in Chicago, Oct. 29, 1864, having previously received the brevet rank of Major-General. General Ransom was confessedly one of the most brilliant officers contributed by Illinois to the War for the Union, and was pronounced, by both Grant and Sherman, one of the ablest volunteer generals in their commands.

RANTOUL, a city in Champaign County, at the junction of the main line of the Illinois Central Railroad, with its West Lebanon and Leroy branch, 14 miles north-northeast of Champaign and 114 miles south by west of Chicago. It has a national bank, seven churches, opera house, graded school, two weekly papers, machine shops, flouring and flax mills, tile factories, and many handsome residences. Pop. (1900), 1,207.

RASLE, Sebastian, a Jesuit missionary, born in France, in 1658; at his own request was attached to the French missions in Canada in 1689, and, about 1691 or '92, was sent to the Illinois Country, where he labored for two years, traveling much and making a careful study of the Indian dialects. He left many manuscripts descriptive of his journeyings and of the mode of life and character of the aborigines. From Illinois he was transferred to Norridgewock, Maine, where he prepared a dictionary of the Abenaki language in three volumes, which is now preserved in the library of Harvard College. His influence over his Indian parishioners was great, and his use of it, during the French and Indian War, so incensed the English colonists in Massachusetts that the Governor set a price upon his head. On August 12, 1724, he was slain, with seven Indian chiefs who were seeking to aid his escape, during a night attack upon Norridgewock by a force of English soldiers from Fort Richmond, his mutilated body being interred the next day by the Indians. In 1833, the citizens of Norridgewock erected a monument to his memory on the spot where he fell.

RASTER, Herman, journalist, was born in Germany in 1828; entered journalism and came to America in 1851, being employed on German papers in Buffalo and New York City; in 1867 accepted the position of editor-in-chief of "The Chicago Staats Zeitung," which he continued to

fill until June, 1890, when he went to Europe for the benefit of his health, dying at Dresden, July 24, 1891. While employed on papers in this country during the Civil War, he acted as the American correspondent of papers at Berlin, Bremen, Vienna, and other cities of Central Europe. He served as delegate to both State and National Conventions of the Republican party, and, in 1869, received from President Grant the appointment of Collector of Internal Revenue for the Chicago District, but, during the later years of his life, coöperated with the Democratic party.

RAUCH, John Henry, physician and sanitary expert, born in Lebanon, Pa., Sept. 4, 1828, and graduated in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, in 1849. The following year he removed to Iowa, settling at Burlington. He was an active member of the Iowa State Medical Society, and, in 1851, prepared and published a "Report on the Medical and Economic Botany of Iowa," and, later, made a collection of ichthyologic remains of the Upper Mississippi and Missouri for Professor Agassiz. From 1857 to 1860 he filled the chair of *Materia Medica* and Medical Botany at Rush Medical College, Chicago, occupying the same position in 1859 in the Chicago College of Pharmacy, of which he was one of the organizers. During the Civil War he served, until 1864, as Assistant Medical Director, first in the Army of the Potomac, and later in Louisiana, being brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel at the close of the struggle. Returning to Chicago, he aided in reorganizing the city's health service, and, in 1867, was appointed a member of the new Board of Health and Sanitary Inspector, serving until 1876. The latter year he was chosen President of the American Public Health Association, and, in 1877, a member of the newly created State Board of Health of Illinois, and elected its first President. Later, he became Secretary, and continued in that office during his connection with the Board. In 1878-79 he devoted much attention to the yellow-fever epidemic, and was instrumental in the formation of the Sanitary Council of the Mississippi, and in securing the adoption of a system of river inspection by the National Board of Health. He was a member of many scientific bodies, and the author of numerous monographs and printed addresses, chiefly in the domain of sanitary science and preventive medicine. Among them may be noticed "Intramural Internments and Their Influence on Health and Epidemics," "Sanitary Problems of Chicago," "Prevention of Asiatic Cholera in North

America," and a series of reports as Secretary of the State Board of Health. Died, at Lebanon, Pa., March 24, 1894.

RAUM, (Gen.) Green Berry, soldier and author, was born at Golconda, Pope County, Ill., Dec. 3, 1829, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1853, but, three years later, removed with his family to Kansas. His Free-State proclivities rendering him obnoxious to the pro-slavery party there, he returned to Illinois in 1857, settling at Harrisburg, Saline County. Early in the Civil War he was commissioned a Major in the Fifty-sixth Illinois Volunteers, was subsequently promoted to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy, and, later, advanced to a Brigadier-Generalship, resigning his commission at the close of the war (May 6, 1865). He was with Rosecrans in the Mississippi campaign of 1862, took a conspicuous part in the battle of Corinth, participated in the siege of Vicksburg and was wounded at Missionary Ridge. He also rendered valuable service during the Atlanta campaign, keeping lines of communication open, re-enforcing Resaca and repulsing an attack by General Hood. He was with Sherman in the "March to the Sea," and with Hancock, in the Shenandoah Valley, when the war closed. In 1866 General Raum became President of the projected Cairo & Vincennes Railroad, an enterprise of which he had been an active promoter. He was elected to Congress in 1866 from the Southern Illinois District (then the Thirteenth), serving one term, and the same year presided over the Republican State Convention, as he did again in 1876 and in 1880—was also a delegate to the National Conventions at Cincinnati and Chicago the last two years just mentioned. From August 2, 1876, to May 31, 1883, General Raum served as Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington, in that time having superintended the collection of \$800,000,000 of revenue, and the disbursement of \$30,000,000. After retiring from the Commissionership, he resumed the practice of law in Washington. In 1889 he was appointed Commissioner of Pensions, remaining to the close of President Harrison's administration, when he removed to Chicago and again engaged in practice. During the various political campaigns of the past thirty years, his services have been in frequent request as a campaign speaker, and he has canvassed a number of States in the interest of the Republican party. Besides his official reports, he is author of "The Existing Conflict Between Republican Government and Southern Oligarchy" (Washington, 1884), and a number of magazine articles.

RAUM, John, pioneer and early legislator, was born in Hummelstown, Pa., July 14, 1793, and died at Golconda, Ill., March 14, 1869. Having received a liberal education in his native State, the subject of this sketch settled at Shawneetown, Ill., in 1823, but removed to Golconda, Pope County, in 1826. He had previously served three years in the War of 1812, as First Lieutenant of the Sixteenth Infantry, and, while a resident of Illinois, served in the Black Hawk War of 1832 as Brigade Major. He was also elected Senator from the District composed of Pope and Johnson Counties in the Eighth General Assembly (1833), as successor to Samuel Alexander, who had resigned. The following year he was appointed Clerk of the Circuit Court of Pope County, and was also elected Clerk of the County Court the same year, holding both offices for many years, and retaining the County Clerkship up to his death, a period of thirty-five years. He was married March 22, 1827, to Juliet C. Field, and was father of Brig.-Gen. Green B. Raum, and Maj. John M. Raum, both of whom served in the volunteer army from Illinois during the Civil War.

RAWLINS, John Aaron, soldier, Secretary of War, was born at East Galena, Feb. 13, 1831, the son of a small farmer, who was also a charcoal-burner. The son, after irregular attendance on the district schools and a year passed at Mount Morris Academy, began the study of law. He was admitted to the bar at Galena in 1854, and at once began practice. In 1857 he was elected City Attorney of Galena, and nominated on the Douglas electoral ticket in 1860. At the outbreak of the Civil War he favored, and publicly advocated, coercive measures, and it is said that it was partly through his influence that General Grant early tendered his services to the Government. He served on the staff of the latter from the time General Grant was given command of a brigade until the close of the war, most of the time being its chief, and rising in rank, step by step, until, in 1863, he became a Brigadier-General, and, in 1865, a Major-General. His long service on the staff of General Grant indicates the estimation in which he was held by his chief. Promptly on the assumption of the Presidency by General Grant, in March, 1869, he was appointed Secretary of War, but consumption had already obtained a hold upon his constitution, and he survived only six months, dying in office, Sept. 6, 1869.

RAY, Charles H., journalist, was born at Norwich, Chenango County, N. Y., March 12, 1821;

came west in 1843, studied medicine and began practice at Muscatine, Iowa, afterwards locating in Tazewell County, Ill., also being associated, for a time, with the publication of a temperance paper at Springfield. In 1847 he removed to Galena, soon after becoming editor of "The Galena Jeffersonian," a Democratic paper, with which he remained until 1854. He took strong ground against the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, and, at the session of the Legislature of 1855, served as Secretary of the Senate, also acting as correspondent of "The New York Tribune"; a few months later became associated with Joseph Medill and John C. Vaughan in the purchase and management of "The Chicago Tribune," Dr. Ray assuming the position of editor-in-chief. Dr. Ray was one of the most trenchant and powerful writers ever connected with the Illinois press, and his articles exerted a wide influence during the period of the organization of the Republican party, in which he was an influential factor. He was a member of the Convention of Anti-Nebraska editors held at Decatur, Feb. 22, 1856, and served as Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions. (See *Anti-Nebraska Editorial Convention*.) At the State Republican Convention held at Bloomington, in May following, he was appointed a member of the State Central Committee for that year; was also Canal Trustee by appointment of Governor Bissell, serving from 1857 to 1861. In November, 1863, he severed his connection with "The Tribune" and engaged in oil speculations in Canada which proved financially disastrous. In 1865 he returned to the paper as an editorial writer, remaining only for a short time. In 1868 he assumed the management of "The Chicago Evening Post," with which he remained identified until his death, Sept. 23, 1870.

RAY, Lyman Beecher, ex-Lieutenant-Governor, was born in Crittenden County, Vt., August 17, 1831; removed to Illinois in 1852, and has since been engaged in mercantile business in this State. After filling several local offices he was elected to represent Grundy County in the lower house of the Twenty-eighth General Assembly (1872), and, ten years later, was chosen State Senator, serving from 1883 to 1887, and being one of the recognized party leaders on the floor. In 1888, he was elected Lieutenant-Governor on the Republican ticket, his term expiring in 1893. His home is at Morris, Grundy County.

RAY, William H., Congressman, was born in Dutchess County, N. Y., Dec. 14, 1812; grew to manhood in his native State, receiving a limited

education; in 1834 removed to Rushville, Ill., engaging in business as a merchant and, later, as a banker; was a member of the first State Board of Equalization (1867-69), and, in 1872, was elected to Congress as a Republican, representing his District from 1873 to 1875. Died, Jan. 25, 1881.

RAYMOND, a village of Montgomery County, on the St. Louis Division of the Wabash Railway, 50 miles southwest of Decatur; has electric lights, some manufactures and a weekly paper. Considerable coal is mined here and grain and fruit grown in the surrounding country. Population (1880), 543; (1890), 841; (1900), 906.

RAYMOND, (Rev.) **Miner, D.D.**, clergyman and educator, was born in New York City, August 29, 1811, being descended from a family of Huguenots (known by the name of "Raimonde"), who were expelled from France on account of their religion. In his youth he learned the trade of a shoemaker with his father, at Rensselaerville, N. Y. He united with the Methodist Episcopal Church at the age of 17, later taking a course in the Wesleyan Academy at Wilbraham, Mass., where he afterwards became a teacher. In 1838 he joined the New England Conference and, three years later, began pastoral work at Worcester, subsequently occupying pulpits in Boston and Westfield. In 1848, on the resignation of Dr. Robert Allyn (afterwards President of McKendree College and of the Southern Illinois Normal University at Carbondale), Dr. Raymond succeeded to the principalship of the Academy at Wilbraham, remaining there until 1864, when he was elected to the chair of systematic theology in the Garrett Biblical Institute at Evanston, Ill., his connection with the latter institution continuing until 1895, when he resigned. For some three years of this period he served as pastor of the First Methodist Church at Evanston. His death occurred, Nov. 25, 1897.

REAVIS, Logan Uriah, journalist, was born in the Sangamon Bottom, Mason County, Ill., March 26, 1831; in 1855 entered the office of "The Beardstown Gazette," later purchased an interest in the paper and continued its publication under the name of "The Central Illinoian," until 1857, when he sold out and went to Nebraska. Returning, in 1860, he repurchased his old paper and conducted it until 1866, when he sold out for the last time. The remainder of his life was devoted chiefly to advocating the removal of the National Capital to St. Louis, which he did by lectures and the publication of pamphlets and books on the subject; also published a "Life of Horace

Greeley," another of General Harney, and two or three other volumes. Died in St. Louis, April 25, 1889.

RECTOR, the name of a prominent and influential family who lived at Kaskaskia in Territorial days. According to Governor Reynolds, who has left the most detailed account of them in his "Pioneer History of Illinois," they consisted of nine brothers and four daughters, all of whom were born in Fauquier County, Va., some of them emigrating to Ohio, while others came to Illinois, arriving at Kaskaskia in 1806. Reynolds describes them as passionate and impulsive, but possessed of a high standard of integrity and a chivalrous and patriotic spirit.—**William**, the oldest brother, and regarded as the head of the family, became a Deputy Surveyor soon after coming to Illinois, and took part in the Indian campaigns between 1812 and 1814. In 1816 he was appointed Surveyor-General of Illinois, Missouri and Arkansas, and afterwards removed to St. Louis.—**Stephen**, another of the brothers, was a Lieutenant in Captain Moore's Company of Rangers in the War of 1812, while **Charles** commanded one of the two regiments organized by Governor Edwards, in 1812, for the expedition against the Indians at the head of Peoria Lake.—**Nelson**, still another brother, served in the same expedition on the staff of Governor Edwards. Stephen, already mentioned, was a member of the expedition sent to strengthen Prairie du Chien in 1814, and showed great courage in a fight with the Indians at Rock Island. During the same year Nelson Rector and Captain Samuel Whiteside joined Col. Zachary Taylor (afterwards President) in an expedition on the Upper Mississippi, in which they came in conflict with the British and Indians at Rock Island, in which Captain Rector again displayed the courage so characteristic of his family. On the 1st of March, 1814, while in charge of a surveying party on Saline Creek, in Gallatin County, according to Reynolds, Nelson was ambushed by the Indians and, though severely wounded, was carried away by his horse, and recovered.—**Elias**, another member of the family, was Governor Edwards' first Adjutant-General, serving a few months in 1809, when he gave place to Robert Morrison, but was reappointed in 1810, serving for more than three years.—**Thomas**, one of the younger members, had a duel with Joshua Barton on "Bloody Island," sometime between 1812 and 1814, in which he killed his antagonist. (See *Duels*.) A portion of this historic family drifted into Arkansas, where they became prominent, one of their

descendants serving as Governor of that State during the Civil War period.

RED BUD, a city in Randolph County, on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, some 37 miles south-southeast of St. Louis, and 21 miles south of Belleville; has a carriage factory and two flouring mills, electric lights, a hospital, two banks, five churches, a graded school and a weekly newspaper. Pop. (1890), 1,176; (1900), 1,169.

REEVES, Owen T., lawyer and jurist, was born in Ross County, Ohio, Dec. 18, 1829; graduated at the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, in 1850, afterwards serving as a tutor in that institution and as Principal of a High School at Chillicothe. In 1854 he came to Bloomington, Ill., and, as a member of the School Board, assisted in reorganizing the school system of that city; also has served continuously, for over 40 years, as one of the Trustees of the Illinois Wesleyan University, being a part of the time President of the Board. In the meantime, he had begun the practice of law, served as City Attorney and member of the Board of Supervisors. July 1, 1862, he enlisted in the Seventieth Illinois Volunteers (a 100-days' emergency regiment), was elected Colonel and mustered out, with his command, in October, 1862. Colonel Reeves was subsequently connected with the construction of the Lafayette, Bloomington & Mississippi Railroad (now a part of the Illinois Central), and was also one of the founders of the Law Department of the Wesleyan University. In 1877 he was elected to the Circuit bench, serving continuously, by repeated re-elections, until 1891—during the latter part of his incumbency being upon the Appellate bench.

REEVES, Walter, Member of Congress and lawyer, was born near Brownsville, Pa., Sept. 25, 1848; removed to Illinois at 8 years of age and was reared on a farm; later became a teacher and lawyer, following his profession at Streator; in 1894 he was nominated by the Republicans of the Eleventh District for Congress, as successor to the Hon. Thomas J. Henderson, and was elected, receiving a majority over three competitors. Mr. Reeves was re-elected in 1896, and again in 1898.

REFORMATORY, ILLINOIS STATE, a prison for the incarceration of male offenders under 21 years of age, who are believed to be susceptible of reformation. It is the successor of the "State Reform School," which was created by act of the Legislature of 1867, but not opened for the admission of inmates until 1871. It is located at Pontiac. The number of inmates, in 1872, was 165,

which was increased to 324 in 1890. The results, while moderately successful, were not altogether satisfactory. The appropriations made for construction, maintenance, etc., were not upon a scale adequate to accomplish what was desired, and, in 1891, a radical change was effected. Previous to that date the limit, as to age, was 16 years. The law establishing the present reformatory provides for a system of indeterminate sentences, and a release upon parole, of inmates who, in the opinion of the Board of Managers, may be safely granted conditional liberation. The inmates are divided into two classes. (1) those between the ages of 10 and 16, and (2) those between 16 and 21. The Board of Managers is composed of five members, not more than three of whom shall be of the same party, their term of office to be for ten years. The course of treatment is educational (intellectually, morally and industrially), schools being conducted, trades taught, and the inmates constantly impressed with the conviction that, only through genuine and unmistakable evidence of improvement, can they regain their freedom. The reformatory influence of the institution may be best inferred from the results of one year's operation. Of 146 inmates paroled, 15 violated their parole and became fugitives, 6 were returned to the Reformatory, 1 died, and 124 remained in employment and regularly reporting. Among the industries carried on are painting and glazing, masonry and plastering, gardening, knitting, chair-caning, broom-making, carpentering, tailoring and blacksmithing. The grounds of the Reformatory contain a vein of excellent coal, which it is proposed to mine, utilizing the clay, thus obtained, in the manufacture of brick, which can be employed in the construction of additional needed buildings. The average number of inmates is about 800, and the crimes for which they are sentenced range, in gravity, from simple assault, or petit larceny, to the most serious offenses known to the criminal code, with the exception of homicide. The number of inmates, at the beginning of the year 1895, was 812. An institution of a similar character, for the confinement of juvenile female offenders, was established under an act of the Legislature passed at the session of 1893, and located at Geneva, Kane County. (See *Home for Juvenile Female Offenders*.)

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS. The State constitution contains the familiar guaranty of absolute freedom of conscience. The chief denominations have grown in like ratio with the

population, as may be seen from figures given below. The earliest Christian services held were conducted by Catholic missionaries, who attested the sincerity of their convictions (in many instances) by the sacrifice of their lives, either through violence or exposure. The aborigines, however, were not easily Christianized; and, shortly after the cession of Illinois by France to Great Britain, the Catholic missions, being generally withdrawn, ceased to exert much influence upon the red men, although the French, who remained in the ceded territory, continued to adhere to their ancient faith. (See *Early Missionaries*.) One of the first Protestant sects to hold service in Illinois, was the Methodist Episcopal; Rev. Joseph Lillard coming to Illinois in 1793, and Rev. Hosea Riggs settling in the American Bottom in 1796. (For history of Methodism in Illinois, see *Methodist Episcopal Church*.) The pioneer Protestant preacher, however, was a Baptist—Elder James Smith—who came to New Design in 1787. Revs. David Badgley and Joseph Chance followed him in 1796, and the first denominational association was formed in 1807. (As to inception and growth of this denomination in Illinois, see also *Baptists*.) In 1814 the Massachusetts Missionary Society sent two missionaries to Illinois—Revs. Samuel J. Mills and Daniel Smith. Two years later (1816), the First Presbyterian Church was organized at Sharon, by Rev. James McGready, of Kentucky. (See also *Presbyterians*.) The Congregationalists began to arrive with the tide of immigration that set in from the Eastern States, early in the '30's. Four churches were organized in 1833, and the subsequent growth of the denomination in the State, if gradual, has been steady. (See *Congregationalists*.) About the same time came the Disciples of Christ (sometimes called, from their founder, "Campbellites"). They encouraged free discussion, were liberal and warm hearted, and did not require belief in any particular creed as a condition of membership. The sect grew rapidly in numerical strength. (See *Disciples of Christ*.) The Protestant Episcopalians obtained their first foothold in Illinois, in 1835, when Rev. Philander Chase (afterward consecrated Bishop) immigrated to the State from the East. (See *Protestant Episcopal Church*.) The Lutherans in Illinois are chiefly of German or Scandinavian birth or descent, as may be inferred from the fact that, out of sixty-four churches in Chicago under care of the Missouri Synod, only four use the English language. They are the only Protestant sect maintaining (when-

ever possible) a system of parochial schools. (See *Lutherans*.) There are twenty-six other religious bodies in the State, exclusive of the Jews, who have twelve synagogues and nine rabbis. According to the census statistics of 1890, these twenty-six sects, with their numerical strength, number of buildings, ministers, etc., are as follows: Anti-Mission Baptists, 2,800 members, 78 churches and 63 ministers; Church of God, 1,200 members, 39 churches, 34 ministers; Dunkards, 121,000 members, 155 churches, 83 ministers; Friends ("Quakers") 2,655 members, 25 churches; Free Methodists, 1,805 members, 38 churches, 84 ministers; Free-Will Baptists, 4,694 members, 107 churches, 72 ministers; Evangelical Association, 15,904 members, 143 churches, 152 ministers; Cumberland Presbyterians, 11,804 members, 198 churches, 149 ministers; Methodist Episcopal (South) 3,927 members, 34 churches, 33 ministers; Moravians, 720 members, 3 churches, 3 ministers; New Jerusalem Church (Swedenborgians), 662 members, 14 churches, 8 ministers; Primitive Methodist, 230 members, 2 churches, 2 ministers; Protestant Methodist, 5,000 members, 91 churches, 106 ministers; Reformed Church in United States, 4,100 members, 34 churches, 19 ministers; Reformed Church of America, 2,200 members, 24 churches, 23 ministers; Reformed Episcopalians, 2,150 members, 13 churches, 11 ministers; Reformed Presbyterians, 1,400 members, 7 churches, 6 ministers; Salvation Army, 1,980 members; Second Adventists, 4,500 members, 64 churches, 35 ministers; Seventh Day Baptists, 320 members, 7 churches, 11 ministers; Universalists, 3,160 members, 45 churches, 37 ministers; Unitarians, 1,225 members, 19 churches, 14 ministers; United Evangelical, 30,000 members, 129 churches, 108 ministers; United Brethren, 16,500 members, 275 churches, 260 ministers; United Presbyterians, 11,250 members, 203 churches, 199 ministers; Wesleyan Methodists, 1,100 members, 16 churches, 33 ministers. (See various Churches under their proper names; also *Roman Catholic Church*.)

REND, William Patrick, soldier, capitalist, and coal-operator, was born in County Leitrim, Ireland, Feb. 10, 1840, brought to Lowell, Mass., in boyhood, and graduated from the high school there at 17; taught for a time near New York City and later in Maryland, where he began a course of classical study. The Civil War coming on, he enlisted in the Fourteenth Regiment New York Volunteers, serving most of the time as a non-commissioned officer, and participating in the battles of the second Bull Run, Malvern Hill,

Antietam, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. After the war he came to Chicago and secured employment in a railway surveyor's office, later acting as foreman of the Northwestern freight depot, and finally embarking in the coal business, which was conducted with such success that he became the owner of some of the most valuable mining properties in the country. Meanwhile he has taken a deep interest in the welfare of miners and other classes of laborers, and has

sought to promote arbitration and conciliation between employers and employed, as a means of averting disastrous strikes. He was especially active during the long strike of 1897, in efforts to bring about an understanding between the miners and the operators. For several years he held a commission as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Illinois National Guard until compelled, by the demands of his private business, to tender his resignation.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

The following table presents the names, residence, Districts represented, politics (except as to earlier ones), and length of term or terms of service of Illinois Representatives in the lower House of Congress, from the organization of Illinois as a Territory down to the present time; (D, Democrat; W, Whig; R, Republican; G-B, Greenback; P, Populist).

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DIST.	TERM.	REMARKS.
Shadrach Boud...	Kaskaskia.	Territory.	1812-14.	Made Rec'r of Pub. Money.
Benjamin Stephenson.	Edwardsville.	Territory.	1814-16.	Made Rec'r of Pub. Money.
Nathaniel Pope.	Kaskaskia.	Territory.	1816-18.	
John McLean.	Shawneetown.	State.	1818-19.	Elected U. S. Senator, 1824 and '29.
Daniel P. Cook.	Kaskaskia.	State.	1819-27.	
Joseph Duncan.	Jackson & Morgan Cos.	State.	1827-33.	
Joseph Duncan.	Jacksonville.	Third.	1833-34.	Elected Governor; resigned.
William L. May, D.	Springfield.	Third.	1831-39.	To succeed Duncan.
Charles Slade.	Belleville.	First.	1833-34.	Died; term completed by Reynolds.
John Reynolds, D.	Belleville.	First.	1833-37.	One and one-half terms.
John Reynolds, D.	Belleville.	First.	1839-43.	
Adon W. Snyder, D.	Mt. Vernon.	Second.	1833-43.	
John T. Stuart, D.	Belleville.	First.	1837-39.	
John T. Stuart, O. P.	Springfield.	Third.	1839-43.	
John T. Stuart, O. P.	Springfield.	Third.	1839-43.	
Robert Smith, D.	Alton.	First.	1843-49.	
John A. McClernand, D.	Shawneetown.	Second.	1843-51.	
John A. McClernand, D.	Springfield.	Sixth.	1859-62.	Resigned, Dec. '61; succeeded by A. L. Knapp.
Orlando B. Ficklin, D.	Charleston.	Third.	1843-49.	
Orlando B. Ficklin, D.	Charleston.	Third.	1851-53.	
John Wentworth, D.	Chicago.	Fourth.	1843-51.	
John Wentworth, D.	Chicago.	Second.	1853-55.	
John Wentworth, R.	Chicago.	First.	1863-67.	
Stephen A. Douglas, D.	Quincy.	Fifth.	1847-49.	Eld U. S. Sen., Apr. '47; suc. by W. A. Richardson.
William A. Richardson, D.	Rushville and Quincy.	Fifth.	1847-57.	Res'd, Aug. '56; term filled by Jacob C. Davis.
William A. Richardson, D.	Quincy.	Sixth.	1861-63.	
Joseph P. Hoge, D.	Galena.	Sixth.	1843-45.	
John J. Hardin, W.	Jacksonville.	Seventh.	1843-45.	
Edward D. Baker, W.	Springfield.	Seventh.	1845-46.	Resigned, Dec. '46; succeeded by John Henry.
Edward D. Baker, W.	Galena.	Sixth.	1849-51.	
John Henry, W.	Jacksonville.	Seventh.	Feb. to Mar., 1847.	Served Baker's unexpired term.
Thomas J. Turner, D.	Freeport.	Sixth.	1847-49.	
Abraham Lincoln, W.	Springfield.	Seventh.	1847-49.	
William H. Bissell, D.	Belleville.	First.	1849-53.	
William H. Bissell, D.	Belleville.	Eighth.	1853-55.	
Timothy R. Young, D.	Marshall.	Third.	1849-51.	
Thomas L. Harris, D.	Petersburg.	Seventh.	1849-51.	
Thomas L. Harris, D.	Petersburg.	Sixth.	1855-58.	Died, Nov. 24, '58; suc. by Chas. D. Hodges.
Willis Allen, D.	Marion.	Second.	1851-53.	
Willis Allen, D.	Marion.	Ninth.	1853-55.	
Richard S. Maloney, D.	Belvidere.	Fourth.	1851-53.	
Thompson Campbell, D.	Galena.	Sixth.	1851-53.	
Richard Yates, W.	Jacksonville.	Seventh.	1851-53.	
Richard Yates, W.	Jacksonville.	Sixth.	1853-55.	
E. B. Washburne, R.	Galena.	First.	1853-63.	
E. B. Washburne, R.	Galena.	Third.	1863-69.	Resigned, March 9, '69 to accept French mission; term filled by H. C. Burchard.
Jesse O. Norton, R.	Joliet.	Third.	1853-57.	
Jesse O. Norton, R.	Joliet.	Sixth.	1863-65.	
James Knox, R.	Knoxville.	Fourth.	1853-57.	
James C. Allen, D.	Palestine.	Seventh.	1853-57.	
James C. Allen, D.	Palestine.	State-at-large.	1863-65.	
James H. Woodworth, R.	Chicago.	Second.	1855-57.	
Jacob C. Davis, D.	Quincy.	Fifth.	1856-57.	To fill unexpired term of Richardson.
Lyman Trumbull, B.	Belleville.	Eighth.	1855.	Chosen U. S. Senator; resigned.
J. L. D. Morrison, D.	Belleville.	Eighth.	1855-57.	Filled Trumbull's unexpired term.
Samuel S. Marshall, D.	McLeansboro.	Ninth.	1855-59.	
Samuel S. Marshall, D.	McLeansboro.	Eleventh.	1865-73.	
Samuel S. Marshall, D.	McLeansboro.	Nineteenth.	1873-75.	
John F. Farnsworth, R.	Chicago.	Second.	1857-61.	
John F. Farnsworth, R.	St. Charles.	Second.	1863-74.	
Owen Lovejoy, R.	Princeton.	Third.	1857-63.	
Owen Lovejoy, R.	Princeton.	Fifth.	1863-65.	Died, Mar., '64; term filled by E. C. Ingersoll.
William Kellogg, R.	Clinton.	Fourth.	1857-63.	
Isaac N. Morris, D.	Quincy.	Fifth.	1857-61.	
Charles D. Hodges, D.	Carrollton.	Sixth.	Jan. to Mar., 1859.	Filled unexpired term of Thos. L. Harris.
Aaron Shaw, D.	Lawrenceville.	Seventh.	1857-59.	

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DIST.	TERM.	REMARKS.
Aaron Shaw, D.	Lawrenceville	Sixteenth	1883-85	
James C. Robinson, D.	Marshall	Seventh	1859-63	
James C. Robinson, D.	Marshall	Eleventh	1863-65	
James C. Robinson, D.	Springfield	Eighth	1871-73	
James C. Robinson, D.	Springfield	Twelfth	1873-75	
Philip B. Fouke, D.	Belleville	Eighth	1859-63	
John A. Logan, R.	Benton	Ninth	1859-62	Res'd, Apr. '62; term filled by W. J. Allen.
John A. Logan, D.	Carbondale	State-at-large	1869-71	{ Chosen U. S. Senator, 1871; resigned; term filled by John L. Beveridge.
Isaac N. Arnold, R.	Chicago	Second	1861-63	
Isaac N. Arnold, R.	Chicago	First	1863-65	
William J. Allen, D.	Marion	Twelfth	1862-63	Served Logan's unexpired term.
William J. Allen, D.	Marion	Thirteenth	1863-65	
A. L. Knapp, D.	Jerseyville	Fifth	1861-63	Served McClelland's unexpired term.
A. L. Knapp, D.	Jerseyville	Tenth	1863-65	
Charles M. Harris, R.	Oquawka	Fourth	1863-65	
Ebou C. Ingersoll, R.	Peoria	Fifth	1864-71	1864-'65 filled Lovejoy's unexpired term.
John R. Eden, D.	Sullivan	Seventh	1863-65	
John R. Eden, D.	Sullivan	Fifteenth	1873-79	
John R. Eden, D.	Sullivan	Seventeenth	1885-87	
Lewis W. Ross, D.	Lewistown	Ninth	1863-69	
William R. Morrison, D.	Waterloo	Twelfth	1863-65	
William R. Morrison, D.	Waterloo	Seventeenth	1873-83	
William R. Morrison, D.	Waterloo	Eighteenth	1883-87	
S. W. Montlon, D.	Shelbyville	State-at-large	1863-65	
S. W. Montlon, D.	Shelbyville	Fifteenth	1881-83	
S. W. Montlon, D.	Shelbyville	Seventeenth	1883-85	
Abner C. Harding, R.	Monmouth	Fourth	1865-69	
Burton C. Cook, R.	Ottawa	Sixth	1865-71	Re-elected, '70 but res'd before beg'g of term.
H. P. H. Bromwell, R.	Charleston	Seventh	1865-69	
Shelby M. Cullom, R.	Springfield	Eighth	1865-71	
Anthony Thornton, D.	Shelbyville	Tenth	1865-67	
Jehu Baker, R.	Belleville	Twelfth	1865-69	
Jehu Baker, R.	Belleville	Eighteenth	1887-89	
Jehu Baker, P.	Belleville	Twenty-first	1897-99	
A. J. Kuykendall, R.	Vienna	Thirteenth	1865-67	
Norman B. Judd, R.	Chicago	First	1867-71	
Albert O. Burr, D.	Carrollton	Tenth	1867-71	
Green B. Baum, R.	Metropolis	Thirteenth	1867-69	
Horatio C. Burchard, R.	Freeport	Third	1869-73	Filled unexpired term of Washburne.
Horatio C. Burchard, R.	Freeport	Fifth	1873-79	
John B. Hawley, R.	Rock Island	Fourth	1869-73	
John B. Hawley, R.	Rock Island	Sixth	1873-75	
Jesse H. Moore, R.	Decatur	Seventh	1869-73	
Thomas W. McNeelley, D.	Petersburg	Ninth	1869-73	
John B. Hay, R.	Belleville	Twelfth	1869-73	
John M. Crebs, D.	Carmi	Thirteenth	1869-73	
John L. Beveridge, R.	Evanston	State-at-large	1871-73	Served unexpired term of Logan.
Charles B. Farwell, R.	Chicago	First	1871-73	
Charles B. Farwell, R.	Chicago	Third	1873-76	May, '76, seat awarded to J. V. Le Moynes.
Charles B. Farwell, R.	Chicago	Third	1881-83	
Brad. N. Stevens, R.	Princeton	Fifth	1871-73	
Henry Snapp, R.	Choliet	Sixth	1871-73	Filled unexpired term of B. C. Cook.
Edward Y. Rice, D.	Hillsboro	Tenth	1871-73	
John B. Rice, R.	Chicago	First	1873-74	Died Dec., '74; succeeded by B. G. Caulfield.
R. G. Caulfield, D.	Chicago	First	1874-77	From 1874-75 served out Rice's term.
Jasper D. Ward, R.	Chicago	Second	1873-75	
Stephen A. Hurlbut, R.	Belvidere	Fourth	1873-77	
Franklin Corwin, R.	Peru	Seventh	1873-75	
Greenbury L. Fort, R.	Lacon	Eighth	1873-81	
Granville Barriere, R.	Canton	Ninth	1873-75	
William H. Ray, R.	Rushville	Tenth	1873-75	
Robert M. Knapp, D.	Jerseyville	Eleventh	1873-75	
Robert M. Knapp, D.	Jerseyville	Eleventh	1877-79	
John McNulta, R.	Bloomington	Thirteenth	1873-75	
Joseph G. Cannon, R.	Tuscola and Danville	Fourteenth	1875-83	
Joseph G. Cannon, R.	Danville	Fifteenth	1883-91	
Joseph G. Cannon, R.	Danville	Fifteenth	1893-95	
Joseph G. Cannon, R.	Danville	Twelfth	1895	
James S. Martin, R.	Salem	Sixteenth	1873-75	
Isaac Clements, R.	Carbondale	Eighteenth	1873-75	
Carter H. Harrison, D.	Chicago	Second	1875-79	
John V. Le Moynes, D.	Chicago	Third	1876-77	Awarded seat, vice Farwell.
T. J. Henderson, R.	Princeton & Geneseo	Sixth	1875-83	
T. J. Henderson, R.	Princeton	Seventh	1883-95	
Alexander Campbell, G. B.	La Salle	Seventh	1875-77	
Richard H. Whiting, R.	Peoria	Tenth	1875-77	
John C. Bagby, D.	Rushville	Eleventh	1875-77	
Scott Wike, D.	Pittsfield	Twelfth	1889-93	
Scott Wike, D.	Springfield	Twelfth	1875-83	
William M. Springer, D.	Springfield	Thirteenth	1883-95	
William M. Springer, D.	Springfield	Thirteenth	1875-77	
Adlai E. Stevenson, D.	Bloomington	Thirteenth	1879-81	
Adlai E. Stevenson, D.	Bloomington	Thirteenth	1879-81	
William A. J. Sparks, D.	Carlyle	Sixteenth	1875-83	
William Hartzell, D.	Chester	Eighteenth	1875-79	
William B. Anderson, D.	Mt. Vernon	Nineteenth	1875-77	
William Aldrich, R.	Chicago	First	1877-83	
Carter H. Harrison, D.	Chicago	Second	1877-79	
Lorenz Brentano, R.	Chicago	Third	1877-79	
William Lathrop, R.	Rockford	Fourth	1877-79	
Philip C. Hayes, R.	Morris	Seventh	1877-81	
Thomas A. Boyd, R.	Lewistown	Ninth	1877-81	
Benjamin F. Marsh, R.	Warsaw	Tenth	1877-83	

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DIST.	TERM.	REMARKS.
Benjamin F. Marsh, R.	Warsaw	Eleventh	1893-95	
Benjamin F. Marsh, R.	Warsaw	Fifteenth	1895	
Thomas F. Tipton, R.	Bloomington	Thirteenth	1877-79	
R. W. Townshend, D.	Shawneetown	Nineteenth	1877-89	
George R. Davis, R.	Chicago	Second	1879-83	
George R. Davis, R.	Chicago	Third	1883-85	
Hiram Barber, R.	Chicago	First	1879-81	
John C. Sherwin, R.	Geneva and Elgin	Fourth	1879-83	
It. M. A. Hawk, R.	Mt. Carroll	Fifth	1879-82	Died, '82; succeeded by R. R. Hitt.
James W. Singleton, D.	Quincy	Eleventh	1879-83	
A. P. Forsythe, G. R.	Isabel	Fifteenth	1879-81	
John R. Thomas, R.	Metropolis	Eighteenth	1879-83	
John R. Thomas, R.	Metropolis	Twentieth	1883-89	
William Cullen, R.	Ottawa	Seventh	1881-83	
William Cullen, R.	Ottawa	Eighth	1883-85	
Lewis E. Payson, R.	Pontiac	Eighth	1881-83	
Lewis E. Payson, R.	Pontiac	Ninth	1883-91	
John H. Lewis, R.	Knoxville	Ninth	1881-83	
Frederick C. Smith, R.	Pekin	Thirteenth	1883-89	
R. W. Dunham, R.	Chicago	First	1883-85	
John F. Finerty, R.	Chicago	Second	1883-91	
George E. Adams, R.	Chicago	Fourth	1882-85	
Reuben Ellwood, R.	Chicago	Fifth	1882-85	
Robert R. Hitt, R.	Mt. Morris	Sixth	1882-85	Succeeded R. M. A. Hawk, deceased.
Robert R. Hitt, R.	Mt. Morris	Ninth	1895	
N. E. Worthington, D.	Peoria	Tenth	1883-87	
William H. Neece, D.	Macomb	Eleventh	1883-87	
James M. Riggs, D.	Winchester	Twelfth	1883-87	
Jonathan H. Rowell, R.	Bloomington	Fourteenth	1883-91	
Frank Lawler, D.	Chicago	Second	1885-91	
James H. Ward, D.	Chicago	Third	1885-87	
Albert J. Hopkins, R.	Aurora	Fifth	1885-89	
Albert J. Hopkins, R.	Aurora	Eighth	1885-89	
Ralph Plumb, R.	Streator	Eighth	1885-89	
Silas G. Landes, D.	Mt. Carmel	Sixteenth	1885-89	
William E. Mason, R.	Chicago	Third	1887-91	
Philip Sidney Post, R.	Galesburg	Tenth	1887-95	Died, Jan. 6, 1895.
William H. Gest, R.	Rock Island	Eleventh	1887-91	
George A. Anderson, D.	Quincy	Twelfth	1887-89	
Edward Lane, D.	Hillshoro	Seventeenth	1887-95	
Abner Taylor, R.	Chicago	First	1889-93	
Charles A. Hill, R.	Joliet	Eighth	1889-91	
Geo. W. Fithian, D.	Newton	Sixteenth	1889-95	
William S. Forman, D.	Nashville	Eighteenth	1889-95	
James R. Williams, D.	Carmi	Eighteenth	1889-95	
James R. Williams, D.	Carmi	Nineteenth	1895	
George W. Smith, R.	Murphysboro	Twentieth	1889-95	
George W. Smith, R.	Murphysboro	Twenty-sec nd	1895	
Lawrence E. McGann, D.	Chicago	Second	1891-95	
Allan C. Durbin, Jr., D.	Chicago	Third	1891-95	
Walter C. Newberry, D.	Chicago	Fourth	1891-93	
Lewis Steward, Ind.	Chicago	Eighth	1891-93	
Herman W. Snow, R.	Sheldon	Ninth	1891-93	
Benjamin T. Cable, D.	Rock Island	Eleventh	1891-93	
Owen Scott, D.	Bloomington	Fourteenth	1891-93	
Samuel T. Busey, D.	Urbana	Fifteenth	1891-93	
John C. Black, D.	Chicago	State-at-large	1893-95	
Andrew J. Hunter, D.	Paris	State-at-large	1893-95	
Andrew J. Hunter, D.	Paris	State-at-large	1897-99	
J. Frank Aldrich, R.	Chicago	Nineteenth	1893-97	
Julius Goldzier, D.	Chicago	First	1893-95	
Robert A. Childs, R.	Chicago	Fourth	1893-95	
Hamilton K. Wheeler, R.	Hinsdale	Eighth	1893-95	
John J. McDannold, D.	Kankakee	Ninth	1893-95	
Benjamin F. Funk, R.	Mt. Sterling	Twelfth	1893-95	
William Lorimer, R.	Bloomington	Fourteenth	1893-95	
Hugh R. Belknap, R.	Chicago	Second	1895	
Charles W. Woodman, R.	Chicago	Third	1895-99	Awarded seat after con. with L. E. McGann.
Geo. E. White, R.	Chicago	Fourth	1895-97	
Edward D. Cooke, R.	Chicago	Fifth	1895-99	
George E. Foss, R.	Chicago	Sixth	1895-98	Died, June 4, '98; suc'd. by Henry S. Boutell.
George W. Prince, R.	Chicago	Seventh	1895	
Walter Reeves, R.	Galesburg	Tenth	1895	
Vespasian Warner, R.	Streator	Eleventh	1895	
J. V. Graff, R.	Clifton	Thirteenth	1895	
Finis E. Dowling, D.	Pekin	Fourteenth	1895-97	
James A. Connolly, R.	Virginia	Sixteenth	1895-99	
Frederick Remann, R.	Virgilia	Seventeenth	1895-99	
Wm. F. L. Hadley, R.	Vandalia	Eighteenth	1895	Died, July 14, '95; suc'd. by W. F. L. Hadley.
Renson Wood, R.	Edwardsville	Eighteenth	1895	Elected to fill vacancy.
Orlando Burrell, R.	Effingham	Nineteenth	1895-97	
Everett J. Murphy, R.	Carmi	Twentieth	1895-97	
James R. Mann, R.	East St. Louis	Twenty-first	1895-97	
Daniel W. Mills, R.	Chicago	First	1897	
Thomas M. Jett, D.	Chicago	Second	1897	
James R. Campbell, D.	Hillsboro	Eighteenth	1897-99	
George P. Foster, R.	McLeansboro	Twentieth	1897-99	
Thomas Cusack, D.	Chicago	Third	1899	
Edgar T. Noonan, D.	Chicago	Fourth	1899	
Henry S. Boutell, R.	Chicago	Fifth	1899	Succeeded E. D. Cooke, deceased.
W. E. Williams, D.	Chicago	Sixth	1898	
B. F. Caldwell, D.	Pittsfield	Sixteenth	1899	
Joseph B. Crowley, D.	Chatham	Seventeenth	1899	
W. A. Rodenberg, R.	Robinson	Nineteenth	1899	
	East St. Louis	Twenty first	1899	

REYNOLDS, John, Justice of Supreme Court and fourth Governor of Illinois, was born of Irish ancestry, in Montgomery County, Pa., Feb. 26, 1789, and brought by his parents to Kaskaskia, Ill., in 1800, spending the first nine years of his life in Illinois on a farm. After receiving a common school education, and a two years' course of study in a college at Knoxville, Tenn., he studied law and began practice. In 1812-13 he served as a scout in the campaigns against the Indians, winning for himself the title, in after life, of "The Old Ranger." Afterwards he removed to Cahokia, where he began the practice of law, and, in 1818, became Associate Justice of the first Supreme Court of the new State. Retiring from the bench in 1825, he served two terms in the Legislature, and was elected Governor in 1830, in 1832 personally commanding the State volunteers called for service in the Black Hawk War. Two weeks before the expiration of his term (1834), he resigned to accept a seat in Congress, to which he had been elected as the successor of Charles Slade, who had died in office, and was again elected in 1838, always as a Democrat. He also served as Representative in the Fifteenth General Assembly, and again in the Eighteenth (1852-54), being chosen Speaker of the latter. In 1858 he was the administration (or Buchanan) Democratic candidate for State Superintendent of Public Instruction, as opposed to the Republican and regular (or Douglas) Democratic candidates. For some years he edited a daily paper called "The Eagle," which was published at Belleville. While Governor Reynolds acquired some reputation as a "classical scholar," from the time spent in a Tennessee College at that early day, this was not sustained by either his colloquial or written style. He was an ardent champion of slavery, and, in the early days of the Rebellion, gained unfavorable notoriety in consequence of a letter written to Jefferson Davis expressing sympathy with the cause of "secession." Nevertheless, in spite of intense prejudice and bitter partisanship on some questions, he possessed many amiable qualities, as shown by his devotion to temperance, and his popularity among persons of opposite political opinions. Although at times crude in style, and not always reliable in his statement of historical facts and events, Governor Reynolds has rendered a valuable service to posterity by his writings relating to the early history of the State, especially those connected with his own times. His best known works are: "Pioneer History of Illinois" (Belleville, 1848); "A Glance at the Crystal

Palace, and Sketches of Travel" (1854); and "My Life and Times" (1855). His death occurred at Belleville, May 8, 1865.

REYNOLDS, John Parker, Secretary and President of State Board of Agriculture, was born at Lebanon, Ohio, March 1, 1820, and graduated from the Miami University at the age of 18. In 1840 he graduated from the Cincinnati Law School, and soon afterward began practice. He removed to Illinois in 1854, settling first in Winnebago County, later, successively in Marion County, in Springfield and in Chicago. From 1860 to 1870 he was Secretary of the State Agricultural Society, and, upon the creation of the State Board of Agriculture in 1871, was elected its President, filling that position until 1888, when he resigned. He has also occupied numerous other posts of honor and of trust of a public or semi-public character, having been President of the Illinois State Sanitary Commission during the War of the Rebellion, a Commissioner to the Paris Exposition of 1867, Chief Grain Inspector from 1878 to 1882, and Secretary of the Interstate Industrial Exposition Company of Chicago, from the date of its organization (1873) until its final dissolution. His most important public service, in recent years, was rendered as Director-in-Chief of the Illinois exhibit in the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893.

REYNOLDS, Joseph Smith, soldier and legislator, was born at New Lenox, Ill., Dec. 3, 1839; at 17 years of age went to Chicago, was educated in the high school there, within a month after graduation enlisting as a private in the Sixty-fourth Illinois Volunteers. From the ranks he rose to a colonelcy through the gradations of Second-Lieutenant and Captain, and, in July, 1865, was brevetted Brigadier-General. He was a gallant soldier, and was thrice wounded. On his return home after nearly four years' service, he entered the law department of the Chicago University, graduating therefrom and beginning practice in 1866. General Reynolds has been prominent in public life, having served as a member of both branches of the General Assembly, and having been a State Commissioner to the Vienna Exposition of 1873. He is a member of the G. A. R., and, in 1875, was elected Senior Vice-Commander of the order for the United States.

REYNOLDS, William Morton, clergyman, was born in Fayette County, Pa., March 4, 1812; after graduating at Jefferson College, Pa., in 1832, was connected with various institutions in that State, as well as President of Capital University at

Columbus, Ohio; then, coming to Illinois, was President of the Illinois State University at Springfield, 1857-60, after which he became Principal of a female seminary in Chicago. Previously a Lutheran, he took orders in the Protestant Episcopal Church in 1864, and served several parishes until his death. In his early life he founded, and, for a time, conducted several religious publications at Gettysburg, Pa., besides issuing a number of printed addresses and other published works. Died at Oak Park, near Chicago, Sept. 5, 1876.

RHOADS, (Col.) Franklin Lawrence, soldier and steamboat captain, was born in Harrisburg, Pa., Oct. 11, 1824; brought to Pekin, Tazewell County, Ill., in 1836, where he learned the printer's trade, and, on the breaking out of the Mexican War, enlisted, serving to the close. Returning home he engaged in the river trade, and, for fifteen years, commanded steamboats on the Illinois, Mississippi and Ohio Rivers. In April, 1861, he was commissioned Captain of a company of three months' men attached to the Eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and, on the reorganization of the regiment for the three-years' service, was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel, soon after being promoted to the colonelcy, as successor to Col. Richard J. Oglesby, who had been promoted Brigadier-General. After serving through the spring campaign of 1862 in Western Kentucky and Tennessee, he was compelled by rapidly declining health to resign, when he located in Shawneetown, retiring in 1874 to his farm near that city. During the latter years of his life he was a confirmed invalid, dying at Shawneetown, Jan. 6, 1879.

RHOADS, Joshua, M.D., A.M., physician and educator, was born in Philadelphia, Sept. 14, 1806; studied medicine and graduated at the University of Pennsylvania with the degree of M.D., also receiving the degree of A.M., from Princeton; after several years spent in practice as a physician, and as Principal in some of the public schools of Philadelphia, in 1839 he was elected Principal of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind, and, in 1850, took charge of the State Institution for the Blind at Jacksonville, Ill., then in its infancy. Here he remained until 1874, when he retired. Died, February 1, 1876.

RICE, Edward Y., lawyer and jurist, born in Logan County, Ky., Feb. 8, 1820, was educated in the common schools and at Shurtleff College, after which he read law with John M. Palmer at Carlinville, and was admitted to practice, in 1845, at Hillsboro; in 1847 was elected County Recorder

of Montgomery County, and, in 1848, to the Sixteenth General Assembly, serving one term. Later he was elected County Judge of Montgomery County, was Master in Chancery from 1853 to 1857, and the latter year was elected Judge of the Eighteenth Circuit, being re-elected in 1861 and again in 1867. He was also a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1869-70, and, at the election of the latter year, was chosen Representative in the Forty-second Congress as a Democrat. Died, April 16, 1883.

RICE, John B., theatrical manager, Mayor of Chicago, and Congressman, was born at Easton, Md., in 1809. By profession he was an actor, and, coming to Chicago in 1847, built and opened there the first theater. In 1857 he retired from the stage, and, in 1865, was elected Mayor of Chicago, the city of his adoption, and re-elected in 1867. He was also prominent in the early stages of the Civil War in the measures taken to raise troops in Chicago. In 1872 he was elected to the Forty-third Congress as a Republican, but, before the expiration of his term, died, at Norfolk, Va., on Dec. 6, 1874. At a special election to fill the vacancy, Bernard G. Caulfield was chosen to succeed him.

RICHARDSON, William A., lawyer and politician, born in Fayette County, Ky., Oct. 11, 1811, was educated at Transylvania University, came to the bar at 19, and settled in Schuyler County, Ill., becoming State's Attorney in 1835; was elected to the lower branch of the Legislature in 1836, to the Senate in 1838, and to the House again in 1844, from Adams County—the latter year being also chosen Presidential Elector on the Polk and Dallas ticket, and, at the succeeding session of the General Assembly, serving as Speaker of the House. He entered the Mexican War as Captain, and won a Majority through gallantry at Buena Vista. From 1847 to 1856 (when he resigned to become a candidate for Governor), he was a Democratic Representative in Congress from the Quincy District; re-entered Congress in 1861, and, in 1863, was chosen United States Senator to fill the unexpired term of Stephen A. Douglas. He was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention of 1868, but after that retired to private life, acting, for a short time, as editor of "The Quincy Herald." Died, at Quincy, Dec. 27, 1875.

RICHLAND COUNTY, situated in the southeast quarter of the State, and has an area of 361 square miles. It was organized from Edwards County in 1841. Among the early pioneers may be mentioned the Evans brothers. Thaddeus

Morehouse, Hugh Calhoun and son, Thomas Gardner, James Parker, Cornelius De Long, James Gilmore and Elijah Nelson. In 1820 there were but thirty families in the district. The first frame houses—the Nelson and Morehouse homesteads—were built in 1821, and, some years later, James Laws erected the first brick house. The pioneers traded at Vincennes, but, in 1825, a store was opened at Stringtown by Jacob May; and the same year the first school was opened at Watertown, taught by Isaac Channcey. The first church was erected by the Baptists in 1822, and services were conducted by William Martin, a Kentuckian. For a long time the mails were carried on horseback by Louis and James Beard, but, in 1824, Mills and Whetsell established a line of four-horse stages. The principal road, known as the "trace road," leading from Louisville to Cahokia, followed a buffalo and Indian trail about where the main street of Olney now is. Olney was selected as the county-seat upon the organization of the county, and a Mr. Lilly built the first house there. The chief branches of industry followed by the inhabitants are agriculture and fruit-growing. Population (1880), 15,545; (1890), 15,019; (1900), 16,391.

RIDGE FARM, a village of Vermillion County, at junction of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis and the Toledo, St. Louis & Western Railroads, 174 miles northeast of St. Louis; has electric light plant, planing mill, elevators, bank and two papers. Pop. (1900), 933; (1904), 1,300.

RIDGELY, a manufacturing and mining suburb of the city of Springfield. An extensive rolling mill is located there, and there are several coal-shafts in the vicinity. Population (1900), 1,169.

RIDGELY, Charles, manufacturer and capitalist, born in Springfield, Ill., Jan. 17, 1836; was educated in private schools and at Illinois College; after leaving college spent some time as a clerk in his father's bank at Springfield, finally becoming a member of the firm and successively Cashier and Vice-President. In 1870 he was Democratic candidate for State Treasurer, but later has affiliated with the Republican party. About 1872 he became identified with the Springfield Iron Company, of which he has been President for many years; has also been President of the Consolidated Coal Company of St. Louis and, for some time, was a Director of the Wabash Railroad. Mr. Ridgely is also one of the Trustees of Illinois College.

RIDGELY, Nicholas H., early banker, was born in Baltimore, Md., April 27, 1800; after

leaving school was engaged, for a time, in the dry-goods trade, but, in 1829, came to St. Louis to assume a clerkship in the branch of the United States Bank just organized there. In 1835 a branch of the State Bank of Illinois was established at Springfield, and Mr. Ridgely became its cashier, and, when it went into liquidation, was appointed one of the trustees to wind up its affairs. He subsequently became President of the Clark's Exchange Bank in that city, but this having gone into liquidation a few years later, he went into the private banking business as head of the "Ridgely Bank," which, in 1866, became the "Ridgely National Bank," one of the strongest financial institutions in the State outside of Chicago. After the collapse of the internal improvement scheme, Mr. Ridgely became one of the purchasers of the "Northern Cross Railroad" (now that part of the Wabash system extending from the Illinois river to Springfield), when it was sold by the State in 1847, paying therefor \$21,100. He was also one of the Springfield bankers to tender a loan to the State at the beginning of the war in 1861. He was one of the builders and principal owner of the Springfield gas-light system. His business career was an eminently successful one, leaving an estate at his death, Jan. 31, 1888, valued at over \$2,000,000.

RIDGWAY, a village of Gallatin County, on the Shawneetown Division of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railway, 12 miles northwest of Shawneetown; has a bank and one newspaper. Pop. (1890), 523; (1900), 839; (1903, est.), 1,000.

RIDGWAY, Thomas S., merchant, banker and politician, was born at Carmi, Ill., August 30, 1826. His father having died when he was but 4 years old and his mother when he was 14, his education was largely acquired through contact with the world, apart from such as he received from his mother and during a year's attendance at a private school. When he was 6 years of age the family removed to Shawneetown, where he ever afterwards made his home. In 1845 he embarked in business as a merchant, and the firm of Peeples & Ridgway soon became one of the most prominent in Southern Illinois. In 1865 the partners closed out their business and organized the first National Bank of Shawneetown, of which, after the death of Mr. Peeples in 1875, Mr. Ridgway was President. He was one of the projectors of the Springfield & Illinois South-eastern Railway, now a part of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern system, and, from 1867 to 1874, served as its President. He was an ardent and active Republican, and served as a delegate

to every State and National Convention of his party from 1868 to 1896. In 1874 he was elected State Treasurer, the candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction on the same ticket being defeated. In 1876 and 1880 he was an unsuccessful candidate for his party's nomination for Governor. Three times he consented to lead the forlorn hope of the Republicans as a candidate for Congress from an impregnable Democratic stronghold. For several years he was a Director of the McCormick Theological Seminary, at Chicago, and, for nineteen years, was a Trustee of the Southern Illinois Normal University at Carbondale, resigning in 1893. Died, at Shawneetown, Nov. 17, 1897.

RIGGS, James M., ex-Congressman, was born in Scott County, Ill., April 17, 1839, where he received a common school education, supplemented by a partial collegiate course. He is a practicing lawyer of Winchester. In 1864 he was elected Sheriff, serving two years. In 1871-72 he represented Scott County in the lower house of the Twenty-seventh General Assembly, and was State's Attorney from 1872 to 1876. In 1882, and again in 1884, he was the successful Democratic candidate for Congress in the Twelfth Illinois District.

RIGGS, Scott, pioneer, was born in North Carolina about 1790; removed to Crawford County, Ill., early in 1815, and represented that county in the First General Assembly (1818-20). In 1825 he removed to Scott County, where he continued to reside until his death, Feb. 24, 1872.

RINAKER, John L., lawyer and Congressman, born in Baltimore, Md., Nov. 18, 1830. Left an orphan at an early age, he came to Illinois in 1836, and, for several years, lived on farms in Sangamon and Morgan Counties; was educated at Illinois and McKendree Colleges, graduating from the latter in 1851; in 1852 began reading law with John M. Palmer at Carlinville, and was admitted to the bar in 1854. In August, 1862, he recruited the One Hundred and Twenty-second Illinois Volunteers, of which he was commissioned Colonel. Four months later he was wounded in battle, but served with his regiment through the war, and was brevetted Brigadier-General at its close. Returning from the war he resumed the practice of his profession at Carlinville. Since 1858 he has been an active Republican; has twice (1872 and '76) served his party as a Presidential Elector—the latter year for the State-at-large—and, in 1874, accepted a nomination for Congress against William R. Morrison, largely reducing the normal Democratic major-

ity. At the State Republican Convention of 1880 he was a prominent, but unsuccessful, candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor. In 1894 he made the race as the Republican candidate for Congress in the Sixteenth District and, although his opponent was awarded the certificate of election, on a bare majority of 60 votes on the face of the returns, a re-count, ordered by the Fifty-fourth Congress, showed a majority for General Rinaker, and he was seated near the close of the first session. He was a candidate for re-election in 1896, but defeated in a strongly Democratic District.

RIPLEY, Edward Payson, Railway President, was born in Dorchester (now a part of Boston), Mass., Oct. 30, 1845, being related, on his mother's side, to the distinguished author, Dr. Edward Payson. After receiving his education in the high school of his native place, at the age of 17 he entered upon a commercial life, as clerk in a wholesale dry-goods establishment in Boston. About the time he became of age, he entered into the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad as a clerk in the freight department in the Boston office, but, a few years later, assumed a responsible position in connection with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy line, finally becoming General Agent for the business of that road east of Buffalo, though retaining his headquarters at Boston. In 1878 he removed to Chicago to accept the position of General Freight Agent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy System, with which he remained twelve years, serving successively as General Traffic Manager and General Manager, until June 1, 1890, when he resigned to become Third Vice-President of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul line. This relation was continued until Jan. 1, 1896, when Mr. Ripley accepted the Presidency of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, which (1899) he now holds. Mr. Ripley was a prominent factor in securing the location of the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, and, in April, 1891, was chosen one of the Directors of the Exposition, serving on the Executive Committee and the Committee of Ways and Means and Transportation, being Chairman of the latter.

RIVERSIDE, a suburban town on the Des Plaines River and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway, 11 miles west of Chicago; has handsome parks, several churches, a bank, two local papers and numerous fine residences. Population (1890), 1,000; (1900), 1,551.

RIVERTON, a village in Clear Creek Township, Sangamon County, at the crossing of the

Wabash Railroad over the Sangamon River, 6½ miles east-northeast of Springfield. It has four churches, a nursery, and two coal mines. Population (1880), 705; (1890), 1,127; (1900), 1,511; (1903, est.), about 2,000.

RIVES, John Cook, early banker and journalist, was born in Franklin County, Va., May 24, 1795; in 1806 removed to Kentucky, where he grew up under care of an uncle, Samuel Casey. He received a good education and was a man of high character and attractive manners. In his early manhood he came to Illinois, and was connected, for a time, with the Branch State Bank at Edwardsville, but, about 1824, removed to Shawneetown and held a position in the bank there; also studied law and was admitted to practice. Finally, having accepted a clerkship in the Fourth Auditor's Office in Washington, he removed to that city, and, in 1830, became associated with Francis P. Blair, Sr., in the establishment of "The Congressional Globe" (the predecessor of "The Congressional Record"), of which he finally became sole proprietor, so remaining until 1864. Like his partner, Blair, although a native of Virginia and a life-long Democrat, he was intensely loyal, and contributed liberally of his means for the equipment of soldiers from the District of Columbia, and for the support of their families, during the Civil War. His expenditures for these objects have been estimated at some \$30,000. Died, in Prince George's County, Md., April 10, 1864.

ROANOKE, a village of Woodford County, on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway, 26 miles northeast of Peoria; is in a coal district; has two banks, a coal mine, and one newspaper. Population (1880), 355; (1890), 831; (1900), 966.

ROBB, Thomas Patten, Sanitary Agent, was born in Bath, Maine, in 1819; came to Cook County, Ill., in 1838, and, after arriving at manhood, established the first exclusive wholesale grocery house in Chicago, remaining in the business until 1850. He then went to California, establishing himself in mercantile business at Sacramento, where he remained seven years, meanwhile being elected Mayor of that city. Returning to Chicago on the breaking out of the war, he was appointed on the staff of Governor Yates with the rank of Major, and, while serving in this capacity, was instrumental in giving General Grant the first duty he performed in the office of the Adjutant-General after his arrival from Galena. Later, he was assigned to duty as Inspector-General of Illinois troops with the rank of Colonel, having general charge of sanitary

affairs until the close of the war, when he was appointed Cotton Agent for the State of Georgia, and, still later, President of the Board of Tax Commissioners for that State. Other positions held by him were those of Postmaster and Collector of Customs at Savannah, Ga.; he was also one of the publishers of "The New Era," a Republican paper at Atlanta, and a prominent actor in reconstruction affairs. Resigning the Collectorship, he was appointed by the President United States Commissioner to investigate Mexican outrages on the Rio Grande border; was subsequently identified with Texas railroad interests as the President of the Corpus Christi & Rio Grande Railroad, and one of the projectors of the Chicago, Texas & Mexican Central Railway, being thus engaged until 1872. Later he returned to California, dying near Glenwood, in that State, April 10, 1895, aged 75 years and 10 months.

ROBERTS, William Charles, clergyman and educator, was born in a small village of Wales, England, Sept. 23, 1832; received his primary education in that country, but, removing to America during his minority, graduated from Princeton College in 1855, and from Princeton Theological Seminary in 1858. After filling various pastorates in Delaware, New Jersey and Ohio, in 1881 he was elected Corresponding Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, the next year being offered the Presidency of Rutgers College, which he declined. In 1887 he accepted the presidency of Lake Forest University, which he still retains. From 1859 to 1863 he was a Trustee of Lafayette College, and, in 1866, was elected to a trusteeship of his Alma Mater. He has traveled extensively in the Orient, and was a member of the first and third councils of the Reformed Churches, held at Edinburgh and Belfast. Besides occasional sermons and frequent contributions to English, American, German and Welsh periodicals, Dr. Roberts has published a Welsh translation of the Westminster shorter catechism and a collection of letters on the great preachers of Wales, which appeared in Utica, 1868. He received the degree of D.D., from Union College in 1872, and that of LL.D., from Princeton, in 1887.

ROBINSON, an incorporated city and the county-seat of Crawford County, 25 miles northwest of Vincennes, Ind., and 44 miles south of Paris, Ill.; is on two lines of railroad and in the heart of a fruit and agricultural region. The city has water-works, electric lights, two banks and three weekly newspapers. Population (1890) 1,387; (1900), 1,683; (1904), about 2,000.

ROBINSON, James C., lawyer and former Congressman, was born in Edgar County, Ill., in 1822, read law and was admitted to the bar in 1850. He served as a private during the Mexican War, and, in 1858, was elected to Congress as a Democrat, as he was again in 1860, '62, '70 and '72. In 1864 he was the Democratic nominee for Governor. He was a fluent speaker, and attained considerable distinction as an advocate in criminal practice. Died, at Springfield, Nev. 3, 1886.

ROBINSON, John M., United States Senator, born in Kentucky in 1793, was liberally educated and became a lawyer by profession. In early life he settled at Carmi, Ill., where he married. He was of fine physique, of engaging manners, and personally popular. Through his association with the State militia he earned the title of "General." In 1830 he was elected to the United States Senate, to fill the unexpired term of John McLean. His immediate predecessor was David Jewett Baker, appointed by Governor Edwards, who served one month but failed of election by the Legislature. In 1834 Mr. Robinson was re-elected for a full term, which expired in 1841. In 1843 he was elected to a seat upon the Illinois Supreme bench, but died at Ottawa, April 27, of the same year, within three months after his elevation.

ROCHELLE, a city of Ogle County and an intersecting point of the Chicago & Northwestern and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railways. It is 75 miles west of Chicago, 27 miles south of Rockford, and 23 miles east by north of Dixon. It is in a rich agricultural and stock-raising region, rendering Rochelle an important shipping point. Among its industrial establishments are water-works, electric lights, a flouring mill and silk-underwear factory. The city has three banks, five churches and three newspapers. Pop. (1890), 1,789; (1900), 2,073; (1903), 2,500.

ROCHESTER, a village and early settlement in Sangamon County, laid out in 1819; in rich agricultural district, on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad, 7½ miles southeast of Springfield; has a bank, two churches, one school, and a newspaper. Population (1900), 365.

ROCK FALLS, a city in Whiteside County, on Rock River and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad; has excellent water-power, a good public school system with a high school, banks and a weekly newspaper. Agricultural implements, barbed wire, furniture, flour and paper are its chief manufactures. Water for the navigable feeder of the Hennepin Canal is taken from Rock River at this point. Pop. (1900), 2,176.

ROCKFORD, a flourishing manufacturing city, the county-seat of Winnebago County; lies on both sides of the Rock River, 92 miles west of Chicago. Four trunk lines of railroad—the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, the Chicago & Northwestern, the Illinois Central and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—intersect here. Excellent water-power is secured by a dam across the river, and communication between the two divisions of the city is facilitated by three railway and three highway bridges. Water is provided from five artesian wells, a reserve main leading to the river. The city is wealthy, prosperous and progressive. The assessed valuation of property, in 1893, was \$6,531,235. Churches are numerous and schools, both public and private, are abundant and well conducted. The census of 1890 showed \$7,715,069 capital invested in 246 manufacturing establishments, which employed 5,223 persons and turned out an annual product valued at \$8,888,904. The principal industries are the manufacture of agricultural implements and furniture, though watches, silver-plated ware, paper, flour and grape sugar are among the other products. Pop. (1880), 13,129; (1890), 23,584; (1900), 31,051.

ROCKFORD COLLEGE, located at Rockford, Ill., incorporated in 1847; in 1898 had a faculty of 21 instructors with 161 pupils. The branches taught include the classics, music and fine arts. It has a library of 6,150 volumes, funds and endowment aggregating \$50,880 and property valued at \$240,880, of which \$150,000 is real estate.

ROCK ISLAND, the principal city and county-seat of Rock Island County, on the Mississippi River, 182 miles west by south from Chicago; is the converging point of five lines of railroad, and the western terminus of the Hennepin Canal. The name is derived from an island in the Mississippi River, opposite the city, 3 miles long, which belongs to the United States Government and contains an arsenal and armory. The river channel north of the island is navigable, the southern channel having been dammed by the Government, thereby giving great water power to Rock Island and Moline. A combined railway and highway bridge spans the river from Rock Island to Davenport, Iowa, crossing the island, while a railway bridge connects the cities a mile below. The island was the site of Fort Armstrong during the Black Hawk War, and was also a place for the confinement of Confederate prisoners during the Civil War. Rock Island is in a region of much picturesque scenery and has extensive manufactures of lumber, agricultural imple-

ments, iron, carriages and wagons and oilcloth; also five banks and three newspapers, two issuing daily editions. Pop. (1890), 13,634; (1900), 19,493.

ROCK ISLAND COUNTY, in the northwestern section of the State bordering upon the Mississippi River (which constitutes its northwestern boundary for more than 60 miles), and having an area of 440 square miles. In 1816 the Government erected a fort on Rock Island (an island in the Mississippi, 3 miles long and one-half to three-quarters of a mile wide), naming it Fort Armstrong. It has always remained a military post, and is now the seat of an extensive arsenal and work-shops. In the spring of 1828, settlements were made near Port Byron by John and Thomas Kinney, Archibald Allen and George Harlan. Other early settlers, near Rock Island and Rapids City, were J. W. Spencer, J. W. Barriels, Benjamin F. Pike and Conrad Leak; and among the pioneers were Wells and Michael Bartlett, Joel Thompson, the Simms brothers and George Davenport. The country was full of Indians, this being the headquarters of Black Hawk and the initial point of the Black Hawk War. (See *Black Hawk*, and *Black Hawk War*.) By 1829 settlers were increased in number and county organization was effected in 1835, Rock Island (then called Stephenson) being made the county-seat. Joseph Conway was the first County Clerk, and Joel Wells, Sr., the first Treasurer. The first court was held at the residence of John W. Barriels, in Farnhamsburg. The county is irregular in shape, and the soil and scenery greatly varied. Coal is abundant, the water-power inexhaustible, and the county's mining and manufacturing interests are very extensive. Several lines of railway cross the county, affording admirable transportation facilities to both eastern and western markets. Rock Island and Moline (which see) are the two principal cities in the county, though there are several other important points. Coal Valley is the center of large mining interests, and Milan is also a manufacturing center. Port Byron is one of the oldest towns in the county, and has considerable lime and lumber interests, while Watertown is the seat of the Western Hospital for the Insane. Population of the county (1880), 38,302; (1890), 41,917; (1900), 55,249.

ROCK ISLAND & PEORIA RAILWAY, a standard-gauge road, laid with steel rails, extending from Rock Island to Peoria, 91 miles. It is lessee of the Rock Island & Mercer County Railroad, running from Milan to Cable, Ill., giving it a total length of 118 miles—with Peoria Terminal,

121.10 miles.—(HISTORY.) The company is a reorganization (Oct. 9, 1877) of the Peoria & Rock Island Railroad Company, whose road was sold under foreclosure, April 4, 1877. The latter Road was the result of the consolidation, in 1869, of two corporations—the Rock Island & Peoria and the Peoria & Rock Island Railroad Companies—the new organization taking the latter name. The road was opened through its entire length, Jan. 1, 1872, its sale under foreclosure and reorganization under its present name taking place, as already stated, in 1877. The Cable Branch was organized in 1876, as the Rock Island & Mercer County Railroad, and opened in December of the same year, sold under foreclosure in 1877, and leased to the Rock Island & Peoria Railroad, July 1, 1885, for 999 years, the rental for the entire period being commuted at \$450,000.—(FINANCIAL.) The cost of the entire road and equipment was \$2,654,487. The capital stock (1898) is \$1,500,000; funded debt, \$600,000; other forms of indebtedness increasing the total capital invested to \$2,181,066.

ROCK RIVER, a stream which rises in Washington County, Wis., and flows generally in a southerly direction, a part of its course being very sinuous. After crossing the northern boundary of Illinois, it runs southwestward, intersecting the counties of Winnebago, Ogle, Lee, Whiteside and Rock Island, and entering the Mississippi three miles below the city of Rock Island. It is about 375 miles long, but its navigation is partly obstructed by rapids, which, however, furnish abundant water-power. The principal towns on its banks are Rockford, Dixon and Sterling. Its valley is wide, and noted for its beauty and fertility.

ROCKTON, a village in Winnebago County, at the junction of two branches of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, on Rock River, 13 miles north of Rockford; has manufactures of paper and agricultural implements, a feed mill, and local paper. Pop. (1890), 892; (1900), 936.

ROE, Edward Reynolds, A.B., M.D., physician, soldier and author, was born at Lebanon, Ohio, June 22, 1813; removed with his father, in 1819, to Cincinnati, and graduated at Louisville Medical Institute in 1842; began practice at Anderson, Ind., but soon removed to Shawneetown, Ill., where he gave much attention to geological research and made some extensive natural history collections. From 1848 to '52 he resided at Jacksonville, lectured extensively on his favorite science, wrote for the press and, for two years (1850-52), edited "The Jacksonville Journal," still

later editing the newly established "Constitutionalist" for a few months. During a part of this period he was lecturer on natural science at Shurtleff College; also delivered a lecture before the State Legislature on the geology of Illinois, which was immediately followed by the passage of the act establishing the State Geological Department. A majority of both houses joined in a request for his appointment as State Geologist, but it was rejected on partisan grounds—he, then, being a Whig. Removing to Bloomington in 1852, Dr. Roe became prominent in educational matters, being the first Professor of Natural Science in the State Normal University, and also a Trustee of the Illinois Wesleyan University. Having identified himself with the Democratic party at this time, he became its nominee for State Superintendent of Public Instruction in 1860, but, on the inception of the war in 1861, he promptly espoused the cause of the Union, raised three companies (mostly Normal students) which were attached to the Thirty-third Illinois (Normal) Regiment; was elected Captain and successively promoted to Major and Lieutenant-Colonel. Having been dangerously wounded in the assault at Vicksburg, on May 22, 1863, and compelled to return home, he was elected Circuit Clerk by the combined vote of both parties, was re-elected four years later, became editor of "The Bloomington Pantagraph" and, in 1870, was elected to the Twenty-seventh General Assembly, where he won distinction by a somewhat notable humorous speech in opposition to removing the State Capital to Peoria. In 1871 he was appointed Marshal for the Southern District of Illinois, serving nine years. Dr. Roe was a somewhat prolific author, having produced more than a dozen works which have appeared in book form. One of these, "Virginia Rose; a Tale of Illinois in Early Days," first appeared as a prize serial in "The Alton Courier" in 1852. Others of his more noteworthy productions are: "The Gray and the Blue"; "Brought to Bay"; "From the Beaten Path"; "G. A. R.; or How She Married His Double"; "Dr. Caldwell; or the Trail of the Serpent"; and "Prairie-Land and Other Poems." He died in Chicago, Nov. 6, 1893.

ROGERS, George Clarke, soldier, was born in Grafton County, N. H., Nov. 22, 1838; but was educated in Vermont and Illinois, having removed to the latter State early in life. While teaching he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1860; was the first, in 1861, to raise a company in Lake County for the war, which was mustered into the Fifteenth Illinois Volunteers;

was chosen Second-Lieutenant and later Captain; was wounded four times at Shiloh, but refused to leave the field, and led his regiment in the final charge; was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel and soon after commissioned Colonel for gallantry at Hatchie. At Champion Hills he received three wounds, from one of which he never fully recovered; took a prominent part in the operations at Allatoona and commanded a brigade nearly two years, including the Atlanta campaign, retiring with the rank of brevet Brigadier-General. Since the war has practiced law in Illinois and in Kansas.

ROGERS, Henry Wade, educator, lawyer and author, was born in Central New York in 1853; entered Hamilton College, but the following year became a student in Michigan University, graduating there in 1874, also receiving the degree of A.M., from the same institution, in 1877. In 1883 he was elected to a professorship in the Ann Arbor Law School, and, in 1885, was made Dean of the Faculty, succeeding Judge Cooley, at the age of 32. Five years later he was tendered, and accepted, the Presidency of the Northwestern University, at Evanston, being the first layman chosen to the position, and succeeding a long line of Bishops and divines. The same year (1890), Wesleyan University conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. He is a member of the American Bar Association, has served for a number of years on its Committee on Legal Education and Admission to the Bar, and was the first Chairman of the Section on Legal Education. President Rogers was the General Chairman of the Conference on the Future Foreign Policy of the United States, held at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., in August, 1898. At the Congress held in 1893, as auxiliary to the Columbian Exposition, he was chosen Chairman of the Committee on Law Reform and Jurisprudence, and was for a time associate editor of "The American Law Register," of Philadelphia. He is also the author of a treatise on "Expert Testimony," which has passed through two editions, and has edited a work entitled "Illinois Citations," besides doing much other valuable literary work of a similar character.

ROGERS, John Gorin, jurist, was born at Glasgow, Ky., Dec. 28, 1818, of English and early Virginian ancestry; was educated at Center College, Danville, Ky., and at Transylvania University, graduating from the latter institution in 1841, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. For sixteen years he practiced in his native town, and, in 1857, removed to Chicago, where he soon

attained professional prominence. In 1870 he was elected a Judge of the Cook County Circuit Court, continuing on the bench, through repeated re-elections, until his death, which occurred suddenly, Jan. 10, 1887, four years before the expiration of the term for which he had been elected.

ROGERS PARK, a village and suburb 9 miles north of Chicago, on Lake Michigan and the Chicago & Northwestern and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways; has a bank and two weekly newspapers; is reached by electric street-car line from Chicago, and is a popular residence suburb. Annexed to City of Chicago, 1893.

ROLL, John E., pioneer, was born in Green Village, N. J., June 4, 1814; came to Illinois in 1830, and settled in Sangamon County. He assisted Abraham Lincoln in the construction of the flat-boat with which the latter descended the Mississippi River to New Orleans, in 1831. Mr. Roll, who was a mechanic and contractor, built a number of houses in Springfield, where he has since continued to reside.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH. The earliest Christians to establish places of worship in Illinois were priests of the Catholic faith. Early Catholic missionaries were explorers and historians as well as preachers. (See *Allouez*; *Bergier*; *Early Missionaries*; *Gravier*; *Marquette*.) The church went hand in hand with the representatives of the French Government, carrying in one hand the cross and in the other the flag of France, simultaneously disseminating the doctrines of Christianity and inculcating loyalty to the House of Bourbon. For nearly a hundred years, the self-sacrificing and devoted Catholic clergy of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries ministered to the spiritual wants of the early French settlers and the natives. They were not without factional jealousies, however, and a severe blow was dealt to a branch of them in the order for the banishment of the Jesuits and the confiscation of their property. (See *Early Missionaries*.) The subsequent occupation of the country by the English, with the contemporaneous emigration of a considerable portion of the French west of the Mississippi, dissipated many congregations. Up to 1830 Illinois was included in the diocese of Missouri; but at that time it was constituted a separate diocese, under the episcopal control of Rt. Rev. Joseph Rosatti. At that date there were few, if any, priests in Illinois. But Bishop Rosatti was a man of earnest purpose and rare administrative ability. New parishes were organized as rapidly as circumstances

would permit, and the growth of the church has been steady. By 1840 there were thirty-one parishes and twenty priests. In 1896 there are reported 698 parishes, 764 clergymen and a Catholic population exceeding 850,000. (See also *Religious Denominations*.)

ROODHOUSE, a city in Greene County, 21 miles south of Jacksonville, and at junction of three divisions of the Chicago & Alton Railroad; is in fertile agricultural and coal-mining region; city contains a flouring mill, grain-elevator, stock-yards, railway shops, water-works, electric light plant, two private banks, fine opera house, good school buildings, one daily and two weekly papers. Pop. (1890), 2,360; (1900), 2,351.

ROODHOUSE, John, farmer and founder of the town of Roodhouse, in Greene County, Ill., was born in Yorkshire, England, brought to America in childhood, his father settling in Greene County, Ill., in 1831. In his early manhood he opened a farm in Tazewell County, but finally returned to the paternal home in Greene County, where, on the location of the Jacksonville Division of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, he laid out the town of Roodhouse, at the junction of the Louisiana and Kansas City branch with the main line.

ROOT, George Frederick, musical composer and author, was born at Sheffield, Mass., August 30, 1820. He was a natural musician, and, while employed on his father's farm, learned to play on various instruments. In 1838 he removed to Boston, where he began his life-work. Besides teaching music in the public schools, he was employed to direct the musical service in two churches. From Boston he removed to New York, and, in 1850, went to Paris for purposes of musical study. In 1853 he made his first public essay as a composer in the song, "Hazel Dell," which became popular at once. From this time forward his success as a song-writer was assured. His music, while not of a high artistic character, captivated the popular ear and appealed strongly to the heart. In 1860 he took up his residence in Chicago, where he conducted a musical journal and wrote those "war songs" which created and perpetuated his fame. Among the best known are "Rally Round the Flag"; "Just Before the Battle, Mother"; and "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp." Other popular songs by him are "Rosalie, the Prairie Flower"; "A Hundred Years Ago"; and "The Old Folks are Gone." Besides songs he composed several cantatas and much sacred music, also publishing many books of instruction and numerous collections of vocal and instru-

mental music. In 1872 the University of Chicago conferred on him the degree of Mus. Doc. Died, near Portland, Maine, August 6, 1895.

ROOTS, Benajah Guernsey, civil engineer, and educator, was born in Onondaga County N. Y., April 20, 1811, and educated in the schools and academies of Central New York; began teaching in 1827, and, after spending a year at sea for the benefit of his health, took a course in law and civil engineering. He was employed as a civil engineer on the Western Railroad of Massachusetts until 1838, when he came to Illinois and obtained employment on the railroad projected from Alton to Shawneetown, under the "internal improvement system" of 1837. When that was suspended in 1839, he settled on a farm near the present site of Tamaroa, Perry County, and soon after opened a boarding school, continuing its management until 1846, when he became Principal of a seminary at Sparta. In 1851 he went into the service of the Illinois Central Railroad, first as resident engineer in charge of surveys and construction, later as land agent and attorney. He was prominent in the introduction of the graded school system in Illinois and in the establishment of the State Normal School at Bloomington and the University of Illinois at Champaign; was a member of the State Board of Education from its organization, and served as delegate to the National Republican Convention of 1868. Died, at his home in Perry County, Ill., May 9, 1888.—**Philander Keep** (Roots), son of the preceding, born in Tolland County, Conn., June 4, 1838, brought to Illinois the same year and educated in his father's school, and in an academy at Carrollton and the Wesleyan University at Bloomington; at the age of 17 belonged to a corps of engineers employed on a Southern railroad, and, during the war, served as a civil engineer in the construction and repair of military roads. Later, he was Deputy Surveyor-General of Nebraska; in 1871 became Chief Engineer on the Cairo & Fulton (now a part of the Iron Mountain) Railway; then engaged in the banking business in Arkansas, first as cashier of a bank at Fort Smith and afterwards of the Merchants' National Bank at Little Rock, of which his brother, Logan H., was President.—**Logan H.** (Roots), another son, born near Tamaroa, Perry County, Ill., March 22, 1841, was educated at home and at the State Normal at Bloomington, meanwhile serving as principal of a high school at Duquoin; in 1862 enlisted in the Eighty-first Illinois Volunteers, serving through the war and acting as Chief Commissary

for General Sherman on the "March to the Sea," and participating in the great review in Washington, in May, 1865. After the conclusion of the war he was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the First Arkansas District, was elected from that State to the Fortieth and Forty-first Congresses (1868 and 1870)—being, at the time, the youngest member in that body—and was appointed United States Marshal by President Grant. He finally became President of the Merchants' National Bank at Little Rock, with which he remained nearly twenty years. Died, suddenly, of congestion of the brain, May 30, 1893, leaving an estate valued at nearly one and a half millions, of which he gave a large share to charitable purposes and to the city of Little Rock, for the benefit of its hospitals and the improvement of its parks.

ROSE, James A., Secretary of State, was born at Golconda, Pope County, Ill., Oct. 13, 1850. The foundation of his education was secured in the public schools of his native place, and, after a term in the Normal University at Normal, Ill., at the age of 18 he took charge of a country school. Soon he was chosen Principal of the Golconda graded schools, was later made County Superintendent of Schools, and re-elected for a second term. During his second term he was admitted to the bar, and, resigning the office of Superintendent, was elected State's Attorney without opposition, being re-elected for another term. In 1889, by appointment of Governor Fifer, he became one of the Trustees of the Pontiac Reformatory, serving until the next year, when he was transferred to the Board of Commissioners of the Southern Illinois Penitentiary at Chester, which position he continued to occupy until 1893. In 1896 he was elected Secretary of State on the Republican ticket, his term extending to January, 1901.

ROSEVILLE, a village in Warren County, on the Rock Island Division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 17 miles northwest of Bushnell; has water and electric-light plants, two banks, public library and one newspaper. Region agricultural and coal-mining. Pop. (1900), 1,014.

ROSS, Leonard Fulton, soldier, born in Fulton County, Ill., July 18, 1823; was educated in the common schools and at Illinois College, Jacksonville, studied law and admitted to the bar in 1845; the following year enlisted in the Fourth Illinois Volunteers for the Mexican War, became First Lieutenant and was commended for services at Vera Cruz and Cerro Gordo; also performed important service as bearer of dispatches for Gen-

eral Taylor. After the war he served six years as Probate Judge. In May, 1861, he enlisted in the war for the Union, and was chosen Colonel of the Seventeenth Illinois Volunteers, serving with it in Missouri and Kentucky; was commissioned Brigadier-General a few weeks after the capture of Fort Donelson, and, after the evacuation of Corinth, was assigned to the command of a division with headquarters at Bolivar, Tenn. He resigned in July, 1863, and, in 1867, was appointed by President Johnson Collector of Internal Revenue for the Ninth District; has been three times a delegate to National Republican Conventions and twice defeated as a candidate for Congress in a Democratic District. Since the war he has devoted his attention largely to stock-raising, having a large stock-farm in Iowa. In his later years was President of a bank at Lewistown, Ill. Died Jan. 17, 1901.

ROSS, (Col.) William, pioneer, was born at Monson, Hampden County, Mass., April 24, 1792; removed with his father's family, in 1805, to Pittsfield, Mass., where he remained until his twentieth year, when he was commissioned an Ensign in the Twenty-first Regiment United States Infantry, serving through the War of 1812-14, and participating in the battle of Sackett's Harbor. During the latter part of his service he acted as drill-master at various points. Then, returning to Pittsfield, he carried on the business of blacksmithing as an employer, meanwhile filling some local offices. In 1820, a company consisting of himself and four brothers, with their families and a few others, started for the West, intending to settle in Illinois. Reaching the head-waters of the Allegheny overland, they transferred their wagons, teams and other property to flat-boats, descending that stream and the Ohio to Shawneetown, Ill. Here they disembarked and, crossing the State, reached Upper Alton, where they found only one house, that of Maj. Charles W. Hunter. Leaving their families at Upper Alton, the brothers proceeded north, crossing the Illinois River near its mouth, until they reached a point in the western part of the present county of Pike, where the town of Atlas was afterwards located. Here they erected four rough log-cabins, on a beautiful prairie not far from the Mississippi, removing their families thither a few weeks later. They suffered the usual privations incident to life in a new country, not excepting sickness and death of some of their number. At the next session of the Legislature (1820-21) Pike County was established, embracing all that part of the State west

and north of the Illinois, and including the present cities of Galena and Chicago. The Ross settlement became the nucleus of the town of Atlas, laid out by Colonel Ross and his associates in 1823, at an early day the rival of Quincy, and becoming the second county-seat of Pike County, so remaining from 1824 to 1833, when the seat of justice was removed to Pittsfield. During this period Colonel Ross was one of the most prominent citizens of the county, holding, simultaneously or successively, the offices of Probate Judge, Circuit and County Clerk, Justice of the Peace, and others of a subordinate character. As Colonel of Militia, in 1832, he was ordered by Governor Reynolds to raise a company for the Black Hawk War, and, in four days, reported at Beardstown with twice the number of men called for. In 1834 he was elected to the lower branch of the General Assembly, also serving in the Senate during the three following sessions, a part of the time as President pro tem. of the last-named body. While in the General Assembly he was instrumental in securing legislation of great importance relating to Military Tract lands. The year following the establishment of the county-seat at Pittsfield (1834) he became a citizen of that place, which he had the privilege of naming for his early home. He was a member of the Republican State Convention of 1856, and a delegate to the National Republican Convention of 1860, which nominated Mr. Lincoln for President the first time. Beginning life poor he acquired considerable property; was liberal, public-spirited and patriotic, making a handsome donation to the first company organized in Pike County, for the suppression of the Rebellion. Died, at Pittsfield, May 31, 1873.

ROSSVILLE, a village of Vermillion County, on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, 19 miles north of Danville; has electric-light plant, water-works, tile and brick-works, two banks and two newspapers. Pop. (1890), 879; (1900), 1,435.

ROUNDS, Sterling Parker, public printer, was born in Berkshire, Vt., June 27, 1828; about 1840 began learning the printer's trade at Kenosha, Wis., and, in 1845, was foreman of the State printing office at Madison, afterward working in offices in Milwaukee, Racine and Buffalo, going to Chicago in 1851. Here he finally established a printer's warehouse, to which he later added an electrotype foundry and the manufacture of presses, also commencing the issue of "Round's Printers' Cabinet," a trade-paper, which was continued during his life. In 1881 he was appointed by President Garfield Public Printer at

Washington, serving until 1885, when he removed to Omaha, Neb., and was identified with "The Republican," of that city, until his death, Dec. 17, 1887.

ROUNTREE, Hiram, County Judge, born in Rutherford County, N. C., Dec. 22, 1794; was brought to Kentucky in infancy, where he grew to manhood and served as an Ensign in the War of 1812 under General Shelby. In 1817 he removed to Illinois Territory, first locating in Madison County, where he taught school for two years near Edwardsville, but removed to Fayette County about the time of the removal of the State capital to Vandalia. On the organization of Montgomery County, in 1821, he was appointed to office there and ever afterwards resided at Hillsboro. For a number of years in the early history of the county, he held (at the same time) the offices of Clerk of the County Commissioners Court, Clerk of the Circuit Court, County Recorder, Justice of the Peace, Notary Public, Master in Chancery and Judge of Probate, besides that of Postmaster for the town of Hillsboro. In 1826 he was elected Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk of the Senate and re-elected in 1830; served as Delegate in the Constitutional Convention of 1847, and the next year was elected to the State Senate, serving in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth General Assemblies. On retiring from the Senate (1852), he was elected County Judge without opposition, was re-elected to the same office in 1861, and again, in 1865, as the nominee of the Republicans. Judge Rountree was noted for his sound judgment and sterling integrity. Died, at Hillsboro, March 4, 1873.

ROUTT, John L., soldier and Governor, was born at Eddyville, Ky., April 25, 1826, brought to Illinois in infancy and educated in the common schools. Soon after coming of age he was elected and served one term as Sheriff of McLean County; in 1862 enlisted and became Captain of Company E, Ninety-fourth Illinois Volunteers. After the war he engaged in business in Bloomington, and was appointed by President Grant, successively, United States Marshal for the Southern District of Illinois, Second Assistant Postmaster-General and Territorial Governor of Colorado. On the admission of Colorado as a State, he was elected the first Governor under the State Government, and re-elected in 1890—serving, in all, three years. His home is in Denver. He has been extensively and successfully identified with mining enterprises in Colorado.

ROWELL, Jonathan H., ex-Congressman, was born at Haverhill, N. H., Feb. 10, 1833. He is a

graduate of Eureka College and of the Law Department of the Chicago University. During the War of the Rebellion he served three years as company officer in the Seventeenth Illinois Infantry. In 1868 he was elected State's Attorney for the Eighth Judicial Circuit, and, in 1880, was a Presidential Elector on the Republican ticket. In 1882 he was elected to Congress from the Fourteenth Illinois District and three times re-elected, serving until March, 1891. His home is at Bloomington.

ROWETT, Richard, soldier, was born in Cornwall, England, in 1830, came to the United States in 1851, finally settling on a farm near Carlinville, Ill., and becoming a breeder of thorough-bred horses. In 1861 he entered the service as a Captain in the Seventh Illinois Volunteers and was successively promoted Major, Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel; was wounded in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth and Allatoona, especially distinguishing himself at the latter and being brevetted Brigadier-General for gallantry. After the war he returned to his stock-farm, but later held the positions of Canal Commissioner, Penitentiary Commissioner, Representative in the Thirtieth General Assembly and Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fourth (Quincy) District, until its consolidation with the Eighth District by President Cleveland. Died, in Chicago, July 13, 1887.

RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE, located in Chicago; incorporated by act of March 2, 1837, the charter having been prepared the previous year by Drs. Daniel Brainard and Josiah C. Goodhue. The extreme financial depression of the following year prevented the organization of a faculty until 1843. The institution was named in honor of Dr. Benjamin Rush, the eminent practitioner, medical author and teacher of Philadelphia in the latter half of the eighteenth century. The first faculty consisted of four professors, and the first term opened on Dec. 4, 1843, with a class of twenty-two students. Three years' study was required for graduation, but only two annual terms of sixteen weeks each need be attended at the college itself. Instruction was given in a few rooms temporarily opened for that purpose. The next year a small building, costing between \$3,000 and \$4,000, was erected. This was rearranged and enlarged in 1855 at a cost of \$15,000. The constant and rapid growth of the college necessitated the erection of a new building in 1867, the cost of which was \$70,000. This was destroyed in the fire of 1871, and another, costing \$54,000, was erected in 1876 and a free dispensary

added. In 1844 the Presbyterian Hospital was located on a portion of the college lot, and the two institutions connected, thus insuring abundant and stable facilities for clinical instruction. Shortly afterwards, Rush College became the medical department of Lake Forest University. The present faculty (1898) consists of 95 professors, adjunct professors, lecturers and instructors of all grades, and over 600 students in attendance. The length of the annual terms is six months, and four years of study are required for graduation, attendance upon at least three college terms being compulsory.

RUSHVILLE, the county-seat of Schuyler County, 50 miles northeast of Quincy and 11 miles northwest of Beardstown; is the southern terminus of the Buda and Rushville branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. The town was selected as the county-seat in 1826, the seat of justice being removed from a place called Beardstown, about five miles eastward (not the present Beardstown in Cass County), where it had been located at the time of the organization of Schuyler County, a year previous. At first the new seat of justice was called Rush-ton, in honor of Dr. Benjamin Rush, but afterwards took its present name. It is a coal-mining, grain and fruit-growing region, and contains several manufactories, including flour-mills, brick and tile works; also has two banks (State and private) and a public library. Four periodicals (one daily) are published here. Population (1880), 1,662; (1890), 2,031; (1900), 2,292.

RUSSELL, John, pioneer teacher and author, was born at Cavendish, Vt., July 31, 1793, and educated in the common schools of his native State and at Middlebury College, where he graduated in 1818—having obtained means to support himself, during his college course, by teaching and by the publication, before he had reached his 20th year, of a volume entitled "The Authentic History of Vermont State Prison." After graduation he taught for a short time in Georgia; but, early in the following year, joined his father on the way to Missouri. The next five years he spent in teaching in the "Bonhomme Bottom" on the Missouri River. During this period he published, anonymously, in "The St. Charles Missourian," a temperance allegory entitled "The Venomous Worm" (or "The Worm of the Still"), which gained a wide popularity and was early recognized by the compilers of school-readers as a sort of classic. Leaving this locality he taught a year in St. Louis, when he removed to Vandalia (then the capital of Illinois), after which he spent

two years teaching in the Seminary at Upper Alton, which afterwards became Shurtleff College. In 1828 he removed to Greene County, locating at a point near the Illinois River to which he gave the name of Bluffdale. Here he was licensed as a Baptist preacher, officiating in this capacity only occasionally, while pursuing his calling as a teacher or writer for the press, to which he was an almost constant contributor during the last twenty-five years of his life. About 1837 or 1838 he was editor of a paper called "The Backwoodsman" at Grafton—then a part of Greene County, but now in Jersey County—to which he afterwards continued to be a contributor some time longer, and, in 1841-42, was editor of "The Advertiser," at Louisville, Ky. He was also, for several years, Principal of the Spring Hill Academy in East Feliciana Parish, La., meanwhile serving for a portion of the time as Superintendent of Public Schools. He was the author of a number of stories and sketches, some of which went through several editions, and, at the time of his death, had in preparation a history of "The Black Hawk War," "Evidences of Christianity" and a "History of Illinois." He was an accomplished linguist, being able to read with fluency Greek, Latin, French, Spanish and Italian, besides having considerable familiarity with several other modern languages. In 1862 he received from the University of Chicago the degree of LL.D. Died, Jan. 2, 1863, and was buried on the old homestead at Bluffdale.

RUSSELL, Martin J., politician and journalist, born in Chicago, Dec. 20, 1845. He was a nephew of Col. James A. Mulligan (see *Mulligan, James A.*) and served with credit as Adjutant-General on the staff of the latter in the Civil War. In 1870 he became a reporter on "The Chicago Evening Post," and was advanced to the position of city editor. Subsequently he was connected with "The Times," and "The Telegram"; was also a member of the Board of Education of Hyde Park before the annexation of that village to Chicago, and has been one of the South Park Commissioners of the city last named. After the purchase of "The Chicago Times" by Carter H. Harrison he remained for a time on the editorial staff. In 1894 President Cleveland appointed him Collector of the Port of Chicago. At the expiration of his term of office he resumed editorial work as editor-in-chief of "The Chronicle," the organ of the Democratic party in Chicago. Died June 25, 1900.

RUTHERFORD, Friend S., lawyer and soldier, was born in Schenectady, N. Y., Sept. 25,

1820; studied law in Troy and removed to Illinois, settling at Edwardsville, and finally at Alton; was a Republican candidate for Presidential Elector in 1856, and, in 1860, a member of the National Republican Convention at Chicago, which nominated Mr. Lincoln for the Presidency. In September, 1862, he was commissioned Colonel of the Ninety-seventh Illinois Volunteers, and participated in the capture of Port Gibson and in the operations about Vicksburg—also leading in the attack on Arkansas Post, and subsequently serving in Louisiana, but died as the result of fatigue and exposure in the service, June 20, 1864, one week before his promotion to the rank of Brigadier-General.—**Reuben C.** (Rutherford), brother of the preceding, was born at Troy, N. Y., Sept. 29, 1823, but grew up in Vermont and New Hampshire; received a degree in law when quite young, but afterwards fitted himself as a lecturer on physiology and hygiene, upon which he lectured extensively in Michigan, Illinois and other States after coming west in 1849. During 1854-55, in co-operation with Prof. J. B. Turner and others, he canvassed and lectured extensively throughout Illinois in support of the movement which resulted in the donation of public lands, by Congress, for the establishment of "Industrial Colleges" in the several States. The establishment of the University of Illinois, at Champaign, was the outgrowth of this movement. In 1856 he located at Quincy, where he resided some thirty years; in 1861, served for several months as the first Commissary of Subsistence at Cairo; was later associated with the State Quartermaster's Department, finally entering the secret service of the War Department, in which he remained until 1867, retiring with the rank of brevet Brigadier-General. In 1886, General Rutherford removed to New York City, where he died, June 24, 1895.—**George V.** (Rutherford), another brother, was born at Rutland, Vt., 1830; was first admitted to the bar, but afterwards took charge of the construction of telegraph lines in some of the Southern States; at the beginning of the Civil War became Assistant Quartermaster-General of the State of Illinois, at Springfield, under ex-Gov. John Wood, but subsequently entered the Quartermaster's service of the General Government in Washington, retiring after the war with the rank of Brigadier-General. He then returned to Quincy, Ill., where he resided until 1872, when he engaged in manufacturing business at Northampton, Mass., but finally removed to California for the benefit of his failing health. Died, at St. Helena, Cal., August 28, 1872.

RUTLAND, a village of La Salle County, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 25 miles south of La Salle; has a bank, five churches, school, and a newspaper, with coal mines in the vicinity. Pop. (1890), 509; (1900), 893; (1903), 1,093.

RUTLEDGE, (Rev.) **William J.**, clergyman, Army Chaplain, born in Augusta County, Va., June 24, 1820; was converted at the age of 12 years and, at 21, became a member of the Illinois Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, serving various churches in the central and western parts of the State—also acting, for a time, as Agent of the Illinois Conference Female College at Jacksonville. From 1861 to 1863 he was Chaplain of the Fourteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteers. Returning from the war, he served as pastor of churches at Jacksonville, Bloomington, Quincy, Rushville, Springfield, Griggsville and other points; from 1881 to '84 was Chaplain of the Illinois State Penitentiary at Joliet. Mr. Rutledge was one of the founders of the Grand Army of the Republic, and served for many years as Chaplain of the order for the Department of Illinois. In connection with the ministry, he has occupied a supernumerary relation since 1885. Died in Jacksonville, April 14, 1900.

RUTZ, **Edward**, State Treasurer, was born in a village in the Duchy of Baden, Germany, May 5, 1829; came to America in 1848, locating on a farm in St. Clair County, Ill.; went to California in 1857, and, early in 1861, enlisted in the Third United States Artillery at San Francisco, serving with the Army of the Potomac until his discharge in 1864, and taking part in every battle in which his command was engaged. After his return in 1865, he located in St. Clair County, and was elected County Surveyor, served three consecutive terms as County Treasurer, and was elected State Treasurer three times—1872, '76 and '80. About 1892 he removed to California, where he now resides.

RYAN, **Edward G.**, early editor and jurist, born at Newcastle House, County Meath, Ireland, Nov. 13, 1810; was educated for the priesthood, but turned his attention to law, and, in 1830, came to New York and engaged in teaching while prosecuting his legal studies; in 1836 removed to Chicago, where he was admitted to the bar and was, for a time, associated in practice with Hugh T. Dickey. In April, 1840, Mr. Ryan assumed the editorship of a weekly paper in Chicago called "The Illinois Tribune," which he conducted for over a year, and which is remembered chiefly on account of its bitter assaults on Judge John Pearson of Danville, who had

aroused the hostility of some members of the Chicago bar by his rulings upon the bench. About 1842 Ryan removed to Milwaukee, Wis., where he was, for a time, a partner of Matthew H. Carpenter (afterwards United States Senator), and was connected with a number of celebrated trials before the courts of that State, including the Barstow-Bashford case, which ended with Bashford becoming the first Republican Governor of Wisconsin. In 1874 he was appointed Chief Justice of Wisconsin, serving until his death, which occurred at Madison, Oct. 19, 1880. He was a strong partisan, and, during the Civil War, was an intense opponent of the war policy of the Government. In spite of infirmities of temper, he appears to have been a man of much learning and recognized legal ability.

RYAN, James, Roman Catholic Bishop, born in Ireland in 1848 and emigrated to America in childhood; was educated for the priesthood in Kentucky, and, after ordination, was made a professor in St. Joseph's Seminary, at Bardstown, Ky. In 1878 he removed to Illinois, attaching himself to the diocese of Peoria, and having charge of parishes at Wataga and Danville. In 1881 he became rector of the Ottawa parish, within the episcopal jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Chicago. In 1888 he was made Bishop of the see of Alton, the prior incumbent (Bishop Baltes) having died in 1886.

SACS AND FOXES, two confederated Indian tribes, who were among the most warlike and powerful of the aborigines of the Illinois Country. The Foxes called themselves the Musk-wah-ha-kee, a name compounded of two words, signifying "those of red earth." The French called them On-ta-ga-mies, that being their spelling of the name given them by other tribes, the meaning of which was "Foxes," and which was bestowed upon them because their totem (or armorial device, as it may be called) was a fox. They seem to have been driven westward from the northern shore of Lake Ontario, by way of Niagara and Mackinac, to the region around Green Bay, Wis.—Concerning their allied brethren, the Sacs, less is known. The name is variously spelled in the Indian dialects—On-sa-kies, Sauks, etc.—and the term Sacs is unquestionably an abbreviated corruption. Black Hawk belonged to this tribe. The Foxes and Sacs formed a confederation according to aboriginal tradition, on what is now known as the Sac River, near Green Bay, but the date of the alliance cannot be determined. The origin of the Sacs is equally

uncertain. Black Hawk claimed that his tribe originally dwelt around Quebec, but, as to the authenticity of this claim, historical authorities differ widely. Subsequent to 1670 the history of the allied tribes is tolerably well defined. Their characteristics, location and habits are described at some length by Father Allouez, who visited them in 1666-67. He says that they were numerous and warlike, but depicts them as "penurious, avaricious, thievish and quarrelsome." That they were cordially detested by their neighbors is certain, and Judge James Hall calls them "the Ishmaelites of the lakes." They were unfriendly to the French, who attached to themselves other tribes, and, through the aid of the latter, had well-nigh exterminated them, when the Sacs and Foxes sued for peace, which was granted on terms most humiliating to the vanquished. By 1718, however, they were virtually in possession of the region around Rock River in Illinois, and, four years later, through the aid of the Mascoutins and Kickapoos, they had expelled the Illinois, driving the last of that ill-fated tribe across the Illinois River. They abstained from taking part in the border wars that marked the close of the Revolutionary War, and therefore did not participate in the treaty of Greenville in 1795. At that date, according to Judge Hall, they claimed the country as far west as Council Bluffs, Iowa, and as far north as Prairie du Chien. They offered to co-operate with the United States Government in the War of 1812, but this offer was declined, and a portion of the tribe, under the leadership of Black Hawk, enlisted on the side of the British. The Black Hawk War proved their political ruin. By the treaty of Rock Island they ceded vast tracts of land, including a large part of the eastern half of Iowa and a large body of land east of the Mississippi. (See *Black Hawk War; Indian Treaties*.) In 1842 the Government divided the nation into two bands, removing both to reservations in the farther West. One was located on the Osage River and the other on the south side of the Nee-ma-ha River, near the northwest corner of Kansas. From these reservations, there is little doubt, many of them have silently emigrated toward the Rocky Mountains, where the hoe might be laid aside for the rifle, the net and the spear of the hunter. A few years ago a part of these confederated tribes were located in the eastern part of Oklahoma.

SAILOR SPRINGS, a village and health resort in Clay County, 5 miles north of Clay City, has an academy and a local paper. Population (1900), 419; (1903, est.), 550.

SALEM, an incorporated city, the county-seat of Marion County, on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern the Chicago & Eastern Illinois and the Illinois Southern Railroads, 71 miles east of St. Louis, and 16 miles northeast of Centralia; in agricultural and coal district. A leading industry is the culture, evaporation and shipment of fruit. The city has flour-mills, two banks and three weekly newspapers. Pop. (1890), 1,493; (1900), 1,642.

SALINE COUNTY, a southeastern county, organized in 1847, having an area of 380 square miles. It derives its name from the salt springs which are found in every part of the county. The northern portion is rolling and yields an abundance of coal of a quality suitable for smithing. The bottoms are swampy, but heavily timbered, and saw-mills abound. Oak, hickory, sweet gum, mulberry, locust and sassafras are the prevailing varieties. Fruit and tobacco are extensively cultivated. The climate is mild and humid, and the vegetation varied. The soil of the low lands is rich, and, when drained, makes excellent farming lands. In some localities a good gray sandstone, soft enough to be worked, is quarried, and millstone grit is frequently found. In the southern half of the county are the Eagle Mountains, a line of hills having an altitude of some 450 to 500 feet above the level of the Mississippi at Cairo, and believed by geologists to have been a part of the upheaval that gave birth to the Ozark Mountains in Missouri and Arkansas. The highest land in the county is 864 feet above sea-level. Tradition says that these hills are rich in silver ore, but it has not been found in paying quantities. Springs strongly impregnated with sulphur are found on the slopes. The county-seat was originally located at Raleigh, which was platted in 1848, but it was subsequently removed to Harrisburg, which was laid out in 1859. Population of the county (1880), 15,940; (1890), 19,342; (1900), 21,685.

SALINE RIVER, a stream formed by the confluence of two branches, both of which flow through portions of Saline County, uniting in Gallatin County. The North Fork rises in Hamilton County and runs nearly south, while the South Fork drains part of Williamson County, and runs east through Saline. The river (which is little more than a creek), thus formed, runs southeast, entering the Ohio ten miles below Shawneetown.

SALT MANUFACTURE. There is evidence going to show that the saline springs, in Gallatin County, were utilized by the aboriginal inhabit-

ants in the making of salt, long before the advent of white settlers. There have been discovered, at various points, what appear to be the remains of evaporating kettles, composed of hardened clay and pounded shells, varying in diameter from three to four feet. In 1812, with a view to encouraging the manufacture of salt from these springs, Congress granted to Illinois the use of 36 square miles, the fee still remaining in the United States. These lands were leased by the State to private parties, but the income derived from them was comparatively small and frequently difficult of collection. The workmen were mostly slaves from Kentucky and Tennessee, who are especially referred to in Article VI., Section 2, of the Constitution of 1818. The salt made brought \$5 per 100 pounds, and was shipped in keel-boats to various points on the Ohio, Mississippi, Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers, while many purchasers came hundreds of miles on horseback and carried it away on pack animals. In 1827, the State treasury being empty and the General Assembly having decided to erect a penitentiary at Alton, Congress was petitioned to donate these lands to the State in fee, and permission was granted "to sell 30,000 acres of the Ohio Salines in Gallatin County, and apply the proceeds to such purposes as the Legislature might by law direct." The sale was made, one-half of the proceeds set apart for the building of the penitentiary, and one-half to the improvement of roads and rivers in the eastern part of the State. The manufacture of salt was carried on, however—for a time by lessees and subsequently by owners—until 1873, about which time it was abandoned, chiefly because it had ceased to be profitable on account of competition with other districts possessing superior facilities. Some salt was manufactured in Vermilion County about 1824. The manufacture has been successfully carried on in recent years, from the product of artesian wells, at St. John, in Perry County.

SANDOVAL, a village of Marion County, at the crossing of the western branch of the Illinois Central Railroad, and the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern, 6 miles north of Centralia. The town has coal mines and some manufactures, with banks and one newspaper. Population (1880), 564; (1890), 834; (1900), 1,258.

SANDSTONE. The quantity of sandstone quarried in Illinois is comparatively insignificant, its value being less than one-fifth of one per cent of the value of the output of the entire country. In 1890 the State ranked twenty-fifth in the list of States producing this mineral, the total value

of the stone quarried being but \$17,896, representing 141,605 cubic feet, taken from ten quarries, which employed forty-six hands, and had an aggregate capital invested of \$49,400.

SANDWICH, a city in De Kalb County, incorporated in 1873, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 58 miles southwest of Chicago. The principal industries are the manufacture of agricultural implements, hay-presses, corn-shell-ers, pumps and wind-mills. Sandwich has two private banks, two weekly and one semi-weekly papers. Pop. (1890), 2,516; (1900), 2,520; (1903), 2,865.

SANGAMON COUNTY, a central county, organized under act of June 30, 1821, from parts of Bond and Madison Counties, and embracing the present counties of Sangamon, Cass, Menard, Mason, Tazewell, Logan, and parts of Morgan, McLean, Woodford, Marshall and Putnam. It was named for the river flowing through it. Though reduced in area somewhat, four years later, it extended to the Illinois River, but was reduced to its present limits by the setting apart of Menard, Logan and Dane (now Christian) Counties, in 1839. Henry Funderburk is believed to have been the first white settler, arriving there in 1817 and locating in what is now Cotton Hill Township, being followed, the next year, by William Drennan, Joseph Dodds, James McCoy, Robert Pulliam and others. John Kelly located on the present site of the city of Springfield in 1818, and was there at the time of the selection of that place as the temporary seat of justice in 1821. Other settlements were made at Auburn, Island Grove, and elsewhere, and population began to flow in rapidly. Remnants of the Pottawatomie and Kickapoo Indians were still there, but soon moved north or west. County organization was effected in 1821, the first Board of County Commissioners being composed of William Drennan, Zachariah Peter and Samuel Lee. John Reynolds (afterwards Governor) held the first term of Circuit Court, with John Taylor, Sheriff; Henry Starr, Prosecuting Attorney, and Charles R. Matheny, Circuit Clerk. A United States Land Office was established at Springfield in 1823, with Pascal P. Enos as Receiver, the first sale of lands taking place the same year. The soil of Sangamon County is exuberantly fertile, with rich underlying deposits of bituminous coal, which is mined in large quantities. The chief towns are Springfield, Auburn, Riverton, Illiopolis and Pleasant Plains. The area of the county is 860 square miles. Population (1880), 52,894; (1890), 61,195; (1900), 71,593.

SANGAMON RIVER, formed by the union of the North and South Forks, of which the former is the longer, or main branch. The North Fork rises in the northern part of Champaign County, whence it runs southwest to the city of Decatur, thence westward through Sangamon County, forming the north boundary of Christian County, and emptying into the Illinois River about 9 miles above Beardstown. The Sangamon is nearly 240 miles long, including the North Fork. The South Fork flows through Christian County, and joins the North Fork about 6 miles east of Springfield. In the early history of the State the Sangamon was regarded as a navigable stream, and its improvement was one of the measures advocated by Abraham Lincoln in 1832, when he was for the first time a candidate (though unsuccessfully) for the Legislature. In the spring of 1832 a small steamer from Cincinnati, called the "Talisman," ascended the river to a point near Springfield. The event was celebrated with great rejoicing by the people, but the vessel encountered so much difficulty in getting out of the river that the experiment was never repeated.

SANGAMON & MORGAN RAILROAD. (See *Wabash Railroad*.)

SANGER, Lorenzo P., railway and canal contractor, was born at Littleton, N. H., March 2, 1809; brought in childhood to Livingston County, N. Y., where his father became a contractor on the Erie Canal, the son also being employed upon the same work. The latter subsequently became a contractor on the Pennsylvania Canal on his own account, being known as "the boy contractor." Then, after a brief experience in mercantile business, and a year spent in the construction of a canal in Indiana, in 1836 he came to Illinois, and soon after became an extensive contractor on the Illinois & Michigan Canal, having charge of rock excavation at Lockport. He was also connected with the Rock River improvement scheme, and interested in a line of stages between Chicago and Galena, which, having been consolidated with the line managed by the firm of Fink & Walker, finally became the Northwestern Stage Company, extending its operations throughout Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Missouri—Mr. Sanger having charge of the Western Division, for a time, with headquarters at St. Louis. In 1851 he became the head of the firm of Sanger, Camp & Co., contractors for the construction of the Western (or Illinois) Division of the Ohio & Mississippi (now the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern) Railway, upon which he

was employed for several years. Other works with which he was connected were the North Missouri Railroad and the construction of the State Penitentiary at Joliet, as member of the firm of Sanger & Casey, for a time, also lessees of convict labor. In 1862 Mr. Sanger received from Governor Yates, by request of President Lincoln, a commission as Colonel, and was assigned to staff duty in Kentucky and Tennessee. After the war he became largely interested in stone quarries adjacent to Joliet; also had an extensive contract, from the City of Chicago, for deepening the Illinois & Michigan Canal. Died, at Oakland, Cal., March 23, 1875, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health.—**James Young** (Sanger), brother of the preceding, was born at Sutton, Vt., March 14, 1814; in boyhood spent some time in a large mercantile establishment at Pittsburg, Pa., later being associated with his father and elder brother in contracts on the Erie Canal and similar works in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana. At the age of 22 he came with his father's family to St. Joseph, Mich., where they established a large supply store, and engaged in bridge-building and similar enterprises. At a later period, in connection with his father and his brother, L. P. Sanger, he was prominently connected with the construction of the Illinois & Michigan Canal—the aqueduct at Ottawa and the locks at Peru being constructed by them. About 1850 the Construction Company, of which he and his brother, L. P. Sanger, were leading members, undertook the construction of the Ohio & Mississippi (now Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern) Railroad, from St. Louis to Vincennes, Ind., and were prominently identified with other railroad enterprises in Southern Illinois, Missouri and California. Died, July 3, 1867, when consummating arrangements for the performance of a large contract on the Union Pacific Railroad.

SANITARY COMMISSION. (See *Illinois Sanitary Commission*.)

SANITARY DISTRICT OF CHICAGO. (See *Chicago Drainage Canal*.)

SAUGANASH, the Indian name of a half-breed known as Capt. Billy Caldwell, the son of a British officer and a Pottawatomie woman, born in Canada about 1780; received an education from the Jesuits at Detroit, and was able to speak and write English and French, besides several Indian dialects; was a friend of Tecumseh's and, during the latter part of his life, a devoted friend of the whites. He took up his residence in Chicago about 1820, and, in 1826, was a Justice of the Peace, while nominally a

subject of Great Britain and a Chief of the Ottawa and Pottawatomies. In 1828 the Government, in consideration of his services, built for him the first frame house ever erected in Chicago, which he occupied until his departure with his tribe for Council Bluffs in 1836. By a treaty, made Jan. 2, 1830, reservations were granted by the Government to Sauganash, Shabona and other friendly Indians (see *Shabona*), and 1,240 acres on the North Branch of Chicago River set apart for Caldwell, which he sold before leaving the country. Died, at Council Bluffs, Iowa, Sept. 28, 1841.

SAVAGE, George S. F., D.D., clergyman, was born at Cromwell, Conn., Jan. 29, 1817; graduated at Yale College in 1844; studied theology at Andover and New Haven, graduating in 1847; was ordained a home missionary the same year and spent twelve years as pastor at St. Charles, Ill., for four years being corresponding editor of "The Prairie Herald" and "The Congregational Herald." For ten years he was in the service of the American Tract Society, and, during the Civil War, was engaged in sanitary and religious work in the army. In 1870 he was appointed Western Secretary of the Congregational Publishing Society, remaining two years, after which he became Financial Secretary of the Chicago Theological Seminary. He has also been a Director of the institution since 1854, a Trustee of Beloit College since 1850, and, for several years, editor and publisher of "The Congregational Review."

SAVANNA, a city in Carroll County, situated on the Mississippi River and the Chicago, Burlington & Northern and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways; is 10 miles west of Mount Carroll and about 20 miles north of Clinton, Iowa. It is an important shipping-point and contains several manufactories of machinery, lumber, flour, etc. It has two State banks, a public library, churches, two graded schools, township high school, and two daily and weekly newspapers. Pop. (1890), 3,097; (1900), 3,325.

SAYBROOK, a village of McLean County, on the Lake Erie & Western Railroad, 26 miles east of Bloomington; district agricultural; county fairs held here; the town has two banks and two newspapers. Pop. (1890), 851; (1900), 879.

SCATES, Walter Bennett, jurist and soldier, was born at South Boston, Halifax County, Va., Jan. 18, 1808; was taken in infancy to Hopkinsville, Ky., where he resided until 1831, having meanwhile learned the printer's trade at Nashville and studied law at Louisville. In 1831 he removed to Frankfort, Franklin County, Ill.,

where, for a time, he was County Surveyor. In 1836, having been appointed Attorney-General, he removed to Vandalia, then the seat of government, but resigned at the close of the same year to accept the judgeship of the Third Judicial Circuit, and took up his residence at Shawneetown. In 1841 he was one of five new Judges added to the Supreme Court bench, the others being Sidney Breese, Stephen A. Douglas, Thomas Ford and Samuel H. Treat. In that year he removed to Mount Vernon, Jefferson County, and, in January, 1847, resigned his seat upon the bench to resume practice. The same year he was a member of the Constitutional Convention and Chairman of the Committee on Judiciary. In June, 1854, he again took a seat upon the Supreme Court bench, being chosen to succeed Lyman Trumbull, but resigned in May, 1857, and resumed practice in Chicago. In 1862 he volunteered in defense of the Union, received a Major's commission and was assigned to duty on the staff of General McClelland; was made, Assistant Adjutant-General and mustered out in January, 1866. In July, 1866, President Johnson appointed him Collector of Customs at Chicago, which position he filled until July 1, 1869, when he was removed by President Grant, during the same period, being ex-officio custodian of United States funds, the office of Assistant Treasurer not having been then created. Died, at Evanston, Oct. 26, 1886.

SCAMMON, Jonathan Young, lawyer and banker, was born at Whitefield, Maine, July 27, 1812; after graduating at Waterville (now Colby) University in 1831, he studied law and was admitted to the bar at Hallowell, in 1835 removing to Chicago, where he spent the remainder of his life. After a year spent as deputy in the office of the Circuit Clerk of Cook County, during which he prepared a revision of the Illinois statutes, he was appointed attorney for the State Bank of Illinois in 1837, and, in 1839, became reporter of the Supreme Court, which office he held until 1845. In the meantime, he was associated with several prominent lawyers, his first legal firm being that of Scammon, McCagg & Fuller, which was continued up to the fire of 1871. A large operator in real estate and identified with many enterprises of a public or benevolent character, his most important financial venture was in connection with the Chicago Marine & Fire Insurance Company, which conducted an extensive banking business for many years, and of which he was the President and leading spirit. As a citizen he was progressive,

public-spirited and liberal. He was one of the main promoters and organizers of the old Galena & Chicago Union Railway, the first railroad to run west from Lake Michigan; was also prominently identified with the founding of the Chicago public school system, a Trustee of the (old) Chicago University, and one of the founders of the Chicago Historical Society, of the Chicago Academy of Sciences and the Chicago Astronomical Society — being the first President of the latter body. He erected, at a cost of \$30,000, the Fort Dearborn Observatory, in which he caused to be placed the most powerful telescope which had at that time been brought to the West. He also maintained the observatory at his own expense. He was the pioneer of Swedenborgianism in Chicago, and, in politics, a staunch Whig, and, later, an ardent Republican. In 1844 he was one of the founders of "The Chicago American," a paper designed to advance the candidacy of Henry Clay for the Presidency; and, in 1872, when "The Chicago Tribune" espoused the Liberal Republican cause, he started "The Inter-Ocean" as a Republican organ, being, for some time, its sole proprietor and editor-in-chief. He was one of the first to encourage the adoption of the homeopathic system of medicine in Chicago, and was prominently connected with the founding of the Hahnemann Medical College and the Hahnemann Hospital, being a Trustee in both for many years. As a member of the General Assembly he secured the passage of many important measures, among them being legislation looking toward the bettering of the currency and the banking system. He accumulated a large fortune, but lost most of it by the fire of 1871 and the panic of 1873. Died, in Chicago, March 17, 1890.

SCARRITT, Nathan, pioneer, was born in Connecticut, came to Edwardsville, Ill., in 1820, and, in 1821, located in Scarritt's Prairie, Madison County. His sons afterward became influential in business and Methodist church circles. Died, Dec. 12, 1847.

SCENERY, NATURAL. Notwithstanding the uniformity of surface which characterizes a country containing no mountain ranges, but which is made up largely of natural prairies, there are a number of localities in Illinois where scenery of a picturesque, and even bold and rugged character, may be found. One of the most striking of these features is produced by a spur or low range of hills from the Ozark Mountains of Missouri, projected across the southern part of the State from the vicinity of Grand

Tower in Jackson County, through the northern part of Union, and through portions of Williamson, Johnson, Saline, Pope and Hardin Counties. Grand Tower, the initial point in the western part of the State, is an isolated cliff of limestone, standing out in the channel of the Mississippi, and forming an island nearly 100 feet above low-water level. It has been a conspicuous landmark for navigators ever since the discovery of the Mississippi. "Fountain Bluff," a few miles above Grand Tower, is another conspicuous point immediately on the river bank, formed by some isolated hills about three miles long by a mile and a half wide, which have withstood the forces that excavated the valley now occupied by the Mississippi. About half a mile from the lower end of this hill, with a low valley between them, is a smaller eminence known as the "Devil's Bake Oven." The main chain of bluffs, known as the "Back Bone," is about five miles from the river, and rises to a height of nearly 700 feet above low-tide in the Gulf of Mexico, or more than 400 feet above the level of the river at Cairo. "Bald Knob" is a very prominent inland bluff promontory near Alta Pass on the line of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, in the northern part of Union County, with an elevation above tide-water of 985 feet. The highest point in this range of hills is reached in the northeastern part of Pope County—the elevation at that point (as ascertained by Prof. Rolfe of the State University at Champaign) being 1,046 feet.—There is some striking scenery in the neighborhood of Grafton between Alton and the mouth of the Illinois, as well as some distance up the latter stream—though the landscape along the middle section of the Illinois is generally monotonous or only gently undulating, except at Peoria and a few other points, where bluffs rise to a considerable height. On the Upper Illinois, beginning at Peru, the scenery again becomes picturesque, including the celebrated "Starved Rock," the site of La Salle's Fort St. Louis (which see). This rock rises to a perpendicular height of about 125 feet from the surface of the river at the ordinary stage. On the opposite side of the river, about four miles below Ottawa, is "Buffalo Rock," an isolated ridge of rock about two miles long by forty to sixty rods wide, evidently once an island at a period when the Illinois River occupied the whole valley. Additional interest is given to both these localities by their association with early history. Deer Park, on the Vermilion River—some two miles from where it empties into the Illinois, just below "Starved

Rock"—is a peculiar grotto-like formation, caused by a ravine which enters the Vermilion at this point. Ascending this ravine from its mouth, for a quarter of a mile, between almost perpendicular walls, the road terminates abruptly at a dome-like overhanging rock which widens at this point to about 150 feet in diameter at the base, with a height of about 75 feet. A clear spring of water gushes from the base of the cliff, and, at certain seasons of the year, a beautiful water-fall pours from the cliffs into a little lake at the bottom of the chasm. There is much other striking scenery higher up, on both the Illinois and Fox Rivers.—A point which arrested the attention of the earliest explorers in this region was Mount Joliet, near the city of that name. It is first mentioned by St. Cosme in 1698, and has been variously known as Monjolly, Mont Jolie, Mount Juliet, and Mount Joliet. It had an elevation, in early times, of about 30 feet with a level top 1,300 by 225 feet. Prof. O. H. Marshall, in "The American Antiquarian," expresses the opinion that, originally, it was an island in the river, which, at a remote period, swept down the valley of the Des Plaines. Mount Joliet was a favorite rallying point of Illinois Indians, who were accustomed to hold their councils at its base.—The scenery along Rock River is not striking from its boldness, but it attracted the attention of early explorers by the picturesque beauty of its groves, undulating plains and sheets of water. The highest and most abrupt elevations are met with in Jo Daviess County, near the Wisconsin State line. Pilot Knob, a natural mound about three miles south of Galena and two miles from the Mississippi, has been a landmark well known to tourists and river men ever since the Upper Mississippi began to be navigated. Towering above the surrounding bluffs, it reaches an altitude of some 430 feet above the ordinary level of Fever River. A chain of some half dozen of these mounds extends some four or five miles in a northeasterly direction from Pilot Knob, Waddel's and Jackson's Mounds being conspicuous among them. There are also some castellated rocks around the city of Galena which are very striking. Charles Mound, belonging to the system already referred to, is believed to be the highest elevation in the State. It stands near the Wisconsin State line, and, according to Prof. Rolfe, has an altitude of 314 feet above the Illinois Central Railroad at Scales' Mound Station, and, 1,257 feet above the Gulf of Mexico.

SCHAUMBERG, a village in Schaumberg Township, Cook County. Population, 573

SCHNEIDER, George, journalist and banker, was born at Pirmasens, Bavaria, Dec. 13, 1823. Being sentenced to death for his participation in the attempted rebellion of 1848, he escaped to America in 1849, going from New York to Cleveland, and afterwards to St. Louis. There, in connection with his brother, he established a German daily—"The New Era"—which was intensely anti-slavery and exerted a decided political influence, especially among persons of German birth. In 1851 he removed to Chicago, where he became editor of "The Staats Zeitung," in which he vigorously opposed the Kansas-Nebraska bill on its introduction by Senator Douglas. His attitude and articles gave such offense to the partisan friends of this measure, that "The Zeitung" was threatened with destruction by a mob in 1855. He early took advanced ground in opposition to slavery, and was a member of the convention of Anti-Nebraska editors, held at Decatur in 1856, and of the first Republican State Convention, held at Bloomington the same year, as well as of the National Republican Conventions of 1856 and 1860, participating in the nomination of both John C. Fremont and Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency. In 1861 he was a member of the Chicago Union Defense Committee, and was appointed, by Mr. Lincoln, Consul-General at Elsinore, Denmark. Returning to America in 1862, he disposed of his interest in "The Staats Zeitung" and was appointed the first Collector of Internal Revenue for the Chicago District. On retiring from this office he engaged in banking, subsequently becoming President of the National Bank of Illinois, with which he was associated for a quarter of a century. In 1877 President Hayes tendered him the ministry to Switzerland, which he declined. In 1880 he was chosen Presidential Elector for the State-at-large, also serving for a number of years as a member of the Republican State Central Committee.

SCHOFIELD, John McAllister, Major-General, was born in Chautauqua County, N. Y., Sept. 29, 1831; brought to Bristol, Kendall County, Ill., in 1843, and, two years later, removed to Freeport; graduated from the United States Military Academy, in 1853, as classmate of Generals McPherson and Sheridan; was assigned to the artillery service and served two years in Florida, after which he spent five years (1855-60) as an instructor at West Point. At the beginning of the Civil War he was on leave of absence, acting as Professor of Physics in Washington University at St. Louis, but, waiving his leave, he at once returned to duty and was appointed mustering officer;

then, by permission of the War Department, entered the First Missouri Volunteers as Major, serving as Chief of Staff to General Lyon in the early battles in Missouri, including Wilson's Creek. His subsequent career included the organization of the Missouri State Militia (1862), command of the Army of the Frontier in Southwest Missouri, command of the Department of the Missouri and Ohio, participation in the Atlanta campaign and co-operation with Sherman in the capture of the rebel Gen. Joseph E. Johnston in North Carolina—his army having been transferred for this purpose, from Tennessee by way of Washington. After the close of the war he went on a special mission to Mexico to investigate the French occupation of that country; was commander of the Department of the Potomac, and served as Secretary of War, by appointment of President Johnson, from June, 1868, to March, 1869. On retiring from the Cabinet he was commissioned a full Major-General and held various Division and Department commands until 1886, when, on the death of General Sherman, he succeeded to the command of the Army, with headquarters at Washington. He was retired under the age limit, Sept. 29, 1895. His present home is in Washington.

SCHOLFIELD, John, jurist, was born in Clark County, Ill., in 1834; acquired the rudiments of an education in the common schools during boyhood, meanwhile gaining some knowledge of the higher branches through toilsome application to text-books without a preceptor. At the age of 20 he entered the law school at Louisville, Ky., graduating two years later, and beginning practice at Marshall, Ill. He defrayed his expenses at the law school from the proceeds of the sale of a small piece of land to which he had fallen heir. In 1856 he was elected State's Attorney, and, in 1860, was chosen to represent his county in the Legislature. After serving one term he returned to his professional career and succeeded in building up a profitable practice. In 1869-70 he represented Clark and Cumberland Counties in the Constitutional Convention, and, in 1870, became Solicitor for the Vandalia Railroad. In 1873 he was elected to fill the vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court of the State for the Middle Grand Division, caused by the resignation of Judge Anthony Thornton, and re-elected without opposition in 1879 and 1888. Died, in office, Feb. 13, 1893. It has been claimed that President Cleveland would have tendered him the Chief Justiceship of the United States Supreme Court, had he not insistently declined to accept the honor.

SCHOOL-HOUSES, EARLY. The primitive school-houses of Illinois were built of logs, and were extremely rude, as regards both structure and furnishing. Indeed, the earliest pioneers rarely erected a special building to be used as a school-house. An old smoke-house, an abandoned dwelling, an old block-house, or the loft or one end of a settler's cabin not unfrequently answered the purpose, and the church and the court-house were often made to accommodate the school. When a school-house, as such, was to be built, the men of the district gathered at the site selected, bringing their axes and a few other tools, with their ox-teams, and devoted four or five days to constructing a house into which, perhaps, not a nail was driven. Trees were cut from the public lands, and, without hewing, fashioned into a cabin. Sixteen feet square was usually considered the proper dimensions. In the walls were cut two holes, one for a door to admit light and air, and the other for the open fireplace, from which rose a chimney, usually built of sticks and mud, on the outside. Danger of fire was averted by thickly lining the inside of the chimney with clay mortar. Sometimes, but only with great labor, stone was substituted for mortar made from the clay soil. The chimneys were always wide, seldom less than six feet, and sometimes extending across one entire end of the building. The fuel used was wood cut directly from the forest, frequently in its green state, dragged to the spot in the form of logs or entire trees to be cut by the older pupils in lengths suited to the width of the chimney. Occasionally there was no chimney, the fire, in some of the most primitive structures, being built on the earth and the smoke escaping through a hole in the roof. In such houses a long board was set up on the windward side, and shifted from side to side as the wind varied. Stones or logs answered for andirons, clapboards served as shovels, and no one complained of the lack of tongs. Roofs were made of roughly split clapboards, held in place by "weight poles" laid on the boards, and by supports starting from "eaves poles." The space between the logs, which constituted the walls of the building, was filled in with blocks of wood or "chinking," and the crevices, both exterior and interior, daubed over with clay mortar, in which straw was sometimes mixed to increase its adhesiveness. On one side of the structure one or two logs were sometimes cut out to allow the admission of light; and, as glass could not always be procured, rain and snow were excluded and light admitted by the use of greased paper. Over

this space a board, attached to the outer wall by leather hinges, was sometimes suspended to keep out the storms. The placing of a glass window in a country school-house at Edwardsville, in 1824, was considered an important event. Ordinarily the floor was of the natural earth, although this was sometimes covered with a layer of clay, firmly packed down. Only the more pretentious school-houses had "puncheon floors"; i. e., floors made of split logs roughly hewn. Few had "ceilings" (so-called), the latter being usually made of clapboards, sometimes of bark, on which was spread earth, to keep out the cold. The seats were also of puncheons (without backs) supported on four legs made of pieces of poles inserted through augur holes. No one had a desk, except the advanced pupils who were learning to write. For their convenience a broader and smoother puncheon was fastened into the wall by wooden pins, in such a way that it would slope downward toward the pupil, the front being supported by a brace extending from the wall. When a pupil was writing he faced the wall. When he had finished this task, he "reversed himself" and faced the teacher and his schoolmates. These adjuncts completed the furnishings, with the exception of a split-bottomed chair for the teacher (who seldom had a desk) and a pail, or "piggin," of water, with a gourd for a drinking cup. Rough and uncouth as these structures were, they were evidences of public spirit and of appreciation of the advantages of education. They were built and maintained by mutual aid and sacrifice, and, in them, some of the great men of the State and Nation obtained that primary training which formed the foundation of their subsequent careers. (See *Education*.)

SCHUYLER COUNTY, located in the western portion of the State, has an area of 430 square miles, and was named for Gen. Philip Schuyler. The first American settlers arrived in 1823, and, among the earliest pioneers, were Calvin Hobart, William H. Taylor and Orris McCartney. The county was organized from a portion of Pike County, in 1825, the first Commissioners being Thomas Blair, Thomas McKee and Samuel Horney. The Commissioners appointed to locate the county-seat, selected a site in the eastern part of the county about one mile west of the present village of Pleasant View, to which the name of Beardstown was given, and where the earliest court was held, Judge John York Sawyer presiding, with Hart Fellows as Clerk, and Orris McCartney, Sheriff. This location, however, proving unsatisfactory, new Commissioners were ap-

pointed, who, in the early part of 1826, selected the present site of the city of Rushville, some five miles west of the point originally chosen. The new seat of justice was first called Rushton, in honor of Dr. Benjamin Rush, but the name was afterwards changed to Rushville. Ephraim Eggleston was the pioneer of Rushville. The surface of the county is rolling, and the region contains excellent farming land, which is well watered by the Illinois River and numerous creeks. Population (1890), 16,013; (1900), 16,129.

SCHWATKA, Frederick, Arctic explorer, was born at Galena, Ill., Sept. 29, 1849; graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1871, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Third Cavalry, serving on the frontier until 1877, meantime studying law and medicine, being admitted to the bar in 1875, and graduating in medicine in 1876. Having his interest excited by reports of traces of Sir John Franklin's expedition, found by the Esquimaux, he obtained leave of absence in 1878, and, with Wm. H. Gilder as second in command, sailed from New York in the "Eothen," June 19, for King William's Land. The party returned, Sept. 22, 1880, having found and buried the skeletons of many of Franklin's party, besides discovering relics which tended to clear up the mystery of their fate. During this period he made a sledge journey of 3,251 miles. Again, in 1883, he headed an exploring expedition up the Yukon River. After a brief return to army duty he tendered his resignation in 1885, and the next year led a special expedition to Alaska, under the auspices of "The New York Times," later making a voyage of discovery among the Aleutian Islands. In 1889 he conducted an expedition to Northern Mexico, where he found many interesting relics of Aztec civilization and of the cliff and cave-dwellers. He received the Roquette Arctic Medal from the Geographical Society of Paris, and a medal from the Imperial Geographical Society of Russia; also published several volumes relating to his researches, under the titles, "Along Alaska's Great River"; "The Franklin Search Under Lieutenant Schwatka"; "Nimrod of the North"; and "Children of the Cold." Died, at Portland, Ore., Nov. 2, 1892.

SCOTT, James W., journalist, was born in Walworth County, Wis., June 26, 1849, the son of a printer, editor and publisher. While a boy he accompanied his father to Galena, where the latter established a newspaper, and where he learned the printer's trade. After graduating from the Galena high school, he entered Beloit

College, but left at the end of his sophomore year. Going to New York, he became interested in floriculture, at the same time contributing short articles to horticultural periodicals. Later he was a compositor in Washington. His first newspaper venture was the publication of a weekly newspaper in Maryland in 1872. Returning to Illinois, conjointly with his father he started "The Industrial Press" at Galena, but, in 1875, removed to Chicago. There he purchased "The Daily National Hotel Reporter," from which he withdrew a few years later. In May, 1881, in conjunction with others, he organized The Chicago Herald Company, in which he ultimately secured a controlling interest. His journalistic and executive capability soon brought additional responsibilities. He was chosen President of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, of the Chicago Press Club, and of the United Press—the latter being an organization for the collection and dissemination of telegraphic news to journals throughout the United States and Canada. He was also conspicuously connected with the preliminary organization of the World's Columbian Exposition, and Chairman of the Press Committee. In 1893 he started an evening paper at Chicago, which he named "The Post." Early in 1895 he purchased "The Chicago Times," intending to consolidate it with "The Herald," but before the final consummation of his plans, he died suddenly, while on a business visit in New York, April 14, 1895.

SCOTT, John M., lawyer and jurist, was born in St. Clair County, Ill., August 1, 1824; his father being of Scotch-Irish descent and his mother a Virginian. His attendance upon district schools was supplemented by private tuition, and his early education was the best that the comparatively new country afforded. He read law at Belleville, was admitted to the bar in 1848, removed to McLean County, which continued to be his home for nearly fifty years. He served as County School Commissioner from 1849 to 1852, and, in the latter year, was elected County Judge. In 1856 he was an unsuccessful Republican candidate for the State Senate, frequently speaking from the same platform with Abraham Lincoln. In 1862 he was elected Judge of the Circuit Court of the Eighth Judicial Circuit, to succeed David Davis on the elevation of the latter to the bench of the United States Supreme Court, and was re-elected in 1867. In 1870, a new judicial election being rendered necessary by the adoption of the new Constitution, Judge Scott was chosen Justice of the Supreme Court

for a term of nine years; was re-elected in 1879, but declined a renomination in 1888. The latter years of his life were devoted to his private affairs. Died, at Bloomington, Jan. 21, 1898. Shortly before his death Judge Scott published a volume containing a History of the Illinois Supreme Court, including brief sketches of the early occupants of the Supreme Court bench and early lawyers of the State.

SCOTT, Matthew Thompson, agriculturist and real-estate operator, was born at Lexington, Ky., Feb. 24, 1828; graduated at Centre College in 1846, then spent several years looking after his father's landed interests in Ohio, when he came to Illinois and invested largely in lands for himself and others. He laid out the town of Chenoa in 1856; lived in Springfield in 1870-72, when he removed to Bloomington, where he organized the McLean County Coal Company, remaining as its head until his death; was also the founder of "The Bloomington Bulletin," in 1878. Died, at Bloomington, May 21, 1891.

SCOTT, Owen, journalist and ex-Congressman, was born in Jackson Township, Effingham County, Ill., July 6, 1848, reared on a farm, and, after receiving a thorough common-school education, became a teacher, and was, for eight years, Superintendent of Schools for his native county. In January, 1874, he was admitted to the bar, but abandoned practice, ten years later, to engage in newspaper work. His first publication was "The Effingham Democrat," which he left to become proprietor and manager of "The Bloomington Bulletin." He was also publisher of "The Illinois Freeman," a monthly periodical. Before removing to Bloomington he filled the offices of City Attorney and Mayor of Effingham, and also served as Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue. In 1890 he was elected as a Democrat from the Fourteenth Illinois District to the Fifty-second Congress. In 1892 he was a candidate for re-election, but was defeated by his Republican opponent, Benjamin F. Funk. During the past few years, Mr. Scott has been editor of "The Bloomington Leader."

SCOTT COUNTY, lies in the western part of the State adjoining the Illinois River, and has an area of 248 square miles. The region was originally owned by the Kickapoo Indians, who ceded it to the Government by the treaty of Edwardsville, July 30, 1819. Six months later (in January, 1820) a party of Kentuckians settled near Lynnville (now in Morgan County), their names being Thomas Stevens, James Scott, Alfred Miller, Thomas Allen, John Scott and

Adam Miller. Allen erected the first house in the county, John Scott the second and Adam Miller the third. About the same time came Stephen M. Umpstead, whose wife was the first white woman in the county. Other pioneers were Jedediah Webster, Stephen Pierce, Joseph Densmore, Jesse Roberts, and Samuel Bogard. The country was rough and the conveniences of civilization few and remote. Settlers took their corn to Edwardsville to be ground, and went to Alton for their mail. Turbulence early showed itself, and, in 1822, a band of "Regulators" was organized from the best citizens, who meted out a rough and ready sort of justice, until 1830, occasionally shooting a desperado at his cabin door. Scott County was cut off from Morgan and organized in 1839. It contains good farming land, much of it being originally timbered, and it is well watered by the Illinois River and numerous small streams. Winchester is the county-seat. Population of the county (1880), 10,741; (1890), 10,304; (1900), 10,455.

SCRIPPS, John L., journalist, was born near Cape Girardeau, Mo., Feb. 18, 1818; was taken to Rushville, Ill., in childhood, and educated at McKendree College; studied law and came to Chicago in 1847, with the intention of practicing, but, a year or so later, bought a third interest in "The Chicago Tribune," which had been established during the previous year. In 1852 he withdrew from "The Tribune," and, in conjunction with William Bross (afterwards Lieutenant-Governor), established "The Daily Democratic Press," which was consolidated with "The Tribune" in July, 1858, under the name of "The Press and Tribune," Mr. Scripps remaining one of the editors of the new concern. In 1861 he was appointed, by Mr. Lincoln, Postmaster of the city of Chicago, serving until 1865, when, having sold his interest in "The Tribune," he engaged in the banking business as a member of the firm of Scripps, Preston & Kean. His health, however, soon showed signs of failure, and he died, Sept. 21, 1866, at Minneapolis, Minn., whither he had gone in hopes of restoration. Mr. Scripps was a finished and able writer who did much to elevate the standard of Chicago journalism.

SCROGGS, George, journalist, was born at Wilmington, Clinton County, Ohio, Oct. 7, 1842—the son of Dr. John W. Scroggs, who came to Champaign County, Ill., in 1851, and, in 1858, took charge of "The Central Illinois Gazette." In 1866-67 Dr. Scroggs was active in securing the location of the State University at Champaign, afterwards serving as a member of the first Board

of Trustees of that institution. The son, at the age of 15, became an apprentice in his father's printing office, continuing until 1862, when he enlisted as a private in the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, being promoted through the positions of Sergeant-Major and Second Lieutenant, and finally serving on the staffs of Gen. Jeff. C. Davis and Gen. James D. Morgan, but declining a commission as Adjutant of the Sixtieth Illinois. He participated in the battles of Perryville, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge and the march with Sherman to the sea, in the latter being severely wounded at Bentonville, N. C. He remained in the service until July, 1865, when he resigned; then entered the University at Champaign, later studied law, meanwhile writing for "The Champaign Gazette and Union," of which he finally became sole proprietor. In 1877 he was appointed an Aid-de-Camp on the staff of Governor Cullom, and, the following year, was elected to the Thirty-first General Assembly, but, before the close of the session (1879), received the appointment of United States Consul to Hamburg, Germany. He was compelled to surrender this position, a year later, on account of ill-health, and, returning home, died, Oct. 15, 1880.

SEATONVILLE, a village in Hall Township, Bureau County. Population (1900), 909.

SECRETARIES OF STATE. The following is a list of the Secretaries of State of Illinois from its admission into the Union down to the present time (1899), with the date and duration of the term of each incumbent: Elias Kent Kane, 1818-22; Samuel D. Lockwood, 1822-23; David Blackwell, 1823-24; Morris Birkbeck, October, 1824 to January, 1825 (failed of confirmation by the Senate), George Forquer, 1825-28; Alexander Pope Field, 1828-40; Stephen A. Douglas, 1840-41 (served three months—resigned to take a seat on the Supreme bench); Lyman Trumbull, 1841-43; Thompson Campbell, 1843-46; Horace S. Cooley, 1846-50; David L. Gregg, 1850-53; Alexander Starne, 1853-57; Ozias M. Hatch, 1857-65; Sharon Tyndale, 1865-69; Edward Rummel, 1869-73; George H. Harlow, 1873-81; Henry D. Dement, 1881-89; Isaac N. Pearson, 1889-93; William H. Hinrichsen, 1893-97; James A. Rose, 1897—. Nathaniel Pope and Joseph Phillips were the only Secretaries of Illinois during the Territorial period, the former serving from 1809 to 1816, and the latter from 1816 to 1818. Under the first Constitution (1818) the office of the Secretary of State was filled by appointment by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the

Senate, but without limitation as to term of office. By the Constitution of 1848, and again by that of 1870, that officer was made elective by the people at the same time as the Governor, for a term of four years.

SECRET TREASONABLE SOCIETIES. Early in the War of the Rebellion there sprang up, at various points in the Northwest, organizations of persons disaffected toward the National Government. They were most numerous in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky and Missouri. At first they were known by such titles as "Circles of Honor," "Mutual Protective Associations," etc. But they had kindred aims and their members were soon united in one organization, styled "Knights of the Golden Circle." Its secrets having been partially disclosed, this body ceased to exist—or, it would be more correct to say, changed its name—being soon succeeded (1863) by an organization of similar character, called the "American Knights." These societies, as first formed, were rather political than military. The "American Knights" had more forcible aims, but this, in turn, was also exposed, and the order was re-organized under the name of "Sons of Liberty." The last named order started in Indiana, and, owing to its more perfect organization, rapidly spread over the Northwest, acquiring much more strength and influence than its predecessors had done. The ultimate authority of the organization was vested in a Supreme Council, whose officers were a "supreme commander," "secretary of state," and "treasurer." Each State represented formed a division, under a "deputy grand commander." States were divided into military districts, under "major-generals." County lodges were termed "temples." The order was virtually an officered army, and its aims were aggressive. It had its commander-in-chief, its brigades and its regiments. Three degrees were recognized, and the oaths of secrecy taken at each initiation surpassed, in binding force, either the oath of allegiance or an oath taken in a court of justice. The maintenance of slavery, and forcible opposition to a coercive policy by the Government in dealing with secession, were the pivotal doctrines of the order. Its methods and purposes were to discourage enlistments and resist a draft; to aid and protect deserters; to disseminate treasonable literature; to aid the Confederates in destroying Government property. Clement L. Vallandigham, the expatriated traitor, was at its head, and, in 1864, claimed that it had a numerical strength of 400,000, of whom 65,000 were in Illinois. Many overt

acts were committed, but the organization, having been exposed and defeated in its objects, disbanded in 1865. (See *Camp Douglas Conspiracy*.)

SELBY, Paul, editor, was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, July 20, 1825; removed with his parents, in 1837, to Van Buren County, Iowa, but, at the age of 19, went to Southern Illinois, where he spent four years teaching, chiefly in Madison County. In 1848 he entered the preparatory department of Illinois College at Jacksonville, but left the institution during his junior year to assume the editorship of "The Morgan Journal," at Jacksonville, with which he remained until the fall of 1858, covering the period of the organization of the Republican party, in which "The Journal" took an active part. He was a member of the Anti-Nebraska (afterwards known as Republican) State Convention, which met at Springfield, in October, 1854 (the first ever held in the State), and, on Feb. 22, 1856, attended and presided over a conference of Anti-Nebraska editors of the State at Decatur, called to devise a line of policy for the newly organizing Republican party. (See *Anti-Nebraska Editorial Convention*.) This body appointed the first Republican State Central Committee and designated the date of the Bloomington Convention of May 29, following, which put in nomination the first Republican State ticket ever named in Illinois, which ticket was elected in the following November (See *Bloomington Convention*.) In 1859 he prepared a pamphlet giving a history of the celebrated Canal scrip fraud, which was widely circulated. (See *Canal Scrip Fraud*.) Going South in the fall of 1859, he was engaged in teaching in the State of Louisiana until the last of June, 1861. Just two weeks before the fall of Fort Sumter he was denounced to his Southern neighbors as an "abolitionist" and falsely charged with having been connected with the "underground railroad," in letters from secession sympathizers in the North, whose personal and political enmity he had incurred while conducting a Republican paper in Illinois, some of whom referred to Jefferson Davis, Senator Slidell, of Louisiana, and other Southern leaders as vouchers for their characters. He at once invited an investigation by the Board of Trustees of the institution, of which he was the Principal, when that body—although composed, for the most part, of Southern men—on the basis of testimonials from prominent citizens of Jacksonville, and other evidence, adopted resolutions declaring the charges prompted by personal hostility, and delivered the letters of his accusers into

his hands. Returning North with his family in July, 1861, he spent some nine months in the commissary and transportation branches of the service at Cairo and at Paducah, Ky. In July, 1862, he became associate editor of "The Illinois State Journal" at Springfield, remaining until November, 1865. The next six months were spent as Assistant Deputy Collector in the Custom House at New Orleans, but, returning North in June, 1866, he soon after became identified with the Chicago press, serving, first upon the staff of "The Evening Journal" and, later, on "The Republican." In May, 1868, he assumed the editorship of "The Quincy Whig," ultimately becoming part proprietor of that paper, but, in January, 1874, resumed his old place on "The State Journal," four years later becoming one of its proprietors. In 1880 he was appointed by President Hayes Postmaster of Springfield, was reappointed by Arthur in 1884, but resigned in 1886. Meanwhile he had sold his interest in "The Journal," but the following year organized a new company for its purchase, when he resumed his former position as editor. In 1889 he disposed of his holding in "The Journal," finally removing to Chicago, where he has been employed in literary work. In all he has been engaged in editorial work over thirty-five years, of which eighteen were spent upon "The State Journal." In 1860 Mr. Selby was complimented by his Alma Mater with the honorary degree of A. M. He has been twice married, first to Miss Erra Post, of Springfield, who died in November, 1865, leaving two daughters, and, in 1870, to Mrs. Mary J. Hitchcock, of Quincy, by whom he had two children, both of whom died in infancy.

SEMPLE, James, United States Senator, was born in Green County, Ky., Jan. 5, 1798, of Scotch descent; after learning the tanner's trade, studied law and emigrated to Illinois in 1818, removing to Missouri four years later, where he was admitted to the bar. Returning to Illinois in 1828, he began practice at Edwardsville, but later became a citizen of Alton. During the Black Hawk War he served as Brigadier-General. He was thrice elected to the lower house of the Legislature (1832, '34 and '36), and was Speaker during the last two terms. In 1833 he was elected Attorney-General by the Legislature, but served only until the following year, and, in 1837, was appointed Minister to Granada, South America. In 1843 he was appointed, and afterwards elected, United States Senator to fill the unexpired term of Samuel McRoberts, at the expiration of his term (1847) retiring to private

life. He laid out the town of Elsau, in Jersey County, just south of which he owned a large estate on the Mississippi bluffs, where he died. Dec. 20, 1866.

SENECA (formerly Crotty), a village of La Salle County, situated on the Illinois River, the Illinois & Michigan Canal and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific and the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railways, 13 miles east of Ottawa. It has a graded school, several churches, a bank, some manufactures, grain warehouses, coal mines, telephone system and one newspaper. Pop. (1890), 1,190; (1900), 1,036.

SENN, (Dr.) Nicholas, physician and surgeon, was born in the Canton of St. Gaul, Switzerland, Oct. 31, 1844; was brought to America at 8 years of age, his parents settling at Washington, Wis. He received a grammar school education at Fond du Lac, and, in 1864, began the study of medicine, graduating at the Chicago Medical College in 1868. After some eighteen months spent as resident physician in the Cook County Hospital, he began practice at Ashford, Wis., but removed to Milwaukee in 1874, where he became attending physician of the Milwaukee Hospital. In 1877 he visited Europe, graduated the following year from the University of Munich, and, on his return, became Professor of the Principles of Surgery and Surgical Pathology in Rush Medical College in Chicago—also has held the chair of the Practice of Surgery in the same institution. Dr. Senn has achieved great success and won an international reputation in the treatment of difficult cases of abdominal surgery. He is the author of a number of volumes on different branches of surgery which are recognized as standard authorities. A few years ago he purchased the extensive library of the late Dr. William Baum, Professor of Surgery in the University of Gottingen, which he presented to the Newberry Library of Chicago. In 1893, Dr. Senn was appointed Surgeon-General of the Illinois National Guard, and has also been President of the Association of Military Surgeons of the National Guard of the United States, besides being identified with various other medical bodies. Soon after the beginning of the Spanish-American War, he was appointed, by President McKinley, a Surgeon of Volunteers with the rank of Colonel, and rendered most efficient aid in the military branch of the service at Camp Chickamauga and in the Santiago campaign.

SEXTON, (Col.) James A., Commander-in-Chief of Grand Army of the Republic, was born in the city of Chicago, Jan. 5, 1844; in April,

1861, being then only a little over 17, enlisted as a private soldier under the first call for troops issued by President Lincoln; at the close of his term was appointed a Sergeant, with authority to recruit a company which afterwards was attached to the Fifty-first Volunteer Infantry. Later, he was transferred to the Sixty-seventh with the rank of Lieutenant, and, a few months after, to the Seventy-second with a commission as Captain of Company D, which he had recruited. As commander of his regiment, then constituting a part of the Seventeenth Army Corps, he participated in the battles of Columbia, Duck Creek, Spring Hill, Franklin and Nashville, and in the Nashville campaign. Both at Nashville and Franklin he was wounded, and again, at Spanish Fort, by a piece of shell which broke his leg. His regiment took part in seven battles and eleven skirmishes, and, while it went out 967 strong in officers and men, it returned with only 332, all told, although it had been recruited by 234 men. He was known as "The boy Captain," being only 18 years old when he received his first commission, and 21 when, after participating in the Mobile campaign, he was mustered out with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. After the close of the war he engaged in planting in the South, purchasing a plantation in Lowndes County, Ala., but, in 1867, returned to Chicago, where he became a member of the firm of Cribben, Sexton & Co., stove manufacturers, from which he retired in 1898. In 1884 he served as Presidential Elector on the Republican ticket for the Fourth District, and, in 1889, was appointed, by President Harrison, Postmaster of the city of Chicago, serving over five years. In 1888 he was chosen Department Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic for the State of Illinois, and, ten years later, to the position of Commander-in-Chief of the order, which he held at the time of his death. He had also been, for a number of years, one of the Trustees of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Quincy, and, during most of the time, President of the Board. Towards the close of the year 1898, he was appointed by President McKinley a member of the Commission to investigate the conduct of the Spanish-American War, but, before the Commission had concluded its labors, was taken with "the grip," which developed into pneumonia, from which he died in Washington, Feb. 5, 1899.

SEYMOUR, George Franklin, Protestant Episcopal Bishop, was born in New York City, Jan. 5, 1829; graduated from Columbia College in 1850, and from the General Theological Seminary (New York) in 1854. He received both minor

and major orders at the hands of Bishop Potter, being made deacon in 1854 and ordained priest in 1855. For several years he was engaged in missionary work. During this period he was prominently identified with the founding of St. Stephen's College. After serving as rector in various parishes, in 1865 he was made Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the New York Seminary, and, ten years later, was chosen Dean of the institution, still retaining his professorship. Racine College conferred upon him the degree of S.T.D., in 1867, and Columbia that of LL.D. in 1878. In 1874 he was elected Bishop of Illinois, but failed of confirmation in the House of Deputies. Upon the erection of the new diocese of Springfield (1877) he accepted and was consecrated Bishop at Trinity Church, N. Y., June 11, 1878. He was a prominent member of the Third Pan-Anglican Council (London, 1885), and has done much to foster the growth and extend the influence of his church in his diocese.

SHABBONA, a village of De Kalb County, on the Iowa Division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 25 miles west of Aurora. Population (1890), 502; (1900), 587.

SHABONA (or Shabbona), an Ottawa Chief, was born near the Maumee River, in Ohio, about 1775, and served under Tecumseh from 1807 to the battle of the Thames in 1813. In 1810 he accompanied Tecumseh and Capt. Billy Caldwell (see *Sauganash*) to the homes of the Pottawatomies and other tribes within the present limits of Illinois and Wisconsin, to secure their co-operation in driving the white settlers out of the country. At the battle of the Thames, he was by the side of Tecumseh when he fell, and both he and Caldwell, losing faith in their British allies, soon after submitted to the United States through General Cass at Detroit. Shabona was opposed to Black Hawk in 1832, and did much to thwart the plans of the latter and aid the whites. Having married a daughter of a Pottawatomie chief, who had a village on the Illinois River east of the present city of Ottawa, he lived there for some time, but finally removed 25 miles north to Shabona's Grove in De Kalb County. Here he remained till 1837, when he removed to Western Missouri. Black Hawk's followers having a reservation near by, hostilities began between them, in which a son and nephew of Shabona were killed. He finally returned to his old home in Illinois, but found it occupied by whites, who drove him from the grove that bore his name. Some friends then bought for him twenty acres of land on Mazon Creek, near Morris, where he

died, July 27, 1859. He is described as a noble specimen, of his race. A life of him has been published by N. Matson (Chicago, 1878).

SHANNON, a village of Carroll County, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, 18 miles southwest of Freeport. It is an important trade center, has a bank and one newspaper. Population (1890), 591; (1900), 678.

SHAW, Aaron, former Congressman, born in Orange County, N. Y., in 1811; was educated at the Montgomery Academy, studied law and was admitted to the bar at Goshen in that State. In 1833 he removed to Lawrence County, Ill. He has held various important public offices. He was a member of the first Internal Improvement Convention of the State; was chosen State's Attorney by the Legislature, in which body he served two terms; served four years as Judge of the Twenty-fifth Judicial Circuit; was elected to the Thirty-fifth Congress in 1856, and to the Forty-eighth in 1882, as a Democrat.

SHAW, James, lawyer, jurist, was born in Ireland, May 3, 1832, brought to this country in infancy and grew up on a farm in Cass County, Ill.; graduated from Illinois College in 1857, and, after admission to the bar, began practice at Mount Carroll. In 1870 he was elected to the lower house of the General Assembly, being re-elected in 1872, '76 and '78. He was Speaker of the House during the session of 1877, and one of the Republican leaders on the floor during the succeeding session. In 1872 he was chosen a Presidential Elector, and, in 1891, to a seat on the Circuit bench from the Thirteenth Circuit, and, in 1897 was re-elected for the Fifteenth Circuit.

SHAWNEETOWN, a city and the county-seat of Gallatin County, on the Ohio River 120 miles from its mouth and at the terminus of the Shawneetown Divisions of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern and the Louisville & Nashville Railroads; is one of the oldest towns in the State, having been laid out in 1808, and noted for the number of prominent men who resided there at an early day. Coal is extensively mined in that section, and Shawneetown is one of the largest shipping points for lumber, coal and farm products between Cairo and Louisville, navigation being open the year round. Some manufacturing is done here; the city has several mills, a foundry and machine shop, two or three banks, several churches, good schools and two weekly papers. Since the disastrous floods of 1884 and 1898, Shawneetown has reconstructed its levee system on a substantial scale, which is now believed to furnish

ample protection against the recurrence of similar disaster. Pop. (1900), 1,698; (1903, est.), 2,200.

SHEAHAN, James W., journalist, was born in Baltimore, Md., spent his early life, after reaching manhood, in Washington City as a Congressional Reporter, and, in 1847, reported the proceedings of the Illinois State Constitutional Convention at Springfield. Through the influence of Senator Douglas he was induced, in 1854, to accept the editorship of "The Young America" newspaper at Chicago, which was soon after changed to "The Chicago Times." Here he remained until the fall of 1860, when, "The Times" having been sold and consolidated with "The Herald," a Buchanan-Breckenridge organ, he established a new paper called "The Morning Post." This he made representative of the views of the "War Democrats" as against "The Times," which was opposed to the war. In May, 1865, he sold the plant of "The Post" and it became "The Chicago Republican" — now "Inter Ocean." A few months later, Mr. Sheahan accepted a position as chief writer on the editorial staff of "The Chicago Tribune," which he retained until his death, June 17, 1883.

SHEFFIELD, a prosperous village of Bureau County, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 44 miles east of Rock Island; has valuable coal mines, a bank and one newspaper. Population (1890), 993; (1900), 1,265.

SHELBY COUNTY, lies south of the center of the State, and contains an area of 776 square miles. The tide of immigration to this county was at first from Kentucky, Tennessee and North Carolina, although later it began to set in from the Northern States. The first cabin in the county was built by Simeon Wakefield on what is now the site of Williamsburg, first called Cold Spring. Joseph Daniel was the earliest settler in what is now Shelbyville, pre-empting ten acres, which he soon afterward sold to Joseph Oliver, the pioneer merchant of the county, and father of the first white child born within its limits. Other pioneers were Shimei Wakefield, Levi Casey and Samuel Hall. In lieu of hats the early settlers wore caps made of squirrel or coon skin, with the tails dangling at the backs, and he was regarded as well dressed who boasted a fringed buckskin shirt and trousers, with moccasins. The county was formed in 1827, and Shelbyville made the county-seat. Both county and town are named in honor of Governor Shelby, of Kentucky. County Judge Joseph Oliver held the first court in the cabin of Barnett Bone, and Judge Theophilus W. Smith presided over the

first Circuit Court in 1828. Coal is abundant, and limestone and sandstone are also found. The surface is somewhat rolling and well wooded. The Little Wabash and Kaskaskia Rivers flow through the central and southeastern portions. The county lies in the very heart of the great corn belt of the State, and has excellent transportation facilities, being penetrated by four lines of railway. Population (1880), 30,270; (1890), 31,191; (1900), 32,126.

SHELBYVILLE, the county-seat and an incorporated city of Shelby County, on the Kaskaskia River and two lines of railway, 32 miles southeast of Decatur. Agriculture is carried on extensively, and there is considerable coal mining in the immediate vicinity. The city has two flouring mills, a handle factory, a creamery, one National and one State bank, one daily and four weekly papers and one monthly periodical, an Orphans' Home, ten churches, two graded schools, and a public library. Population (1890), 3,162; (1900), 3,546.

SHELDON, a village of Iroquois County, at the intersection of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis and the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railways, 9 miles east of Watseka; has two banks and a newspaper. The region is agricultural. Pop. (1890), 910; (1900), 1,103.

SHELDON, Benjamin R., jurist, was born in Massachusetts in 1813, graduated from Williams College in 1831, studied law at the Yale Law School, and was admitted to practice in 1836. Emigrating to Illinois, he located temporarily at Hennepin, Putnam County, but soon removed to Galena, and finally to Rockford. In 1848 he was elected Circuit Judge of the Sixth Circuit, which afterwards being divided, he was assigned to the Fourteenth Circuit, remaining until 1870, when he was elected a Justice of the Supreme Court, presiding as Chief Justice in 1877. He was re-elected in 1879, but retired in 1888, being succeeded by the late Justice Bailey. Died, April 13, 1897.

SHEPPARD, Nathan, author and lecturer, was born in Baltimore, Md., Nov. 9, 1834; graduated at Rochester Theological Seminary in 1859; during the Civil War was special correspondent of "The New York World" and "The Chicago Journal" and "Tribune," and, during the Franco-German War, of "The Cincinnati Gazette;" also served as special American correspondent of "The London Times," and was a contributor to "Frazer's Magazine" and "Temple Bar." In 1873 he became a lecturer on Modern English Literature and Rhetoric in Chicago University and,

four years later, accepted a similar position in Allegheny College; also spent four years in Europe, lecturing in the principal towns of Great Britain and Ireland. In 1884 he founded the "Athenaeum" at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., of which he was President until his death, early in 1888. "The Dickens Reader," "Character Readings from George Eliot" and "Essays of George Eliot" were among the volumes issued by him between 1881 and 1887. Died in New York City, Jan. 24, 1888.

SHERMAN, Alson Smith, early Chicago Mayor, was born at Barre, Vt., April 21, 1811, remaining there until 1836, when he came to Chicago and began business as a contractor and builder. Several years later he opened the first stone quarries at Lemont, Ill. Mr. Sherman spent many years in the service of Chicago as a public official. From 1840 to 1842 he was Captain of a company of militia; for two years served as Chief of the Fire Department, and was elected Alderman in 1842, serving again in 1846. In 1844, he was chosen Mayor, his administration being marked by the first extensive public improvements made in Chicago. After his term as Mayor he did much to secure a better water supply for the city. He was especially interested in promoting common school education, being for several years a member of the City School Board. He was Vice-President of the first Board of Trustees of Northwestern University. Retired from active pursuits, Mr. Sherman is now (1899) spending a serene old age at Waukegan, Ill.—**Oren** (Sherman) brother of the preceding and early Chicago merchant, was born at Barre, Vt., March 5, 1816. After spending several years in a mercantile house in Montpelier, Vt., at the age of twenty he came west, first to New Buffalo, Mich., and, in 1836, to Chicago, opening a dry-goods store there the next spring. With various partners Mr. Sherman continued in a general mercantile business until 1853, at the same time being extensively engaged in the provision trade, one-half the entire transactions in pork in the city passing through his hands. Next he engaged in developing stone quarries at Lemont, Ill.; also became extensively interested in the marble business, continuing in this until a few years after the panic of 1873, when he retired in consequence of a shock of paralysis. Died, in Chicago, Dec. 15, 1898.

SHERMAN, Elijah B., lawyer, was born at Fairfield, Vt., June 18, 1832—his family being distantly related to Roger Sherman, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and the late Gen. W. T. Sherman; gained his education in the

common schools and at Middlebury College, where he graduated in 1860; began teaching, but soon after enlisted as a private in the war for the Union; received a Lieutenant's commission, and served until captured on the eve of the battle at Antietam, when he was paroled and sent to Camp Douglas, Chicago, awaiting exchange. During this period he commenced reading law and, having resigned his commission, graduated from the law department of Chicago University in 1864. In 1876 he was elected Representative in the General Assembly from Cook County, and re-elected in 1878, and the following year appointed Master in Chancery of the United States District Court, a position which he still occupies. He has repeatedly been called upon to deliver addresses on political, literary and patriotic occasions, one of these being before the alumni of his alma mater, in 1884, when he was complimented with the degree of LL.D.

SHELDS, James, soldier and United States Senator, was born in Ireland in 1810, emigrated to the United States at the age of sixteen and began the practice of law at Kaskaskia in 1832. He was elected to the Legislature in 1836, and State Auditor in 1839. In 1843 he became a Judge of the Supreme Court of the State, and, in 1845, was made Commissioner of the General Land Office. In July, 1846, he was commissioned Brigadier-General in the Mexican War gaining the brevet of Major-General at Cerro-Gordo, where he was severely wounded. He was again wounded at Chapultepec, and mustered out in 1848. The same year he was appointed Governor of Oregon Territory. In 1849 the Democrats in the Illinois Legislature elected him Senator, and he resigned his office in Oregon. In 1856 he removed to Minnesota, and, in 1858, was chosen United States Senator from that State, his term expiring in 1859, when he established a residence in California. At the outbreak of the Civil War (1861) he was superintending a mine in Mexico, but at once hastened to Washington to tender his services to the Government. He was commissioned Brigadier-General, and served with distinction until March, 1863, when the effect of numerous wounds caused him to resign. He subsequently removed to Missouri, practicing law at Carrollton and serving in the Legislature of that State in 1874 and 1879. In the latter year he was elected United States Senator to fill out the unexpired term of Senator Boggy, who had died in office—serving only six weeks, but being the only man in the history of the country who filled the office of United States Senator from three differ-

ent States. Died, at Ottumwa, Iowa, June 1, 1879.

SHIPMAN, a town of Macoupin County, on the Chicago & Alton Railway, 19 miles north-northeast of Alton and 14 miles southwest of Carlinville. Population (1890), 410; (1900), 396.

SHIPMAN, George E., M.D., physician and philanthropist, born in New York City, March 4, 1820; graduated at the University of New York in 1839, and took a course in the College of Physicians and Surgeons; practiced for a time at Peoria, Ill., but, in 1846, located in Chicago, where he assisted in organizing the first Homeopathic Hospital in that city, and, in 1855, was one of the first Trustees of Hahnemann College. In 1871 he established, in Chicago, the Foundlings' Home at his own expense, giving to it the latter years of his life. Died, Jan. 20, 1893.

SHOREY, Daniel Lewis, lawyer and philanthropist, was born at Jonesborough, Washington County, Maine, Jan. 31, 1824; educated at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and at Dartmouth College, graduating from the latter in 1851; taught two years in Washington City, meanwhile reading law, afterwards taking a course at Dane Law School, Cambridge; was admitted to the bar in Boston in 1854, the next year locating at Davenport, Iowa, where he remained ten years. In 1865 he removed to Chicago, where he prosecuted his profession until 1890, when he retired. Mr. Shorey was prominent in the establishment of the Chicago Public Library, and a member of the first Library Board; was also a prominent member of the Chicago Literary Club, and was a Director in the new University of Chicago and deeply interested in its prosperity. Died, in Chicago, March 4, 1899.

SHORT, (Rev.) William F., clergyman and educator, was born in Ohio in 1829, brought to Morgan County, Ill., in childhood, and lived upon a farm until 20 years of age, when he entered McKendree College, spending his senior year, however, at Wesleyan University, Bloomington, where he graduated in 1854. He had meanwhile accepted a call to the Missouri Conference Seminary at Jackson, Mo.; where he remained three years, when he returned to Illinois, serving churches at Jacksonville and elsewhere, for a part of the time being Presiding Elder of the Jacksonville District. In 1875 he was elected President of Illinois Female College at Jacksonville, continuing in that position until 1893, when he was appointed Superintendent of the Illinois State Institution for the Blind at the same place, but resigned early in 1897. Dr. Short received

the degree of D.D., conferred upon him by Ohio Wesleyan University.

SHOUP, George L., United States Senator, was born at Kittanning, Pa., June 15, 1836, came to Illinois in 1852, his father locating on a stock-farm near Galesburg; in 1859 removed to Colorado, where he engaged in mining and mercantile business until 1861, when he enlisted in a company of scouts, being advanced from the rank of First Lieutenant to the Colonelcy of the Third Colorado Cavalry, meanwhile serving as Delegate to the State Constitutional Convention of 1864. Retiring to private life, he again engaged in mercantile and mining business, first in Nevada and then in Idaho; served two terms in the Territorial Legislature of the latter, was appointed Territorial Governor in 1889 and, in 1890, was chosen the first Governor of the State, in October of the same year being elected to the United States Senate, and re-elected in 1895 for a second term, which ends in 1901. Senator Shoup is one of the few Western Senators who remained faithful to the regular Republican organization, during the political campaign of 1896.

SHOWALTER, John W., jurist, was born in Mason County, Ky., Feb. 8, 1844; resided some years in Scott County in that State, and was educated in the local schools, at Maysville and Ohio University, finally graduating at Yale College in 1867; came to Chicago in 1869, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1870. He returned to Kentucky after the fire of 1871, but, in 1872, again came to Chicago and entered the employment of the firm of Moore & Caulfield, with whom he had been before the fire. In 1879 he became a member of the firm of Abbott, Oliver & Showalter (later, Oliver & Showalter), where he remained until his appointment as United States Circuit Judge, in March, 1895. Died, in Chicago, Dec. 12, 1898.

SHUMAN, Andrew, journalist and Lieutenant-Governor, was born at Manor, Lancaster County, Pa., Nov. 8, 1830. His father dying in 1837, he was reared by an uncle. At the age of 15 he became an apprentice in the office of "The Lancaster Union and Sentinel." A year later he accompanied his employer to Auburn, N. Y., working for two years on "The Daily Advertiser" of that city, then known as Governor Seward's "home organ." At the age of 18 he edited, published and distributed—during his leisure hours—a small weekly paper called "The Auburnian." At the conclusion of his apprenticeship he was employed, for a year or two, in editing and publishing "The Cayuga Chief," a temperance journal.

In 1851 he entered Hamilton College, but, before the completion of his junior year, consented, at the solicitation of friends of William H. Seward, to assume editorial control of "The Syracuse Daily Journal." In July, 1856, he came to Chicago, to accept an editorial position on "The Evening Journal" of that city, later becoming editor-in-chief and President of the Journal Company. From 1865 to 1870 (first by executive appointment and afterward by popular election) he was a Commissioner of the Illinois State Penitentiary at Joliet, resigning the office four years before the expiration of his term. In 1876 he was elected Lieutenant-Governor on the Republican ticket. Owing to declining health, he abandoned active journalistic work in 1888, dying in Chicago, May 5, 1890. His home during the latter years of his life was at Evanston. Governor Shuman was author of a romance entitled "Loves of a Lawyer," besides numerous addresses before literary, commercial and scientific associations.

SHUMWAY, Dorice Dwight, merchant, was born at Williamsburg, Worcester County, Mass., Sept. 28, 1813, descended from French Huguenot ancestry; came to Zanesville, Ohio, in 1837, and to Montgomery County, Ill., in 1841; married a daughter of Hiram Rountree, an early resident of Hillsboro, and, in 1843, located in Christian County; was engaged for a time in merchandising at Taylorville, but retired in 1858, thereafter giving his attention to a large landed estate. In 1846 he was chosen Representative in the General Assembly, served in the Constitutional Convention of 1847, and four years as County Judge of Christian County. Died, May 9, 1870.—**Hiram P. (Shumway)**, eldest son of the preceding, was born in Montgomery County, Ill., June, 1842; spent his boyhood on a farm in Christian County and in his father's store at Taylorville; took an academy course and, in 1864, engaged in mercantile business; was Representative in the Twenty-eighth General Assembly and Senator in the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh, afterwards removing to Springfield, where he engaged in the stone business.

SHURTLEFF COLLEGE, an institution located at Upper Alton, and the third established in Illinois. It was originally incorporated as the "Alton College" in 1831, under a special charter which was not accepted, but re-incorporated in 1835, in an "omnibus bill" with Illinois and McKendree Colleges. (See *Early Colleges*.) Its primal origin was a school at Rock Spring in St. Clair County, founded about 1824,

by Rev. John M. Peck. This became the "Rock Spring Seminary" in 1827, and, about 1831, was united with an academy at Upper Alton. This was the nucleus of "Alton" (afterward "Shurtleff") College. As far as its denominational control is concerned, it has always been dominated by Baptist influence. Dr. Peck's original idea was to found a school for teaching theology and Biblical literature, but this project was at first inhibited by the State. Hubbard Loomis and John Russell were among the first instructors. Later, Dr. Benjamin Shurtleff donated the college \$10,000, and the institution was named in his honor. College classes were not organized until 1840, and several years elapsed before a class graduated. Its endowment in 1898 was over \$126,000, in addition to \$125,000 worth of real and personal property. About 255 students were in attendance. Besides preparatory and collegiate departments, the college also maintains a theological school. It has a faculty of twenty instructors and is co-educational.

SIBLEY, a village of Ford County, on the Chicago Division of the Wabash Railway, 105 miles south-southwest of Chicago; has banks and a weekly newspaper. The district is agricultural. Population (1890), 404; (1900), 444.

SIBLEY, Joseph, lawyer and jurist, was born at Westfield, Mass., in 1818; learned the trade of a whip-maker and afterwards engaged in merchandising. In 1843 he began the study of law at Syracuse, N. Y., and, upon admission to the bar, came west, finally settling at Nauvoo, Hancock County. He maintained a neutral attitude during the Mormon troubles, thus giving offense to a section of the community. In 1847 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the Legislature, but was elected in 1850, and re-elected in 1852. In 1853 he removed to Warsaw, and, in 1855, was elected Judge of the Circuit Court, and re-elected in 1861, '67 and '73, being assigned to the bench of the Appellate Court of the Second District, in 1877. His residence, after 1865, was at Quincy, where he died, June 18, 1897.

SIDELL, a village of Vermillion County, on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois and Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroads; has a bank, electric light plant and a newspaper. Pop. (1900), 776.

SIDNEY, a village of Champaign County, on the main line of the Wabash Railway, at the junction of a branch to Champaign, 48 miles east-northeast of Decatur. It is in a farming district; has a bank and a newspaper. Population, (1900), 561.

SIM, (Dr.) William, pioneer physician, was born at Aberdeen, Scotland, in 1795, came to

America in early manhood, and was the first physician to settle at Golconda, in Pope County, which he represented in the Fourth and Fifth General Assemblies (1824 and '28). He married a Miss Elizabeth Jack of Philadelphia, making the journey from Golconda to Philadelphia for that purpose on horseback. He had a family of five children, one son, Dr. Francis L. Sim, rising to distinction as a physician, and, for a time, being President of a Medical College at Memphis, Tenn. The elder Dr. Sim died at Golconda, in 1868.

SIMS, James, early legislator and Methodist preacher, was a native of South Carolina, but removed to Kentucky in early manhood, thence to St. Clair County, Ill., and, in 1820, to Sangamon County, where he was elected, in 1822, as the first Representative from that county in the Third General Assembly. At the succeeding session of the Legislature, he was one of those who voted against the Convention resolution designed to prepare the way for making Illinois a slave State. Mr. Sims resided for a time in Menard County, but finally removed to Morgan.

SINGER, Horace M., capitalist, was born in Schenectady, N. Y., Oct. 1, 1823; came to Chicago in 1836 and found employment on the Illinois & Michigan Canal, serving as superintendent of repairs upon the Canal until 1853. While thus employed he became one of the proprietors of the stone-quarries at Lemont, managed by the firm of Singer & Talcott until about 1890, when they became the property of the Western Stone Company. Originally a Democrat, he became a Republican during the Civil War, and served as a member of the Twenty-fifth General Assembly (1867) for Cook County, was elected County Commissioner in 1870, and was Chairman of the Republican County Central Committee in 1880. He was also associated with several financial institutions, being a director of the First National Bank and of the Auditorium Company of Chicago, and a member of the Union League and Calumet Clubs. Died, at Pasadena, Cal., Dec. 28, 1896.

SINGLETON, James W., Congressman, born at Paxton, Va., Nov. 23, 1811; was educated at the Winchester (Va.) Academy, and removed to Illinois in 1833, settling first at Mount Sterling, Brown County, and, some twenty years later, near Quincy. By profession he was a lawyer, and was prominent in political and commercial affairs. In his later years he devoted considerable attention to stock-raising. He was elected Brigadier-General of the Illinois militia in 1844,

being identified to some extent with the "Mormon War"; was a member of the Constitutional Conventions of 1847 and 1862, served six terms in the Legislature, and was elected, on the Democratic ticket, to Congress in 1878, and again in 1880. In 1882 he ran as an independent Democrat, but was defeated by the regular nominee of his party, James M. Riggs. During the War of the Rebellion he was one of the most conspicuous leaders of the "peace party." He constructed the Quincy & Toledo (now part of the Wabash) and the Quincy, Alton & St. Louis (now part of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy) Railways, being President of both companies. His death occurred at Baltimore, Md., April 4, 1892.

SINNET, John S., pioneer, was born at Lexington, Ky., March 10, 1796; at three years of age, taken by his parents to Missouri; enlisted in the War of 1812, but, soon after the war, came to Illinois, and, about 1818, settled in what is now Christian County, locating on land constituting a part of the present city of Taylorville. In 1840 he removed to Tazewell County, dying there, Jan. 13, 1872.

SKINNER, Mark, jurist, was born at Manchester, Vt., Sept. 13, 1813; graduated from Middlebury College in 1833, studied law, and, in 1836, came to Chicago; was admitted to the bar in 1839, became City Attorney in 1840, later Master in Chancery for Cook County, and finally United States District Attorney under President Tyler. As member of the House Finance Committee in the Fifteenth General Assembly (1846-48), he aided influentially in securing the adoption of measures for refunding and paying the State debt. In 1851 he was elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas (now Superior Court) of Cook County, but declined a re-election in 1853. Originally a Democrat, Judge Skinner was an ardent opponent of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill and a liberal supporter of the Government policy during the rebellion. He liberally aided the United States Sanitary Commission and was identified with all the leading charities of the city. Among the great business enterprises with which he was officially associated were the Galena & Chicago Union and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railways (in each of which he was a Director), the Chicago Marine & Fire Insurance Company, the Gas-Light and Coke Company and others. Died, Sept. 16, 1887. Judge Skinner's only surviving son was killed in the trenches before Petersburg, the last year of the Civil War.

SKINNER, Otis Ainsworth, clergyman and author, was born at Royalton, Vt., July 3, 1807;

taught for some time, became a Universalist minister, serving churches in Baltimore, Boston and New York between 1831 and 1857; then came to Elgin, Ill., was elected President of Lombard University at Galesburg, but the following year took charge of a church at Joliet. Died, at Naperville, Sept. 18, 1861. He wrote several volumes on religious topics, and, at different times, edited religious periodicals at Baltimore, Haverhill, Mass., and Boston.

SKINNER, Ozias C., lawyer and jurist, was born at Floyd, Oneida County, N. Y., in 1817; in 1836, removed to Illinois, settling in Peoria County, where he engaged in farming. In 1838 he began the study of law at Greenville, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar of that State in 1840. Eighteen months later he returned to Illinois, and began practice at Carthage, Hancock County, removing to Quincy in 1844. During the "Mormon War" he served as Aid-de-camp to Governor Ford. In 1848 he was elected to the lower house of the Sixteenth General Assembly, and, for a short time, served as Prosecuting Attorney for the district including Adams and Brown Counties. In 1851 he was elected Judge of the (then) Fifteenth Judicial Circuit, and, in 1855, succeeded Judge S. H. Treat on the Supreme bench, resigning this position in April, 1858, two months before the expiration of his term. He was a large land owner and had extensive agricultural interests. He built, and was the first President of the Carthage & Quincy Railroad, now a part of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy system. He was a prominent member of the Constitutional Convention of 1869, serving as Chairman of the Committee on Judiciary. Died in 1877.

SLADE, Charles, early Congressman; his early history, including date and place of birth, are unknown. In 1820 he was elected Representative from Washington County in the Second General Assembly, and, in 1826, was re-elected to the same body for Clinton and Washington. In 1832 he was elected one of the three Congressmen from Illinois, representing the First District. After attending the first session of the Twenty-third Congress, while on his way home, he was attacked with cholera, dying near Vincennes, Ind., July 11, 1834.

SLADE, James P., ex-State Superintendent of Public Instruction, was born at Westerlo, Albany County, N. Y., Feb. 9, 1837, and spent his boyhood with his parents on a farm, except while absent at school; in 1856 removed to Belleville, Ill., where he soon became connected with the public schools, serving for a number of years as

Principal of the Belleville High School. While connected with the Belleville schools, he was elected County Superintendent, remaining in office some ten years; later had charge of Almira College at Greenville, Bond County, served six years as Superintendent of Schools at East St. Louis and, in 1878, was elected State Superintendent of Public Instruction as the nominee of the Republican party. On retirement from the office of State Superintendent, he resumed his place at the head of Almira College, but, for the past few years, has been Superintendent of Schools at East St. Louis.

SLAVERY AGITATION OF 1823-24. (See *Slavery and Slave Laws*.)

SLAVERY AND SLAVE LAWS. African slaves were first brought into the Illinois country by a Frenchman named Pierre F. Renault, about 1722. At that time the present State formed a part of Louisiana, and the traffic in slaves was regulated by French royal edicts. When Great Britain acquired the territory, at the close of the French and Indian War, the former subjects of France were guaranteed security for their persons "and effects," and no interference with slavery was attempted. Upon the conquest of Illinois by Virginia (see *Clark, George Rogers*), the French very generally professed allegiance to that commonwealth, and, in her deed of cession to the United States, Virginia expressly stipulated for the protection of the "rights and liberties" of the French citizens. This was construed as recognizing the right of property in negro slaves. Even the Ordinance of 1787, while prohibiting slavery in the Northwest Territory, preserved to the settlers (reference being especially made to the French and Canadians) "of the Kaskaskias, St. Vincents and neighboring villages, their laws and customs, now (then) in force, relative to the descent and conveyance of property." A conservative construction of this clause was, that while it prohibited the extension of slavery and the importation of slaves, the status of those who were at that time in involuntary servitude, and of their descendants, was left unchanged. There were those, however, who denied the constitutionality of the Ordinance in toto, on the ground that Congress had exceeded its powers in its passage. There was also a party which claimed that all children of slaves, born after 1787, were free from birth. In 1794 a convention was held at Vincennes, pursuant to a call from Governor Harrison, and a memorial to Congress was adopted, praying for the repeal—or, at least a modification—of the sixth clause of the

Ordinance of 1787. The first Congressional Committee, to which this petition was referred, reported adversely upon it; but a second committee recommended the suspension of the operation of the clause in question for ten years. But no action was taken by the National Legislature, and, in 1807, a counter petition, extensively signed, was forwarded to that body, and Congress left the matter in statu quo. It is worthy of note that some of the most earnest opponents of the measure were Representatives from Southern Slave States, John Randolph, of Virginia, being one of them. The pro-slavery party in the State then prepared what is popularly known as the "Indenture Law," which was one of the first acts adopted by Governor Edwards and his Council, and was re-enacted by the first Territorial Legislature in 1812. It was entitled, "An Act relating to the Introduction of Negroes and Mulattoes into this Territory," and gave permission to bring slaves above 15 years of age into the State, when they might be registered and kept in servitude within certain limitations. Slaves under that age might also be brought in, registered, and held in bondage until they reached the age of 35, if males, and 30, if females. The issue of registered slaves were to serve their mother's master until the age of 30 or 28, according to sex. The effect of this legislation was rapidly to increase the number of slaves. The Constitution of 1818 prohibited the introduction of slavery thereafter—that is to say, after its adoption. In 1822 the slave-holding party, with their supporters, began to agitate the question of so amending the organic law as to make Illinois a slave State. To effect such a change the calling of a convention was necessary, and, for eighteen months, the struggle between "conventionists" and their opponents was bitter and fierce. The question was submitted to a popular vote on August 2, 1824, the result of the count showing 4,972 votes for such convention and 6,640 against. This decisive result settled the question of slave-holding in Illinois for all future time, though the existence of slavery in the State continued to be recognized by the National Census until 1840. The number, according to the census of 1810, was 168; in 1820 they had increased to 917. Then the number began to diminish, being reduced in 1830 to 747, and, in 1840 (the last census which shows any portion of the population held in bondage), it was 331.

Hooper Warren—who has been mentioned elsewhere as editor of "The Edwardsville Spectator," and a leading factor in securing the defeat of the

scheme to make Illinois a slave State in 1822—in an article in the first number of "The Genius of Liberty" (January, 1841), speaking of that contest, says there were, at its beginning, only three papers in the State—"The Intelligencer" at Vandalia, "The Gazette" at Shawneetown, and "The Spectator" at Edwardsville. The first two of these, at the outset, favored the Convention scheme, while "The Spectator" opposed it. The management of the campaign on the part of the pro-slavery party was assigned to Emanuel J. West, Theophilus W. Smith and Oliver L. Kelly, and a paper was established by the name of "The Illinois Republican," with Smith as editor. Among the active opponents of the measure were George Churchill, Thomas Lippincott, Samuel D. Lockwood, Henry Starr (afterwards of Cincinnati), Rev. John M. Peck and Rev. James Lemen, of St. Clair County. Others who contributed to the cause were Daniel P. Cook, Morris Birkbeck, Dr. Hugh Steel and — Burton of Jackson County, Dr. Henry Perrine of Bond; William Leggett of Edwardsville (afterwards editor of "The New York Evening Post"), Benjamin Lundy (then of Missouri), David Blackwell and Rev. John Dew, of St. Clair County. Still others were Nathaniel Pope (Judge of the United States District Court), William B. Archer, William H. Brown and Benjamin Mills (of Vandalia), John Tillson, Dr. Horatio Newhall, George Forquer, Col. Thomas Mather, Thomas Ford, Judge David J. Baker, Charles W. Hunter and Henry H. Snow (of Alton). This testimony is of interest as coming from one who probably had more to do with defeating the scheme, with the exception of Gov. Edward Coles. Outside of the more elaborate Histories of Illinois, the most accurate and detailed accounts of this particular period are to be found in "Sketch of Edward Coles" by the late E. B. Washburne, and "Early Movement in Illinois for the Legalization of Slavery," an address before the Chicago Historical Society (1864), by Hon. William H. Brown, of Chicago. (See also, *Coles, Edward; Warren, Hooper; Brown, William H.; Churchill, George; Lippincott, Thomas; and Newspapers, Early*, elsewhere in this volume.)

SLOAN, Wesley, legislator and jurist, was born in Dorchester County, Md., Feb. 20, 1806. At the age of 17, having received a fair academic education, he accompanied his parents to Philadelphia, where, for a year, he was employed in a wholesale grocery. His father dying, he returned to Maryland and engaged in teaching, at the same time studying law, and being admitted to

the bar in 1831. He came to Illinois in 1838, going first to Chicago, and afterward to Kaskaskia, finally settling at Golconda in 1839, which continued to be his home the remainder of his life. In 1848 he was elected to the Legislature, and re-elected in 1850, '52, and '56, serving three times as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. He was one of the members of the first State Board of Education, created by Act of Feb. 18, 1857, and took a prominent part in the founding and organization of the State educational institutions. In 1857 he was elected to the bench of the Nineteenth Judicial Circuit, and re-elected in 1861, but declined a re-election for a third term. Died, Jan. 15, 1887.

SMITH, Abner, jurist, was born at Orange, Franklin County, Mass., August 4, 1843, of an old New England family, whose ancestors came to Massachusetts Colony about 1630; was educated in the public schools and at Middlebury College, Vt., graduating from the latter in 1866. After graduation he spent a year as a teacher in Newton Academy, at Shoreham, Vt., coming to Chicago in 1867, and entering upon the study of law, being admitted to the bar in 1868. The next twenty-five years were spent in the practice of his profession in Chicago, within that time serving as the attorney of several important corporations. In 1893 he was elected a Judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County, and re-elected in 1897, his term of service continuing until 1903.

SMITH, (Dr.) Charles Gilman, physician, was born at Exeter, N. H., Jan. 4, 1828, received his early education at Phillips Academy, in his native place, finally graduating from Harvard University in 1847. He soon after commenced the study of medicine in the Harvard Medical School, but completed his course at the University of Pennsylvania in 1851. After two years spent as attending physician of the Alms House in South Boston, Mass., in 1853 he came to Chicago, where he soon acquired an extensive practice. During the Civil War he was one of six physicians employed by the Government for the treatment of prisoners of war in hospital at Camp Douglas. In 1868 he visited Europe for the purpose of observing the management of hospitals in Germany, France and England, on his return being invited to lecture in the Woman's Medical College in Chicago, and also becoming consulting physician in the Women's and Children's Hospital, as well as in the Presbyterian Hospital—a position which he continued to occupy for the remainder of his life, gaining a wide reputation in the treat-

ment of women's and children's diseases. Died, Jan. 10, 1894.

SMITH, David Allen, lawyer, was born near Richmond, Va., June 18, 1809; removed with his father, at an early day, to Pulaski, Tenn.; at 17 went to Courtland, Lawrence County, Ala., where he studied law with Judge Bramlette and began practice. His father, dying about 1831, left him the owner of a number of slaves whom, in 1837, he brought to Carlinville, Ill., and emancipated, giving bond that they should not become a charge to the State. In 1839 he removed to Jacksonville, where he practiced law until his death. Col. John J. Hardin was his partner at the time of his death on the battle-field of Buena Vista. Mr. Smith was a Trustee and generous patron of Illinois College, for a quarter of a century, but never held any political office. As a lawyer he was conscientious and faithful to the interests of his clients; as a citizen, liberal, public-spirited and patriotic. He contributed liberally to the support of the Government during the war for the Union. Died, at Anoka, Minn., July 13, 1865, where he had gone to accompany an invalid son. — **Thomas William (Smith)**, eldest son of the preceding, born at Courtland, Ala., Sept. 27, 1833; died at Clearwater, Minn., Oct. 29, 1865. He graduated at Illinois College in 1852, studied law and served as Captain in the Tenth Illinois Volunteers, until, broken in health, he returned home to die.

SMITH, Dietrich C., ex-Congressman, was born at Ostfriesland, Hanover, April 4, 1840, in boyhood came to the United States, and, since 1849, has been a resident of Pekin, Tazewell County. In 1861 he enlisted in the Eighth Illinois Volunteers, was promoted to a Lieutenantancy, and, while so serving, was severely wounded at Shiloh. Later, he was attached to the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Illinois Infantry, and was mustered out of service as Captain of Company C of that regiment. His business is that of banker and manufacturer, besides which he has had considerable experience in the construction and management of railroads. He was a member of the Thirtieth General Assembly, and, in 1880, was elected Representative in Congress from what was then the Thirteenth District, on the Republican ticket, defeating Adlai E. Stevenson, afterwards Vice-President. In 1882, his county (Tazewell) having been attached to the district for many years represented by Wm. M. Springer, he was defeated by the latter as a candidate for re-election.

SMITH, George, one of Chicago's pioneers and early bankers, was born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, March 8, 1808. It was his early intention to study medicine, and he entered Aberdeen College with this end in view, but was forced to quit the institution at the end of two years, because of impaired vision. In 1833 he came to America, and, in 1834, settled in Chicago, where he resided until 1861, meanwhile spending one year in Scotland. He invested largely in real estate in Chicago and Wisconsin, at one time owning a considerable portion of the present site of Milwaukee. In 1837 he secured the charter for the Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company, whose headquarters were at Milwaukee. He was really the owner of the company, although Alexander Mitchell, of Milwaukee, was its Secretary. Under this charter Mr. Smith was able to issue \$1,500,000 in certificates, which circulated freely as currency. In 1839 he founded Chicago's first private banking house. About 1843 he was interested in a storage and commission business in Chicago, with a Mr. Webster as partner. He was a Director in the old Galena & Chicago Union Railroad (now a part of the Chicago & Northwestern), and aided it, while in course of construction, by loans of money; was also a charter member of the Chicago Board of Trade, organized in 1848. In 1854, the State of Wisconsin having prohibited the circulation of the Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance certificates above mentioned, Mr. Smith sold out the company to his partner, Mitchell, and bought two Georgia bank charters, which, together, empowered him to issue \$3,000,000 in currency. The notes were duly issued in Georgia, and put into circulation in Illinois, over the counter of George Smith & Co.'s Chicago bank. About 1856 Mr. Smith began winding up his affairs in Chicago, meanwhile spending most of his time in Scotland, but, returning in 1860, made extensive investments in railroad and other American securities, which netted him large profits. The amount of capital which he is reputed to have taken with him to his native land has been estimated at \$10,000,000, though he retained considerable tracts of valuable lands in Wisconsin and about Chicago. Among those who were associated with him in business, either as employes or otherwise, and who have since been prominently identified with Chicago business affairs, were Hon. Charles B. Farwell, E. I. Tinkham (afterwards a prominent banker of Chicago), E. W. Willard, now of Newport, R. I., and others. Mr. Smith made several visits, during the last forty

years, to the United States, but divided his time chiefly between Scotland (where he was the owner of a castle) and London. Died Oct. 7, 1899.

SMITH, George W., soldier, lawyer and State Treasurer, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 8, 1837. It was his intention to acquire a collegiate education, but his father's business embarrassments having compelled the abandonment of his studies, at 17 of years age he went to Arkansas and taught school for two years. In 1856 he returned to Albany and began the study of law, graduating from the law school in 1858. In October of that year he removed to Chicago, where he remained continuously in practice, with the exception of the years 1862-65, when he was serving in the Union army, and 1867-68, when he filled the office of State Treasurer. He was mustered into service, August 27, 1862, as a Captain in the Eighty-eighth Illinois Infantry—the second Board of Trade regiment. At Stone River, he was seriously wounded and captured. After four days' confinement, he was aided by a negro to escape. He made his way to the Union lines, but was granted leave of absence, being incapacitated for service. On his return to duty he joined his regiment in the Chattanooga campaign, and was officially complimented for his bravery at Gordon's Mills. At Mission Ridge he was again severely wounded, and was once more personally complimented in the official report. At Kenesaw Mountain (June 27, 1864), Capt. Smith commanded the regiment after the killing of Lieutenant-Colonel Chandler, and was promoted to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy for bravery on the field. He led the charge at Franklin, and was brevetted Colonel, and thanked by the commander for his gallant service. In the spring of 1865 he was brevetted Brigadier-General, and, in June following, was mustered out. Returning to Chicago, he resumed the practice of his profession, and gained a prominent position at the bar. In 1866 he was elected State Treasurer, and, after the expiration of his term, in January, 1869, held no public office. General Smith was, for many years, a Trustee of the Chicago Historical Society, and Vice-President of the Board. Died, in Chicago, Sept. 16, 1898.

SMITH, George W., lawyer and Congressman, was born in Putnam County, Ohio, August 18, 1846. When he was four years old, his father removed to Wayne County, Ill., settling on a farm. He attended the common schools and graduated from the literary department of McKendree College, at Lebanon, in 1868. In his youth he learned the trade of a blacksmith, but

later determined to study law. After reading for a time at Fairfield, Ill., he entered the Law Department of the Bloomington (Ind.) University, graduating there in 1870. The same year he was admitted to the bar in Illinois, and has since practiced at Murphysboro. In 1880 he was a Republican Presidential Elector, and, in 1888, was elected a Republican Representative to Congress from the Twentieth Illinois District, and has been continuously re-elected, now (1899) serving his sixth consecutive term as Representative from the Twenty-second District.

SMITH, Giles Alexander, soldier, and Assistant Postmaster-General, was born in Jefferson County, N. Y., Sept. 29, 1829; engaged in dry-goods business in Cincinnati and Bloomington, Ill., in 1861 being proprietor of a hotel in the latter place; became a Captain in the Eighth Missouri Volunteers, was engaged at Forts Henry and Donelson, Shiloh and Corinth, and promoted Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel in 1862; led his regiment on the first attack on Vicksburg, and was severely wounded at Arkansas Post; was promoted Brigadier-General in August, 1863, for gallant and meritorious conduct; led a brigade of the Fifteenth Army Corps at Chattanooga and Missionary Ridge, as also in the Atlanta campaign, and a division of the Seventeenth Corps in the "March to the Sea." After the surrender of Lee he was transferred to the Twenty-fifth Army Corps, became Major-General in 1865, and resigned in 1866, having declined a commission as Colonel in the regular army; about 1869 was appointed, by President Grant, Second Assistant Postmaster-General, but resigned on account of failing health in 1872. Died, at Bloomington, Nov. 8, 1876. General Smith was one of the founders of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee.

SMITH, Gustavus Adolphus, soldier, was born in Philadelphia, Dec. 26, 1820; at 16 joined two brothers who had located at Springfield, Ohio, where he learned the trade of a carriage-maker. In December, 1837, he arrived at Decatur, Ill., but soon after located at Springfield, where he resided some six years. Then, returning to Decatur, he devoted his attention to carriage manufacture, doing a large business with the South, but losing heavily as the result of the war. An original Whig, he became a Democrat on the dissolution of the Whig party, but early took ground in favor of the Union after the firing on Fort Sumter; was offered and accepted the colonelcy of the Thirty-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, at the same time assisting Governor

Yates in the selection of Camp Butler as a camp of recruiting and instruction. Having been assigned to duty in Missouri, in the summer of 1861, he proceeded to Jefferson City, joined Fremont at Carthage in that State, and made a forced march to Springfield, afterwards taking part in the campaign in Arkansas and in the battle of Pea Ridge, where he had a horse shot under him and was severely (and, it was supposed, fatally) wounded, not recovering until 1868. Being compelled to return home, he received authority to raise an independent brigade, but was unable to accompany it to the field. In September, 1862, he was commissioned a Brigadier-General by President Lincoln, "for meritorious conduct," but was unable to enter into active service on account of his wound. Later, he was assigned to the command of a convalescent camp at Murfreesboro, Tenn., under Gen. George H. Thomas. In 1864 he took part in securing the second election of President Lincoln, and, in the early part of 1865, was commissioned by Governor Oglesby Colonel of a new regiment (the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Illinois), but, on account of his wounds, was assigned to court-martial duty, remaining in the service until January, 1866, when he was mustered out with the brevet rank of Brigadier-General. During the second year of his service he was presented with a magnificent sword by the rank and file of his regiment (the Thirty-fifth), for brave and gallant conduct at Pea Ridge. After retiring from the army, he engaged in cotton planting in Alabama, but was not successful; in 1868, canvassed Alabama for General Grant for President, but declined a nomination in his own favor for Congress. In 1870 he was appointed, by General Grant, United States Collection and Disbursing Agent for the District of New Mexico, where he continued to reside.

SMITH, John Corson, soldier, ex-Lieutenant-Governor and ex-State Treasurer, was born in Philadelphia, Feb. 13, 1832. At the age of 16 he was apprenticed to a carpenter and builder. In 1854 he came to Chicago, and worked at his trade, for a time, but soon removed to Galena, where he finally engaged in business as a contractor. In 1862 he enlisted as a private in the Seventy-fourth Illinois Volunteers, but, having received authority from Governor Yates, raised a company, of which he was chosen Captain, and which was incorporated in the Ninety-sixth Illinois Infantry. Of this regiment he was soon elected Major. After a short service about Cincinnati, Ohio, and Covington and Newport, Ky., the Ninety-

sixth was sent to the front, and took part (among other battles) in the second engagement at Fort Donelson and in the bloody fight at Franklin, Tenn. Later, Major Smith was assigned to staff duty under Generals Baird and Steedman, serving through the Tullahoma campaign, and participating in the battles of Chickamunga, Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge. Being promoted to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy, he rejoined his regiment, and was given command of a brigade. In the Atlanta campaign he served gallantly, taking a conspicuous part in its long series of bloody engagements, and being severely wounded at Kenesaw Mountain. In February, 1865, he was brevetted Colonel, and, in June, 1865, Brigadier-General. Soon after his return to Galena he was appointed Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue, but was legislated out of office in 1872. In 1873 he removed to Chicago and embarked in business. In 1874-76, he was a member (and Secretary) of the Illinois Board of Commissioners to the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia. In 1875 he was appointed Chief Grain-Inspector at Chicago, and held the office for several years. In 1872 and '76 he was a delegate to the National Republican Conventions of those years, and, in 1878, was elected State Treasurer, as he was again in 1882. In 1884 he was elected Lieutenant-Governor, serving until 1889. He is a prominent Mason, Knight Templar and Odd Fellow, as well as a distinguished member of the Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and was prominently connected with the erection of the "Masonic Temple Building" in Chicago.

SMITH, John Eugene, soldier, was born in Switzerland, August 3, 1816, the son of an officer who had served under Napoleon, and after the downfall of the latter, emigrated to Philadelphia. The subject of this sketch received an academic education and became a jeweler; in 1861 entered the volunteer service as Colonel of the Forty-fifth Illinois Infantry; took part in the capture of Forts Henry and Donelson, in the battle of Shiloh and siege of Corinth; was promoted a Brigadier-General in November, 1862, and placed in command of a division in the Sixteenth Army Corps; led the Third Division of the Seventeenth Army Corps in the Vicksburg campaign, later being transferred to the Fifteenth, and taking part in the battle of Missionary Ridge and the Atlanta and Carolina campaigns of 1864-65. He received the brevet rank of Major-General of Volunteers in January, 1865, and, on his muster-out from the volunteer service, became Colonel of the Twenty-seventh United States Infantry, being transferred,

in 1870, to the Fourteenth. In 1867 his services at Vicksburg and Savannah were further recognized by conferring upon him the brevets of Brigadier and Major-General in the regular army. In May, 1881, he was retired, afterwards residing in Chicago, where he died, Jan. 29, 1897.

SMITH, Joseph, the founder of the Mormon sect, was born at Sharon, Vt., Dec. 23, 1805. In 1815 his parents removed to Palmyra, N. Y., and still later to Manchester. He early showed a dreamy mental cast, and claimed to be able to locate stolen articles by means of a magic stone. In 1820 he claimed to have seen a vision, but his pretensions were ridiculed by his acquaintances. His story of the revelation of the golden plates by the angel Moroni, and of the latter's instructions to him, is well known. With the aid of Martin Harris and Oliver Cowdery he prepared the "Book of Mormon," alleging that he had deciphered it from heaven-sent characters, through the aid of miraculous spectacles. This was published in 1830. In later years Smith claimed to have received supplementary revelations, which so taxed the credulity of his followers that some of them apostatized. He also claimed supernatural power, such as exorcism, etc. He soon gained followers in considerable numbers, whom, in 1832, he led west, a part settling at Kirtland, Ohio, and the remainder in Jackson County, Mo. Driven out of Ohio five years later, the bulk of the sect found the way to their friends in Missouri, whence they were finally expelled after many conflicts with the authorities. Smith, with the other refugees, fled to Hancock County, Ill., founding the city of Nauvoo, which was incorporated in 1840. Here was begun, in the following year, the erection of a great temple, but again he aroused the hostility of the authorities, although soon wielding considerable political power. After various unsuccessful attempts to arrest him in 1844, Smith and a number of his followers were induced to surrender themselves under the promise of protection from violence and a fair trial. Having been taken to Carthage, the county-seat, all were discharged under recognizance to appear at court except Smith and his brother Hyrum, who were held under the new charge of "treason," and were placed in jail. So intense had been the feeling against the Mormons, that Governor Ford called out the militia to preserve the peace; but it is evident that the feeling among the latter was in sympathy with that of the populace. Most of the militia were disbanded after Smith's arrest, one company being left on duty at Carthage,

from whom only eight men were detailed to guard the jail. In this condition of affairs a mob of 150 disguised men, alleged to be from Warsaw, appeared before the jail on the evening of June 27, and, forcing the guards—who made only a feeble resistance,—Joseph Smith and his brother Hyrum were both shot down, while a friend, who had remained with them, was wounded. The fate of Smith undoubtedly went far to win for him the reputation of martyr, and give a new impulse to the Mormon faith. (See *Mormons*; *Nauvoo*.)

SMITH, Justin Almerin, D.D., clergyman and editor, was born at Ticonderoga, N. Y., Dec. 29, 1819, educated at New Hampton Literary and Theological Institute and Union College, graduating from the latter in 1843; served a year as Principal of the Union Academy at Bennington, Vt., followed by four years of pastoral work, when he assumed the pastorate of the First Baptist church at Rochester, N. Y., where he remained five years. Then (1853) he removed to Chicago to assume the editorship of "The Christian Times" (now "The Standard"), with which he was associated for the remainder of his life. Meanwhile he assisted in organizing three Baptist churches in Chicago, serving two of them as pastor for a considerable period; made an extended tour of Europe in 1869, attending the Vatican Council at Rome; was a Trustee and one of the founders of the old Chicago University, and Trustee and Lecturer of the Baptist Theological Seminary; was also the author of several religious works. Died, at Morgan Park, near Chicago, Feb. 4, 1896.

SMITH, Perry H., lawyer and politician, was born in Augusta, Oneida County, N. Y., March 18, 1828; entered Hamilton College at the age of 14 and graduated, second in his class, at 18; began reading law and was admitted to the bar on coming of age in 1849. Then, removing to Appleton, Wis., when 23 years of age he was elected a Judge, served later in both branches of the Legislature, and, in 1857, became Vice-President of the Chicago, St. Paul & Fond du Lac Railway, retaining the same position in the reorganized corporation when it became the Chicago & Northwestern. In 1856 Mr. Smith came to Chicago and resided there till his death, on Palm Sunday of 1885. He was prominent in railway circles and in the councils of the Democratic party, being the recognized representative of Mr. Tilden's interests in the Northwest in the campaign of 1876.

SMITH, Robert, Congressman and lawyer, was born at Petersborough, N. H., June 12, 1802;

was educated and admitted to the bar in his native town, settled at Alton, Ill., in 1832, and engaged in practice. In 1836 he was elected to the General Assembly from Madison County, and re-elected in 1838. In 1842 he was elected to the Twenty-eighth Congress, and twice re-elected, serving three successive terms. During the Civil War he was commissioned Paymaster, with the rank of Major, and was stationed at St. Louis. He was largely interested in the construction of water power at Minneapolis, Minn., and also in railroad enterprises in Illinois. He was a prominent Mason and a public-spirited citizen. Died, at Alton, Dec. 20, 1867.

SMITH, Samuel Lisle, lawyer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1817, and, belonging to a wealthy family, enjoyed superior educational advantages, taking a course in the Yale Law School at an age too early to admit of his receiving a degree. In 1836 he came to Illinois, to look after some landed interests of his father's in the vicinity of Peru. Returning east within the next two years, he obtained his diploma, and, again coming west, located in Chicago in 1838, and, for a time, occupied an office with the well-known law firm of Butterfield & Collins. In 1839 he was elected City Attorney and, at the great Whig meeting at Springfield, in June, 1840, was one of the principal speakers, establishing a reputation as one of the most brilliant campaign orators in the West. As an admirer of Henry Clay, he was active in the Presidential campaign of 1844, and was also a prominent speaker at the River and Harbor Convention at Chicago, in 1847. With a keen sense of humor, brilliant, witty and a master of repartee and invective, he achieved popularity, both at the bar and on the lecture platform, and had the promise of future success, which was unfortunately marred by his convivial habits. Died of cholera, in Chicago, July 30, 1854. Mr. Smith married the daughter of Dr. Potts, of Philadelphia, an eminent clergyman of the Episcopal Church.

SMITH, Sidney, jurist, was born in Washington County, N. Y., May 12, 1829; studied law and was admitted to the bar at Albion, in that State, in 1851; came to Chicago in 1856 and entered into partnership with Grant Goodrich and William W. Farwell, both of whom were afterwards elected to places on the bench—the first in the Superior, and the latter in the Circuit Court. In 1879 Judge Smith was elected to the Superior Court of Cook County, serving until 1885, when he became the attorney of the Chicago Board of Trade. He was the Republican candidate for

Mayor, in opposition to Carter H. Harrison, in 1885, and is believed by many to have been honestly elected, though defeated on the face of the returns. A recount was ordered by the court, but so much delay was incurred and so many obstacles placed in the way of carrying the order into effect, that Judge Smith abandoned the contest in disgust, although making material gains as far as it had gone. During his professional career he was connected, as counsel, with some of the most important trials before the Chicago courts; was also one of the Directors of the Chicago Public Library, on its organization in 1871. Died suddenly, in Chicago, Oct. 6, 1898.

SMITH, Theophilus Washington, Judge and politician, was born in New York City, Sept. 28, 1784, served for a time in the United States navy, was a law student in the office of Aaron Burr, was admitted to the bar in his native State in 1805, and, in 1816, came west, finally locating at Edwardsville, where he soon became a prominent figure in early State history. In 1820 he was an unsuccessful candidate before the Legislature for the office of Attorney-General, being defeated by Samuel D. Lockwood, but was elected to the State Senate in 1822, serving four years. In 1823 he was one of the leaders of the "Conventionist" party, whose aim was to adopt a new Constitution which would legalize slavery in Illinois, during this period being the editor of the leading organ of the pro-slavery party. In 1825 he was elected one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, but resigned, Dec. 26, 1842. He was impeached in 1832 on charges alleging oppressive conduct, corruption, and other high misdemeanors in office, but secured a negative acquittal, a two-thirds vote being necessary to conviction. The vote in the Senate stood twelve for conviction (on a part of the charges) to ten for acquittal, four being excused from voting. During the Black Hawk War he served as Quartermaster-General on the Governor's staff. As a jurist, he was charged by his political opponents with being unable to divest himself of his partisan bias, and even with privately advising counsel, in political causes, of defects in the record, which they (the counsel) had not discovered. He was also a member of the first Board of Commissioners of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, appointed in 1823. Died, in Chicago, May 6, 1846.

SMITH, William Henry, journalist, Associated Press Manager, was born in Columbia County, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1833; at three years of age was taken by his parents to Ohio, where he enjoyed the best educational advantages that

State at the time afforded. After completing his school course he began teaching, and, for a time, served as tutor in a Western college, but soon turned his attention to journalism, at first as assistant editor of a weekly publication at Cincinnati, still later becoming its editor, and, in 1855, city editor of "The Cincinnati Gazette," with which he was connected in a more responsible position at the beginning of the war, incidentally doing work upon "The Literary Review." His connection with a leading paper enabled him to exert a strong influence in support of the Government. This he used most faithfully in assisting to raise troops in the first years of the war, and, in 1863, in bringing forward and securing the election of John Brough as a Union candidate for Governor in opposition to Clement L. Vallandigham, the Democratic candidate. In 1864 he was nominated and elected Secretary of State, being re-elected two years later. After retiring from office he returned to journalism at Cincinnati, as editor of "The Evening Chronicle," from which he retired in 1870 to become Agent of the Western Associated Press, with headquarters, at first at Cleveland, but later at Chicago. His success in this line was demonstrated by the final union of the New York and Western Associated Press organizations under his management, continuing until 1893, when he retired. Mr. Smith was a strong personal friend of President Hayes, by whom he was appointed Collector of the Port of Chicago in 1877. While engaged in official duties he found time to do considerable literary work, having published, several years ago, "The St. Clair Papers," in two volumes, and a life of Charles Hammond, besides contributions to periodicals. After retiring from the management of the Associated Press, he was engaged upon a "History of American Politics" and a "Life of Rutherford B. Hayes," which are said to have been well advanced at the time of his death, which took place at his home, at Lake Forest, Ill., July 27, 1896.

SMITH, William M., merchant, stock-breeder and politician, was born near Frankfort, Ky., May 23, 1827; in 1846 accompanied his father's family to Lexington, McLean County, Ill., where they settled. A few years later he bought forty acres of government land, finally increasing his holdings to 800 acres, and becoming a breeder of fine stock. Still later he added to his agricultural pursuits the business of a merchant. Having early identified himself with the Republican party, he remained a firm adherent of its principles during the Civil War, and, while declining

a commission tendered him by Governor Yates, devoted his time and means liberally to the recruiting and organization of regiments for service in the field, and procuring supplies for the sick and wounded. In 1866 he was elected to the lower house of the Legislature, and was re-elected in 1868 and '70, serving, during his last term, as Speaker. In 1877 he was appointed by Governor Cullom a member of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission, of which body he served as President until 1883. He was a man of remarkably genial temperament, liberal impulses, and wide popularity. Died, March 25, 1886.

SMITH, William Sooy, soldier and civil engineer, was born at Tarlton, Pickaway County, Ohio, July 22, 1830; graduated at Ohio University in 1849, and, at the United States Military Academy, in 1853, having among his classmates, at the latter, Generals McPherson, Schofield and Sheridan. Coming to Chicago the following year, he first found employment as an engineer on the Illinois Central Railroad, but later became assistant of Lieutenant-Colonel Graham in engineer service on the lakes; a year later took charge of a select school in Buffalo; in 1857 made the first surveys for the International Bridge at Niagara Falls, then went into the service of extensive locomotive and bridge-works at Trenton, N. J., in their interest making a visit to Cuba, and also superintending the construction of a bridge across the Savannah River. The war intervening, he returned North and was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel and assigned to duty as Assistant Adjutant-General at Camp Denison, Ohio, but, in June, 1862, was commissioned Colonel of the Thirteenth Ohio Volunteers, participating in the West Virginia campaigns, and later, at Shiloh and Perryville. In April, 1862, he was promoted Brigadier-General of volunteers, commanding divisions in the Army of the Ohio until the fall of 1862, when he joined Grant and took part in the Vicksburg campaign, as commander of the First Division of the Sixteenth Army Corps. Subsequently he was made Chief of the Cavalry Department, serving on the staffs of Grant and Sherman, until compelled to resign, in 1864, on account of impaired health. During the war General Smith rendered valuable service to the Union cause in great emergencies, by his knowledge of engineering. On retiring to private life he resumed his profession at Chicago, and since has been employed by the Government on some of its most stupendous works on the lakes, and has also planned several of the most important railroad bridges across the Missouri and other

streams. He has been much consulted in reference to municipal engineering, and his name is connected with a number of the gigantic edifices in Chicago.

SMITHBORO, a village and railroad junction in Bond County, 3 miles east of Greenville. Population, 393; (1900), 314.

SNAPP, Henry, Congressman, born in Livingston County, N. Y., June 30, 1822, came to Illinois with his father when 11 years old, and, having read law at Joliet, was admitted to the bar in 1847. He practiced in Will County for twenty years before entering public life. In 1868 he was elected to the State Senate and occupied a seat in that body until his election, in 1871, to the Forty-second Congress, by the Republicans of the (then) Sixth Illinois District, as successor to B. C. Cook, who had resigned. Died, at Joliet, Nov. 23, 1895.

SNOW, Herman W., ex-Congressman, was born in La Porte County, Ind., July 3, 1836, but was reared in Kentucky, working upon a farm for five years, while yet in his minority becoming a resident of Illinois. For several years he was a school teacher, meanwhile studying law and being admitted to the bar. Early in the war he enlisted as a private in the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Illinois Volunteers, rising to the rank of Captain. His term of service having expired, he re-enlisted in the One Hundred and Fifty-first Illinois, and was mustered out with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. After the close of the war he resumed teaching at the Chicago High School, and later served in the General Assembly (1873-74) as Representative from Woodford County. In 1890 he was elected, as a Democrat, to represent the Ninth Illinois District in Congress, but was defeated by his Republican opponent in 1892.

SNOWHOOK, William B., first Collector of Customs at Chicago, was born in Ireland in 1804; at the age of eight years was brought to New York, where he learned the printer's trade, and worked for some time in the same office with Horace Greeley. At 16 he went back to Ireland, remaining two years, but, returning to the United States, began the study of law; was also employed on the Passaic Canal; in 1836, came to Chicago, and was soon after associated with William B. Ogden in a contract on the Illinois & Michigan Canal, which lasted until 1841. As early as 1840 he became prominent as a leader in the Democratic party, and, in 1846, received from President Polk an appointment as first Collector of Customs for Chicago (having previously served as Special Surveyor of the Port, while

attached to the District of Detroit); in 1853, was re-appointed to the Collectorship by President Pierce, serving two years. During the "Mormon War" (1844) he organized and equipped, at his own expense, the Montgomery Guards, and was commissioned Colonel, but the disturbances were brought to an end before the order to march. From 1856 he devoted his attention chiefly to his practice, but, in 1862, was one of the Democrats of Chicago who took part in a movement to sustain the Government by stimulating enlistments; was also a member of the Convention which nominated Mr. Greeley for President in 1872. Died, in Chicago, May 5, 1882.

SNYDER, Adam Wilson, pioneer lawyer, and early Congressman, was born at Connellsville, Pa., Oct. 6, 1799. In early life he followed the occupation of wool-curling for a livelihood, attending school in the winter. In 1815, he emigrated to Columbus, Ohio, and afterwards settled in Ridge Prairie, St. Clair County, Ill. Being offered a situation in a wool-curling and fulling mill at Cahokia, he removed thither in 1817. He formed the friendship of Judge Jesse B. Thomas, and, through the latter's encouragement and aid, studied law and gained a solid professional, political, social and financial position. In 1830 he was elected State Senator from St. Clair County, and re-elected for two successive terms. He served through the Black Hawk War as private, Adjutant and Captain. In 1833 he removed to Belleville, and, in 1834, was defeated for Congress by Governor Reynolds, whom he, in turn, defeated in 1836. Two years later Reynolds again defeated him for the same position, and, in 1840, he was elected State Senator. In 1841 he was the Democratic nominee for Governor. The election was held in August, 1842, but, in May preceding, he died at his home in Belleville. His place on the ticket was filled by Thomas Ford, who was elected.—**William H. (Snyder)**, son of the preceding, was born in St. Clair County, Ill., July 12, 1825; educated at McKendree College, studied law with Lieutenant-Governor Koerner, and was admitted to practice in 1845; also served for a time as Postmaster of the city of Belleville, and, during the Mexican War, as First-Lieutenant and Adjutant of the Fifth Illinois Volunteers. From 1850 to '54 he represented his county in the Legislature; in 1855 was appointed, by Governor Matteson, State's Attorney, which position he filled for two years. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the office of Secretary of State in 1856, and, in 1857, was elected a Judge of the Twenty-fourth Circuit, was re-elected for the Third Cir-

cuit in '73, '79 and '85. He was also a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1869-70. Died, at Belleville, Dec. 24, 1892.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME, a State charitable institution, founded by act of the Legislature in 1885, and located at Quincy, Adams County. The object of its establishment was to provide a comfortable home for such disabled or dependent veterans of the United States land or naval forces as had honorably served during the Civil War. It was opened for the reception of veterans on March 3, 1887, the first cost of site and buildings having been about \$350,000. The total number of inmates admitted up to June 30, 1894, was 2,813; the number in attendance during the two previous years 988, and the whole number present on Nov. 10, 1894, 1,088. The value of property at that time was \$393,636.08. Considerable appropriations have been made for additions to the buildings at subsequent sessions of the Legislature. The General Government pays to the State \$100 per year for each veteran supported at the Home.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME, ILLINOIS, an institution, created by act of 1865, for the maintenance and education of children of deceased soldiers of the Civil War. An eighty-acre tract, one mile north of Normal, was selected as the site, and the first principal building was completed and opened for the admission of beneficiaries on June 1, 1869. Its first cost was \$135,000, the site having been donated. Repairs and the construction of new buildings, from time to time, have considerably increased this sum. In 1875 the benefits of the institution were extended, by legislative enactment, to the children of soldiers who had died after the close of the war. The aggregate number of inmates, in 1894, was 572, of whom 323 were males and 249 females.

SOLDIERS' WIDOWS' HOME. Provision was made for the establishment of this institution by the Thirty-ninth General Assembly, in an act, approved, June 13, 1895, appropriating \$20,000 for the purchase of a site, the erection of buildings and furnishing the same. It is designed for the reception and care of the mothers, wives, widows and daughters of such honorably discharged soldiers or sailors, in the United States service, as may have died, or may be physically or mentally unable to provide for the families naturally dependent on them, provided that such persons have been residents of the State for at least one year previous to admission, and are without means or ability for self-support.

The affairs of the Home are managed by a board of five trustees, of whom two are men and three women, the former to be members of the Grand Army of the Republic and of different political parties, and the latter members of the Women's Relief Corps of this State. The institution was located at Wilmington, occupying a site of seventeen acres, where it was formally opened in a house of eighteen rooms, March 11, 1896, with twenty-six applications for admittance. The plan contemplates an early enlargement by the erection of additional cottages.

SORENTO, a village of Bond County, at the intersection of the Jacksonville & St. Louis and the Toledo, St. Louis & Western Railways, 14 miles southeast of Litchfield; has a bank and a newspaper. Its interests are agricultural and mining. Pop. (1890), 538; (1900), 1,000.

SOULARD, James Gaston, pioneer, born of French ancestry in St. Louis, Mo., July 15, 1798; resided there until 1821, when, having married the daughter of a soldier of the Revolution, he received an appointment at Fort Snelling, near the present city of St. Paul, then under command of Col. Snelling, who was his wife's brother-in-law. The Fort was reached after a tedious journey by flat-boat and overland, late in the fall of 1821, his wife accompanying him. Three years later they returned to St. Louis, where, being an engineer, he was engaged for several years in surveying. In 1827 he removed with his family to Galena, for the next six years had charge of a store of the Gratiot Brothers, early business men of that locality. Towards the close of this period he received the appointment of County Recorder, also holding the position of County Surveyor and Postmaster of Galena at the same time. His later years were devoted to farming and horticulture, his death taking place, Sept. 17, 1878. Mr. Soulard was probably the first man to engage in freighting between Galena and Chicago. "The Galena Advertiser" of Sept. 14, 1829, makes mention of a wagon-load of lead sent by him to Chicago, his team taking back a load of salt, the paper remarking: "This is the first wagon that has ever passed from the Mississippi River to Chicago." Great results were predicted from the exchange of commodities between the lake and the lead mine district. — **Mrs. Eliza M. Hunt** (Soulard), wife of the preceding, was born at Detroit, Dec. 18, 1804, her father being Col. Thomas A. Hunt, who had taken part in the Battle of Bunker Hill and remained in the army until his death, at St. Louis, in 1807. His descendants have maintained their connection with the

army ever since, a son being a prominent artillery officer at the Battle of Gettysburg. Mrs. Soular was married at St. Louis, in 1820, and survive her husband some sixteen years, dying at Galena August 11, 1894. She had resided in Galena nearly seventy years, and at the date of her death, in the 90th year of her age, she was that city's oldest resident.

SOUTH CHICAGO & WESTERN INDIANA RAILROAD. (See *Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad*.)

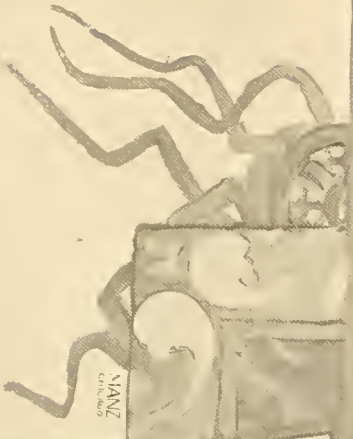
SOUTH DANVILLE, a suburb of the city of Danville, Vermilion County. Population (1890), 799; (1900), 898.

SOUTHEAST & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY. (See *Louisville & Nashville Railroad*.)

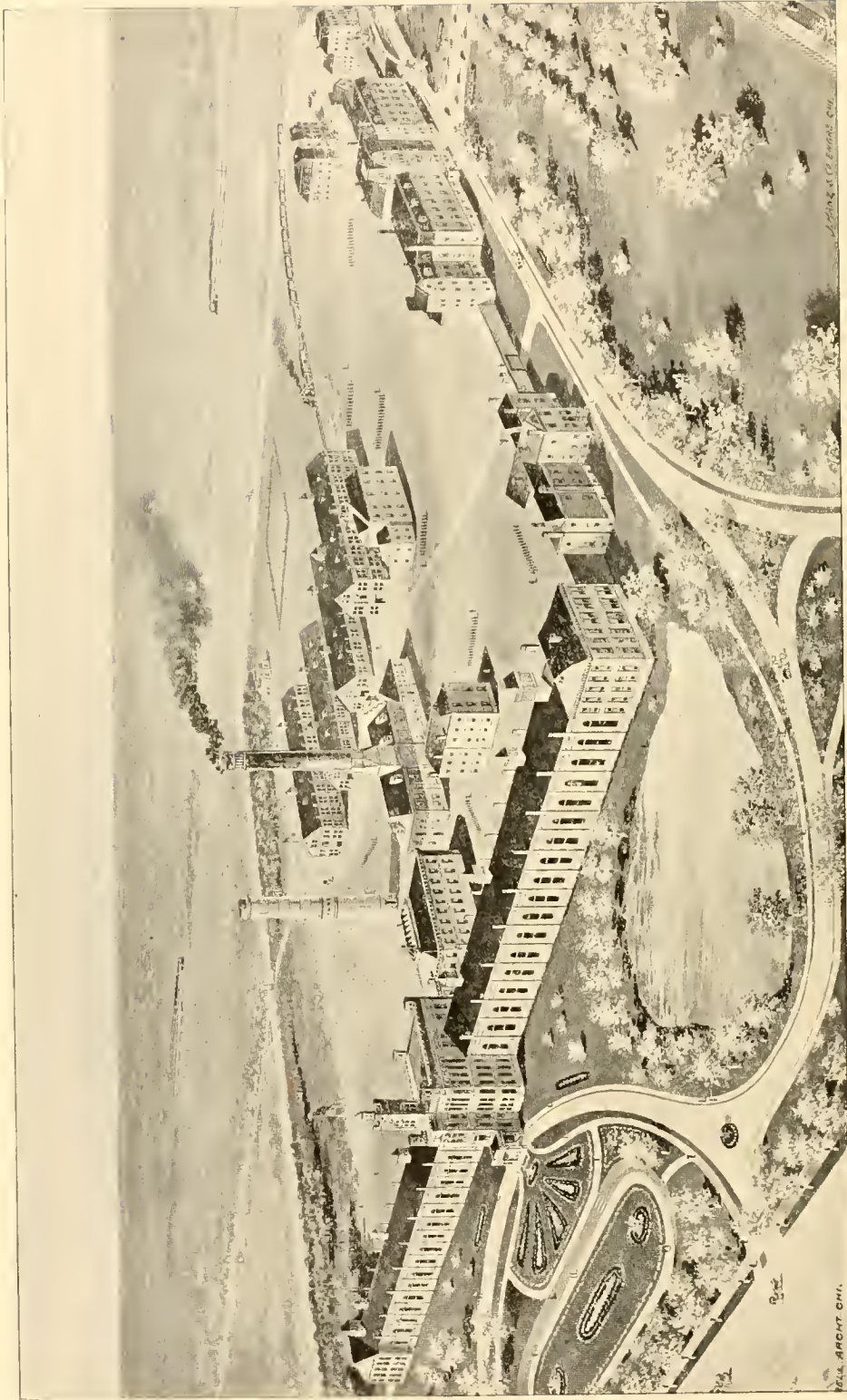
SOUTH ELGIN, a village of Kane County, near the city of Elgin. Population (1900), 515.

SOUTHERN COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, located at Albion, Edwards County, incorporated in 1891; had a faculty of ten teachers with 219 pupils (1897-98)—about equally male and female. Besides classical, scientific, normal, music and fine arts departments, instruction is given in preparatory studies and business education. Its property is valued at \$16,500.

SOUTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, located at Anna, Union County, founded by act of the Legislature in 1869. The original site comprised 290 acres and cost a little more than \$22,000, of which one-fourth was donated by citizens of the county. The construction of buildings was begun in 1869, but it was not until March, 1875, that the north wing (the first completed) was ready for occupancy. Other portions were completed a year later. The Trustees purchased 160 additional acres in 1883. The first cost (up to September, 1876) was nearly \$635,000. In 1881 one wing of the main building was destroyed by fire, and was subsequently rebuilt; the patients being, meanwhile, cared for in temporary wooden barracks. The total value of lands and buildings belonging to the State, June 30, 1894, was estimated at \$738,580, and, of property of all sorts, at \$833,700. The wooden barracks were later converted into a permanent ward, additions made to the main buildings, a detached building for the accommodation of 300 patients erected, numerous outbuildings put up and general improvements made. A second fire on the night of Jan. 3, 1895, destroyed a large part of the main building, inflicting a loss upon the State of \$175,000. Provision was made for rebuilding by the Legislature of that year. The institution has capacity for about 750 patients.



Entrance to Penitentiary.
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS PENITENTIARY AND ASYLUM FOR INSANE CRIMINALS, CHESTER.
View of Penitentiary and Asylum for Insane Criminals.
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS PENITENTIARY AND ASYLUM FOR INSANE CRIMINALS, CHESTER.



BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF ILLINOIS STATE REFORMATORY, PONTIAC.

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS NORMAL UNIVERSITY, established in 1869, and located, after competitive bidding, at Carbondale, which offered lands and bonds at first estimated to be of the value of \$229,000, but which later depreciated, through shrinkage, to \$75,000. Construction was commenced in May, 1870, and the first or main building was completed and appropriately dedicated in July, 1874. Its cost was \$265,000, but it was destroyed by fire, Nov. 26, 1883. In February, 1887, a new structure was completed at a cost of \$150,000. Two normal courses of instruction are given—classical and scientific—each extending over a period of four years. The conditions of admission require that the pupil shall be 16 years of age, and shall possess the qualifications enabling him to pass examination for a second-grade teacher's certificate. Those unable to do so may enter a preparatory department for six months. Pupils who pledge themselves to teach in the public schools, not less than half the time of their attendance at the University, receive free tuition with a small charge for incidentals, while others pay a tuition fee. The number of students in attendance for the year 1897-98 was 720, coming from forty-seven counties, chiefly in the southern half of the State, with representatives from eight other States. The teaching faculty for the same year consisted, besides the President, of sixteen instructors in the various departments, of whom five were ladies and eleven gentlemen.

SOUTHERN PENITENTIARY, THE, located near Chester, on the Mississippi River. Its erection was rendered necessary by the overcrowding of the Northern Penitentiary. (See *Northern Penitentiary*.) The law providing for its establishment required the Commissioners to select a site convenient of access, adjacent to stone and timber, and having a high elevation, with a never failing supply of water. In 1877, 122 acres were purchased at Chester, and the erection of buildings commenced. The first appropriation was of \$200,000, and \$300,000 was added in 1879. By March, 1878, 200 convicts were received, and their labor was utilized in the completion of the buildings, which are constructed upon approved modern principles. The prison receives convicts sent from the southern portion of the State, and has accommodation for some 1,200 prisoners. In connection with this penitentiary is an asylum for insane convicts, the erection of which was provided for by the Legislature in 1889.

SOUTH GROVE, a village of De Kalb County. Population (1890), 730.

SPALDING, Jesse, manufacturer. Collector of Customs and Street Railway President, was born at Athens, Bradford County, Pa., April 15, 1833; early commenced lumbering on the Susquehanna, and, at 23, began dealing on his own account. In 1857 he removed to Chicago, and soon after bought the property of the New York Lumber Company at the mouth of the Menominee River in Wisconsin, where, with different partners, and finally practically alone, he has carried on the business of lumber manufacture on a large scale ever since. In 1881 he was appointed, by President Arthur, Collector of the Port of Chicago, and, in 1889, received from President Harrison an appointment as one of the Government Directors of the Union Pacific Railway. Mr. Spalding was a zealous supporter of the Government during the War of the Rebellion and rendered valuable aid in the construction and equipment of Camp Douglas and the barracks at Chicago for the returning soldiers, receiving Auditor's warrants in payment, when no funds in the State treasury were available for the purpose. He was associated with William B. Ogden and others in the project for connecting Green Bay and Sturgeon Bay by a ship canal, which was completed in 1882, and, on the death of Mr. Ogden, succeeded to the Presidency of the Canal Company, serving until 1893, when the canal was turned over to the General Government. He has also been identified with many other public enterprises intimately connected with the development and prosperity of Chicago, and, in July, 1899, became President of the Chicago Union Traction Company, having control of the North and West Chicago Street Railway Systems.

SPALDING, John Lancaster, Catholic Bishop, was born in Lebanon, Ky., June 2, 1840; educated in the United States and in Europe, ordained a priest in the Catholic Church in 1863, and thereupon attached to the cathedral at Louisville, as assistant. In 1869 he organized a congregation of colored people, and built for their use the Church of St. Augustine, having been assigned to that parish as pastor. Soon afterwards he was appointed Secretary to the Bishop and made Chancellor of the Diocese. In 1873 he was transferred from Louisville to New York, where he was attached to the missionary parish of St. Michael's. He had, by this time, achieved no little fame as a pulpit orator and lecturer. When the diocese of Peoria, Ill., was created, in 1877, the choice of the Pope fell upon him for the new see, and he was consecrated Bishop, on May 1 of that year, by Cardinal McCloskey at New York. His

administration has been characterized by both energy and success. He has devoted much attention to the subject of emigration, and has brought about the founding of many new settlements in the far West. He was also largely instrumental in bringing about the founding of the Catholic University at Washington. He is a frequent contributor to the reviews, and the author of a number of religious works.

SPANISH INVASION OF ILLINOIS. In the month of June, 1779, soon after the declaration of war between Spain and Great Britain, an expedition was organized in Canada, to attack the Spanish posts along the Mississippi. Simultaneously, a force was to be dispatched from Pensacola against New Orleans, then commanded by a young Spanish Colonel, Don Bernardo de Galvez. Secret instructions had been sent to British Commandants, all through the Western country, to co-operate with both expeditions. De Galvez, having learned of the scheme through intercepted letters, resolved to forestall the attack by becoming the assailant. At the head of a force of 670 men, he set out and captured Baton Rouge, Fort Manchac and Natchez, almost without opposition. The British in Canada, being ignorant of what had been going on in the South, in February following dispatched a force from Mackinac to support the expedition from Pensacola, and, incidentally, to subdue the American rebels while en route. Cahokia and Kaskaskia were contemplated points of attack, as well as the Spanish forts at St. Louis and St. Genevieve. This movement was planned by Capt. Patrick Sinclair, commandant at Mackinac, but Captain Hesse was placed in charge of the expedition, which numbered some 750 men, including a force of Indians led by a chief named Wabasha. The British arrived before St. Louis, early on the morning of May 26, 1780, taking the Spaniards by surprise. Meanwhile Col. George Rogers Clark, having been apprised of the project, arrived at Cahokia from the falls of the Ohio, twenty-four hours in advance of the attack, his presence and readiness to co-operate with the Spanish, no doubt, contributing to the defeat of the expedition. The accounts of what followed are conflicting, the number of killed on the St. Louis shore being variously estimated from seven or eight to sixty-eight—the last being the estimate of Capt. Sinclair in his official report. All agree, however, that the invading party was forced to retreat in great haste. Colonel Montgomery, who had been in command at Cahokia, with a force of 350 and a party of Spanish allies,

pursued the retreating invaders as far as the Rock River, destroying many Indian villages on the way. This movement on the part of the British served as a pretext for an attempted reprisal, undertaken by the Spaniards, with the aid of a number of Cahokians, early in 1781. Starting early in January, this latter expedition crossed Illinois, with the design of attacking Fort St. Joseph, at the head of Lake Michigan, which had been captured from the English by Thomas Brady and afterwards retaken. The Spaniards were commanded by Don Eugenio Pourre, and supported by a force of Cahokians and Indians. The fort was easily taken and the British flag replaced by the ensign of Spain. The affair was regarded as of but little moment, at the time, the post being evacuated in a few days, and the Spaniards returning to St. Louis. Yet it led to serious international complications, and the "conquest" was seriously urged by the Spanish ministry as giving that country a right to the territory traversed. This claim was supported by France before the signing of the Treaty of Paris, but was defeated, through the combined efforts of Messrs. Jay, Franklin and Adams, the American Commissioners in charge of the peace negotiations with England.

SPARKS, (Capt.) David R., manufacturer and legislator, was born near Lanesville, Ind., in 1823; in 1836, removed with his parents to Macoupin County, Ill.; in 1847, enlisted for the Mexican War, crossing the plains to Santa Fe, New Mexico. In 1850 he made the overland trip to California, returning the next year by the Isthmus of Panama. In 1855 he engaged in the milling business at Staunton, Macoupin County, but, in 1860, made a third trip across the plains in search of gold, taking a quartz-mill which was erected near where Central City, Colo., now is, and which was the second steam-engine in that region. He returned home in time to vote for Stephen A. Douglas for President, the same year, but became a stalwart Republican, two weeks later, when the advocates of secession began to develop their policy after the election of Lincoln. In 1861 he enlisted, under the call for 500,000 volunteers following the first battle of Bull Run, and was commissioned a Captain in the Third Illinois Cavalry (Col. Eugene A. Carr), serving two and a half years, during which time he took part in several hard-fought battles, and being present at the fall of Vicksburg. At the end of his service he became associated with his former partner in the erection of a large flouring mill at Litchfield, but, in 1869, the firm bought an extensive flour-

ing mill at Alton, of which he became the principal owner in 1881, and which has since been greatly enlarged and improved, until it is now one of the most extensive establishments of its kind in the State. Capt. Sparks was elected to the House of Representatives in 1888, and to the State Senate in 1894, serving in the sessions of 1895 and '97; was also strongly supported as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress in 1896.

SPARKS, William A. J., ex-Congressman, was born near New Albany, Ind., Nov. 19, 1828, at 8 years of age was brought by his parents to Illinois, and shortly afterwards left an orphan. Thrown on his own resources, he found work upon a farm, his attendance at the district schools being limited to the winter months. Later, he passed through McKendree College, supporting himself, meanwhile, by teaching, graduating in 1850. He read law with Judge Sidney Breese, and was admitted to the bar in 1851. His first public office was that of Receiver of the Land Office at Edwardsville, to which he was appointed by President Pierce in 1853, remaining until 1856, when he was chosen Presidential Elector on the Democratic ticket. The same year he was elected to the lower house of the General Assembly, and, in 1863-64, served in the State Senate for the unexpired term of James M. Rodgers, deceased. He was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention in 1868, and a Democratic Representative in Congress from 1875 to 1883. In 1885 he was appointed, by President Cleveland, Commissioner of the General Land Office in Washington, retiring, by resignation, in 1887. His home is at Carlyle.

SPARTA & ST. GENEVIEVE RAILROAD.
(See *Centralia & Chester Railroad*.)

SPEED, Joshua Fry, merchant, and intimate friend of Abraham Lincoln; was educated in the local schools and at St. Joseph's College, Bardstown, Ky., after which he spent some time in a wholesale mercantile establishment in Louisville. About 1835 he came to Springfield, Ill., where he engaged in the mercantile business, later becoming the intimate friend and associate of Abraham Lincoln, to whom he offered the privilege of sharing a room over his store, when Mr. Lincoln removed from New Salem to Springfield, in 1836. Mr. Speed returned to Kentucky in 1842, but the friendship with Mr. Lincoln, which was of a most devoted character, continued until the death of the latter. Having located in Jefferson County, Ky., Mr. Speed was elected to the Legislature in 1848, but was never again willing to

accept office, though often solicited to do so. In 1851 he removed to Louisville, where he acquired a handsome fortune in the real-estate business. On the breaking out of the rebellion in 1861, he heartily embraced the cause of the Union, and, during the war, was entrusted with many delicate and important duties in the interest of the Government, by Mr. Lincoln, whom he frequently visited in Washington. His death occurred at Louisville, May 29, 1882.—**James (Speed)**, an older brother of the preceding, was a prominent Unionist of Kentucky, and, after the war, a leading Republican of that State, serving as delegate to the National Republican Conventions of 1872 and 1876. In 1864 he was appointed Attorney-General by Mr. Lincoln and served until 1866, when he resigned on account of disagreement with President Johnson. He died in 1887, at the age of 75 years.

SPOON RIVER, rises in Bureau County, flows southward through Stark County into Peoria, thence southwest through Knox, and to the south and southeast, through Fulton County, entering the Illinois River opposite Havana. It is about 150 miles long.

SPRINGER, (Rev.) Francis, D.D., educator and Army Chaplain, born in Franklin County, Pa., March 19, 1810; was left an orphan at an early age, and educated at Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg; entered the Lutheran ministry in 1836, and, in 1839, removed to Springfield, Ill., where he preached and taught school; in 1847 became President of Hillsboro College, which, in 1852, was removed to Springfield and became Illinois State University, now known as Concordia Seminary. Later, he served for a time as Superintendent of Schools for the city of Springfield, but, in September, 1861, resigned to accept the Chaplaincy of the Tenth Illinois Cavalry; by successive resignations and appointments, held the positions of Chaplain of the First Arkansas Infantry (1863-64) and Post Chaplain at Fort Smith, Ark., serving in the latter position until April, 1867, when he was commissioned Chaplain of the United States Army. This position he resigned while stationed at Fort Harker, Kan., August 23, 1867. During a considerable part of his incumbency as Chaplain at Fort Smith, he acted as Agent of the Bureau of Refugees and Freedmen, performing important service in caring for non-combatants rendered homeless by the vicissitudes of war. After the war he served, for a time, as Superintendent of Schools for Montgomery County, Ill.; was instrumental in the founding of Carthage (Ill.) College, and was a member of

its Board of Control at the time of his death. He was elected Chaplain of the Illinois House of Representatives at the session of the Thirty-fifth General Assembly (1887), and Chaplain of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Illinois for two consecutive terms (1890-'92). He was also member of the Stephenson Post, No. 30, G. A. R., at Springfield, and served as its Chaplain from January, 1884, to his death, which occurred at Springfield, Oct. 21, 1892.

SPRINGER, William McKendree, ex-Congressman, Justice of United States Court, was born in Sullivan County, Ind., May 30, 1836. In 1848 he removed with his parents to Jacksonville, Ill., was fitted for college in the public high school at Jacksonville, under the tuition of the late Dr. Bateman, entered Illinois College, remaining three years, when he removed to the Indiana State University, graduating there in 1858. The following year he was admitted to the bar and commenced practice in Logan County, but soon after removed to Springfield. He entered public life as Secretary of the Constitutional Convention of 1862. In 1871-72 he represented Sangamon County in the Legislature, and, in 1874, was elected to Congress from the Thirteenth Illinois District as a Democrat. From that time until the close of the Fifty-third Congress (1895), he served in Congress continuously, and was recognized as one of the leaders of his party on the floor, being at the head of many important committees when that party was in the ascendancy, and a candidate for the Democratic caucus nomination for Speaker, in 1893. In 1894 he was the candidate of his party for Congress for the eleventh time, but was defeated by his Republican opponent, James A. Connolly. In 1895 President Cleveland appointed him United States District Judge for Indian Territory.

SPRINGFIELD, the State capital, and the county-seat of Sangamon County, situated five miles south of the Sangamon River and 185 miles southwest of Chicago; is an important railway center. The first settlement on the site of the present city was made by John Kelly in 1819. On April 10, 1821, it was selected, by the first Board of County Commissioners, as the temporary county-seat of Sangamon County, the organization of which had been authorized by act of the Legislature in January previous, and the name Springfield was given to it. In 1823 the selection was made permanent. The latter year the first sale of lands took place, the original site being entered by Pascal P. Enos, Elijah Iles and Thomas Cox. The town was platted about the

same time, and the name "Calhoun" was given to a section in the northwest quarter of the present city—this being the "hey-day" of the South Carolina statesman's greatest popularity—but the change was not popularly accepted, and the new name was soon dropped. It was incorporated as a town, April 2, 1832, and as a city, April 6, 1840; and re-incorporated, under the general law in 1882. It was made the State capital by act of the Legislature, passed at the session of 1837, which went into effect, July 4, 1839, and the Legislature first convened there in December of the latter year. The general surface is flat, though there is rolling ground to the west. The city has excellent water-works, a paid fire-department, six banks, electric street railways, gas and electric lighting, commodious hotels, fine churches, numerous handsome residences, beautiful parks, thorough sewerage, and is one of the best paved and handsomest cities in the State. The city proper, in 1890, contained an area of four square miles, but has since been enlarged by the annexation of the following suburbs: North Springfield, April 7, 1891; West Springfield, Jan. 4, 1898; and South Springfield and the village of Laurel, April 5, 1898. These additions give to the present city an area of 5.84 square miles. The population of the original city, according to the census of 1880, was 19,743, and, in 1890, 24,963, while that of the annexed suburbs, at the last census, was 2,109—making a total of 29,072. The latest school census (1898) showed a total population of 33,375—population by census (1900), 34,159. Besides the State House, the city has a handsome United States Government Building for United States Court and post-office purposes, a county courthouse (the former State capitol), a city hall and (State) Executive Mansion. Springfield was the home of Abraham Lincoln. His former residence has been donated to the State, and his tomb and monument are in the beautiful Oak Ridge cemetery, adjoining the city. Springfield is an important coal-mining center, and has many important industries, notably a watch factory, rolling mills, and extensive manufactories of agricultural implements and furniture. It is also the permanent location of the State Fairs, for which extensive buildings have been erected on the Fair Grounds north of the city. There are three daily papers—two morning and one evening—published here, besides various other publications. Pop. (1900), 34,159.

SPRINGFIELD, EFFINGHAM & SOUTH-EASTERN RAILROAD. (See *St. Louis, Indianapolis & Eastern Railroad.*)

SPRINGFIELD & ILLINOIS SOUTHEASTERN RAILROAD. (See *Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad*.)

SPRINGFIELD & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD. (See *Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railroad of Illinois*.)

SPRING VALLEY, an incorporated city in Bureau County, at intersection of the Chicago & Northwestern, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and the Toluca, Marquette & Northern Railways, 100 miles southwest of Chicago. It lies in a coal-mining region and has important manufacturing interests as well. It has two banks, electric street and interurban railways, and two newspapers. Population (1890), 3,837; (1900), 6,214.

ST. AGATHA'S SCHOOL, an institution for young ladies, at Springfield, under the patronage of the Bishop of the Episcopal Church, incorporated in 1889. It has a faculty of eight teachers giving instruction in the preparatory and higher branches, including music and fine arts. It reported fifty-five pupils in 1894, and real estate valued at \$15,000.

ST. ALBAN'S ACADEMY, a boys' and young men's school at Knoxville, Ill., incorporated in 1896 under the auspices of the Episcopal Church; in 1898 had a faculty of seven teachers, with forty-five pupils, and property valued at \$61,100, of which \$54,000 was real estate. Instruction is given in the classical and scientific branches, besides music and preparatory studies.

ST. ANNE, a village of Kankakee County, at the crossing of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois and the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railways, 60 miles south of Chicago. The town has two banks, tile and brick factory, and a weekly newspaper. Pop. (1900), 1,000.

ST. CHARLES, a city in Kane County, on both sides of Fox River, at intersection of the Chicago & Northwestern and the Chicago Great Western Railways; 38 miles west of Chicago and 10 miles south of Elgin. The river furnishes excellent water-power, which is being utilized by a number of important manufacturing enterprises. The city is connected with Chicago and many towns in the Fox River valley by interurban electric trolley lines; is also the seat of the State Home for Boys. Pop. (1890), 1,690; (1900), 2,675.

ST. CLAIR, Arthur, first Governor of the Northwest Territory, was born of titled ancestry at Thurso, Scotland, in 1734; came to America in 1757 as an ensign, having purchased his commission, participated in the capture of Louisburg, Canada, in 1758, and fought under Wolfe at

Quebec. In 1764 he settled in Pennsylvania, where he amassed a moderate fortune, and became prominent in public affairs. He served with distinction during the Revolutionary War, rising to the rank of Major-General, and succeeding General Gates in command at Ticonderoga, but, later, was censured by Washington for his hasty evacuation of the post, though finally vindicated by a military court. His Revolutionary record, however, was generally good, and even distinguished. He represented Pennsylvania in the Continental Congress, and presided over that body in 1787. He served as Governor of the Northwest Territory (including the present State of Illinois) from 1789 to 1802. As an executive he was not successful, being unpopular because of his arbitrariness. In November, 1791, he suffered a serious defeat by the Indians in the valley between the Miami and the Wabash. In this campaign he was badly crippled by the gout, and had to be carried on a litter; he was again vindicated by a Congressional investigation. His first visit to the Illinois Country was made in 1790, when he organized St. Clair County, which was named in his honor. In 1802 President Jefferson removed him from the governorship of Ohio Territory, of which he had continued to be the Governor after its separation from Indiana and Illinois. The remainder of his life was spent in comparative penury. Shortly before his decease, he was granted an annuity by the Pennsylvania Legislature and by Congress. Died, at Greensburg, Pa., August 31, 1818.

ST. CLAIR COUNTY, the first county organized within the territory comprised in the present State of Illinois—the whole region west of the Ohio River having been first placed under civil jurisdiction, under the name of "Illinois County," by an act of the Virginia House of Delegates, passed in October, 1778, a few months after the capture of Kaskaskia by Col. George Rogers Clark. (See *Illinois*; also *Clark*, *George Rogers*.) St. Clair County was finally set off by an order of Gov. Arthur St. Clair, on occasion of his first visit to the "Illinois Country," in April, 1790—more than two years after his assumption of the duties of Governor of the Northwest Territory, which then comprehended the "Illinois Country" as well as the whole region within the present States of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin. Governor St. Clair's order, which bears date, April 27, 1790, defines the boundaries of the new county—which took his own name—as follows: "Beginning at the mouth of the Little Michillmackanack River,

running thence southerly in a direct line to the mouth of the little river above Fort Massac upon the Ohio River; thence with the said river to its junction with the Mississippi; thence up the Mississippi to the mouth of the Illinois, and so up the Illinois River to the place of beginning, with all the adjacent islands of said rivers, Illinois and Mississippi." The "Little Michillimackanack," the initial point mentioned in this description—also variously spelled "Makina" and "Mackinaw," the latter being the name by which the stream is now known—empties into the Illinois River on the south side a few miles below Pekin, in Tazewell County. The boundaries of St. Clair County, as given by Gov. St. Clair, indicate the imperfect knowledge of the topography of the "Illinois Country" existing in that day, as a line drawn south from the mouth of the Mackinaw River, instead of reaching the Ohio "above Fort Massac," would have followed the longitude of the present city of Springfield, striking the Mississippi about the northwestern corner of Jackson County, twenty-five miles west of the mouth of the Ohio. The object of Governor St. Clair's order was, of course, to include the settled portions of the Illinois Country in the new county; and, if it had had the effect intended, the eastern border of the county would have followed a line some fifty miles farther eastward, along the eastern border of Marion, Jefferson, Franklin, Williamson and Johnson Counties, reaching the Ohio River about the present site of Metropolis City in Massac County, and embracing about one-half of the area of the present State of Illinois. For all practical purposes it embraced all the Illinois Country, as it included that portion in which the white settlements were located. (See *St. Clair, Arthur*; also *Illinois Country*.) The early records of St. Clair County are in the French language; its first settlers and its early civilization were French, and the first church to inculcate the doctrine of Christianity was the Roman Catholic. The first proceedings in court under the common law were had in 1796. The first Justices of the Peace were appointed in 1807, and, as there was no penitentiary, the whipping-post and pillory played an important part in the code of penalties, these punishments being impartially meted out as late as the time of Judge (afterwards Governor) Reynolds, to "the lame, the halt and the blind," for such offenses as the larceny of a silk handkerchief. At first three places—Cahokia, Prairie du Rocher and Kaskaskia—were named as county-seats by Governor St. Clair; but Randolph County having been set off

in 1895, Cahokia became the county-seat of the older county, so remaining until 1813, when Belleville was selected as the seat of justice. At that time it was a mere cornfield owned by George Blair, although settlements had previously been established in Ridge Prairie and at Badgley. Judge Jesse B. Thomas held his first court in a log-cabin, but a rude court house was erected in 1814, and, the same year, George E. Blair established a hostelry, Joseph Kerr opened a store, and, in 1817, additional improvements were inaugurated by Daniel Murray and others, from Baltimore. John H. Dennis and the Mitchells and Wests (from Virginia) settled soon afterward, becoming farmers and mechanics. Belleville was incorporated in 1819. In 1825 Governor Edwards bought the large landed interests of Etienne Personeau, a large French land-owner, ordered a new survey of the town and infused fresh life into its development. Settlers began to arrive in large numbers, mainly Virginians, who brought with them their slaves, the right to hold which was, for many years, a fruitful and perennial source of strife. Emigrants from Germany began to arrive at an early day, and now a large proportion of the population of Belleville and St. Clair County is made up of that nationality. The county, as at present organized, lies on the western border of the south half of the State, immediately opposite St. Louis, and comprises some 680 square miles. Three-fourths of it are underlaid by a vein of coal, six to eight feet thick, and about one hundred feet below the surface. Considerable wheat is raised. The principal towns are Belleville, East St. Louis, Lebanon and Mascoutah. Population of the county (1880), 61,806; (1890), 66,571; (1900), 86,685.

ST. JOHN, an incorporated village of Perry County, on the Illinois Central Railway, one mile north of Duquoin. Coal is mined and salt manufactured here. Population about 500.

ST. JOSEPH, a village of Champaign County, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, 10 miles east of Champaign; has inter-urban railroad connection. Pop. (1900), 637.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, (Chicago), founded in 1860, by the Sisters of Charity. Having been destroyed in the fire of 1871, it was rebuilt in the following year. In 1892 it was reconstructed, enlarged and made thoroughly modern in its appointments. It can accommodate about 250 patients. The Sisters attend to the nursing, and conduct the domestic and financial affairs. The medical staff comprises ten physicians and surgeons, among whom are some of the most eminent in Chicago.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON & CHICAGO RAILROAD.
(See *Chicago & Alton Railroad.*)

ST. LOUIS, ALTON & SPRINGFIELD RAILROAD. (See *St. Louis, Chicago & St. Paul Railroad.*)

ST. LOUIS, ALTON & TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD, a corporation formerly operating an extensive system of railroads in Illinois. The Terre Haute & Alton Railroad Company (the original corporation) was chartered in January, 1851, work begun in 1852, and the main line from Terre Haute to Alton (172.5 miles) completed, March 1, 1856. The Belleville & Illinoistown branch (from Belleville to East St. Louis) was chartered in 1852, and completed between the points named in the title, in the fall of 1854. This corporation secured authority to construct an extension from Illinoistown (now East St. Louis) to Alton, which was completed in October, 1856, giving the first railroad connection between Alton & St. Louis. Simultaneously with this, these two roads (the Terre Haute & Alton and the Belleville & Illinoistown) were consolidated under a single charter by special act of the Legislature in February, 1854, the consolidated line taking the name of the Terre Haute, Alton & St. Louis Railroad. Subsequently the road became financially embarrassed, was sold under foreclosure and reorganized, in 1862, under the name of the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad. June 1, 1867, the main line (from Terre Haute to St. Louis) was leased for ninety-nine years to the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railway Company (an Indiana corporation) guaranteed by certain other lines, but the lease was subsequently broken by the insolvency of the lessee and some of the guarantors. The Indianapolis & St. Louis went into the hands of a receiver in 1882, and was sold under foreclosure, in July of the same year, its interest being absorbed by the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, by which the main line is now operated. The properties officially reported as remaining in the hands of the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad, June 30, 1895, beside the Belleville Branch (14.40 miles), included the following leased and subsidiary lines: Belleville & Southern Illinois—"Cairo Short Line" (56.40 miles); Belleville & Eldorado, (50.20 miles); Belleville & Carondelet (17.30 miles); St. Louis Southern and branches (47.27 miles), and Chicago, St. Louis & Paducah Railway (53.50 miles). All these have been leased, since the close of the fiscal year 1895, to the Illinois Central. (For sketches of these several roads see headings of each.)

ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO & ST. PAUL RAILROAD, (Bluff Line), a line running from Springfield to Granite City, Ill., (opposite St. Louis), 102.1 miles, with a branch from Lock Haven to Grafton, Ill., 8.4 miles—total length of line in Illinois, 110.5 miles. The track is of standard gauge, laid with 56 to 70-pound steel rails.—(HISTORY.) The road was originally incorporated under the name of the St. Louis, Jerseyville & Springfield Railroad, built from Bates to Grafton in 1882, and absorbed by the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway Company; was surrendered by the receivers of the latter in 1886, and passed under the control of the bond-holders, by whom it was transferred to a corporation known as the St. Louis & Central Illinois Railroad Company. In June, 1887, the St. Louis, Alton & Springfield Railroad Company was organized, with power to build extensions from Newbern to Alton, and from Bates to Springfield, which was done. In October, 1890, a receiver was appointed, followed by a reorganization under the present name (St. Louis, Chicago & St. Paul). Default was made on the interest and, in June following, it was again placed in the hands of receivers, by whom it was operated until 1898. The total earnings and income for the fiscal year 1897-98 were \$318,815, operating expenses, \$373,270; total capitalization, \$4,853,526, of which, \$1,500,000 was in the form of stock and \$1,235,000 in income bonds.

ST. LOUIS, INDIANAPOLIS & EASTERN RAILROAD, a railroad line 90 miles in length, extending from Switz City, Ind., to Effingham, Ill.—56 miles being within the State of Illinois. It is of standard gauge and the track laid chiefly with iron rails.—(HISTORY.) The original corporation was chartered in 1869 as the Springfield, Effingham & Quincy Railway Company. It was built as a narrow-gauge line by the Cincinnati, Effingham & Quincy Construction Company, which went into the hands of a receiver in 1878. The road was completed by the receiver in 1880, and, in 1885, restored to the Construction Company by the discharge of the receiver. For a short time it was operated in connection with the Bloomfield Railroad of Indiana, but was reorganized in 1886 as the Indiana & Illinois Southern Railroad, and the gauge changed to standard in 1887. Having made default in the payment of interest, it was sold under foreclosure in 1890 and purchased in the interest of the bond-holders, by whom it was conveyed to the St. Louis, Indianapolis & Eastern Railroad Company, in whose name the line is operated. Its business

is limited, and chiefly local. The total earnings in 1898 were \$65,583 and the expenditures \$69,112. Its capital stock was \$740,900; bonded debt, \$978,000, other indebtedness increasing the total capital investment to \$1,816,736.

ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE & CHICAGO RAILROAD. (See *Chicago & Alton Railroad*.)

ST. LOUIS, JERSEYVILLE & SPRINGFIELD RAILROAD. (See *St. Louis, Chicago & St. Paul Railroad*.)

ST. LOUIS, MOUNT CARMEL & NEW ALBANY RAILROAD. (See *Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis (Consolidated) Railroad*.)

ST. LOUIS, PEORIA & NORTHERN RAILWAY, known as "Peoria Short Line," a corporation organized, Feb. 29, 1896, to take over and unite the properties of the St. Louis & Eastern, the St. Louis & Peoria and the North and South Railways, and to extend the same due north from Springfield to Peoria (60 miles), and thence to Fulton or East Clinton, Ill., on the Upper Mississippi. The line extends from Springfield to Glen Carbon (84.46 miles), with trackage facilities over the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railroad and the Merchants' Terminal Bridge (18 miles) to St. Louis.—(HISTORY.) This road has been made up of three sections or divisions. (1) The initial section of the line was constructed under the name of the St. Louis & Chicago Railroad of Illinois, incorporated in 1885, and opened from Mount Olive to Alhambra in 1887. It passed into the hands of a receiver, was sold under foreclosure in 1889, and reorganized, in 1890, as the St. Louis & Peoria Railroad. The St. Louis & Eastern, chartered in 1889, built the line from Glen Carbon to Marine, which was opened in 1893; the following year, bought the St. Louis & Peoria line, and, in 1895, constructed the link (8 miles) between Alhambra and Marine. (3) The North & South Railroad Company of Illinois, organized in 1890, as successor to the St. Louis & Chicago Railway Company, proceeded in the construction of the line (50.46 miles) from Mt. Olive to Springfield, which was subsequently leased to the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis, then under the management of the Jacksonville, Louisville & St. Louis Railway. The latter corporation having defaulted, the property passed into the hands of a receiver. By expiration of the lease in December, 1896, the property reverted to the proprietary Company, which took possession, Jan. 1, 1896. The St. Louis & Southeastern then bought the line outright, and it was incorporated as a part of the new organization under the name of the St. Louis, Peoria & Northern Railway, the North

& South Railroad going out of existence. In May, 1899, the St. Louis, Peoria & Northern was sold to the reorganized Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, to be operated as a short line between Peoria & St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, ROCK ISLAND & CHICAGO RAILROAD. (See *Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad*.)

ST. LOUIS SOUTHERN RAILROAD, a line running from Pinckneyville, Ill., via Murphysboro, to Carbondale. The company is also the lessee of the Carbondale & Shawneetown Railroad, extending from Carbondale to Marion, 17.5 miles—total, 50.5 miles. The track is of standard gauge and laid with 56 and 60-pound steel rails. The company was organized in August, 1886, to succeed to the property of the St. Louis Coal Railroad (organized in 1879) and the St. Louis Central Railway; and was leased for 980 years from Dec. 1, 1886, to the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad Company, at an annual rental equal to thirty per cent of the gross earnings, with a minimum guarantee of \$32,000, which is sufficient to pay the interest on the first mortgage bonds. During the year 1896 this line passed under lease from the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad Company, into the hands of the Illinois Central Railroad Company.

ST. LOUIS, SPRINGFIELD & VINCENNES RAILROAD COMPANY, a corporation organized in July, 1899, to take over the property of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railway in the State of Illinois, known as the Ohio & Mississippi and the Springfield & Illinois Southeastern Railways—the former extending from Vincennes, Ind., to East St. Louis, and the latter from Beardstown to Shawneetown. The property was sold under foreclosure, at Cincinnati, July 10, 1899, and transferred, for purposes of reorganization, into the hands of the new corporation, July 28, 1899. (For history of the several lines see *Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railway*.)

ST. LOUIS, VANDALIA & TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD. This line extends from East St. Louis eastward across the State, to the Indiana State line, a distance of 158.3 miles. The Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad Company is the lessee. The track is single, of standard gauge, and laid with steel rails. The outstanding capital stock, in 1898, was \$3,924,058, the bonded debt, \$4,496,000, and the floating debt, \$218,480.—(HISTORY.) The St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute Railroad was chartered in 1865, opened in 1870 and leased to the Terre Haute & Indianapolis

Railroad, for itself and the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad.

ST. LOUIS & CAIRO RAILROAD, extends from East St. Louis to Cairo, Ill., 151.6 miles, with a branch from Millstadt Junction to High Prairie, 9 miles. The track is of standard gauge and laid mainly with steel rails.—(HISTORY.) The original charter was granted to the Cairo & St. Louis Railroad Company, Feb. 16, 1865, and the road opened, March 1, 1875. Subsequently it passed into the hands of a receiver, was sold under foreclosure, July 14, 1881, and was taken charge of by a new company under its present name, Feb. 1, 1882. On Feb. 1, 1886, it was leased to the Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company for forty-five years, and now constitutes the Illinois Division of that line, giving it a connection with St. Louis. (See *Mobile & Ohio Railway*.)

ST. LOUIS & CENTRAL ILLINOIS RAILROAD. (See *St. Louis, Chicago & St. Paul Railroad*.)

ST. LOUIS & CHICAGO RAILROAD (of Illinois). (See *St. Louis, Peoria & Northern Railway*.)

ST. LOUIS & EASTERN RAILROAD. (See *St. Louis, Peoria & Northern Railway*.)

ST. LOUIS & PEORIA RAILWAY. (See *St. Louis, Peoria & Northern Railway*.)

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL, located in Chicago. It was chartered in 1865, its incorporators, in their initial statement, substantially declaring their object to be the establishment of a free hospital under the control of the Protestant Episcopal Church, which should be open to the afflicted poor, without distinction of race or creed. The hospital was opened on a small scale, but steadily increased until 1879, when re-incorporation was effected under the general law. In 1885 a new building was erected on land donated for that purpose, at a cost exceeding \$150,000, exclusive of \$20,000 for furnishing. While its primary object has been to afford accommodation, with medical and surgical care, gratuitously, to the needy poor, the institution also provides a considerable number of comfortable, well-furnished private rooms for patients who are able and willing to pay for the same. It contains an amphitheater for surgical operations and clinics, and has a free dispensary for out-patients. During the past few years important additions have been made, the number of beds increased, and provision made for a training school for nurses. The medical staff (1896) consists of thirteen physicians and surgeons and two pathologists.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, a young ladies' seminary, under the patronage of the Episcopal Church, at Knoxville, Knox County, Ill.; was incorporated in 1858, in 1898 had a faculty of fourteen teachers, giving instruction to 113 pupils. The branches taught include the classics, the sciences, fine arts, music and preparatory studies. The institution has a library of 2,200 volumes, and owns property valued at \$130,500, of which \$100,000 is real estate.

STAGER, Anson, soldier and Telegraph Superintendent, was born in Ontario County, N. Y., April 20, 1825; at 16 years of age entered the service of Henry O'Reilly, a printer who afterwards became a pioneer in building telegraph lines, and with whom he became associated in various enterprises of this character. Having introduced several improvements in the construction of batteries and the arrangement of wires, he was, in 1852, made General Superintendent of the principal lines in the West, and, on the organization of the Western Union Company, was retained in this position. Early in the Civil War he was entrusted with the management of telegraph lines in Southern Ohio and along the Virginia border, and, in October following, was appointed General Superintendent of Government telegraphs, remaining in this position until September, 1868, his services being recognized in his promotion to a brevet Brigadier-Generalship of Volunteers. In 1869 General Stager returned to Chicago and, in addition to his duties as General Superintendent, engaged in the promotion of a number of enterprises connected with the manufacture of electrical appliances and other branches of the business. One of these was the consolidation of the telephone companies, of which he became President, as also of the Western Edison Electric Light Company, besides being a Director in several other corporations. Died, in Chicago, March 26, 1885.

STANDISH, John Van Ness, a lineal descendant of Capt. Miles Standish, the Pilgrim leader, was born at Woodstock, Vt., Feb. 26, 1825. His early years were spent on a farm, but a love of knowledge and books became his ruling passion, and he devoted several years to study, in the "Liberal Institute" at Lebanon, N. H., finally graduating, with the degree of A. B., at Norwich University in the class of 1847. Later, he received the degree of A.M., in due course, from his Alma Mater in 1855; that of Ph.D. from Knox College, in 1882, of LL.D from St. Lawrence University in 1893, and from Norwich, in 1898. Dr. Standish chose the profession of a teacher, and has spent

over fifty years in its pursuit in connection with private and public schools and the College, of which more than forty years were as Professor and President of Lombard University at Galesburg. He has also lectured and conducted Teachers' Institutes all over the State, and, in 1859, was elected President of the State Teachers' Association. He made three visits to the Old World—in 1879, '82-83, and '91-92—and, during his second trip, traveled over 40,000 miles, visiting nearly every country of Europe, including the "Land of the Midnight Sun," besides Northern Africa from the Mediterranean to the Desert of Sahara, Egypt, Palestine, Syria and Asia Minor. A lover of art, he has visited nearly all the principal museums and picture galleries of the world. In politics he is a Republican, and, in opposition to many college men, a firm believer in the doctrine of protection. In religion, he is a Universalist.

STAPP, James T. B., State Auditor, was born in Woodford County, Ky., April 13, 1804; at the age of 12 accompanied his widowed mother to Kaskaskia, Ill., where she settled; before he was 20 years old, was employed as a clerk in the office of the State Auditor, and, upon the resignation of that officer, was appointed his successor, being twice thereafter elected by the Legislature, serving nearly five years. He resigned the auditorship to accept the Presidency of the State Bank at Vandalia, which post he filled for thirteen years; acted as Aid-de-camp on Governor Reynolds staff in the Black Hawk War, and served as Adjutant of the Third Illinois Volunteers during the war with Mexico. President Taylor appointed Mr. Stapp Receiver of the United States Land Office at Vandalia, which office he held during the Fillmore administration, resigning in 1855. Two years later he removed to Decatur, where he continued to reside until his death in 1876. A handsome Methodist chapel, erected by him in that city, bears his name.

STARK COUNTY, an interior county in the northern half of the State, lying west of the Illinois River; has an area of 290 square miles. It has a rich, alluvial soil, well watered by numerous small streams. The principal industries are agriculture and stock-raising, and the chief towns are Toulon and Wyoming. The county was erected from Putnam and Knox in 1839, and named in honor of General Stark, of Revolutionary fame. The earliest settler was Isaac B. Essex, who built a cabin on Spoon River, in 1828, and gave his name to a township. Of other pioneer families, the Buswells, Smiths, Spencers and

Eastmans came from New England; the Thomases, Moores, Holgates, Fullers and Whittakers from Pennsylvania; the Coxes from Ohio, the Perrys and Parkers from Virginia; the McClanahans from Kentucky; the Hendersons from Tennessee; the Lees and Hazens from New Jersey; the Halls from England, and the Turnbells and Olivers from Scotland. The pioneer church was the Congregational at Toulon. Population (1880), 11,207; (1890), 9,982; (1900), 10,186.

STARVED ROCK, a celebrated rock or cliff on the south side of Illinois River, in La Salle County, upon which the French explorer, La Salle, and his lieutenant, Tonty, erected a fort in 1682, which they named Fort St. Louis. It was one mile north of the supposed location of the Indian village of La Vantum, the metropolis, so to speak, of the Illinois Indians about the time of the arrival of the first French explorers. The population of this village, in 1680, according to Father Membre, was some seven or eight thousand. Both La Vantum and Fort St. Louis were repeatedly attacked by the Iroquois. The Illinois were temporarily driven from La Vantum, but the French, for the time being, successfully defended their fortification. In 1702 the fort was abandoned as a military post, but continued to be used as a French trading-post until 1718, when it was burned by Indians. The Illinois were not again molested until 1722, when the Foxes made an unsuccessful attack upon them. The larger portion of the tribe, however, resolved to cast in their fortunes with other tribes on the Mississippi River. Those who remained fell an easy prey to the foes by whom they were surrounded. In 1769 they were attacked from the north by tribes who desired to avenge the murder of Pontiac. Finding themselves hard pressed, they betook themselves to the bluff where Fort St. Louis had formerly stood. Here they were besieged for twelve days, when, destitute of food or water, they made a gallant but hopeless sortie. According to a tradition handed down among the Indians, all were massacred by the besiegers in an attempt to escape by night, except one half-breed, who succeeded in evading his pursuers. This sanguinary catastrophe has given the rock its popular name. Ehner Baldwin, in his History of La Salle County (1877), says: "The bones of the victims lay scattered about the cliff in profusion after the settlement by the whites, and are still found mingled plentifully with the soil." (See *La Salle*, *Robert Cavelier*; *Tonty*; *Fort St. Louis*.)

STARNE, Alexander, Secretary of State and State Treasurer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 21, 1813; in the spring of 1836 removed to Illinois, settling at Griggsville, Pike County, where he opened a general store. From 1839 to '42 he served as Commissioner of Pike County, and, in the latter year, was elected to the lower house of the General Assembly, and re-elected in 1844. Having, in the meanwhile, disposed of his store at Griggsville and removed to Pittsfield, he was appointed, by Judge Purple, Clerk of the Circuit Court, and elected to the same office for four years, when it was made elective. In 1852 he was elected Secretary of State, when he removed to Springfield, returning to Griggsville at the expiration of his term in 1857, to assume the Presidency of the old Hannibal and Naples Railroad (now a part of the Wabash system). He represented Pike and Brown Counties in the Constitutional Convention of 1862, and the same year was elected State Treasurer. He thereupon again removed to Springfield, where he resided until his death, being, with his sons, extensively engaged in coal mining. In 1870, and again in 1872, he was elected State Senator from Sangamon County. He died at Springfield, March 31, 1886.

STATE BANK OF ILLINOIS. The first legislation, having for its object the establishment of a bank within the territory which now constitutes the State of Illinois, was the passage, by the Territorial Legislature of 1816, of an act incorporating the "Bank of Illinois at Shawneetown, with branches at Edwardsville and Kaskaskia." In the Second General Assembly of the State (1820) an act was passed, over the Governor's veto and in defiance of the adverse judgment of the Council of Revision, establishing a State Bank at Vandalia with branches at Shawneetown, Edwardsville, and Brownsville in Jackson County. This was, in effect, a rechartering of the banks at Shawneetown and Edwardsville. So far as the former is concerned, it seems to have been well managed; but the official conduct of the officers of the latter, on the basis of charges made by Governor Edwards in 1826, was made the subject of a legislative investigation, which (although it resulted in nothing) seems to have had some basis of fact, in view of the losses finally sustained in winding up its affairs—that of the General Government amounting to \$54,000. Grave charges were made in this connection against men who were then, or afterwards became, prominent in State affairs, including one Justice of the Supreme Court and one (still later) a United States Senator. The

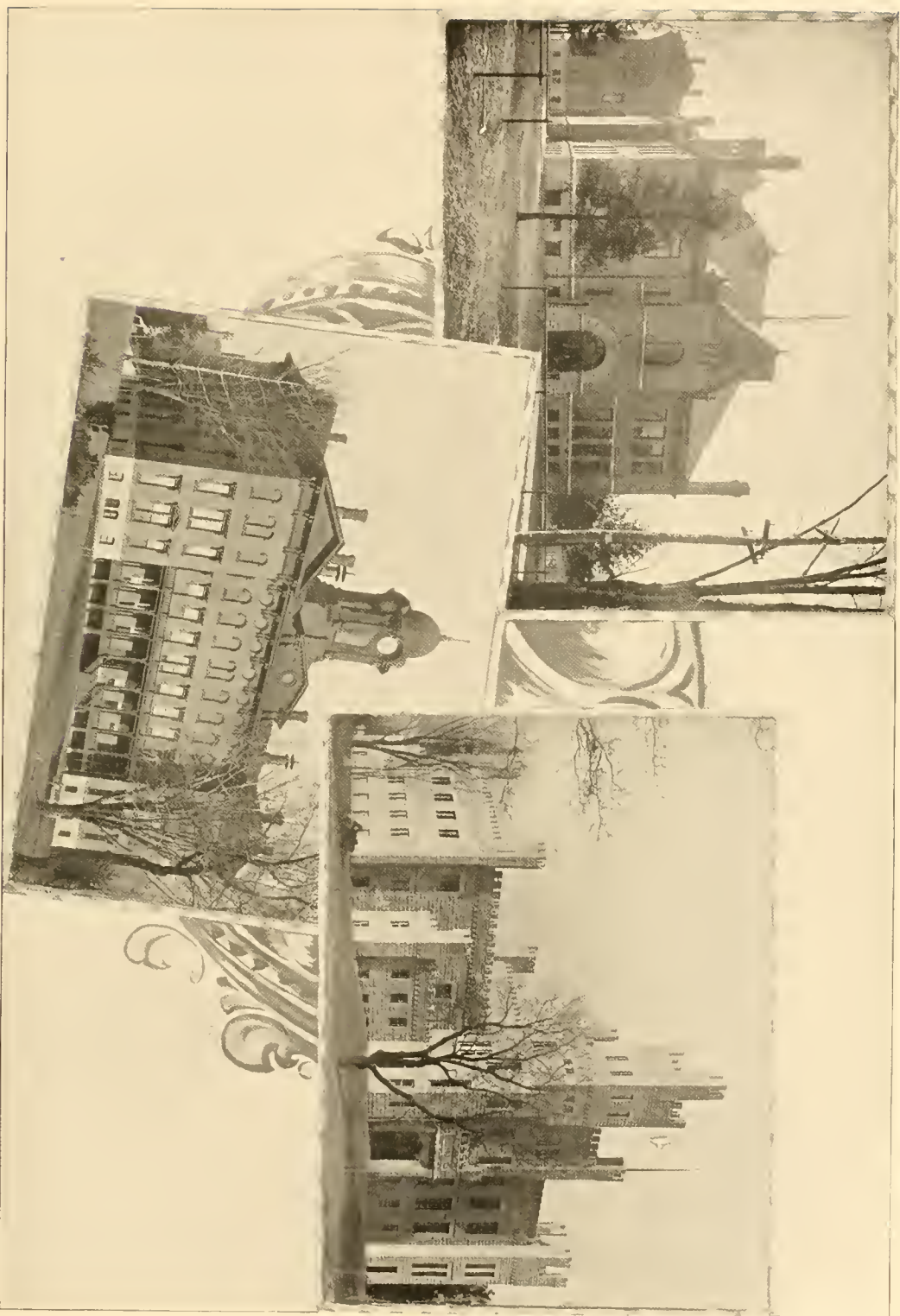
experiment was disastrous, as, ten years later (1831), it was found necessary for the State to incur a debt of \$100,000 to redeem the outstanding circulation. Influenced, however, by the popular demand for an increase in the "circulating medium," the State continued its experiment of becoming a stockholder in banks managed by its citizens, and accordingly we find it, in 1835, legislating in the same direction for the establishing of a central "Bank of Illinois" at Springfield, with branches at other points as might be required, not to exceed six in number. One of these branches was established at Vandalia and another at Chicago, furnishing the first banking institution of the latter city. Two years later, when the State was entering upon its scheme of internal improvement, laws were enacted increasing the capital stock of these banks to \$4,000,000 in the aggregate. Following the example of similar institutions elsewhere, they suspended specie payments a few months later, but were protected by "stay laws" and other devices until 1842, when the internal improvement scheme having been finally abandoned, they fell in general collapse. The State ceased to be a stockholder in 1843, and the banks were put in course of liquidation, though it required several years to complete the work.

STATE CAPITALS. The first State capital of Illinois was Kaskaskia, where the first Territorial Legislature convened, Nov. 25, 1812. At that time there were but five counties in the State—St. Clair and Randolph being the most important, and Kaskaskia being the county-seat of the latter. Illinois was admitted into the Union as a State in 1818, and the first Constitution provided that the seat of government should remain at Kaskaskia until removed by legislative enactment. That instrument, however, made it obligatory upon the Legislature, at its first session, to petition Congress for a grant of not more than four sections of land, on which should be erected a town, which should remain the seat of government for twenty years. The petition was duly presented and granted; and, in accordance with the power granted by the Constitution, a Board of five Commissioners selected the site of the present city of Vandalia, then a point in the wilderness twenty miles north of any settlement. But so great was the faith of speculators in the future of the proposed city, that town lots were soon selling at \$100 to \$780 each. The Commissioners, in obedience to law, erected a plain two-story frame building—scarcely more than a commodious shanty—to which the State offices were removed in December, 1820. This building

was burned, Dec. 9, 1823, and a brick structure erected in its place. Later, when the question of a second removal of the capital began to be agitated, the citizens of Vandalia assumed the risk of erecting a new, brick State House, costing \$16,000. Of this amount \$6,000 was reimbursed by the Governor from the contingent fund, and the balance (\$10,000) was appropriated in 1837, when the seat of government was removed to Springfield, by vote of the Tenth General Assembly on the fourth ballot. The other places receiving the principal vote at the time of the removal to Springfield, were Jacksonville, Vandalia, Peoria, Alton and Illiopolis—Springfield receiving the largest vote at each ballot. The law removing the capital appropriated \$50,000 from the State Treasury, provided that a like amount should be raised by private subscription and guaranteed by bond, and that at least two acres of land should be donated as a site. Two State Houses have been erected at Springfield, the first cost of the present one (including furnishing) having been a little in excess of \$4,000,000. Abraham Lincoln, who was a member of the Legislature from Sangamon County at the time, was an influential factor in securing the removal of the capital to Springfield.

STATE DEBT. The State debt, which proved so formidable a burden upon the State of Illinois for a generation, and, for a part of that period, seriously checked its prosperity, was the direct outgrowth of the internal improvement scheme entered upon in 1837. (See *Internal Improvement Policy*.) At the time this enterprise was undertaken the aggregate debt of the State was less than \$400,000—accumulated within the preceding six years. Two years later (1838) it had increased to over \$6,500,000, while the total valuation of real and personal property, for the purposes of taxation, was less than \$60,000,000, and the aggregate receipts of the State treasury, for the same year, amounted to less than \$150,000. At the same time, the disbursements, for the support of the State Government alone, had grown to more than twice the receipts. This disparity continued until the declining credit of the State forced upon the managers of public affairs an involuntary economy, when the means could no longer be secured for more lavish expenditures. The first bonds issued at the inception of the internal improvement scheme sold at a premium of 5 per cent, but rapidly declined until they were hawked in the markets of New York and London at a discount, in some cases falling into the hands of brokers who failed before completing their con-

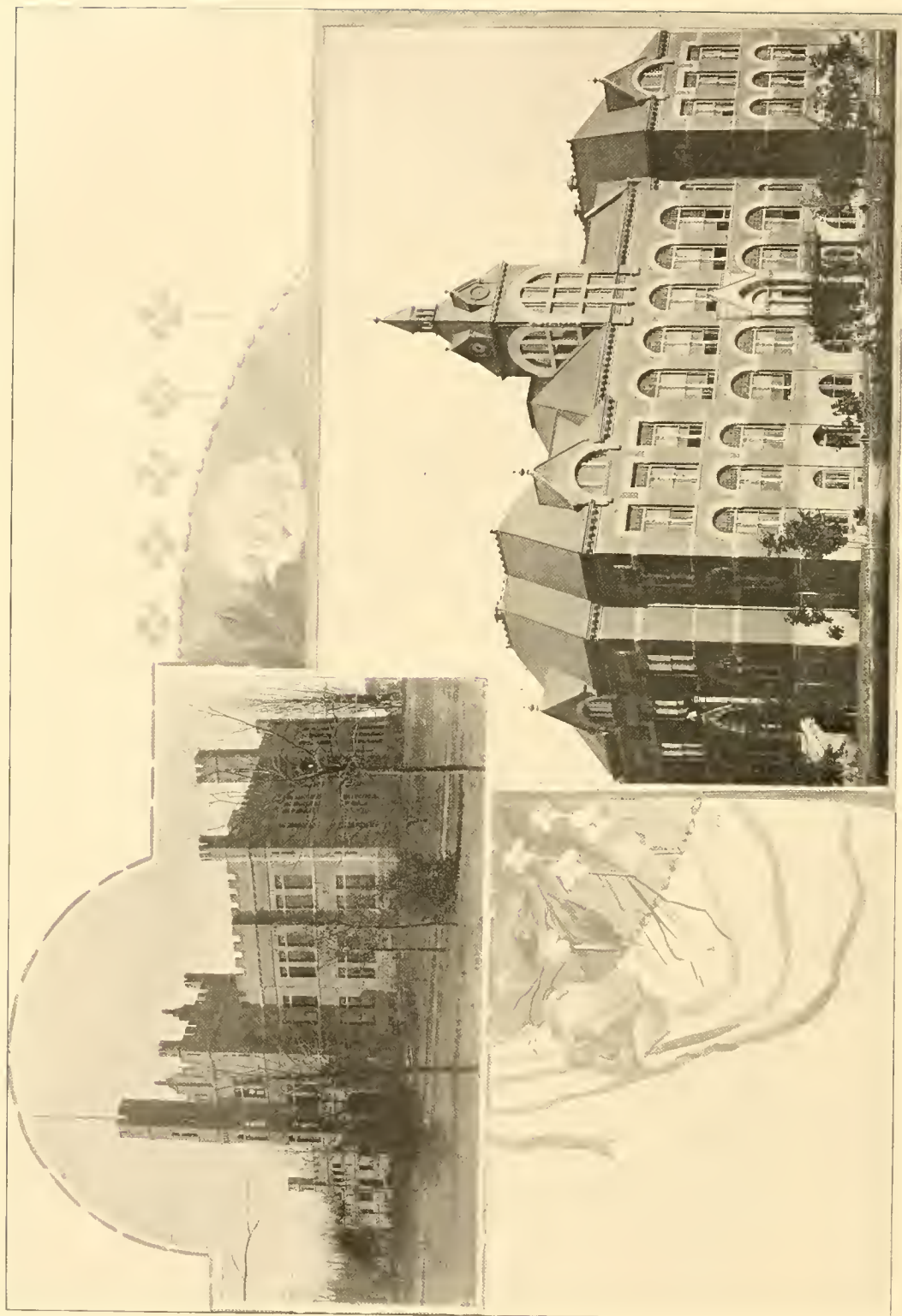
tracts, thus causing a direct loss to the State. If the internal improvement scheme was ill-advised, the time chosen to carry it into effect was most unfortunate, as it came simultaneously with the panic of 1837, rendering the disaster all the more complete. Of the various works undertaken by the State, only the Illinois & Michigan Canal brought a return, all the others resulting in more or less complete loss. The internal improvement scheme was abandoned in 1839-40, but not until State bonds exceeding \$13,000,000 had been issued. For two years longer the State struggled with its embarrassments, increased by the failure of the State Bank in February, 1842, and, by that of the Bank of Illinois at Shawneetown, a few months later, with the proceeds of more than two and a half millions of the State's bonds in their possession. Thus left without credit, or means even of paying the accruing interest, there were those who regarded the State as hopelessly bankrupt, and advocated repudiation as the only means of escape. Better counsels prevailed, however; the Constitution of 1848 put the State on a basis of strict economy in the matter of salaries and general expenditures, with restrictions upon the Legislature in reference to incurring indebtedness, while the beneficent "two-mill tax" gave assurance to its creditors that its debts would be paid. While the growth of the State, in wealth and population, had previously been checked by the fear of excessive taxation, it now entered upon a new career of prosperity, in spite of its burdens—its increase in population, between 1850 and 1860, amounting to over 100 per cent. The movement of the State debt after 1840—when the internal improvement scheme was abandoned—chiefly by accretions of unpaid interest, has been estimated as follows: 1842, \$15,637,950; 1844, \$14,633,969; 1846, \$16,389,817; 1848, \$16,661,795. It reached its maximum in 1853—the first year of Governor Matteson's administration—when it was officially reported at \$16,724,177. At this time the work of extinguishment began, and was prosecuted under successive administrations, except during the war, when the vast expense incurred in sending troops to the field caused an increase. During Governor Bissell's administration, the reduction amounted to over \$3,000,000; during Oglesby's, to over five and a quarter million, besides two and a quarter million paid on interest. In 1880 the debt had been reduced to \$281,059.11, and, before the close of 1882, it had been entirely extinguished, except a balance of \$18,500 in bonds, which, having been called in years previously and never presented for



The Practice School.

Main Building.
ILLINOIS STATE NORMAL UNIVERSITY, NORMAL.

Gymnasium and Library Building.



Library and Gymnasium Building.

Main Building.
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS NORMAL, CARBONDALE.

payment, are supposed to have been lost. (See *Macalister and Stebbins Bonds*.)

STATE GUARDIANS FOR GIRLS, a bureau organized for the care of female juvenile delinquents, by act of June 2, 1893. The Board consists of seven members, nominated by the Executive and confirmed by the Senate, and who constitute a body politic and corporate. Not more than two of the members may reside in the same Congressional District and, of the seven members, four must be women. (See also *Home for Female Juvenile Offenders*.) The term of office is six years.

STATE HOUSE, located at Springfield. Its construction was begun under an act passed by the Legislature in February, 1867, and completed in 1887. It stands in a park of about eight acres, donated to the State by the citizens of Springfield. A provision of the State Constitution of 1870 prohibited the expenditure of any sum in excess of \$3,500,000 in the erection and furnishing of the building, without previous approval of such additional expenditure by the people. This amount proving insufficient, the Legislature, at its session of 1885, passed an act making an additional appropriation of \$531,712, which having been approved by popular vote at the general election of 1886, the expenditure was made and the capitol completed during the following year, thus raising the total cost of construction and furnishing to a little in excess of \$4,000,000. The building is cruciform as to its ground plan, and classic in its style of architecture; its extreme dimensions (including porticoes), from north to south, being 379 feet, and, from east to west, 286 feet. The walls are of dressed Joliet limestone, while the porticoes, which are spacious and lofty, are of sandstone, supported by polished columns of gray granite. The three stories of the building are surmounted by a Mansard roof, with two turrets and a central dome of stately dimensions. Its extreme height, to the top of the iron flag-staff, which rises from a lantern springing from the dome, is 364 feet.

STATE NORMAL UNIVERSITY, an institution for the education of teachers, organized under an act of the General Assembly, passed Feb. 18, 1857. This act placed the work of organization in the hands of a board of fifteen persons, which was styled "The Board of Education of the State of Illinois," and was constituted as follows: C. B. Denio of Jo Daviess County; Simeon Wright of Lee; Daniel Wilkins of McLean; Charles E. Hovey of Peoria; George P. Rex of Pike; Samuel W. Moulton of Shelby; John

Gillespie of Jasper; George Bunsen of St. Clair; Wesley Sloan of Pope; Ninian W. Edwards of Sangamon; John R. Eden of Moultrie; Flavel Moseley and William Wells of Cook; Albert R. Shannon of White; and the Superintendent of Public Instruction, ex-officio. The object of the University, as defined in the organizing law, is to qualify teachers for the public schools of the State, and the course of instruction to be given embraces "the art of teaching, and all branches which pertain to a common-school education; in the elements of the natural sciences, including agricultural chemistry, animal and vegetable physiology; in the fundamental laws of the United States and of the State of Illinois in regard to the rights and duties of citizens, and such other studies as the Board of Education may, from time to time, prescribe." Various cities competed for the location of the institution, Bloomington being finally selected, its bid, including 160 acres of land, being estimated as equivalent to \$141,725. The corner-stone was laid on September 29, 1857, and the first building was ready for permanent occupancy in September, 1860. Previously, however, it had been sufficiently advanced to permit of its being used, and the first commencement exercises were held on June 29 of the latter year. Three years earlier, the academic department had been organized under the charge of Charles E. Hovey. The first cost, including furniture, etc., was not far from \$200,000. Gratuitous instruction is given to two pupils from each county, and to three from each Senatorial District. The departments are: Grammar school, high school, normal department and model school, all of which are overcrowded. The whole number of students in attendance on the institution during the school year, 1897-98, was 1,197, of whom 891 were in the normal department and 306 in the practice school department, including representatives from 86 counties of the State, with a few pupils from other States on the payment of tuition. The teaching faculty (including the President and Librarian) for the same year, was made up of twenty-six members—twelve ladies and fourteen gentlemen. The expenditures for the year 1897-98 aggregated \$47,626.92, against \$66,528.69 for 1896-97. Nearly \$22,000 of the amount expended during the latter year was on account of the construction of a gymnasium building.

STATE PROPERTY. The United States Census of 1890 gave the value of real and personal property belonging to the State as follows: Public lands, \$328,000; buildings, \$22,164,000; mis-

cellaneous property, \$2,650,000—total, \$25,142,000. The land may be subdivided thus: Camp-grounds of the Illinois National Guard near Springfield (donated), \$40,000; Illinois and Michigan Canal, \$168,000; Illinois University lands, in Illinois (donated by the General Government), \$41,000, in Minnesota (similarly donated), \$79,000. The buildings comprise those connected with the charitable, penal and educational institutions of the State, besides the State Arsenal, two buildings for the use of the Appellate Courts (at Ottawa and Mount Vernon), the State House, the Executive Mansion, and locks and dams erected at Henry and Copperas Creek. Of the miscellaneous property, \$120,000 represents the equipment of the Illinois National Guard; \$1,959,000 the value of the movable property of public buildings; \$550,000 the endowment fund of the University of Illinois; and \$21,000 the movable property of the Illinois & Michigan Canal. The figures given relative to the value of the public buildings include only the first appropriations for their erection. Considerable sums have since been expended upon some of them in repairs, enlargements and improvements.

STATE TREASURERS. The only Treasurer of Illinois during the Territorial period was John Thomas, who served from 1812 to 1818, and became the first incumbent under the State Government. Under the Constitution of 1818 the Treasurer was elected, biennially, by joint vote of the two Houses of the General Assembly; by the Constitution of 1848, this officer was made elective by the people for the same period, without limitations as to number of terms; under the Constitution of 1870, the manner of election and duration of term are unchanged, but the incumbent is ineligible to re-election, for two years from expiration of the term for which he may have been chosen. The following is a list of the State Treasurers, from the date of the admission of the State into the Union down to the present time (1899), with the date and duration of the term of each: John Thomas, 1818-19; Robert K. McLaughlin, 1819-23; Abner Field, 1823-27; James Hall, 1827-31; John Dement, 1831-36; Charles Gregory, 1836-37; John D. Whiteside, 1837-41; Milton Carpenter, 1841-48; John Moore, 1848-57; James Miller, 1857-59; William Butler, 1859-63; Alexander Starne, 1863-65; James H. Beveridge, 1865-67; George W. Smith, 1867-69; Erastus N. Bates, 1869-73; Edward Rutz, 1873-75; Thomas S. Ridgway, 1875-77; Edward Rutz, 1877-79; John C. Smith, 1879-81; Edward Rutz, 1881-83; John C. Smith, 1883-85; Jacob Gross,

1885-87; John R. Tanner, 1887-89; Charles Becker, 1889-91; Edward S. Wilson, 1891-93; Rufus N. Ramsay, 1893-95; Henry Wulff, 1895-97; Henry L. Hertz, 1897-99; Floyd K. Whittemore, 1899—.

STAUNTON, a village in the southeast corner of Macoupin County, on the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis and the Wabash Railways; is 36 miles northeast of St. Louis, and 14 miles southwest of Litchfield. Agriculture and coal-mining are the industries of the surrounding region. Staunton has two banks, eight churches and a weekly newspaper. Population (1880), 1,358; (1890), 2,209; (1900), 2,786.

STEEL PRODUCTION. In the manufacture of steel, Illinois has long ranked as the second State in the Union in the amount of its output, and, during the period between 1880 and 1890, the increase in production was 241 per cent. In 1880 there were but six steel works in the State; in 1890 these had increased to fourteen; and the production of steel of all kinds (in tons of 2,000 pounds) had risen from 254,569 tons to 868,250. Of the 3,837,039 tons of Bessemer steel ingots, or direct castings, produced in the United States in 1890, 22 per cent were turned out in Illinois, nearly all the steel produced in the State being made by that process. From the tonnage of ingots, as given above, Illinois produced 622,260 pounds of steel rails,—more than 30 per cent of the aggregate for the entire country. This fact is noteworthy, inasmuch as the competition in the manufacture of Bessemer steel rails, since 1880, has been so great that many rail mills have converted their steel into forms other than rails, experience having proved their production to any considerable extent, during the past few years, unprofitable except in works favorably located for obtaining cheap raw material, or operated under the latest and most approved methods of manufacture. Open-hearth steel is no longer made in Illinois, but the manufacture of crucible steel is slightly increasing, the output in 1890 being 445 tons, as against 130 in 1880. For purposes requiring special grades of steel the product of the crucible process will be always in demand, but the high cost of manufacture prevents it, in a majority of instances, from successfully competing in price with the other processes mentioned.

STEPHENSON, Benjamin, pioneer and early politician, came to Illinois from Kentucky in 1809, and was appointed the first Sheriff of Randolph County by Governor Edwards under the Territorial Government; afterwards served

as a Colonel of Illinois militia during the War of 1812; represented Illinois Territory as Delegate in Congress, 1814-16, and, on his retirement from Congress, became Register of the Land Office at Edwardsville, finally dying at Edwardsville—**Col. James W. (Stephenson)**, a son of the preceding, was a soldier during the Black Hawk War, afterwards became a prominent politician in the north-western part of the State, served as Register of the Land Office at Galena and, in 1838, received the Democratic nomination for Governor, but withdrew before the election.

STEPHENSON, (Dr.) Benjamin Franklin, physician and soldier, was born in Wayne County, Ill., Oct. 30, 1822, and accompanied his parents, in 1825, to Sangamon County, where the family settled. His early educational advantages were meager, and he did not study his profession (medicine) until after reaching his majority, graduating from Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1850. He began practice at Petersburg, but, in April, 1862, was mustered into the volunteer army as Surgeon of the Fourteenth Illinois Infantry. After a little over two years service he was mustered out in June, 1864, when he took up his residence in Springfield, and, for a year, was engaged in the drug business there. In 1865 he resumed professional practice. He lacked tenacity of purpose, however, was indifferent to money, and always willing to give his own services and orders for medicine to the poor. Hence, his practice was not lucrative. He was one of the leaders in the organization of the Grand Army of the Republic (which see), in connection with which he is most widely known; but his services in its cause failed to receive, during his lifetime, the recognition which they deserved, nor did the organization promptly flourish, as he had hoped. He finally returned with his family to Petersburg. Died, at Rock Creek, Menard County, Ill., August 30, 1871.

STEPHENSON COUNTY, a northwestern county, with an area of 560 square miles. The soil is rich, productive and well timbered. Fruit-culture and stock-raising are among the chief industries. Not until 1827 did the aborigines quit the locality, and the county was organized, ten years later, and named for Gen. Benjamin Stephenson. A man named Kirker, who had been in the employment of Colonel Gratiot as a lead-miner, near Galena, is said to have built the first cabin within the present limits of what was called Burr Oak Grove, and set himself up as an Indian-trader in 1826, but only remained a short time. He was followed, the next year, by Oliver

W. Kellogg, who took Kirker's place, built a more pretentious dwelling and became the first permanent settler. Later came William Waddams, the Montagues, Baker, Kilpatrick, Preston, the Goddards, and others whose names are linked with the county's early history. The first house in Freeport was built by William Baker. Organization was effected in 1837, the total poll being eighty-four votes. The earliest teacher was Nelson Martin, who is said to have taught a school of some twelve pupils, in a house which stood on the site of the present city of Freeport. Population (1880), 31,963; (1890), 31,338; (1900), 34,933.

STERLING, a flourishing city on the north bank of Rock River, in Whiteside County, 109 miles west of Chicago, 29 miles east of Clinton, Iowa, and 52 miles east-northeast of Rock Island. It has ample railway facilities, furnished by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, the Sterling & Peoria, and the Chicago & Northwestern Railroads. It contains fourteen churches, an opera house, high and grade schools, Carnegie library, Government postoffice building, three banks, electric street and interurban car lines, electric and gas lighting, water-works, paved streets and sidewalks, fire department and four newspaper offices, two issuing daily editions. It has fine water-power, and is an important manufacturing center, its works turning out agricultural implements, carriages, paper, barbed-wire, school furniture, burial caskets, pumps, sash, doors, etc. It also has the Sterling Iron Works, besides foundries and machine shops. The river here flows through charming scenery. Pop (1890), 5,824; (1900), 6,309.

STEVENS, Bradford A., ex-Congressman, was born at Boscawen (afterwards Webster), N. H., Jan. 3, 1813. After attending schools in New Hampshire and at Montreal, he entered Dartmouth College, graduating therefrom in 1835. During the six years following, he devoted himself to teaching, at Hopkinsville, Ky., and New York City. In 1843 he removed to Bureau County, Ill., where he became a merchant and farmer. In 1868 he was chairman of the Board of Supervisors, and, in 1870, was elected to Congress, as an Independent Democrat, for the Fifth District.

STEVENSON, Adlai E., ex-Vice-President of the United States, was born in Christian County, Ky., Oct. 23, 1835. In 1852 he removed with his parents to Bloomington, McLean County, Ill., where the family settled; was educated at the Illinois Wesleyan University and at Centre College, Ky., was admitted to the bar in 1858 and began practice at Metamora, Woodford County,

where he was Master in Chancery, 1861-65, and State's Attorney, 1865-69. In 1864 he was candidate for Presidential Elector on the Democratic ticket. In 1869 he returned to Bloomington, where he has since resided. In 1874, and again in 1876, he was an unsuccessful candidate of his party for Congress, but was elected as a Greenback Democrat in 1878, though defeated in 1880 and 1882. In 1877 he was appointed by President Hayes a member of the Board of Visitors to West Point. During the first administration of President Cleveland (1885-89) he was First Assistant Postmaster General; was a member of the National Democratic Conventions of 1884 and 1892, being Chairman of the Illinois delegation the latter year. In 1892 he received his party's nomination for the Vice-Presidency, and was elected to that office, serving until 1897. Since retiring from office he has resumed his residence at Bloomington.

STEWART, Lewis, manufacturer and former Congressman, was born in Wayne County, Pa., Nov. 20, 1824, and received a common school education. At the age of 14 he accompanied his parents to Kendall County, Ill., where he afterwards resided, being engaged in farming and the manufacture of agricultural implements at Plano. He studied law but never practiced. In 1876 he was an unsuccessful candidate for Governor on the Democratic ticket, being defeated by Shelby M. Cullom. In 1890 the Democrats of the Eighth Illinois District elected him to Congress. In 1892 he was again a candidate, but was defeated by his Republican opponent, Robert A. Childs, by the narrow margin of 27 votes, and, in 1894, was again defeated, this time being pitted against Albert J. Hopkins. Mr. Stewart died at his home at Plano, August 26, 1896.

STEWARTSON, a town of Shelby County, at the intersection of the Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City Railway with the Altamont branch of the Wabash, 12 miles southeast of Shelbyville; is in a grain and lumber region; has a bank and a weekly paper. Population, (1900), 677.

STICKNEY, William H., pioneer lawyer, was born in Baltimore, Md., Nov. 9, 1809, studied law and was admitted to the bar at Cincinnati in 1831, and, in Illinois in 1834, being at that time a resident of Shawneetown; was elected State's Attorney by the Legislature, in 1839, for the circuit embracing some fourteen counties in the southern and southeastern part of the State; for a time also, about 1835-36, officiated as editor of "The Gallatin Democrat," and "The Illinois Advertiser," published at Shawneetown. In 1846

Mr. Stickney was elected to the lower branch of the General Assembly from Gallatin County, and, twenty-eight years later—having come to Chicago in 1848—to the same body from Cook County, serving in the somewhat famous Twenty-ninth Assembly. He also held the office of Police Justice for some thirteen years, from 1860 onward. He lived to an advanced age, dying in Chicago, Feb. 14, 1898, being at the time the oldest surviving member of the Chicago bar.

STILES, Isaac Newton, lawyer and soldier, born at Suffield, Conn., July 16, 1833; was admitted to the bar at Lafayette, Ind., in 1855, became Prosecuting Attorney, a member of the Legislature and an effective speaker in the Fremont campaign of 1856; enlisted as a private soldier at the beginning of the war, went to the field as Adjutant, was captured at Malvern Hill, and, after six weeks' confinement in Libby prison, exchanged and returned to duty; was promoted Major, Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel, and brevetted Brigadier-General for meritorious service. After the war he practiced his profession in Chicago, though almost totally blind. Died, Jan. 18, 1895.

STILLMAN, Stephen, first State Senator from Sangamon County, Ill., was a native of Massachusetts who came, with his widowed mother, to Sangamon County in 1820, and settled near Williamsville, where he became the first Postmaster in the first postoffice in the State north of the Sangamon River. In 1822, Mr. Stillman was elected as the first State Senator from Sangamon County, serving four years, and, at his first session, being one of the opponents of the pro-slavery Convention resolution. He died, in Peoria, somewhere between 1835 and 1840.

STILLMAN VALLEY, village in Ogle County, on Chicago Great Western and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways; site of first battle Black Hawk War; has graded schools, four churches, a bank and a newspaper. Pop., 475.

STITES, Samuel, pioneer, was born near Mount Bethel, Somerset County, N. J., Oct. 31, 1776; died, August 16, 1839, on his farm, which subsequently became the site of the city of Trenton, in Clinton County, Ill. He was descended from John Stites, M.D., who was born in England in 1595, emigrated to America, and died at Hempstead, L. I., in 1717, at the age of 122 years. The family removed to New Jersey in the latter part of the seventeenth century. Samuel was a cousin of Benjamin Stites, the first white man to settle within the present limits of Cincinnati, and various members of the family were prominent in

the settlement of the upper Ohio Valley as early as 1788. Samuel Stites married, Sept. 14, 1794, Martha Martin, daughter of Ephraim Martin, and grand-daughter of Col. Ephraim Martin, both soldiers of the New Jersey line during the Revolutionary War—with the last named of whom he had (in connection with John Cleves Symmes) been intimately associated in the purchase and settlement of the Miami Valley. In 1800 he removed to Hamilton County, Ohio, in 1803 to Greene County, and, in 1818, in company with his son-in-law, Anthony Wayne Casad, to St. Clair County, Ill., settling near Union Grove. Later, he removed to O'Fallon, and, still later, to Clinton County. He left a large family, several members of which became prominent pioneers in the movements toward Minnesota and Kansas.

STOLBRAND, Carlos John Mueller, soldier, was born in Sweden, May 11, 1821; at the age of 18, enlisted in the Royal Artillery of his native land, serving through the campaign of Schleswig-Holstein (1848); came to the United States soon after, and, in 1861, enlisted in the first battalion of Illinois Light Artillery, finally becoming Chief of Artillery under Gen. John A. Logan. When the latter became commander of the Fifteenth Army Corps, Col. Stolbrand was placed at the head of the artillery brigade; in February, 1865, was made Brigadier-General, and mustered out in January, 1866. After the war he went South, and was Secretary of the South Carolina Constitutional Convention of 1868. The same year he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Chicago, and a Presidential Elector. He was an inventor and patented various improvements in steam engines and boilers; was also Superintendent of Public Buildings at Charleston, S. C., under President Harrison. Died, at Charleston, Feb. 3, 1894.

STONE, Daniel, early lawyer and legislator, was a native of Vermont and graduate of Middlebury College; became a member of the Springfield (Ill.) bar in 1833, and, in 1836, was elected to the General Assembly—being one of the celebrated "Long Nine" from Sangamon County, and joining Abraham Lincoln in his protest against a series of pro-slavery resolutions which had been adopted by the House. In 1837 he was a Circuit Court Judge and, being assigned to the north-western part of the State, removed to Galena, but was legislated out of office, when he left the State, dying a few years later, in Essex County, N. J.

STONE, Horatio O., pioneer, was born in Ontario (now Monroe) County, N. Y., Jan. 2,

1811; in boyhood learned the trade of shoemaker, and later acted as overseer of laborers on the Lackawanna Canal. In 1831, having located in Wayne County, Mich., he was drafted for the Black Hawk War, serving twenty-two days under Gen. Jacob Brown. In January, 1835, he came to Chicago and, having made a fortunate speculation in real estate in that early day, a few months later entered upon the grocery and provision trade, which he afterwards extended to grain; finally giving his chief attention to real estate, in which he was remarkably successful, leaving a large fortune at his death, which occurred in Chicago, June 20, 1877.

STONE, (Rev.) Luther, Baptist clergyman, was born in the town of Oxford, Worcester County, Mass., Sept. 26, 1815, and spent his boyhood on a farm. After acquiring a common school education, he prepared for college at Leicester Academy, and, in 1835, entered Brown University, graduating in the class of 1839. He then spent three years at the Theological Institute at Newton, Mass.; was ordained to the ministry at Oxford, in 1843, but, coming west the next year, entered upon evangelical work in Rock Island, Davenport, Burlington and neighboring towns. Later, he was pastor of the First Baptist Church at Rockford, Ill. In 1847 Mr. Stone came to Chicago and established "The Watchman of the Prairies," which survives to-day under the name of "The Standard," and has become the leading Baptist organ in the West. After six years of editorial work, he took up evangelistic work in Chicago, among the poor and criminal classes. During the Civil War he conducted religious services at Camp Douglas, Soldiers' Rest and the Marine Hospital. He was associated in the conduct and promotion of many educational and charitable institutions. He did much for the First Baptist Church of Chicago, and, during the latter years of his life, was attached to the Immanuel Baptist Church, which he labored to establish. Died, in July, 1890.

STONE, Melville E., journalist, banker, Manager of Associated Press, born at Hudson, Ill., August 18, 1848. Coming to Chicago in 1860, he graduated from the local high school in 1867, and, in 1870, acquired the sole proprietorship of a foundry and machine shop. Finding himself without resources after the great fire of 1871, he embarked in journalism, rising, through the successive grades of reporter, city editor, assistant editor and Washington correspondent, to the position of editor-in-chief of his own journal.

He was connected with various Chicago dailies between 1871 and 1875, and, on Christmas Day of the latter year, issued the first number of "The Chicago Daily News." He gradually disposed of his interest in this journal, entirely severing his connection therewith in 1888. Since that date he has been engaged in banking in the city of Chicago, and is also General Manager of the Associated Press.

STONE, Samuel, philanthropist, was born at Chesterfield, Mass., Dec. 6, 1798; left an orphan at seven years of age, after a short term in Leicester Academy, and several years in a wholesale store in Boston, at the age of 19 removed to Rochester, N. Y., to take charge of interests in the "Holland Purchase," belonging to his father's estate; in 1843-49, was a resident of Detroit and interested in some of the early railroad enterprises centering there, but the latter year removed to Milwaukee, being there associated with Ezra Cornell in telegraph construction. In 1859 he became a citizen of Chicago, where he was one of the founders of the Chicago Historical Society, and a liberal patron of many enterprises of a public and benevolent character. Died, May 4, 1876.

STONE FORT, a village in the counties of Saline and Williamson. It is situated on the Cairo Division of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, 57 miles northeast of Cairo. Population (1900), 479.

STOREY, Wilbur F., journalist and newspaper publisher, was born at Salisbury, Vt., Dec. 19, 1819. He began to learn the printer's trade at 12, and, before he was 19, was part owner of a Democratic paper called "The Herald," published at La Porte, Ind. Later, he either edited or controlled journals published at Mishawaka, Ind., and Jackson and Detroit, Mich. In January, 1861, he became the principal owner of "The Chicago Times," then the leading Democratic organ of Chicago. His paper soon came to be regarded as the organ of the anti-war party throughout the Northwest, and, in June, 1863, was suppressed by a military order issued by General Burnside, which was subsequently revoked by President Lincoln. The net result was an increase in "The Times'" notoriety and circulation. Other charges, of an equally grave nature, relating to its sources of income, its character as a family newspaper, etc., were repeatedly made, but to all these Mr. Storey turned a deaf ear. He lost heavily in the fire of 1871, but, in 1872, appeared as the editor of "The Times," then destitute of political ties. About 1876 his

health began to decline. Medical aid failed to afford relief, and, in August, 1884, he was adjudged to be of unsound mind, and his estate was placed in the hands of a conservator. On the 27th of the following October (1884), he died at his home in Chicago.

STORRS, Emery Alexander, lawyer, was born at Hinsdale, Cattaraugus County, N. Y., August 12, 1835; began the study of law with his father, later pursued a legal course at Buffalo, and, in 1853, was admitted to the bar; spent two years (1857-59) in New York City, the latter year removing to Chicago, where he attained great prominence as an advocate at the bar, as well as an orator on other occasions. Politically a Republican, he took an active part in Presidential campaigns, being a delegate-at-large from Illinois to the National Republican Conventions of 1868, '72, and '80, and serving as one of the Vice-Presidents in 1872. Erratic in habits and a master of epigram and repartee, many of his speeches are quoted with relish and appreciation by those who were his contemporaries at the Chicago bar. Died suddenly, while in attendance on the Supreme Court at Ottawa, Sept. 12, 1885.

STRAWN, Jacob, agriculturist and stock-dealer, born in Somerset County, Pa., May 30, 1800; removed to Licking County, Ohio, in 1817, and to Illinois, in 1831, settling four miles southwest of Jacksonville. He was one of the first to demonstrate the possibilities of Illinois as a live-stock state. Unpretentious and despising mere show, he illustrated the virtues of industry, frugality and honesty. At his death—which occurred August 23, 1865—he left an estate estimated in value at about \$1,000,000, acquired by industry and business enterprise. He was a zealous Unionist during the war, at one time contributing \$10,000 to the Christian Commission.

STREATOR, a city (laid out in 1868 and incorporated in 1882) in the southern part of La Salle County, 93 miles southwest of Chicago; situated on the Vermilion River and a central point for five railroads. It is surrounded by a rich agricultural country, and is underlaid by coal seams (two of which are worked) and by shale and various clay products of value, adapted to the manufacture of fire and building-brick, drain-pipe, etc. The city is thoroughly modern, having gas, electric lighting, street railways, water-works, a good fire-department, and a large, improved public park. Churches and schools are numerous, as are also fine public and private buildings. One of the chief industries is the manufacture of glass, including rolled-plate.

window-glass, flint and Bohemian ware and glass bottles. Other successful industries are foundries and machine shops, flour mills, and clay working establishments. There are several banks, and three daily and weekly papers are published here. The estimated property valuation, in 1884, was \$12,000,000. Streator boasts some handsome public buildings, especially the Government post-office and the Carnegie public library building, both of which have been erected within the past few years. Pop. (1890), 11,414; (1900), 14,079.

STREET, Joseph M., pioneer and early politician, settled at Shawneetown about 1812, coming from Kentucky, though believed to have been a native of Eastern Virginia. In 1827 he was a Brigadier-General of militia, and appears to have been prominent in the affairs of that section of the State. His correspondence with Governor Edwards, about this time, shows him to have been a man of far more than ordinary education, with a good opinion of his merits and capabilities. He was a most persistent applicant for office, making urgent appeals to Governor Edwards, Henry Clay and other politicians in Kentucky, Virginia and Washington, on the ground of his poverty and large family. In 1827 he received the offer of the clerkship of the new county of Peoria, but, on visiting that region, was disgusted with the prospect; returning to Shawneetown, bought a farm in Sangamon County, but, before the close of the year, was appointed Indian Agent at Prairie du Chien. This was during the difficulties with the Winnebago Indians, upon which he made voluminous reports to the Secretary of War. Mr. Street was a son-in-law of Gen. Thomas Posey, a Revolutionary soldier, who was prominent in the early history of Indiana and its last Territorial Governor. (See *Posey*, (*Gen.*) *Thomas*.)

STREETER, Alson J., farmer and politician, was born in Rensselaer County, N. Y., in 1823; at the age of two years accompanied his father to Illinois, the family settling at Dixon, Lee County. He attended Knox College for three years, and, in 1849, went to California, where he spent two years in gold mining. Returning to Illinois, he purchased a farm of 240 acres near New Windsor, Mercer County, to which he has since added several thousand acres. In 1872 he was elected to the lower house of the Twenty-eighth General Assembly as a Democrat, but, in 1873, allied himself with the Greenback party, whose candidate for Congress he was in 1878, and for Governor in 1880, when he received nearly 3,000 votes more than his party's Presidential nominee, in Illinois.

In 1884 he was elected State Senator by a coalition of Greenbackers and Democrats in the Twenty-fourth Senatorial District, but acted as an independent throughout his entire term.

STRONG, William Emerson, soldier, was born at Granville, N. Y., in 1840; from 13 years of age, spent his early life in Wisconsin, studied law and was admitted to the bar at Racine in 1861. The same year he enlisted under the first call for troops, took part, as Captain of a Wisconsin Company, in the first battle of Bull Run; was afterwards promoted and assigned to duty as Inspector-General in the West, participated in the Vicksburg and Atlanta campaigns, being finally advanced to the rank of Brigadier-General. After some fifteen months spent in the position of Inspector-General of the Freedmen's Bureau (1865-66), he located in Chicago, and became connected with several important business enterprises, besides assisting, as an officer on the staff of Governor Cullom, in the organization of the Illinois National Guard. He was elected on the first Board of Directors of the World's Columbian Exposition, and, while making a tour of Europe in the interest of that enterprise, died, at Florence, Italy, April 10, 1891.

STUART, John Todd, lawyer and Congressman, born near Lexington, Ky., Nov. 10, 1807—the son of Robert Stuart, a Presbyterian minister and Professor of Languages in Transylvania University, and related, on the maternal side, to the Todd family, of whom Mrs. Abraham Lincoln was a member. He graduated at Centre College, Danville, in 1826, and, after studying law, removed to Springfield, Ill., in 1828, and began practice. In 1832 he was elected Representative in the General Assembly, re-elected in 1834, and, in 1836, defeated, as the Whig candidate for Congress, by Wm. L. May, though elected, two years later, over Stephen A. Douglas, and again in 1840. In 1837, Abraham Lincoln, who had been studying law under Mr. Stuart's advice and instruction, became his partner, the relationship continuing until 1841. He served in the State Senate, 1849-53, was the Bell-Everett candidate for Governor in 1860, and was elected to Congress, as a Democrat, for a third time, in 1862, but, in 1864, was defeated by Shelby M. Cullom, his former pupil. During the latter years of his life, Mr. Stuart was head of the law firm of Stuart, Edwards & Brown. Died, at Springfield, Nov. 28, 1885.

STURGES, Solomon, merchant and banker, was born at Fairfield, Conn., April 21, 1796, early manifested a passion for the sea and, in 1810,

made a voyage, on a vessel of which his brother was captain, from New York to Georgetown, D. C., intending to continue it to Lisbon. At Georgetown he was induced to accept a position as clerk with a Mr. Williams, where he was associated with two other youths, as fellow-employés, who became eminent bankers and capitalists—W. W. Corcoran, afterwards the well-known banker of Washington, and George W. Peabody, who had a successful banking career in England, and won a name as one of the most liberal and public-spirited of philanthropists. During the War of 1812 young Sturges joined a volunteer infantry company, where he had, for comrades, George W. Peabody and Francis S. Key, the latter author of the popular national song, "The Star Spangled Banner." In 1814 Mr. Sturges accepted a clerkship in the store of his brother-in-law, Ebenezer Buckingham, at Putnam, Muskingum County, Ohio, two years later becoming a partner in the concern, where he developed that business capacity which laid the foundation for his future wealth. Before steamers navigated the waters of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, he piloted flat-boats, loaded with produce and merchandise, to New Orleans, returning overland. During one of his visits to that city, he witnessed the arrival of the "Washington," the first steamer to descend the Mississippi, as, in 1817, he saw the arrival of the "Walk-in-the-Water" at Detroit, the first steamer to arrive from Buffalo—the occasion of his visit to Detroit being to carry funds to General Cass to pay off the United States troops. About 1849 he was associated with the construction of the Wabash & Erie Canal, from the Ohio River to Terre Haute, Ind., advancing money for the prosecution of the work, for which was reimbursed by the State. In 1854 he came to Chicago, and, in partnership with his brothers-in-law, C. P. and Alvah Buckingham, erected the first large grain-elevator in that city, on land leased from the Illinois Central Railroad Company, following it, two years later, by another of equal capacity. For a time, substantially all the grain coming into Chicago, by railroad, passed into these elevators. In 1857 he established the private banking house of Solomon Sturges & Sons, which, shortly after his death, under the management of his son, George Sturges, became the Northwestern National Bank of Chicago. He was intensely patriotic and, on the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion, used of his means freely in support of the Government, equipping the Sturges Rifles, an independent company, at a cost of \$20,000. He was also a

subscriber to the first loan made by the Government, during this period, taking \$100,000 in Government bonds. While devoted to his business, he was a hater of shams and corruption, and contributed freely to Christian and benevolent enterprises. Died, at the home of a daughter, at Zanesville, Ohio, Oct. 14, 1864, leaving a large fortune acquired by legitimate trade.

STURTEVANT, Julian Munson, D.D., LL.D., clergyman and educator, was born at Warren, Litchfield County, Conn., July 26, 1805; spent his youth in Summit County, Ohio, meanwhile preparing for college; in 1822, entered Yale College as the classmate of the celebrated Elizur Wright, graduating in 1826. After two years as Principal of an academy at Canaan, Conn., he entered Yale Divinity School, graduating there in 1829; then came west, and, after spending a year in superintending the erection of buildings, in December, 1830, as sole tutor, began instruction to a class of nine pupils in what is now Illinois College, at Jacksonville. Having been joined, the following year, by Dr. Edward Beecher as President, Mr. Sturtevant assumed the chair of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and Astronomy, which he retained until 1844, when, by the retirement of Dr. Beecher, he succeeded to the offices of President and Professor of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy. Here he labored, incessantly and unselfishly, as a teacher during term time, and, as financial agent during vacations, in the interest of the institution of which he had been one of the chief founders, serving until 1876, when he resigned the Presidency, giving his attention, for the next ten years, to the duties of Professor of Mental Science and Science of Government, which he had discharged from 1870. In 1886 he retired from the institution entirely, having given to its service fifty-six years of his life. In 1863, Dr. Sturtevant visited Europe in the interest of the Union cause, delivering effective addresses at a number of points in England. He was a frequent contributor to the weekly religious and periodical press, and was the author of "Economics, or the Science of Wealth" (1876)—a text-book on political economy, and "Keys of Sect, or the Church of the New Testament" (1879), besides frequently occupying the pulpits of local and distant churches—having been early ordained a Congregational minister. He received the degree of D.D. from the University of Missouri and that of LL.D. from Iowa University. Died, in Jacksonville, Feb. 11, 1886.—**Julian M. (Sturtevant), Jr.**, son of the preceding, was born at Jacksonville, Ill., Feb. 2, 1834; fitted for col-

lege in the preparatory department of Illinois College and graduated from the college (proper) in 1854. After leaving college he served as teacher in the Jacksonville public schools one year, then spent a year as tutor in Illinois College, when he began the study of theology at Andover Theological Seminary, graduating there in 1859, meanwhile having discharged the duties of Chaplain of the Connecticut State's prison in 1858. He was ordained a minister of the Congregational Church at Hannibal, Mo., in 1860, remaining as pastor in that city nine years. He has since been engaged in pastoral work in New York City (1869-70), Ottawa, Ill., (1870-73); Denver, Colo., (1873-77); Grinnell, Iowa, (1877-84); Cleveland, Ohio, (1884-90); Galesburg, Ill., (1890-93), and Aurora, (1893-97). Since leaving the Congregational church at Aurora, Dr. Sturtevant has been engaged in pastoral work in Chicago. He was also editor of "The Congregationalist" of Iowa (1881-84), and, at different periods, has served as Trustee of Colorado, Marietta and Knox Colleges; being still an honored member of the Knox College Board. He received the degree of D.D. from Illinois College, in 1879.

SUBLETTE, a station and village on the Illinois Central Railroad, in Lee County, 8 miles northwest of Mendota. Population, (1900), 306.

SUFFRAGE, in general, the right or privilege of voting. The qualifications of electors (or voters), in the choice of public officers in Illinois, are fixed by the State Constitution (Art. VII.), except as to school officers, which are prescribed by law. Under the State Constitution the exercise of the right to vote is limited to persons who were electors at the time of the adoption of the Constitution of 1848, or who are native or naturalized male citizens of the United States, of the age of 21 years or over, who have been residents of the State one year, of the county ninety days, and of the district (or precinct) in which they offer to vote, 30 days. Under an act passed in 1891, women, of 21 years of age and upwards, are entitled to vote for school officers, and are also eligible to such offices under the same conditions, as to age and residence, as male citizens. (See *Elections; Australian Ballot.*)

SULLIVAN, a city and county-seat of Moultrie County, 25 miles southeast of Decatur and 14 miles northwest of Mattoon; is on three lines of railway. It is in an agricultural and stock-raising region; contains two State banks and four weekly newspapers. Population (1880), 1,305; (1890), 1,468; (1900), 2,399; (1900, est.), 3,100.

SULLIVAN, William K., journalist, was born at Waterford, Ireland, Nov. 10, 1843; educated at the Waterford Model School and in Dublin, came to the United States in 1863, and, after teaching for a time in Kane County, in 1864 enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-first Regiment Illinois Volunteers. Then, after a brief season spent in teaching and on a visit to his native land, he began work as a reporter on New York papers, later being employed on "The Chicago Tribune" and "The Evening Journal," on the latter, at different times, holding the position of city editor, managing editor and correspondent. He was also a Representative from Cook County in the Twenty-seventh General Assembly, for three years a member of the Chicago Board of Education, and appointed United States Consul to the Bermudas by President Harrison, resigning in 1892. Died, in Chicago, January 17, 1899.

SULLIVANT, Michael Lucas, agriculturist, was born at Franklinton (a suburb of Columbus, Ohio), August 6, 1807; was educated at Ohio University and Centre College, Ky., and—after being engaged in the improvement of an immense tract of land inherited from his father near his birth-place, devoting much attention, meanwhile, to the raising of improved stock—in 1854 sold his Ohio lands and bought 80,000 acres, chiefly in Champaign and Piatt Counties, Ill., where he began farming on a larger scale than before. The enterprise proved a financial failure, and he was finally compelled to sell a considerable portion of his estate in Champaign County, known as Broad Lands, to John T. Alexander (see *Alexander, John T.*), retiring to a farm of 40,000 acres at Burr Oaks, Ill. He died, at Henderson, Ky., Jan. 29, 1879.

SUMMERFIELD, a village of St. Clair County, on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railway, 27 miles east of St. Louis; was the home of Gen. Fred. Hecker. Population (1900), 360.

SUMNER, a city of Lawrence County, on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad, 19 miles west of Vincennes, Ind.; has a fine school house, four churches, two banks, two flour mills, telephones, and one weekly newspaper. Pop. (1890), 1,037; (1900), 1,268.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION. The office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction was created by act of the Legislature, at a special session held in 1854, its duties previous to that time, from 1845, having been discharged by the Secretary of State as Superintendent, ex-officio. The following is a list of the incumbents from the date of the formal

creation of the office down to the present time (1899), with the date and duration of the term of each: Ninian W. Edwards (by appointment of the Governor), 1854-57; William H. Powell (by election), 1857-59; Newton Bateman, 1859-63; John P. Brooks, 1863-65; Newton Bateman, 1865-75; Samuel W. Etter, 1875-79; James P. Slade, 1879-83; Henry Raab, 1883-87; Richard Edwards, 1887-91; Henry Raab, 1891-95; Samuel M. Inglis, 1895-98; James H. Freeman, June, 1898, to January, 1899 (by appointment of the Governor, to fill the unexpired term of Prof. Inglis, who died in office, June 1, 1898); Alfred Baylis, 1899—.

Previous to 1870 the tenure of the office was two years, but, by the Constitution adopted that year, it was extended to four years, the elections occurring on the even years between those for Governor and other State officers except State Treasurer.

SUPREME COURT, JUDGES OF THE. The following is a list of Justices of the Supreme Court of Illinois who have held office since the organization of the State Government, with the period of their respective incumbencies: Joseph Phillips, 1818-22 (resigned); Thomas C. Browne, 1818-48 (term expired on adoption of new Constitution); William P. Foster, Oct. 9, 1818, to July 7, 1819 (resigned); John Reynolds, 1818-25; Thomas Reynolds (vice Phillips), 1822-25; William Wilson (vice Foster) 1819-48 (term expired on adoption of new Constitution); Samuel D. Lockwood, 1825-48 (term expired on adoption of new Constitution); Theophilus W. Smith, 1825-42 (resigned); Thomas Ford, Feb. 15, 1841, to August 1, 1842 (resigned); Sidney Breese, Feb. 15, 1841, to Dec. 19, 1842 (resigned)—also (by re-elections), 1857-78 (died in office); Walter B. Scates, 1841-47 (resigned)—also (vice Trumbull), 1854-57 (resigned); Samuel H. Treat, 1841-55 (resigned); Stephen A. Douglas, 1841-42 (resigned); John D. Caton (vice Ford) August, 1842, to March, 1843—also (vice Robinson and by successive re-elections), May, 1843 to January, 1864 (resigned); James Semple (vice Breese), Jan. 14, 1843, to April 16, 1843 (resigned); Richard M. Young (vice Smith), 1843-47 (resigned); John M. Robinson (vice Ford), Jan. 14, 1843, to April 27, 1843 (died in office); Jesse B. Thomas, Jr., (vice Douglas), 1843-45 (resigned)—also (vice Young), 1847-48; James Shields (vice Semple), 1843-45 (resigned); Norman H. Purple (vice Thomas), 1843-48 (retired under Constitution of 1848); Gustavus Koerner (vice Shields), 1845-48 (retired by Constitution); William A. Denning (vice Scates), 1847-48 (re-

tired by Constitution); Lyman Trumbull, 1848-53 (resigned); Ozias C. Skinner (vice Treat), 1855-58 (resigned); Pinkney H. Walker (vice Skinner), 1858-55 (deceased); Corydon Beckwith (by appointment, vice Caton), Jan. 7, 1864, to June 6, 1864; Charles B. Lawrence (one term), 1864-73; Anthony Thornton, 1870-73 (resigned); John M. Scott (two terms), 1870-88; Benjamin R. Sheldon (two terms), 1870-88; William K. McAllister, 1870-75 (resigned); John Scholfield (vice Thornton), 1873-93 (died); T. Lyle Dickey (vice McAllister), 1875-85 (died); David J. Baker (appointed, vice Breese), July 9, 1878, to June 2, 1879—also, 1888-97; John H. Mulkey, 1879-88; Damon G. Tunnicklife (appointed, vice Walker), Feb. 15, 1885, to June 1, 1885; Simeon P. Shope, 1885-94; Joseph M. Bailey, 1888-95 (died in office). The Supreme Court, as at present constituted (1899), is as follows: Carroll C. Boggs, elected, 1897; Jesse J. Phillips (vice Scholfield, deceased) elected, 1893, and re-elected, 1897; Jacob W. Wilkin, elected, 1888, and re-elected, 1897; Joseph N. Carter, elected, 1894; Alfred M. Craig, elected, 1873, and re-elected, 1882 and '91; James H. Cartwright (vice Bailey), elected, 1895, and re-elected, 1897; Benjamin D. Magruder (vice Dickey), elected, 1885, '88 and '97. The terms of Justices Boggs, Phillips, Wilkin, Cartwright and Magruder expire in 1906; that of Justice Carter on 1903; and Justice Craig's, in 1900. Under the Constitution of 1818, the Justices of the Supreme Court were chosen by joint ballot of the Legislature, but, under the Constitutions of 1848 and 1870, by popular vote for terms of nine years each. (See *Judicial System*; also sketches of individual members of the Supreme Court under their proper names.)

SURVEYS, EARLY GOVERNMENT. The first United States law passed on the subject of Government surveys was dated, May 20, 1785. After reserving certain lands to be allotted by way of pensions and to be donated for school purposes, it provided for the division of the remaining public lands among the original thirteen States. This, however, was, in effect, repealed by the Ordinance of 1788. The latter provided for a rectangular system of surveys which, with but little modification, has remained in force ever since. Briefly outlined, the system is as follows: Townships, six miles square, are laid out from principal bases, each township containing thirty-six sections of one square mile, numbered consecutively, the numeration to commence at the upper right hand corner of the township. The first principal meridian (84° 51' west of Greenwich), coincided

with the line dividing Indiana and Ohio. The second (1° 37' farther west) had direct relation to surveys in Eastern Illinois. The third (89° 10' 24" west of Greenwich) and the fourth (90° 29' 56" west) governed the remainder of Illinois surveys. The first Public Surveyor was Thomas Hutchins, who was called "the geographer." (See *Hutchins, Thomas*.)

SWEET, (Gen.) Benjamin J., soldier, was born at Kirkland, Oneida County, N. Y., April 24, 1832; came with his father, in 1848, to Sheboygan, Wis., studied law, was elected to the State Senate in 1859, and, in 1861, enlisted in the Sixth Wisconsin Volunteers, being commissioned Major in 1862. Later, he resigned and, returning home, assisted in the organization of the Twenty-first and Twenty-second regiments, being elected Colonel of the former, and with it taking part in the campaign in Western Kentucky and Tennessee. In 1863 he was assigned to command at Camp Douglas, and was there on the exposure, in November, 1864, of the conspiracy to release the rebel prisoners. (See *Camp Douglas Conspiracy*.) The service which he rendered in the defeat of this bold and dangerous conspiracy evinced his courage and sagacity, and was of inestimable value to the country. After the war, General Sweet located at Lombard, near Chicago, was appointed Pension Agent at Chicago, afterwards served as Supervisor of Internal Revenue, and, in 1872, became Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington. Died, in Washington, Jan. 1, 1874. — **Miss Ada C. (Sweet)**, for eight years (1874-82) the efficient Pension Agent at Chicago, is General Sweet's daughter.

SWEETSER, A. C., soldier and Department Commander G. A. R., was born in Oxford County, Maine, in 1839; came to Bloomington, Ill., in 1857; enlisted at the beginning of the Civil War in the Eighth Illinois Volunteers and, later, in the Thirty-ninth; at the battle of Wierbottom Church, Va., in June, 1864, was shot through both legs, necessitating the amputation of one of them. After the war he held several offices of trust, including those of City Collector of Bloomington and Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue for the Springfield District; in 1887 was elected Department Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic for Illinois. Died, at Bloomington, March 23, 1896.

SWETT, Leonard, lawyer, was born near Turner, Maine, August 11, 1825, was educated at Waterville College (now Colby University), but left before graduation, read law in Portland, and,

while seeking a location in the West, enlisted in an Indiana regiment for the Mexican War, being attacked by climatic fever, was discharged before completing his term of enlistment. He soon after came to Bloomington, Ill., where he became the intimate friend of Abraham Lincoln and David Davis, traveling the circuit with them for a number of years. He early became active in State politics, was a member of the Republican State Convention of 1856, was elected to the lower house of the General Assembly in 1858, and, in 1860, was a zealous supporter of Mr. Lincoln as a Presidential Elector for the State-at-large. In 1862 he received the Republican nomination for Congress in his District, but was defeated. Removing to Chicago in 1865, he gained increased distinction as a lawyer, especially in the management of criminal cases. In 1872 he was a supporter of Horace Greeley for President, but later returned to the Republican party, and, in the National Republican Convention of 1888, presented the name of Judge Gresham for nomination for the Presidency. Died, June 8, 1889.

SWIGERT, Charles Philip, ex-Auditor of Public Accounts, was born in the Province of Baden, Germany, Nov. 27, 1843, brought by his parents to Chicago, Ill., in childhood, and, in his boyhood, attended the Scammon School in that city. In 1854 his family removed to a farm in Kankakee County, where, between the ages of 12 and 18, he assisted his father in "breaking" between 400 and 500 acres of prairie land. On the breaking out of the war, in 1861, although scarcely 18 years of age, he enlisted as a private in the Forty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and, in April, 1862, was one of twenty heroic volunteers who ran the blockade, on the gunboat *Carondelet*, at Island No. 10, assisting materially in the reduction of that rebel stronghold, which resulted in the capture of 7,000 prisoners. At the battle of Farmington, Miss., during the siege of Corinth, in May, 1862, he had his right arm torn from its socket by a six-pound cannon-ball, compelling his retirement from the army. Returning home, after many weeks spent in hospital at Jefferson Barracks and Quincy, Ill., he received his final discharge, Dec. 21, 1862, spent a year in school, also took a course in Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College in Chicago, and having learned to write with his left hand, taught for a time in Kankakee County; served as letter-carrier in Chicago, and for a year as Deputy County Clerk of Kankakee County, followed by two terms (1867-69) as a student in the Soldiers' College at Fulton

Ill. The latter year he entered upon the duties of Treasurer of Kankakee County, serving, by successive re-elections, until 1880, when he resigned to take the position of State Auditor, to which he was elected a second time in 1884. In all these positions Mr. Swigert has proved himself an upright, capable and high-minded public official. Of late years his residence has been in Chicago.

SWING, (Rev.) David, clergyman and pulpit orator, was born of German ancestry, at Cincinnati, Ohio, August 23, 1836. After 1837 (his father dying about this time), the family resided for a time at Reedsburgh, and, later, on a farm near Williamsburgh, in Clermont County, in the same State. In 1852, having graduated from the Miami (Ohio) University, he commenced the study of theology, but, in 1854, accepted the position of Professor of Languages in his Alma Mater, which he continued to fill for thirteen years. His first pastorate was in connection with the Westminster Presbyterian Church of Chicago, which he assumed in 1866. His church edifice was destroyed in the great Chicago fire, but was later rebuilt. As a preacher he was popular; but, in April, 1874, he was placed on trial, before an ecclesiastical court of his own denomination, on charges of heresy. He was acquitted by the trial court, but, before the appeal taken by the prosecution could be heard, he personally withdrew from affiliation with the denomination. Shortly afterward he became pastor of an independent religious organization known as the "Central Church," preaching, first at McVicker's Theatre and, afterward, at Central Music Hall, Chicago. He was a fluent and popular speaker on all themes, a frequent and valued contributor to numerous magazines, as well as the author of several volumes. Among his best known books are "Motives of Life," "Truths for To-day," and "Club Essays." Died, in Chicago, Oct. 3, 1894.

SYCAMORE, the county-seat of De Kalb County (founded in 1836), 56 miles west of Chicago, at the intersection of the Chicago & Northwestern and the Chicago Great Western Railroads; lies in a region devoted to agriculture, dairying and stock-raising. The city itself contains several factories, the principal products being agricultural implements, flour, insulated wire, brick, tile, varnish, furniture, soap and carriages and wagons. There are also works for canning vegetables and fruit, besides two creameries. The town is lighted by electricity, and has high-pressure water-works. There are eleven churches, three graded public schools and a

young ladies' seminary. Population (1880) 3,028; (1890), 2,987; (1900), 3,653.

TAFT, Lorado, sculptor, was born at Elnwood Peoria County, Ill., April 29, 1860; at an early age evinced a predilection for sculpture and began modeling; graduated at the University of Illinois in 1880, then went to Paris and studied sculpture in the famous Ecole des Beaux Arts until 1885. The following year he settled in Chicago, finally becoming associated with the Chicago Art Institute. He has been a lecturer on art in the Chicago University. Mr. Taft furnished the decorations of the Horticultural Building on the World's Fair Grounds, in 1893.

TALCOTT, Mancel, business man, was born in Rome, N. Y., Oct. 12, 1817; attended the common schools until 17 years of age, when he set out for the West, traveling on foot from Detroit to Chicago, and thence to Park Ridge, where he worked at farming until 1850. Then, having followed the occupation of a miner for some time, in California, with some success, he united with Horace M. Singer in establishing the firm of Singer & Talcott, stone-dealers, which lasted during most of his life. He served as a member of the Chicago City Council, on the Board of County Commissioners, as a member of the Police Board, and was one of the founders of the First National Bank, and President, for several years, of the Stock Yards National Bank. Liberal and public-spirited, he contributed freely to works of charity. Died, June 5, 1878.

TALCOTT, (Capt.) William, soldier of the War of 1812 and pioneer, was born in Gilead, Conn., March 6, 1774; emigrated to Rome, Oneida County, N. Y., in 1810, and engaged in farming; served as a Lieutenant in the Oneida County militia during the War of 1812-14, being stationed at Sackett's Harbor under the command of Gen. Winfield Scott. In 1835, in company with his eldest son, Thomas B. Talcott, he made an extended tour through the West, finally selecting a location in Illinois at the junction of Rock River and the Pecatonica, where the town of Rockton now stands—there being only two white families, at that time, within the present limits of Winnebago County. Two years later (1837), he brought his family to this point, with his sons took up a considerable body of Government land and erected two mills, to which customers came from a long distance. In 1838 Captain Talcott took part in the organization of the first Congregational Church in that section of the State. A zealous anti-slavery man, he supported James G.

Birney (the Liberty candidate for President) in 1844, continuing to act with that party until the organization of the Republican party in 1856; was deeply interested in the War for the Union, but died before its conclusion, Sept. 2, 1864.—**Maj. Thomas B. (Talcott)**, oldest son of the preceding, was born at Hebron, Conn., April 17, 1806; was taken to Rome, N. Y., by his father in infancy, and, after reaching maturity, engaged in mercantile business with his brother in Chemung County; in 1835 accompanied his father in a tour through the West, finally locating at Rockton, where he engaged in agriculture. On the organization of Winnebago County, in 1836, he was elected one of the first County Commissioners, and, in 1850, to the State Senate, serving four years. He also held various local offices. Died, Sept. 30, 1894.—**Hon. Wait (Talcott)**, second son of Capt. William Talcott, was born at Hebron, Conn., Oct. 17, 1807, and taken to Rome, N. Y., where he remained until his 19th year, when he engaged in business at Booneville and, still later, in Utica; in 1838, removed to Illinois and joined his father at Rockton, finally becoming a citizen of Rockford, where, in his later years, he was extensively engaged in manufacturing, having become, in 1854, with his brother Sylvester, a partner of the firm of J. H. Manny & Co., in the manufacture of the Manny reaper and mower. He was an original anti-slavery man and, at one time, a Free-Soil candidate for Congress, but became a zealous Republican and ardent friend of Abraham Lincoln, whom he employed as an attorney in the famous suit of McCormick vs. the Manny Reaper Company for infringement of patent. In 1854 he was elected to the State Senate, succeeding his brother, Thomas B., and was the first Collector of Internal Revenue in the Second District, appointed by Mr. Lincoln in 1862, and continuing in office some five years. Though too old for active service in the field, during the Civil War, he voluntarily hired a substitute to take his place. Mr. Talcott was one of the original incorporators and Trustees of Beloit College, and a founder of Rockford Female Seminary, remaining a trustee of each for many years. Died, June 7, 1890.—**Sylvester (Talcott)**, third son of William Talcott, born at Rome, N. Y., Oct. 14, 1810; when of age, engaged in mercantile business in Chemung County; in 1837 removed, with other members of the family, to Winnebago County, Ill., where he joined his father in the entry of Government lands and the erection of mills, as already detailed. He became one of the first Justices of the Peace in Winne-

bago County, also served as Supervisor for a number of years and, although a farmer, became interested, in 1854, with his brother Wait, in the Manny Reaper Company at Rockford. He also followed the example of his brother, just named, in furnishing a substitute for the War of the Rebellion, though too old for service himself. Died, June 19, 1885.—**Henry Walter (Talcott)**, fourth son of William Talcott, was born at Rome, N. Y., Feb. 13, 1814; came with his father to Winnebago County, Ill., in 1835, and was connected with his father and brothers in business. Died, Dec. 9, 1870.—**Dwight Lewis (Talcott)**, oldest son of Henry Walter Talcott, born in Winnebago County; at the age of 17 years enlisted at Belvidere, in January, 1864, as a soldier in the Ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry; served as provost guard some two months at Fort Pickering, near Memphis, and later took part in many of the important battles of that year in Mississippi and Tennessee. Having been captured at Campbellsville, Tenn., he was taken to Andersonville, Ga., where he suffered all the horrors of that famous prison-pen, until March, 1865, when he was released, arriving at home a helpless skeleton, the day after Abraham Lincoln's assassination. Mr. Talcott subsequently settled in Muscatine County, Iowa.

TALLULA, a prosperous village of Menard County, on the Jacksonville branch of the Chicago & Alton Railway, 24 miles northeast of Jacksonville; is in the midst of a grain, coal-mining, and stock-growing region; has a local bank and newspaper. Pop. (1890), 445; (1900), 639.

TAMAROA, a village in Perry County, situated at the junction of the Illinois Central with the Wabash, Chester & Western Railroad, 8 miles north of Duquoin, and 57 miles east-southeast of Belleville. It has a bank, a newspaper office, a large public school, five churches and two flouring mills. Coal is mined here and exported in large quantities. Pop. (1900), 853.

TAMAROA & MOUNT VERNON RAILROAD. (See *Wabash, Chester & Western Railroad*.)

TANNER, Edward Allen, clergyman and educator, was born of New England ancestry, at Waverly, Ill., Nov. 29, 1837—being the first child who could claim nativity there; was educated in the local schools and at Illinois College, graduating from the latter in 1857; spent four years teaching in his native place and at Jacksonville; then accepted the Professorship of Latin in Pacific University at Portland, Oregon, remaining four years, when he returned to his Alma Mater (1865), assuming there the chair of

Latin and Rhetoric. In 1881 he was appointed financial agent of the latter institution, and, in 1882, its President. While in Oregon he had been ordained a minister of the Congregational Church, and, for a considerable period during his connection with Illinois College, officiated as Chaplain of the Central Hospital for the Insane at Jacksonville, besides supplying local and other pulpits. He labored earnestly for the benefit of the institution under his charge, and, during his incumbency, added materially to its endowment and resources. Died, at Jacksonville, Feb. 8, 1892.

TANNER, John R., Governor, was born in Warrick County, Ind., April 4, 1844, and brought to Southern Illinois in boyhood, where he grew up on a farm in the vicinity of Carbondale, enjoying only such educational advantages as were afforded by the common school; in 1863, at the age of 19, enlisted in the Ninety-eighth Illinois Volunteers, serving until June, 1865, when he was transferred to the Sixty-first, and finally mustered out in September following. All the male members of Governor Tanner's family were soldiers of the late war, his father dying in a rebel prison at Columbus, Miss., one of his brothers suffering the same fate from wounds at Nashville, Tenn., and another brother dying in hospital at Pine Bluff, Ark. Only one of this patriotic family, besides Governor Tanner, still survives—Mr. J. M. Tanner of Clay County, who left the service with the rank of Lieutenant of the Thirtieth Illinois Cavalry. Returning from the war, Mr. Tanner established himself in business as a farmer in Clay County, later engaging successfully in the milling and lumber business as the partner of his brother. The public positions held by him, since the war, include those of Sheriff of Clay County (1870-72), Clerk of the Circuit Court (1872-76), and State Senator (1880-83). During the latter year he received the appointment of United States Marshal for the Southern District of Illinois, serving until after the accession of President Cleveland in 1885. In 1886, he was the Republican nominee for State Treasurer and was elected by an unusually large majority; in 1891 was appointed, by Governor Fifer, a member of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission, but, in 1892, received the appointment of Assistant United States Treasurer at Chicago, continuing in the latter office until December, 1893. For ten years (1874-84) he was a member of the Republican State Central Committee, returning to that body in 1894, when he was chosen Chairman and conducted the campaign which

resulted in the unprecedented Republican successes of that year. In 1896 he received the nomination of his party for Governor, and was elected over Gov. John P. Altgeld, his Democratic opponent, by a plurality of over 113,000, and a majority, over all, of nearly 90,000 votes.

TANNER, Tazewell B., jurist, was born in Henry County, Va., and came to Jefferson County, Ill., about 1846 or '47, at first taking a position as teacher and Superintendent of Public Schools. Later, he was connected with "The Jeffersonian," a Democratic paper at Mount Vernon, and, in 1849, went to the gold regions of California, meeting with reasonable success as a miner. Returning in a year or two, he was elected Clerk of the Circuit Court, and, while in the discharge of his duties, prosecuted the study of law, finally, on admission to the bar, entering into partnership with the late Col. Thomas S. Casey. In 1854 he was elected Representative in the Nineteenth General Assembly, and was instrumental in securing the appropriation for the erection of a Supreme Court building at Mount Vernon. In 1862 he served as a Delegate to the State Constitutional Convention of that year; was elected Circuit Judge in 1873, and, in 1877, was assigned to duty on the Appellate bench, but, at the expiration of his term, declined a re-election and resumed the practice of his profession at Mount Vernon. Died, March 25, 1880.

TAXATION, in its legal sense, the mode of raising revenue. In its general sense its purposes are the support of the State and local governments, the promotion of the public good by fostering education and works of public improvement, the protection of society by the preservation of order and the punishment of crime, and the support of the helpless and destitute. In practice, and as prescribed by the Constitution, the raising of revenue is required to be done "by levying a tax by valuation, so that every person and corporation shall pay a tax in proportion to the value of his, her or its property—such value to be ascertained by some person or persons, to be elected or appointed in such manner as the General Assembly shall direct, and not otherwise." (State Constitution, 1870—Art. Revenue, Sec. 1.) The person selected under the law to make this valuation is the Assessor of the county or the township (in counties under township organization), and he is required to make a return to the County Board at its July meeting each year—the latter having authority to hear complaints of taxpayers and adjust inequalities when found to exist. It is made the duty of the Assessor to

include in his return, as real-estate, all lands and the buildings or other improvements erected thereon; and, under the head of personal property, all tangible effects, besides moneys, credits, bonds or stocks, shares of stock of companies or corporations, investments, annuities, franchises, royalties, etc. Property used for school, church or cemetery purposes, as well as public buildings and other property belonging to the State and General Government, municipalities, public charities, public libraries, agricultural and scientific societies, are declared exempt. Nominally, all property subject to taxation is required to be assessed at its cash valuation; but, in reality, the valuation, of late years, has been on a basis of twenty-five to thirty-three per cent of its estimated cash value. In the larger cities, however, the valuation is often much lower than this, while very large amounts escape assessment altogether. The Revenue Act, passed at the special session of the Fortieth General Assembly (1898), requires the Assessor to make a return of all property subject to taxation in his district, at its cash valuation, upon which a Board of Review fixes a tax on the basis of twenty per cent of such cash valuation. An abstract of the property assessment of each county goes before the State Board of Equalization, at its annual meeting in August, for the purpose of comparison and equalizing valuations between counties, but the Board has no power to modify the assessments of individual tax-payers. (See *State Board of Equalization*.) This Board has exclusive power to fix the valuation for purposes of taxation of the capital stock or franchises of companies (except certain specified manufacturing corporations), incorporated under the State laws, together with the "railroad track" and "rolling stock" of railroads, and the capital stock of railroads and telegraph lines, and to fix the distribution of the latter between counties in which they lie.—The Constitution of 1848 empowered the Legislature to impose a capitation tax, of not less than fifty cents nor more than one dollar, upon each free white male citizen entitled to the right of suffrage, between the ages of 21 and 60 years, but the Constitution of 1870 grants no such power, though it authorizes the extension of the "objects and subjects of taxation" in accordance with the principle contained in the first section of the Revenue Article.—Special assessments in cities, for the construction of sewers, pavements, etc., being local and in the form of benefits, cannot be said to come under the head of general taxation. The same is to be said of revenue derived

from fines and penalties, which are forms of punishment for specific offenses, and go to the benefit of certain specified funds.

TAYLOR, Abner, ex-Congressman, is a native of Maine, and a resident of Chicago. He has been in active business all his life as contractor, builder and merchant, and, for some time, a member of the wholesale dry-goods firm of J. V. Farwell & Co., of Chicago. He was a member of the Thirty-fourth General Assembly, a delegate to the National Republican Convention of 1884, and represented the First Illinois District in the Fifty-first and Fifty-second Congresses, 1889 to 1893. Mr. Taylor was one of the contractors for the erection of the new State Capitol of Texas.

TAYLOR, Benjamin Franklin, journalist, poet and lecturer, was born at Lowville, N. Y., July 19, 1819; graduated at Madison University in 1839, the next year becoming literary and dramatic critic of "The Chicago Evening Journal." Here, in a few years, he acquired a wide reputation as a journalist and poet, and was much in demand as a lecturer on literary topics. His letters from the field during the Rebellion, as war correspondent of "The Evening Journal," won for him even a greater popularity, and were complimented by translation into more than one European language. After the war, he gave his attention more unreservedly to literature, his principal works appearing after that date. His publications in book form, including both prose and poetry, comprise the following: "Attractions of Language" (1845); "January and June" (1853); "Pictures in Camp and Field" (1871); "The World on Wheels" (1873); "Old Time Pictures and Sheaves of Rhyme" (1874); "Songs of Yesterday" (1877); "Summer Savory Gleaned from Rural Nooks" (1879); "Between the Gates"—pictures of California life—(1881); "Dulce Domum, the Burden of Song" (1884), and "Theophilus Trent, or Old Times in the Oak Openings," a novel (1887). The last was in the hands of the publishers at his death, Feb. 27, 1887. Among his most popular poems are "The Isle of the Long Ago," "The Old Village Choir," and "Rhymes of the River." "The London Times" complimented Mr. Taylor with the title of "The Oliver Goldsmith of America."

TAYLOR, Edmund Dick, early Indian-trader and legislator, was born at Fairfield C. H., Va., Oct. 18, 1802—the son of a commissary in the army of the Revolution, under General Greene, and a cousin of General (later, President) Zachary Taylor; left his native State in his youth and, at an early day, came to Springfield, Ill., where he

opened an Indian-trading post and general store; was elected from Sangamon County to the lower branch of the Seventh General Assembly (1830) and re-elected in 1832—the latter year being a competitor of Abraham Lincoln, whom he defeated. In 1834 he was elected to the State Senate and, at the next session of the Legislature, was one of the celebrated "Long Nine" who secured the removal of the State Capital to Springfield. He resigned before the close of his term to accept, from President Jackson, the appointment of Receiver of Public Moneys at Chicago. Here he became one of the promoters of the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad (1837), serving as one of the Commissioners to secure subscriptions of stock, and was also active in advocating the construction of the Illinois & Michigan Canal. The title of "Colonel," by which he was known during most of his life, was acquired by service, with that rank, on the staff of Gov. John Reynolds, during the Black Hawk War of 1832. After coming to Chicago, Colonel Taylor became one of the Trustees of the Chicago branch of the State Bank, and was later identified with various banking enterprises, as also a somewhat extensive operator in real estate. An active Democrat in the early part of his career in Illinois, Colonel Taylor was one of the members of his party to take ground against the Kansas-Nebraska bill in 1854, and advocated the election of General Bissell to the governorship in 1856. In 1860 he was again in line with his party in support of Senator Douglas for the Presidency, and was an opponent of the war policy of the Government still later, as shown by his participation in the celebrated "Peace Convention" at Springfield, of June 17, 1863. In the latter years of his life he became extensively interested in coal lands in La Salle and adjoining counties, and, for a considerable time, served as President of the Northern Illinois Coal & Mining Company, his home, during a part of this period, being at Mendota. Died, in Chicago, Dec. 4, 1891.

TAYLORVILLE, a city and county-seat of Christian County, on the South Fork of the Sangamon River and on the Wabash Railway at its point of intersection with the Springfield Division of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern. It is about 27 miles southeast of Springfield, and 28 miles southwest of Decatur. It has several banks, flour mills, paper mill, electric light and gas plants, water-works, two coal mines, carriage and wagon shops, a manufactory of farming implements, two daily and weekly papers, nine churches and five graded and township high

schools. Much coal is mined in this vicinity. Pop. (1890), 2,839; (1900), 4,248.

TAZEWELL COUNTY, a central county on the Illinois River; was first settled in 1823 and organized in 1827; has an area of 650 square miles—was named for Governor Tazewell of Virginia. It is drained by the Illinois and Mackinaw Rivers and traversed by several lines of railway. The surface is generally level, the soil alluvial and rich, but, requiring drainage, especially on the river bottoms. Gravel, coal and sandstone are found, but, generally speaking, Tazewell is an agricultural county. The cereals are extensively cultivated; wool is also clipped, and there are dairy interests of some importance. Distilling is extensively conducted at Pekin, the county-seat, which is also the seat of other mechanical industries. (See also *Pekin*.) Population of the county (1880), 29,666; (1890), 29,556; (1900), 33,221.

TEMPLE, John Taylor, M.D., early Chicago physician, born in Virginia in 1804, graduated in medicine at Middlebury College, Vt., in 1830, and, in 1833, arrived in Chicago. At this time he had a contract for carrying the United States mail from Chicago to Fort Howard, near Green Bay, and the following year undertook a similar contract between Chicago and Ottawa. Having sold these out three years later, he devoted his attention to the practice of his profession, though interested, for a time, in contracts for the construction of the Illinois & Michigan Canal. Dr. Temple was instrumental in erecting the first house (after Rev. Jesse Walker's missionary station at Wolf Point), for public religious worship in Chicago, and, although himself a Baptist, it was used in common by Protestant denominations. He was a member of the first Board of Trustees of Rush Medical College, though he later became a convert to homeopathy, and finally, removing to St. Louis, assisted in founding the St. Louis School of Homeopathy, dying there, Feb. 24, 1877.

TENURE OF OFFICE. (See *Elections*.)

TERRE HAUTE, ALTON & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD. (See *St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad*.)

TERRE HAUTE & ALTON RAILROAD (See *St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad*.)

TERRE HAUTE & INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD, a corporation operating no line of its own within the State, but the lessee and operator of the following lines (which see): St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute, 158.3 miles; Terre Haute & Peoria, 145.12 miles; East St. Louis & Carondelet, 12.74 miles—total length of leased

lines in Illinois, 316.16 miles. The Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad was incorporated in Indiana in 1847, as the Terre Haute & Richmond, completed a line between the points named in the title, in 1852, and took its present name in 1860. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company purchased a controlling interest in its stock in 1893.

TERRE HAUTE & PEORIA RAILROAD, (Vandalia Line), a line of road extending from Terre Haute, Ind., to Peoria, Ill., 145.12 miles, with 28.78 miles of trackage, making in all 173.9 miles in operation, all being in Illinois—operated by the Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad Company. The gauge is standard, and the rails are steel. (HISTORY.) It was organized Feb. 7, 1887, successor to the Illinois Midland Railroad. The latter was made up by the consolidation (Nov. 4, 1874) of three lines: (1) The Peoria, Atlanta & Decatur Railroad, chartered in 1869 and opened in 1874; (2) the Paris & Decatur Railroad, chartered in 1861 and opened in December, 1872; and (3) the Paris & Terre Haute Railroad, chartered in 1873 and opened in 1874—the consolidated lines assuming the name of the Illinois Midland Railroad. In 1886 the Illinois Midland was sold under foreclosure and, in February, 1887, reorganized as the Terre Haute & Peoria Railroad. In 1892 it was leased for ninety-nine years to the Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad Company, and is operated as a part of the "Vandalia System." The capital stock (1898) was \$3,764,200; funded debt, \$2,230,000,—total capital invested, \$6,227,481.

TEUTOPOLIS, a village of Effingham County, on the Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad, 4 miles east of Effingham; was originally settled by a colony of Germans from Cincinnati. Population (1900), 498.

THOMAS, Horace H., lawyer and legislator, was born in Vermont, Dec. 18, 1831, graduated at Middlebury College, and, after admission to the bar, removed to Chicago, where he commenced practice. At the outbreak of the rebellion he enlisted and was commissioned Assistant Adjutant-General of the Army of the Ohio. At the close of the war he took up his residence in Tennessee, serving as Quartermaster upon the staff of Governor Brownlow. In 1867 he returned to Chicago and resumed practice. He was elected a Representative in the Legislature in 1878 and re-elected in 1880, being chosen Speaker of the House during his latter term. In 1888 he was elected State Senator from the Sixth District, serving during the sessions of the Thirty-sixth

and Thirty-seventh General Assemblies. In 1897, General Thomas was appointed United States Appraiser in connection with the Custom House in Chicago.

THOMAS, Jesse Burgess, jurist and United States Senator, was born at Hagerstown, Md., claiming direct descent from Lord Baltimore. Taken west in childhood, he grew to manhood and settled at Lawrenceburg, Indiana Territory, in 1803; in 1805 was Speaker of the Territorial Legislature and, later, represented the Territory as Delegate in Congress. On the organization of Illinois Territory (which he had favored), he removed to Kaskaskia, was appointed one of the first Judges for the new Territory, and, in 1818, as Delegate from St. Clair County, presided over the first State Constitutional Convention, and, on the admission of the State, became one of the first United States Senators—Governor Edwards being his colleague. Though an avowed advocate of slavery, he gained no little prominence as the author of the celebrated "Missouri Compromise," adopted in 1820. He was re-elected to the Senate in 1823, serving until 1829. He subsequently removed to Mount Vernon, Ohio, where he died by suicide, May 4, 1853.—**Jesse Burgess (Thomas), Jr.**, nephew of the United States Senator of the same name, was born at Lebanon, Ohio, July 31, 1806, was educated at Transylvania University, and, being admitted to the bar, located at Edwardsville, Ill. He first appeared in connection with public affairs as Secretary of the State Senate in 1830, being re-elected in 1832; in 1834 was elected Representative in the General Assembly from Madison County, but, in February following, was appointed Attorney-General, serving only one year. He afterwards held the position of Circuit Judge (1837-39), his home being then in Springfield; in 1843 he became Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, by appointment of the Governor, as successor to Stephen A. Douglas, and was afterwards elected to the same office by the Legislature, remaining until 1848. During a part of his professional career he was the partner of David Prickett and William L. May, at Springfield, and afterwards a member of the Galena bar, finally removing to Chicago, where he died, Feb. 21, 1850.—**Jesse B. (Thomas) third**, clergyman and son of the last named; born at Edwardsville, Ill., July 29, 1832; educated at Kenyon College, Ohio, and Rochester (N. Y.) Theological Seminary; practiced law for a time in Chicago, but finally entered the Baptist ministry, serving churches at Waukegan, Ill., Brooklyn, N. Y., and San Francisco (1862-69). He

then became pastor of the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church, in Chicago, remaining until 1874, when he returned to Brooklyn. In 1887 he became Professor of Biblical History in the Theological Seminary at Newton, Mass., where he has since resided. He is the author of several volumes, and, in 1866, received the degree of D.D. from the old University of Chicago.

THOMAS, John, pioneer and soldier of the Black Hawk War, was born in Wythe County, Va., Jan. 11, 1800. At the age of 18 he accompanied his parents to St. Clair County, Ill., where the family located in what was then called the Alexander settlement, near the present site of Shiloh. When he was 22 he rented a farm (although he had not enough money to buy a horse) and married. Six years later he bought and stocked a farm, and, from that time forward, rapidly accumulated real property, until he became one of the most extensive owners of farming land in St. Clair County. In early life he was fond of military exercise, holding various offices in local organizations and serving as a Colonel in the Black Hawk War. In 1824 he was one of the leaders of the party opposed to the amendment of the State Constitution to sanction slavery, was a zealous opponent of the Kansas-Nebraska bill in 1854, and a firm supporter of the Republican party from the date of its formation. He was elected to the lower house of the General Assembly in 1838, '62, '64, '72 and '74; and to the State Senate in 1878, serving four years in the latter body. Died, at Belleville, Dec. 16, 1894, in the 95th year of his age.

THOMAS, John R., ex-Congressman, was born at Mount Vernon, Ill., Oct. 11, 1846. He served in the Union Army during the War of the Rebellion, rising from the ranks to a captaincy. After his return home he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1869. From 1872 to 1876 he was State's Attorney, and, from 1879 to 1889, represented his District in Congress. In 1897, Mr. Thomas was appointed by President McKinley an additional United States District Judge for Indian Territory. His home is now at Vanita, in that Territory.

THOMAS, William, pioneer lawyer and legislator, was born in what is now Allen County, Ky., Nov. 22, 1802; received a rudimentary education, and served as deputy of his father (who was Sheriff), and afterwards of the County Clerk; studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1823; in 1826 removed to Jacksonville, Ill., where he taught school, served as a private in the Winnebago War (1827), and at the session of 1828-29,

reported the proceedings of the General Assembly for "The Vandalia Intelligencer"; was State's Attorney and School Commissioner of Morgan County; served as Quartermaster and Commissary in the Black Hawk War (1831-32), first under Gen. Joseph Duncan and, a year later, under General Whiteside; in 1839 was appointed Circuit Judge, but legislated out of office two years later. It was as a member of the Legislature, however, that he gained the greatest prominence, first as State Senator in 1834-40, and Representative in 1846-48 and 1850-52, when he was especially influential in the legislation which resulted in establishing the institutions for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, and the Hospital for the Insane (the first in the State) at Jacksonville—serving, for a time, as a member of the Board of Trustees of the latter. He was also prominent in connection with many enterprises of a local character, including the establishment of the Illinois Female College, to which, although without children of his own, he was a liberal contributor. During the first year of the war he was a member of the Board of Army Auditors by appointment of Governor Yates. Died, at Jacksonville, August 22, 1889.

THORNTON, Anthony, jurist, was born in Bourbon County, Ky., Nov. 9, 1814—being descended from a Virginia family. After the usual primary instruction in the common schools, he spent two years in a high school at Gallatin, Tenn., when he entered Centre College at Danville, Ky., afterwards continuing his studies at Miami University, Ohio, where he graduated in 1834. Having studied law with an uncle at Paris, Ky., he was licensed to practice in 1836, when he left his native State with a view to settling in Missouri, but, visiting his uncle, Gen. William F. Thornton, at Shelbyville, Ill., was induced to establish himself in practice there. He served as a member of the State Constitutional Conventions of 1847 and 1862, and as Representative in the Seventeenth General Assembly (1850-52) for Shelby County. In 1864 he was elected to the Thirty-ninth Congress, and, in 1870, to the Illinois Supreme Court, but served only until 1873, when he resigned. In 1879 Judge Thornton removed to Decatur, Ill., but subsequently returned to Shelbyville, where (1898) he now resides.

THORNTON, William Fitzhugh, Commissioner of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, was born in Hanover County, Va., Oct. 4, 1789; in 1806, went to Alexandria, Va., where he conducted a drug business for a time, also acting as associate

editor of "The Alexandria Gazette." Subsequently removing to Washington City, he conducted a paper there in the interest of John Quincy Adams for the Presidency. During the War of 1812-14 he served as a Captain of cavalry, and, for a time, as staff-officer of General Winder. On occasion of the visit of Marquis La Fayette to America (1824-25) he accompanied the distinguished Frenchman from Baltimore to Richmond. In 1829 he removed to Kentucky, and, in 1833, to Shelbyville, Ill., where he soon after engaged in mercantile business, to which he added a banking and brokerage business in 1859, with which he was actively associated until his death. In 1836, he was appointed, by Governor Duncan, one of the Commissioners of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, serving as President of the Board until 1842. In 1840, he made a visit to London, as financial agent of the State, in the interest of the Canal, and succeeded in making a sale of bonds to the amount of \$1,000,000 on what were then considered favorable terms. General Thornton was an ardent Whig until the organization of the Republican party, when he became a Democrat. Died, at Shelbyville, Oct. 21, 1873.

TILLSON, John, pioneer, was born at Halifax, Mass., March 13, 1796; came to Illinois in 1819, locating at Hillsboro, Montgomery County, where he became a prominent and enterprising operator in real estate, doing a large business for eastern parties; was one of the founders of Hillsboro Academy and an influential and liberal friend of Illinois College, being a Trustee of the latter from its establishment until his death; was supported in the Legislature of 1827 for State Treasurer, but defeated by James Hall. Died, at Peoria, May 11, 1853.—**Christiana Holmes** (Tillson), wife of the preceding, was born at Kingston, Mass., Oct. 10, 1798; married to John Tillson in 1822, and immediately came to Illinois to reside; was a woman of rare culture and refinement, and deeply interested in benevolent enterprises. Died, in New York City, May 29, 1872.—**Charles Holmes** (Tillson), son of John and Christiana Holmes Tillson, was born at Hillsboro, Ill., Sept. 15, 1823; educated at Hillsboro Academy and Illinois College, graduating from the latter in 1844; studied law in St. Louis and at Transylvania University, was admitted to the bar in St. Louis and practiced there some years—also served several terms in the City Council, and was a member of the National Guard of Missouri in the War of the Rebellion. Died, Nov. 25, 1865.—**John** (Tillson), Jr., another son, was born at

Hillsboro, Ill., Oct. 12, 1825; educated at Hillsboro Academy and Illinois College, but did not graduate from the latter; graduated from Transylvania Law School, Ky., in 1847, and was admitted to the bar at Quincy, Ill., the same year; practiced two years at Galena, when he returned to Quincy. In 1861 he enlisted in the Tenth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, became its Lieutenant-Colonel, on the promotion of Col. J. D. Morgan to Brigadier-General, was advanced to the colonelcy, and, in July, 1865, was mustered out with the rank of brevet Brigadier-General; for two years later held a commission as Captain in the regular army. During a portion of 1869-70 he was editor of "The Quincy Whig"; in 1873 was elected Representative in the Twenty-eighth General Assembly to succeed Nehemiah Bushnell, who had died in office, and, during the same year, was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Quincy District, serving until 1881. Died, August 6, 1892.

TILLSON, Robert, pioneer, was born in Halifax County, Mass., August 12, 1800; came to Illinois in 1822, and was employed, for several years, as a clerk in the land agency of his brother, John Tillson, at Hillsboro. In 1826 he engaged in the mercantile business with Charles Holmes, Jr., in St. Louis, but, in 1828, removed to Quincy, Ill., where he opened the first general store in that city; also served as Postmaster for some ten years. During this period he built the first two-story frame building erected in Quincy, up to that date. Retiring from the mercantile business in 1840 he engaged in real estate, ultimately becoming the proprietor of considerable property of this character; was also a contractor for furnishing cavalry accouterments to the Government during the war. Soon after the war he erected one of the handsomest business blocks existing in the city at that time. Died, in Quincy, Dec. 27, 1892.

TINCHER, John L., banker, was born in Kentucky in 1821; brought by his parents to Vermilion County, Ind., in 1829, and left an orphan at 17; attended school in Coles County, Ill., and was employed as clerk in a store at Danville, 1843-53. He then became a member of the firm of Tinchier & English, merchants, later establishing a bank, which became the First National Bank of Danville. In 1864 Mr. Tinchier was elected Representative in the Twenty-fourth General Assembly and, two years later, to the Senate, being re-elected in 1870. He was also a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1869-70. Died, in Springfield, Dec. 17, 1871,

while in attendance on the adjourned session of that year.

TIPTON, Thomas F., lawyer and jurist, was born in Franklin County, Ohio, August 29, 1833; has been a resident of McLean County, Ill., from the age of 10 years, his present home being at Bloomington. He was admitted to the bar in 1857, and, from January, 1867, to December, 1868, was State's Attorney for the Eighth Judicial Circuit. In 1870 he was elected Judge of the same circuit, and under the new Constitution, was chosen Judge of the new Fourteenth Circuit. From 1877 to 1879 he represented the (then) Thirteenth Illinois District in Congress, but, in 1878, was defeated by Adlai E. Stevenson, the Democratic nominee. In 1891 he was re-elected to a seat on the Circuit bench for the Bloomington Circuit, but resumed practice at the expiration of his term in 1897.

TISKILWA, a village of Bureau County, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, 7 miles southwest of Princeton; has creameries and cheese factories, churches, school, library, water-works, bank and a newspaper. Pop. (1900), 965.

TODD, (Col.) John, soldier, was born in Montgomery County, Pa., in 1750; took part in the battle of Point Pleasant, Va., in 1774, as Adjutant-General of General Lewis; settled as a lawyer at Fincastle, Va., and, in 1775, removed to Fayette County, Ky., the next year locating near Lexington. He was one of the first two Delegates from Kentucky County to the Virginia House of Burgesses, and, in 1778, accompanied Col. George Rogers Clark on his expedition against Kaskaskia and Vincennes. In December, 1778, he was appointed by Gov. Patrick Henry, Lieutenant-Commandant of Illinois County, embracing the region northwest of the Ohio River, serving two years; in 1780, was again a member of the Virginia Legislature, where he procured grants of land for public schools and introduced a bill for negro-emancipation. He was killed by Indians, at the battle of Blue Licks, Ky., August 19, 1782.

TODD, (Dr.) John, physician, born near Lexington, Ky., April 27, 1787, was one of the earliest graduates of Transylvania University, also graduating at the Medical University of Philadelphia; was appointed Surgeon-General of Kentucky troops in the War of 1812, and captured at the battle of River Raisin. Returning to Lexington after his release, he practiced there and at Bardstown, removed to Edwardsville, Ill., in 1817, and, in 1827, to Springfield, where he had been appointed Register of the Land Office by

President John Quincy Adams, but was removed by Jackson in 1829. Dr. Todd continued to reside at Springfield until his death, which occurred, Jan. 9, 1865. He was a grandson of John Todd, who was appointed Commandant of Illinois County by Gov. Patrick Henry in 1778, and an uncle of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln.—**John Blair Smith** (Todd), son of the preceding, was born at Lexington, Ky., April 4, 1814; came with his father to Illinois in 1817; graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1837, serving afterwards in the Florida and Mexican wars and on the frontier; resigned, and was an Indian-trader in Dakota, 1856-61; the latter year, took his seat as a Delegate in Congress from Dakota, then served as Brigadier-General of Volunteers, 1861-62; was again Delegate in Congress in 1863-65, Speaker of the Dakota Legislature in 1867, and Governor of the Territory, 1869-71. Died, at Yankton City, Jan. 5, 1872.

TOLEDO, a village and the county-seat of Cumberland County, on the Illinois Central Railroad; founded in 1854; has five churches, a graded school, two banks, creamery, flour mill, elevator, and two weekly newspapers. There are no manufacturing, the leading industry in the surrounding country being agriculture. Pop. (1890), 676; (1900), 818.

TOLEDO, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD. (See *Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City Railroad*.)

TOLEDO, PEORIA & WARSAW RAILROAD. (See *Toledo, Peoria & Western Railway*.)

TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN RAILROAD. (See *Toledo, Peoria & Western Railway*.)

TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN RAILWAY, a line of railroad wholly within the State of Illinois, extending from Effner, at the Indiana State line, west to the Mississippi River at Warsaw. The length of the whole line is 230.7 miles, owned entirely by the company. It is made up of a division from Effner to Peoria (110.9 miles)—which is practically an air-line throughout nearly its entire length—and the Peoria and Warsaw Division (108.8 miles) with branches from La Harpe to Iowa Junction (10.4 miles) and 0.6 of a mile connecting with the Keokuk bridge at Hamilton.—(HISTORY.) The original charter for this line was granted, in 1863, under the name of the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad; the main line was completed in 1868, and the La Harpe & Iowa Junction branch in 1873. Default was made in 1873, the road sold under foreclosure, in 1880, and reorganized as the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroad, and the line leased for 49¼

years to the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway Company. The latter defaulted in July, 1884, and, a year later, the Toledo, Peoria & Western was transferred to trustees for the first mortgage bond-holders, was sold under foreclosure in October, 1886, and, in March, 1887, the present company, under the name of the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railway Company, was organized for the purpose of taking over the property. In 1893 the Pennsylvania Railroad Company obtained a controlling interest in the stock, and, in 1894, an agreement, for joint ownership and management, was entered into between that corporation and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company. The total capitalization, in 1898, was \$9,712,433, of which \$4,076,900 was in stock and \$4,895,000 in bonds.

TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & KANSAS CITY RAILROAD. This line crosses the State in a northeast direction from East St. Louis to Humrick,* near the Indiana State line, with Toledo as its eastern terminus. The length of the entire line is 450.72 miles, of which 179½ miles are operated in Illinois.—(HISTORY.) The Illinois portion of the line grew out of the union of charters granted to the Tuscola, Charleston & Vincennes and the Charleston, Neoga & St. Louis Railroad Companies, which were consolidated in 1881 with certain Indiana lines under the name of the Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad. During 1882 a narrow-gauge road was constructed from Ridge Farm, in Vermilion County, to East St. Louis (172 miles). In 1885 this was sold under foreclosure and, in June, 1886, consolidated with the main line under the name of the Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City Railroad. The whole line was changed to standard gauge in 1887-89, and otherwise materially improved, but, in 1893, went into the hands of receivers. Plans of reorganization have been under consideration, but the receivers were still in control in 1898.

TOLEDO, WABASH & WESTERN RAILROAD. (See *Wabash Railroad*.)

TOLONO, a city in Champaign County, situated at the intersection of the Wabash and the Illinois Central Railroads, 9 miles south of Champaign and 37 miles east-northeast of Decatur. It is the business center of a prosperous agricultural region. The town has five churches, a graded school, a bank, a button factory, and a weekly newspaper. Population (1880), 905; (1890), 902; (1900), 845.

TONICA, a village of La Salle County, on the Illinois Central Railway, 9 miles south of La Salle; the district is agricultural, but the place has some

manufactures and a newspaper. Population (1890), 473; (1900), 497.

TONTY, Chevalier Henry de, explorer and soldier, born at Gaeta, Italy, about 1650. What is now known as the Tontine system of insurance undoubtedly originated with his father. The younger Tonty was adventurous, and, even as a youth, took part in numerous land and naval encounters. In the course of his experience he lost a hand, which was replaced by an iron or copper substitute. He embarked with La Salle in 1678, and aided in the construction of a fort at Niagara. He advanced into the country of the Illinois and established friendly relations with them, only to witness the defeat of his putative savage allies by the Iroquois. After various encounters (chiefly under the direction of La Salle) with the Indians in Illinois, he returned to Green Bay in 1681. The same year—under La Salle's orders—he began the erection of Fort St. Louis, on what is now called "Starved Rock" in La Salle County. In 1682 he descended the Mississippi to its mouth, with La Salle, but was ordered back to Mackinaw for assistance. In 1684 he returned to Illinois and successfully repulsed the Iroquois from Fort St. Louis. In 1686 he again descended the Mississippi in search of La Salle. Disheartened by the death of his commander and the loss of his early comrades, he took up his residence with the Illinois Indians. Among them he was found by Iberville in 1700, as a hunter and fur-trader. He died, in Mobile, in September, 1704. He was La Salle's most efficient coadjutor, and next to his ill-fated leader, did more than any other of the early French explorers to make Illinois known to the civilized world.

TOPOGRAPHY. Illinois is, generally speaking, an elevated table-land. If low water at Cairo be adopted as the maximum depression, and the summits of the two ridges hereinafter mentioned as the highest points of elevation, the altitude of this table land above the sea-level varies from 300 to 850 feet, the mean elevation being about 600 feet. The State has no mountain chains, and its few hills are probably the result of unequal denudation during the drift epoch. In some localities, particularly in the valley of the upper Mississippi, the streams have cut channels from 200 to 300 feet deep through the nearly horizontal strata, and here are found precipitous scarps, but, for the most part, the fundamental rocks are covered by a thick layer of detrital material. In the northwest there is a broken tract of uneven ground; the central por-

tion of the State is almost wholly flat prairie, and, in the alluvial lands in the State, there are many deep valleys, eroded by the action of streams. The surface generally slopes toward the south and southwest, but the uniformity is broken by two ridges, which cross the State, one in either extremity. The northern ridge crosses the Rock River at Grand Detour and the Illinois at Split Rock, with an extreme altitude of 800 to 850 feet above sea-level, though the altitude of Mount Morris, in Ogle County, exceeds 900 feet. That in the south consists of a range of hills in the latitude of Jonesboro, and extending from Shawneetown to Grand Tower. These hills are also about 800 feet above the level of the ocean. The highest point in the State is in Jo Daviess County, just south of the Wisconsin State line (near Scale's Mound) reaching an elevation of 1,257 feet above sea-level, while the highest in the south is in the northeast corner of Pope County—1,046 feet—a spur of the Ozark mountains. The following statistics regarding elevations are taken from a report of Prof. C. W. Rolfe, of the University of Illinois, based on observations made under the auspices of the Illinois Board of World's Fair Commissioners: The lowest gauge of the Ohio river, at its mouth (above sea-level), is 268.58 feet, and the mean level of Lake Michigan at Chicago 581.28 feet. The altitudes of a few prominent points are as follows: Highest point in Jackson County, 695 feet; "Bald Knob" in Union County, 985; highest point in Cook County (Barrington), 818; in La Salle County (Mendota), 747; in Livingston (Strawn), 770; in Will (Monee), 804; in Pike (Arden), 790; in Lake (Lake Zurich), 880; in Bureau, 910; in Boone, 1,010; in Lee (Carnahan), 1,017; in Stephenson (Waddam's Grove), 1,018; in Kane (Briar Hill), 974; in Winnebago, 985. The elevations of important towns are: Peoria, 465; Jacksonville, 602; Springfield, 596; Galesburg, 755; Joliet, 537; Rockford, 728; Bloomington, 821. Outside of the immediate valleys of the streams, and a few isolated groves or copses, little timber is found in the northern and central portions of the State, and such growth as there is, lacks the thriftiness characteristic of the forests in the Ohio valley. These forests cover a belt extending some sixty miles north of Cairo, and, while they generally include few coniferous trees, they abound in various species of oak, black and white walnut, white and yellow poplar, ash, elm, sugar-maple, linden, honey locust, cottonwood, mulberry, sycamore, pecan, persimmon, and (in the immediate valley of the Ohio)

the cypress. From a commercial point of view, Illinois loses nothing through the lack of timber over three-fourths of the State's area. Chicago is an accessible market for the product of the forests of the upper lakes, so that the supply of lumber is ample, while extensive coal-fields supply abundant fuel. The rich soil of the prairies, with its abundance of organic matter (see *Geological Formations*), more than compensates for the want of pine forests, whose soil is ill adapted to agriculture. About two-thirds of the entire boundary of the State consists of navigable waters. These, with their tributary streams, ensure sufficient drainage.

TORRENS LAND TITLE SYSTEM. A system for the registration of titles to, and incumbrances upon, land, as well as transfers thereof, intended to remove all unnecessary obstructions to the cheap, simple and safe sale, acquisition and transfer of realty. The system has been in successful operation in Canada, Australia, New Zealand and British Columbia for many years, and it is also in force in some States in the American Union. An act providing for its introduction into Illinois was first passed by the Twentieth General Assembly, and approved, June 13, 1895. The final legislation in reference thereto was enacted by the succeeding Legislature, and was approved, May 1, 1897. It is far more elaborate in its consideration of details, and is believed to be, in many respects, much better adapted to accomplish the ends in view, than was the original act of 1895. The law is applicable only to counties of the first and second class, and can be adopted in no county except by a vote of a majority of the qualified voters of the same—the vote "for" or "against" to be taken at either the November or April elections, or at an election for the choice of Judges. Thus far the only county to adopt the system has been Cook, and there it encountered strong opposition on the part of certain parties of influence and wealth. After its adoption, a test case was brought, raising the question of the constitutionality of the act. The issue was taken to the Supreme Court, which tribunal finally upheld the law.—The Torrens system substitutes a certificate of registration and of transfer for the more elaborate deeds and mortgages in use for centuries. Under it there can be no actual transfer of a title until the same is entered upon the public land register, kept in the office of the Registrar, in which case the deed or mortgage becomes a mere power of attorney to authorize the transfer to be made, upon the principle of an ordinary stock transfer,

or of the registration of a United States bond, the actual transfer and public notice thereof being simultaneous. A brief synopsis of the provisions of the Illinois statute is given below: Records of deeds are made Registrars, and required to give bonds of either \$50,000 or \$200,000, according to the population of the county. Any person or corporation, having an interest in land, may make application to any court having chancery jurisdiction, to have his title thereto registered. Such application must be in writing, signed and verified by oath, and must conform, in matters of specification and detail, with the requirements of the act. The court may refer the application to one of the standing examiners appointed by the Registrar, who are required to be competent attorneys and to give bond to examine into the title, as well as the truth of the applicant's statements. Immediately upon the filing of the application, notice thereof is given by the clerk, through publication and the issuance of a summons to be served, as in other proceedings in chancery, against all persons mentioned in the petition as having or claiming any interest in the property described. Any person interested, whether named as a defendant or not, may enter an appearance within the time allowed. A failure to enter an appearance is regarded as a confession by default. The court, in passing upon the application, is in no case bound by the examiner's report, but may require other and further proof; and, in its final adjudication, passes upon all questions of title and incumbrance, directing the Registrar to register the title in the party in whom it is to be vested, and making provision as to the manner and order in which incumbrances thereon shall appear upon the certificate to be issued. An appeal may be allowed to the Supreme Court, if prayed at the time of entering the decree, upon like terms as in other cases in chancery; and a writ of error may be sued out from that tribunal within two years after the entry of the order or decree. The period last mentioned may be said to be the statutory period of limitation, after which the decree of the court must be regarded as final, although safeguards are provided for those who may have been defrauded, and for a few other classes of persons. Upon the filing of the order or decree of the court, it becomes the duty of the Registrar to issue a certificate of title, the form of which is prescribed by the act, making such notations at the end as shall show and preserve the priorities of all estates, mortgages, incumbrances and changes to which the owner's title is

subject. For the purpose of preserving evidence of the owner's handwriting, a receipt for the certificate, duly witnessed or acknowledged, is required of him, which is preserved in the Registrar's office. In case any registered owner should desire to transfer the whole or any part of his estate, or any interest therein, he is required to execute a conveyance to the transferee, which, together with the certificate of title last issued, must be surrendered to the Registrar. That official thereupon issues a new certificate, stamping the word "cancelled" across the surrendered certificate, as well as upon the corresponding entry in his books of record. When land is first brought within the operation of the act, the receiver of the certificate of title is required to pay to the Registrar one-tenth of one per cent of the value of the land, the aggregate so received to be deposited with and invested by the County Treasurer, and reserved as an indemnity fund for the reimbursement of persons sustaining any loss through any omission, mistake or malfeasance of the Registrar or his subordinates. The advantage claimed for the Torrens system is, chiefly, that titles registered thereunder can be dealt with more safely, quickly and inexpensively than under the old system; it being possible to close the entire transaction within an hour or two, without the need of an abstract of title, while (as the law is administered in Cook County) the cost of transfer is only \$3. It is asserted that a title, once registered, can be dealt with almost as quickly and cheaply, and quite as safely, as shares of stock or registered bonds.

TOULON, the county-seat of Stark County, on the Peoria & Rock Island Railroad, 37 miles north-northwest of Peoria, and 11 miles southeast of Galva. Besides the county court-house, the town has five churches and a high school, an academy, steam granite works, two banks, and two weekly papers. Population (1880), 967; (1890), 945; (1900), 1,057.

TOWER HILL, a village of Shelby County, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis and the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroads, 7 miles east of Pana; has bank, grain elevators, and coal mine. Pop. (1900), 615.

TOWNSHEND, Richard W., lawyer and Congressman, was born in Prince George's County, Md., April 30, 1840. Between the ages of 10 and 18 he attended public and private schools at Washington, D. C. In 1858 he came to Illinois, where he began teaching, at the same time reading law with S. S. Marshall, at McLeansboro, where he was admitted to the bar

in 1862, and where he began practice. From 1863 to 1868 he was Circuit Clerk of Hamilton County, and, from 1868 to 1872, Prosecuting Attorney for the Twelfth Judicial Circuit. In 1873 he removed to Shawneetown, where he became an officer of the Gallatin National Bank. From 1864 to 1875 he was a member of the Democratic State Central Committee, and a delegate to the National Democratic Convention at Baltimore, in 1872. For twelve years (1877 to 1889) he represented his District in Congress; was re-elected in 1888, but died, March 9, 1889, a few days after the beginning of his seventh term.

TRACY, John M., artist, was born in Illinois about 1842; served in an Illinois regiment during the Civil War; studied painting in Paris in 1866-76; established himself as a portrait painter in St. Louis and, later, won a high reputation as a painter of animals, being regarded as an authority on the anatomy of the horse and the dog. Died, at Ocean Springs, Miss., March 20, 1893.

TREASURERS. (See *State Treasurers*.)

TREAT, Samuel Hubbel, lawyer and jurist, was born at Plainfield, Otsego County, N. Y., June 21, 1811, worked on his father's farm and studied law at Richfield, where he was admitted to practice. In 1834 he came to Springfield, Ill., traveling most of the way on foot. Here he formed a partnership with George Forquer, who had held the offices of Secretary of State and Attorney-General. In 1839 he was appointed a Circuit Judge, and, on the reorganization of the Supreme Court in 1841, was elevated to the Supreme bench, being acting Chief Justice at the time of the adoption of the Constitution of 1848. Having been elected to the Supreme bench under the new Constitution, he remained in office until March, 1855, when he resigned to take the position of Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Illinois, to which he had been appointed by President Pierce. This position he continued to occupy until his death, which occurred at Springfield, March 27, 1887. Judge Treat's judicial career was one of the longest in the history of the State, covering a period of forty-eight years, of which fourteen were spent upon the Supreme bench, and thirty-two in the position of Judge of the United States District Court.

TREATIES. (See *Greenville, Treaty of; Indian Treaties*.)

TREE, Lambert, jurist, diplomat and ex-Congressman, was born in Washington, D. C., Nov. 29, 1832, of an ancestry distinguished in the War of the Revolution. He received a superior clas-

sical and professional education, and was admitted to the bar, at Washington, in October, 1855. Removing to Chicago soon afterward, his professional career has been chiefly connected with that city. In 1864 he was chosen President of the Law Institute, and served as Judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County, from 1870 to 1875, when he resigned. The three following years he spent in foreign travel, returning to Chicago in 1878. In that year, and again in 1880, he was the Democratic candidate for Congress from the Fourth Illinois District, but was defeated by his Republican opponent. In 1885 he was the candidate of his party for United States Senator, but was defeated by John A. Logan, by one vote. In 1884 he was a member of the National Democratic Convention which first nominated Grover Cleveland, and, in July, 1885, President Cleveland appointed him Minister to Belgium, conferring the Russian mission upon him in September, 1888. On March 3, 1889, he resigned this post and returned home. In 1890 he was appointed by President Harrison a Commissioner to the International Monetary Conference at Washington. The year before he had attended (although not as a delegate) the International Conference, at Brussels, looking to the suppression of the slave-trade, where he exerted all his influence on the side of humanity. In 1892 Belgium conferred upon him the distinction of "Councillor of Honor" upon its commission to the World's Columbian Exposition. In 1896 Judge Tree was one of the most earnest opponents of the free-silver policy, and, after the Spanish-American War, a zealous advocate of the policy of retaining the territory acquired from Spain.

TREMONT, a town of Tazewell County, on the Peoria Division of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, 9 miles southeast of Pekin; has two banks, two telephone exchanges, and one newspaper. Pop. (1900), 768.

TRENTON, a town of Clinton County, on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railway, 31 miles east of St. Louis; in agricultural district; has creamery, milk condensery, two coal mines, six churches, a public school and one newspaper. Pop. (1890), 1,384; (1900), 1,706; (1904), about 2,000.

TROY, a village of Madison County, on the Terre Haute & Indianapolis railroad, 21 miles northeast of St. Louis; has churches, a bank and a newspaper. Pop. (1900), 1,080.

TRUITT, James Madison, lawyer and soldier, a native of Trimble County, Ky., was born Feb. 12, 1842, but lived in Illinois since 1843, his father having settled near Carrollton that year; was

educated at Hillsboro and at McKendree College; enlisted in the One Hundred and Seventeenth Illinois Volunteers in 1862, and was promoted from the ranks to Lieutenant. After the war he studied law with Jesse J. Phillips, now of the Supreme Court, and, in 1872, was elected to the Twenty-eighth General Assembly, and, in 1888, a Presidential Elector on the Republican ticket. Mr. Truitt has been twice a prominent but unsuccessful candidate for the Republican nomination for Attorney-General. His home is at Hillsboro, where he is engaged in the practice of his profession. Died July 26, 1900.

TRUMBULL, Lyman, statesman, was born at Colchester, Conn., Oct. 12, 1813, descended from a historical family, being a grand-nephew of Gov. Jonathan Trumbull, of Connecticut, from whom the name "Brother Jonathan" was derived as an appellation for Americans. Having received an academic education in his native town, at the age of 16 he began teaching a district school near his home, went South four years later, and engaged in teaching at Greenville, Ga. Here he studied law with Judge Hiram Warner, afterwards of the Supreme Court, and was admitted to the bar in 1837. Leaving Georgia the same year, he came to Illinois on horseback, visiting Vandalia, Belleville, Jacksonville, Springfield, Tremont and La Salle, and finally reaching Chicago, then a village of four or five thousand inhabitants. At Jacksonville he obtained a license to practice from Judge Lockwood, and, after visiting Michigan and his native State, he settled at Belleville, which continued to be his home for twenty years. His entrance into public life began with his election as Representative in the General Assembly in 1840. This was followed, in February, 1841, by his appointment by Governor Carlin, Secretary of State, as the successor of Stephen A. Douglas, who, after holding the position only two months, had resigned to accept a seat on the Supreme bench. Here he remained two years, when he was removed by Governor Ford, March 4, 1843, but, five years later (1848), was elected a Justice of the Supreme Court, was re-elected in 1852, but resigned in 1853 on account of impaired health. A year later (1854) he was elected to Congress from the Belleville District as an anti-Nebraska Democrat, but, before taking his seat, was promoted to the United States Senate, as the successor of General Shields in the memorable contest of 1855, which resulted in the defeat of Abraham Lincoln. Senator Trumbull's career of eighteen years in the United States Senate (being re-elected in 1861 and 1867) is one of the most

memorable in the history of that body, covering, as it does, the whole history of the war for the Union, and the period of reconstruction which followed it. During this period, as Chairman of the Senate Committee on Judiciary, he had more to do in shaping legislation on war and reconstruction measures than any other single member of that body. While he disagreed with a large majority of his Republican associates on the question of Andrew Johnson's impeachment, he was always found in sympathy with them on the vital questions affecting the war and restoration of the Union. The Civil Rights Bill and Freedmen's Bureau Bills were shaped by his hand. In 1872 he joined in the "Liberal Republican" movement and afterwards co-operated with the Democratic party, being their candidate for Governor in 1880. From 1863 his home was in Chicago, where, after retiring from the Senate, he continued in the practice of his profession until his death, which occurred in that city, June 25, 1896.

TUG MILLS. These were a sort of primitive machine used in grinding corn in Territorial and early State days. The mechanism consisted of an upright shaft, into the upper end of which were fastened bars, resembling those in the capstan of a ship. Into the outer end of each of these bars was driven a pin. A belt, made of a broad strip of ox-hide, twisted into a sort of rope, was stretched around these pins and wrapped twice around a circular piece of wood called a trundle head, through which passed a perpendicular flat bar of iron, which turned the mill-stone, usually about eighteen inches in diameter. From the upright shaft projected a beam, to which were hitched one or two horses, which furnished the motive power. Oxen were sometimes employed as motive power in lieu of horses. These rudimentary contrivances were capable of grinding about twelve bushels of corn, each, per day.

TULEY, Murray Floyd, lawyer and jurist, was born at Louisville, Ky., March 4, 1827, of English extraction and descended from the early settlers of Virginia. His father died in 1832, and, eleven years later, his mother, having married Col. Richard J. Hamilton, for many years a prominent lawyer of Chicago, removed with her family to that city. Young Tuley began reading law with his step-father and completed his studies at the Louisville Law Institute in 1847, the same year being admitted to the bar in Chicago. About the same time he enlisted in the Fifth Illinois Volunteers for service in the Mexican War, and was commissioned First Lieutenant. The war having ended, he settled at Santa Fe, N. M., where he

practiced law, also served as Attorney-General and in the Territorial Legislature. Returning to Chicago in 1854, he was associated in practice, successively, with Andrew Harvie, Judge Gary and J. N. Barker, and finally as head of the firm of Tuley, Stiles & Lewis. From 1869 to 1873 he was Corporation Counsel, and during this time framed the General Incorporation Act for Cities, under which the City of Chicago was reincorporated. In 1879 he was elevated to the bench of the Circuit Court of Cook County, and re-elected every six years thereafter, his last election being in 1897. He is now serving his fourth term, some ten years of his incumbency having been spent in the capacity of Chief Justice.

TUNNICLIFFE, Damon G., lawyer and jurist, was born in Herkimer County, N. Y., August 20, 1829; at the age of 20, emigrated to Illinois, settling in Vermont, Fulton County, where, for a time, he was engaged in mercantile pursuits. He subsequently studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1853. In 1854 he established himself at Macomb, McDonough County, where he built up a large and lucrative practice. In 1868 he was chosen Presidential Elector on the Republican ticket, and, from February to June, 1885, by appointment of Governor Oglesby, occupied a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court, vice Pinkney H. Walker, deceased, who had been one of his first professional preceptors.

TURCHIN, John Basil (Ivan Vasilevitch Turchinoff), soldier, engineer and author, was born in Russia, Jan. 30, 1822. He graduated from the artillery school at St. Petersburg, in 1841, and was commissioned ensign; participated in the Hungarian campaign of 1849, and, in 1852, was assigned to the staff of the Imperial Guards; served through the Crimean War, rising to the rank of Colonel, and being made senior staff officer of the active corps. In 1856 he came to this country, settling in Chicago, and, for five years, was in the service of the Illinois Central Railway Company as topographical engineer. In 1861 he was commissioned Colonel of the Nineteenth Illinois Volunteers, and, after leading his regiment in Missouri, Kentucky and Alabama, was, on July 7, 1862, promoted to a Brigadier-Generalship, being attached to the Army of the Cumberland until 1864, when he resigned. After the war he was, for six years, solicitor of patents at Chicago, but, in 1873, returned to engineering. In 1879 he established a Polish colony at Radom, in Washington County, in this State, and settled as a farmer. He is an occasional contributor to the press, writing usually on military or scientific

subjects, and is the author of the "Campaign and Battle of Chickamauga" (Chicago, 1888).

TURNER (now **WEST CHICAGO**), a town and manufacturing center in Winfield Township, Du Page County, 30 miles west of Chicago, at the junction of two divisions of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern and the Chicago & Northwestern Railroads. The town has a rolling mill, manufactories of wagons and pumps, and railroad repair shops. It also has five churches, a graded school and two newspapers. Pop. (1900), 1,877; with suburb, 2,270.

TURNER, (Col.) Henry L., soldier and real-estate operator, was born at Oberlin, Ohio, August 26, 1845, and received a part of his education in the college there. During the Civil War he served as First Lieutenant in the One Hundred and Fiftieth Ohio Volunteers, and later, with the same rank in a colored regiment, taking part in the operations about Richmond, the capture of Fort Fisher, of Wilmington and of Gen. Joe Johnston's army. Coming to Chicago after the close of the war, he became connected with the business office of "The Advance," but later was employed in the banking house of Jay Cooke & Co., in Philadelphia. On the failure of that concern, in 1872, he returned to Chicago and bought "The Advance," which he conducted some two years, when he sold out and engaged in the real estate business, with which he has since been identified—being President of the Chicago Real Estate Board in 1888. He has also been President of the Western Publishing Company and a Trustee of Oberlin College. Colonel Turner is an enthusiastic member of the Illinois National Guard and, on the declaration of war between the United States and Spain, in April, 1898, promptly resumed his connection with the First Regiment of the Guard, and finally led it to Santiago de Cuba during the fighting there—his regiment being the only one from Illinois to see actual service in the field during the progress of the war. Colonel Turner won the admiration of his command and the entire nation by the manner in which he discharged his duty. The regiment was mustered out at Chicago, Nov. 17, 1898, when he retired to private life.

TURNER, John Bice, Railway President, was born at Colchester, Delaware County, N. Y., Jan. 14, 1799; after a brief business career in his native State, he became identified with the construction and operation of railroads. Among the works with which he was thus connected, were the Delaware Division of the New York & Erie and the Troy & Schenectady Roads. In 1843 he

came to Chicago, having previously purchased a large body of land at Blue Island. In 1847 he joined with W. B. Ogden and others, in resuscitating the Galena & Chicago Union Railway, which had been incorporated in 1836. He became President of the Company in 1850, and assisted in constructing various sections of road in Northern Illinois and Wisconsin, which have since become portions of the Chicago & Northwestern system. He was also one of the original Directors of the North Side Street Railway Company, organized in 1859. Died, Feb. 26, 1871.

TURNER, Jonathan Baldwin, educator and agriculturist, was born in Templeton, Mass., Dec. 7, 1805; grew up on a farm and, before reaching his majority, began teaching in a country school. After spending a short time in an academy at Salem, in 1827 he entered the preparatory department of Yale College, supporting himself, in part, by manual labor and teaching in a gymnasium. In 1829 he matriculated in the classical department at Yale, graduated in 1833, and the same year accepted a position as tutor in Illinois College at Jacksonville, Ill., which had been opened, three years previous, by the late Dr. J. M. Sturtevant. In the next fourteen years he gave instruction in nearly every branch embraced in the college curriculum, though holding, during most of this period, the chair of Rhetoric and English Literature. In 1847 he retired from college duties to give attention to scientific agriculture, in which he had always manifested a deep interest. The cultivation and sale of the Osage orange as a hedge-plant now occupied his attention for many years, and its successful introduction in Illinois and other Western States—where the absence of timber rendered some substitute a necessity for fencing purposes—was largely due to his efforts. At the same time he took a deep interest in the cause of practical scientific education for the industrial classes, and, about 1850, began formulating that system of industrial education which, after twelve years of labor and agitation, he had the satisfaction of seeing recognized in the act adopted by Congress, and approved by President Lincoln, in July, 1862, making liberal donations of public lands for the establishment of "Industrial Colleges" in the several States, out of which grew the University of Illinois at Champaign. While Professor Turner had zealous collaborators in this field, in Illinois and elsewhere, to him, more than to any other single man in the Nation, belongs the credit for this magnificent achievement. (See *Education*, and *University of Illinois*.) He was also one of

the chief factors in founding and building up the Illinois State Teachers' Association, and the State Agricultural and Horticultural Societies. His address on "The Millennium of Labor," delivered at the first State Agricultural Fair at Springfield, in 1853, is still remembered as marking an era in industrial progress in Illinois. A zealous champion of free thought, in both political and religious affairs, he long bore the reproach which attached to the radical Abolitionist, only to enjoy, in later years, the respect universally accorded to those who had the courage and independence to avow their honest convictions. Prof. Turner was twice an unsuccessful candidate for Congress—once as a Republican and once as an "Independent"—and wrote much on political, religious and educational topics. The evening of an honored and useful life was spent among friends in Jacksonville, which was his home for more than sixty years, his death taking place in that city, Jan. 10, 1899, at the advanced age of 93 years.—**Mrs. Mary Turner Carriel**, at the present time (1899) one of the Trustees of the University of Illinois, is Prof. Turner's only daughter.

TURNER, Thomas J., lawyer and Congressman, born in Trumbull County, Ohio, April 5, 1815. Leaving home at the age of 18, he spent three years in Indiana and in the mining districts about Galena and in Southern Wisconsin, locating in Stephenson County, in 1836, where he was admitted to the bar in 1840, and elected Probate Judge in 1841. Soon afterwards Governor Ford appointed him Prosecuting Attorney, in which capacity he secured the conviction and punishment of the murderers of Colonel Davenport. In 1846 he was elected to Congress as a Democrat, and, the following year, founded "The Prairie Democrat" (afterward "The Freeport Bulletin"), the first newspaper published in the county. Elected to the Legislature in 1854, he was chosen Speaker of the House, the next year becoming the first Mayor of Freeport. He was a member of the Peace Conference of 1861, and, in May of that year, was commissioned, by Governor Yates, Colonel of the Fifteenth Illinois Volunteers, but resigned in 1862. He served as a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1869-70, and, in 1871, was again elected to the Legislature, where he received the Democratic caucus nomination for United States Senator against General Logan. In 1871 he removed to Chicago, and was twice an unsuccessful candidate for the office of State's Attorney. In February, 1874, he went to Hot Springs, Ark., for medical treatment, and died there, April 3 following.

TUSCOLA, a city and the county-seat of Douglas County, located at the intersection of the Illinois Central and two other trunk lines of railway, 22 miles south of Champaign, and 36 miles east of Decatur. Besides a brick court-house it has five churches, a graded school, a national bank, two weekly newspapers and two establishments for the manufacture of carriages and wagons. Population (1880), 1,457; (1890), 1,897; (1900), 2,569.

TUSCOLA, CHARLESTON & VINCENNES RAILROAD. (See *Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City Railroad*.)

TUTHILL, Richard Stanley, jurist, was born at Vergennes, Jackson County, Ill., Nov. 10, 1841. After passing through the common schools of his native county, he took a preparatory course in a high school at St. Louis and in Illinois College, Jacksonville, when he entered Middlebury College, Vt., graduating there in 1863. Immediately thereafter he joined the Federal army at Vicksburg, and, after serving for some time in a company of scouts attached to General Logan's command, was commissioned a Lieutenant in the First Michigan Light Artillery, with which he served until the close of the war, meanwhile being twice promoted. During this time he was with General Sherman in the march to Meridian, and in the Atlanta campaign, also took part with General Thomas in the operations against the rebel General Hood in Tennessee, and in the battle of Nashville. Having resigned his commission in May, 1865, he took up the study of law, which he had prosecuted as he had opportunity while in the army, and was admitted to the bar at Nashville in 1866, afterwards serving for a time as Prosecuting Attorney on the Nashville circuit. In 1873 he removed to Chicago, two years later was elected City Attorney and re-elected in 1877; was a delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1880 and, in 1884, was appointed United States District Attorney for the Northern District, serving until 1886. In 1887 he was elected Judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Rogers, was re-elected for a full term in 1891, and again in 1897.

TYNDALE, Sharon, Secretary of State, born in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 19, 1816; at the age of 17 came to Belleville, Ill., and was engaged for a time in mercantile business, later being employed in a surveyor's corps under the internal improvement system of 1837. Having married in 1839, he returned soon after to Philadelphia, where he engaged in mercantile business with his father;

then came to Illinois, a second time, in 1845, spending a year or two in business at Peoria. About 1847 he returned to Belleville and entered upon a course of mathematical study, with a view to fitting himself more thoroughly for the profession of a civil engineer. In 1851 he graduated in engineering at Cambridge, Mass., after which he was employed for a time on the Sunbury & Erie Railroad, and later on certain Illinois railroads. In 1857 he was elected County Surveyor of St. Clair County, and, in 1861, by appointment of President Lincoln, became Postmaster of the city of Belleville. He held this position until 1864, when he received the Republican nomination for Secretary of State and was elected, remaining in office four years. He was an earnest advocate, and virtually author, of the first act for the registration of voters in Illinois, passed at the session of 1865. After retiring from office in 1869, he continued to reside in Springfield, and was employed for a time in the survey of the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railway—now the Springfield Division of the Illinois Central. At an early hour on the morning of April 29, 1871, while going from his home to the railroad station at Springfield, to take the train for St. Louis, he was assassinated upon the street by shooting, as supposed for the purpose of robbery—his dead body being found a few hours later at the scene of the tragedy. Mr. Tyndale was a brother of Gen. Hector Tyndale of Pennsylvania, who won a high reputation by his services during the war. His second wife, who survived him, was a daughter of Shadrach Penn, an editor of considerable reputation who was the contemporary and rival of George D. Prentice at Louisville, for some years.

"UNDERGROUND RAILROAD," THE. A history of Illinois would be incomplete without reference to the unique system which existed there, as in other Northern States, from forty to seventy years ago, known by the somewhat mysterious title of "The Underground Railroad." The origin of the term has been traced (probably in a spirit of facetiousness) to the expression of a Kentucky planter who, having pursued a fugitive slave across the Ohio River, was so surprised by his sudden disappearance, as soon as he had reached the opposite shore that he was led to remark, "The nigger must have gone off on an underground road." From "underground road" to "underground railroad," the transition would appear to have been easy, especially in view of the increased facility with which the work was performed when railroads came into use. For

readers of the present generation, it may be well to explain what "The Underground Railroad" really was. It may be defined as the figurative appellation for a spontaneous movement in the free States—extending, sometimes, into the slave States themselves—to assist slaves in their efforts to escape from bondage to freedom. The movement dates back to a period close to the Revolutionary War, long before it received a definite name. Assistance given to fugitives from one State by citizens of another, became a cause of complaint almost as soon as the Government was organized. In fact, the first President himself lost a slave who took refuge at Portsmouth, N. H., where the public sentiment was so strong against his return, that the patriotic and philosophic "Father of his Country" chose to let him remain unmolested, rather than "excite a mob or riot, or even uneasy sensations, in the minds of well-disposed citizens." That the matter was already one of concern in the minds of slaveholders, is shown by the fact that a provision was inserted in the Constitution for their conciliation, guaranteeing the return of fugitives from labor, as well as from justice, from one State to another.

In 1793 Congress passed the first Fugitive Slave Law, which was signed by President Washington. This law provided that the owner, his agent or attorney, might follow the slave into any State or Territory, and, upon oath or affidavit before a court or magistrate, be entitled to a warrant for his return. Any person who should hinder the arrest of the fugitive, or who should harbor, aid or assist him, knowing him to be such, was subject to a fine of \$500 for each offense.—In 1850, fifty-seven years later, the first act having proved inefficacious, or conditions having changed, a second and more stringent law was enacted. This is the one usually referred to in discussions of the subject. It provided for an increased fine, not to exceed \$1,000, and imprisonment not exceeding six months, with liability for civil damages to the party injured. No proof of ownership was required beyond the statement of a claimant, and the accused was not permitted to testify for himself. The fee of the United States Commissioner, before whom the case was tried, was ten dollars if he found for the claimant; if not, five dollars. This seemed to many an indirect form of bribery; clearly, it made it to the Judge's pecuniary advantage to decide in favor of the claimant. The law made it possible and easy for a white man to arrest, and carry into slavery, any free negro who could

not immediately prove, by other witnesses, that he was born free, or had purchased his freedom.

Instead of discouraging the disposition, on the part of the opponents of slavery, to aid fugitives in their efforts to reach a region where they would be secure in their freedom, the effect of the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850 (as that of 1793 had been in a smaller degree) was the very opposite of that intended by its authors—unless, indeed, they meant to make matters worse. The provisions of the act seemed, to many people, so unfair, so one-sided, that they rebelled in spirit and refused to be made parties to its enforcement. The law aroused the anti-slavery sentiment of the North, and stimulated the active friends of the fugitives to take greater risks in their behalf. New efforts on the part of the slaveholders were met by a determination to evade, hinder and nullify the law.

And here a strange anomaly is presented. The slaveholder, in attempting to recover his slave, was acting within his constitutional and legal rights. The slave was his property in law. He had purchased or inherited his bondman on the same plane with his horse or his land, and, apart from the right to hold a human being in bondage, regarded his legal rights to the one as good as the other. From a legal standpoint his position was impregnable. The slave was his, representing so much of money value, and whoever was instrumental in the loss of that slave was, both theoretically and technically, a partner in robbery. Therefore he looked on "The Underground Railway" as the work of thieves, and entertained bitter hatred toward all concerned in its operation. On the other hand, men who were, in all other respects, good citizens—often religiously devout and pillars of the church—became bold and flagrant violators of the law in relation to this sort of property. They set at naught a plain provision of the Constitution and the act of Congress for its enforcement. Without hope of personal gain or reward, at the risk of fine and imprisonment, with the certainty of social ostracism and bitter opposition, they harbored the fugitive and helped him forward on every occasion. And why? Because they saw in him a man, with the same inherent right to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" that they themselves possessed. To them this was a higher law than any Legislature, State or National, could enact. They denied that there could be truly such a thing as property in man. Believing that the law violated human rights, they justified themselves in rendering it null and void.

For the most part, the "Underground Railroad" operators and promoters were plain, obscure men, without hope of fame or desire for notoriety. Yet there were some whose names are conspicuous in history, such as Wendell Phillips, Thomas Wentworth Higginson and Theodore Parker of Massachusetts; Gerrit Smith and Thurlow Weed of New York; Joshua R. Giddings of Ohio, and Owen Lovejoy of Illinois. These had their followers and sympathizers in all the Northern States, and even in some portions of the South. It is a curious fact, that some of the most active spirits connected with the "Underground Railroad" were natives of the South, or had resided there long enough to become thoroughly acquainted with the "institution." Levi Coffin, who had the reputation of being the "President of the Underground Railroad"—at least so far as the region west of the Ohio was concerned—was an active operator on the line in North Carolina before his removal from that State to Indiana in 1826. Indeed, as a system, it is claimed to have had its origin at Guilford College, in the "Old North State" in 1819, though the evidence of this may not be conclusive.

Owing to the peculiar nature of their business, no official reports were made, no lists of officers, conductors, station agents or operators preserved, and few records kept which are now accessible. Consequently, we are dependent chiefly upon the personal recollection of individual operators for a history of their transactions. Each station on the road was the house of a "friend" and it is significant, in this connection, that in every settlement of Friends, or Quakers, there was sure to be a house of refuge for the slave. For this reason it was, perhaps, that one of the most frequently traveled lines extended from Virginia and Maryland through Eastern Pennsylvania, and then on towards New York or directly to Canada. From the proximity of Ohio to Virginia and Kentucky, and the fact that it offered* the shortest route through free soil to Canada, it was traversed by more lines than any other State, although Indiana was pretty thoroughly "grid ironed" by roads to freedom. In all, however, the routes were irregular, often zigzag, for purposes of security, and the "conductor" was any one who conveyed fugitives from one station to another. The "train" was sometimes a farm-wagon, loaded with produce for market at some town (or depot) on the line, frequently a closed carriage, and it is related that once, in Ohio, a number of carriages conveying

a large party, were made to represent a funeral procession. Occasionally the train ran on foot, for convenience of side-tracking into the woods or a cornfield, in case of pursuit by a wild locomotive.

Then, again, there were not wanting lawyers who, in case the operator, conductor or station agent got into trouble, were ready, without fee or reward, to defend either him or his human freight in the courts. These included such names of national repute as Salmon P. Chase, Thaddeus Stevens, Charles Sumner, William H. Seward, Rutherford B. Hayes, Richard H. Dana, and Isaac N. Arnold, while, taking the whole country over, their "name was legion." And there were a few men of wealth, like Thomas Garrett of Delaware, willing to contribute money by thousands to their assistance. Although technically acting in violation of law—or, as claimed by themselves, in obedience to a "higher law"—the time has already come when there is a disposition to look upon the actors as, in a certain sense, heroes, and their deeds as fitly belonging to the field of romance.

The most comprehensive collection of material relating to the history of this movement has been furnished in a recent volume entitled, "The Underground Railroad from Slavery to Freedom," by Prof. Wilbur H. Siebert, of Ohio State University; and, while it is not wholly free from errors, both as to individual names and facts, it will probably remain as the best compilation of history bearing on this subject—especially as the principal actors are fast passing away. One of the interesting features of Prof. Siebert's book is a map purporting to give the principal routes and stations in the States northwest of the Ohio, yet the accuracy of this, as well as the correctness of personal names given, has been questioned by some best informed on the subject. As might be expected from its geographical position between two slave States—Kentucky and Missouri—on the one hand, and the lakes offering a highway to Canada on the other, it is naturally to be assumed that Illinois would be an attractive field, both for the fugitive and his sympathizer.

The period of greatest activity of the system in this State was between 1840 and 1861—the latter being the year when the pro-slavery party in the South, by their attempt forcibly to dissolve the Union, took the business out of the hands of the secret agents of the "Underground Railroad," and—in a certain sense—placed it in the hands of the Union armies. It was in 1841 that Abra-

ham Lincoln—then a conservative opponent of the extension of slavery—on an appeal from a judgment, rendered by the Circuit Court in Tazewell County, in favor of the holder of a note given for the service of the indentured slave-girl "Nance," obtained a decision from the Supreme Court of Illinois upholding the doctrine that the girl was free under the Ordinance of 1787 and the State Constitution, and that the note, given to the person who claimed to be her owner, was void. And it is a somewhat curious coincidence that the same Abraham Lincoln, as President of the United States, in the second year of the War of the Rebellion, issued the Proclamation of Emancipation which finally resulted in striking the shackles from the limbs of every slave in the Union.

In the practical operation of aiding fugitives in Illinois, it was natural that the towns along the border upon the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, should have served as a sort of entrepôts, or initial stations, for the reception of this class of freight—especially if adjacent to some anti-slavery community. This was the case at Chester, from which access was easy to Sparta, where a colony of Covenanters, or Seceders, was located, and whence a route extended, by way of Oakdale, Nashville and Centralia, in the direction of Chicago. Alton offered convenient access to Bond County, where there was a community of anti-slavery people at an early day, or the fugitives could be forwarded northward by way of Jerseyville, Waverly and Jacksonville, about each of which there was a strong anti-slavery sentiment. Quincy, in spite of an intense hostility among the mass of the community to anything savoring of abolitionism, became the theater of great activity on the part of the opponents of the institution, especially after the advent there of Dr. David Nelson and Dr. Richard Eells, both of whom had rendered themselves obnoxious to the people of Missouri by extending aid to fugitives. The former was a practical abolitionist who, having freed his slaves in his native State of Virginia, removed to Missouri and attempted to establish Marion College, a few miles from Palmyra, but was soon driven to Illinois. Locating near Quincy, he founded the "Mission Institute" there, at which he continued to disseminate his anti-slavery views, while educating young men for missionary work. The "Institute" was finally burned by emissaries from Missouri, while three young men who had been connected with it, having been caught in Missouri, were condemned to twelve years' confine-

ment in the penitentiary of that State—partly on the testimony of a negro, although a negro was not then a legal witness in the courts against a white man. Dr. Eells was prosecuted before Stephen A. Douglas (then a Judge of the Circuit Court), and fined for aiding a fugitive to escape, and the judgment against him was finally confirmed by the Supreme Court after his death, in 1852, ten years after the original indictment.

A map in Professor Siebert's book, showing the routes and principal stations of the "Underground Railroad," makes mention of the following places in Illinois, in addition to those already referred to: Carlinville, in Macoupin County; Payson and Meudon, in Adams; Washington, in Tazewell; Metamora, in Woodford; Magnolia, in Putnam; Galesburg, in Knox; Princeton (the home of Owen Lovejoy and the Bryants), in Bureau; and many more. Ottawa appears to have been the meeting point of a number of lines, as well as the home of a strong colony of practical abolitionists. Cairo also became an important transfer station for fugitives arriving by river, after the completion of the Illinois Central Railroad, especially as it offered the speediest way of reaching Chicago, towards which nearly all the lines converged. It was here that the fugitives could be most safely disposed of by placing them upon vessels, which, without stopping at intermediate ports, could soon land them on Canadian soil.

As to methods, these differed according to circumstances, the emergencies of the occasion, or the taste, convenience or resources of the operator. Deacon Levi Morse, of Woodford County, near Metamora, had a route towards Magnolia, Putnam County; and his favorite "car" was a farm wagon in which there was a double bottom. The passengers were snugly placed below, and grain sacks, filled with bran or other light material, were laid over, so that the whole presented the appearance of an ordinary load of grain on its way to market. The same was true as to stations and routes. One, who was an operator, says: "Wherever an abolitionist happened on a fugitive, or the converse, there was a station, for the time, and the route was to the next anti-slavery man to the east or the north. As a general rule, the agent preferred not to know anything beyond the operation of his own immediate section of the road. If he knew nothing about the operations of another, and the other knew nothing of his, they could not be witnesses in court.

We have it on the authority of Judge Harvey B. Hurd, of Chicago, that runaways were usually

forwarded from that city to Canada by way of the Lakes, there being several steamers available for that purpose. On one occasion thirteen were put aboard a vessel under the eyes of a United States Marshal and his deputies. The fugitives, secreted in a woodshed, one by one took the places of colored stevedores carrying wood aboard the ship. Possibly the term, "There's a nigger in the woodpile," may have originated in this incident. Thirteen was an "unlucky number" in this instance—for the masters.

Among the notable trials for assisting runaways in violation of the Fugitive Slave Law, in addition to the case of Dr. Eells, already mentioned, were those of Owen Lovejoy of Princeton, and Deacon Cushing of Will County, both of whom were defended by Judge James Collins of Chicago. John Hossack and Dr. Joseph Stout of Ottawa, with some half-dozen of their neighbors and friends, were tried at Ottawa, in 1859, for assisting a fugitive and acquitted on a technicality. A strong array of attorneys, afterwards widely known through the northern part of the State, appeared for the defense, including Isaac N. Arnold, Joseph Knox, B. C. Cook, J. V. Eustace, Edward S. Leland and E. C. Larned. Joseph T. Morse, of Woodford County, was also arrested, taken to Peoria and committed to jail, but acquitted on trial.

Another noteworthy case was that of Dr. Samuel Willard (now of Chicago) and his father, Julius A. Willard, charged with assisting in the escape of a fugitive at Jacksonville, in 1843, when the Doctor was a student in Illinois College. "The National Corporation Reporter," a few years ago, gave an account of this affair, together with a letter from Dr. Willard, in which he states that, after protracted litigation, during which the case was carried to the Supreme Court, it was ended by his pleading guilty before Judge Samuel D. Lockwood, when he was fined one dollar and costs—the latter amounting to twenty dollars. The Doctor frankly adds: "My father, as well as myself, helped many fugitives afterwards." It did not always happen, however, that offenders escaped so easily.

Judge Harvey B. Hurd, already referred to, and an active anti-slavery man in the days of the Fugitive Slave Law, relates the following: Once, when the trial of a fugitive was going on before Justice Kercheval, in a room on the second floor of a two-story frame building on Clark Street in the city of Chicago, the crowd in attendance filled the room, the stairway and the adjoining sidewalk. In some way the prisoner got mixed

in with the audience, and passed down over the heads of those on the stairs, where the officers were unable to follow.

In another case, tried before United States Commissioner Geo. W. Meeker, the result was made to hinge upon a point in the indictment to the effect that the fugitive was "copper-colored." The Commissioner, as the story goes, being inclined to favor public sentiment, called for a large copper cent, that he might make comparison. The decision was, that the prisoner was "off color," so to speak, and he was hustled out of the room before the officers could re-arrest him, as they had been instructed to do.

Dr. Samuel Willard, in a review of Professor Siebert's book, published in "The Dial" of Chicago, makes mention of Henry Irving and William Chauncey Carter as among his active allies at Jacksonville, with Rev. Bilious Pond and Deacon Lyman of Farmington (near the present village of Farmingdale in Sangamon County), Luther Ransom of Springfield, Andrew Borders of Randolph County, Joseph Gerrish of Jersey and William T. Allan of Henry, as their coadjutors in other parts of the State. Other active agents or promoters, in the same field, included such names as Dr. Charles V. Dyer, Philo Carpenter, Calvin De Wolf, L. C. P. Freer, Zebina Eastman, James H. Collins, Harvey B. Hurd, J. Young Scammon, Col. J. F. Farnsworth and others of Chicago, whose names have already been mentioned; Rev. Asa Turner, Deacon Ballard, J. K. Van Dorn and Erastus Benton, of Quincy and Adams County; President Rufus Blanchard of Knox College, Galesburg; John Leeper of Bond; the late Prof. J. B. Turner and Elihu Wolcott of Jacksonville; Capt. Parker Morse and his four sons—Joseph T., Levi P., Parker, Jr., and Mark—of Woodford County; Rev. William Sloane of Randolph; William Strawn of La Salle, besides a host who were willing to aid their fellow men in their aspirations to freedom, without advertising their own exploits.

Among the incidents of "Underground Railroad" in Illinois is one which had some importance politically, having for its climax a dramatic scene in Congress, but of which, so far as known, no full account has ever been written. About 1855, Ephraim Lombard, a Mississippi planter, but a New Englander by birth, purchased a large body of prairie land in the northeastern part of Stark County, and, taking up his residence temporarily in the village of Bradford, began its improvement. He had brought with him from Mississippi a negro, gray-haired and bent with age, a slave

of probably no great value. "Old Mose," as he was called, soon came to be well known and a favorite in the neighborhood. Lombard boldly stated that he had brought him there as a slave; that, by virtue of the Dred Scott decision (then of recent date), he had a constitutional right to take his slaves wherever he pleased, and that "Old Mose" was just as much his property in Illinois as in Mississippi. It soon became evident to some, that his bringing of the negro to Illinois was an experiment to test the law and the feelings of the Northern people. This being the case, a shrewd play would have been to let him have his way till other slaves should have been brought to stock the new plantation. But this was too slow a process for the abolitionists, to whom the holding of a slave in the free State of Illinois appeared an unbearable outrage. It was feared that he might take the old negro back to Mississippi and fail to bring any others. It was reported, also, that "Old Mose" was ill-treated; that he was given only the coarsest food in a back shed, as if he were a horse or a dog, instead of being permitted to eat at table with the family. The prairie citizen of that time was very particular upon this point of etiquette. The hired man or woman, debarred from the table of his or her employer, would not have remained a day. A quiet consultation with "Old Mose" revealed the fact that he would hail the gift of freedom joyously. Accordingly, one Peter Risedorf, and another equally daring, met him by the light of the stars and, before morning, he was placed in the care of Owen Lovejoy, at Princeton, twenty miles away. From there he was speedily "franked" by the member of Congress to friends in Canada.

There was a great commotion in Bradford over the "stealing" of "Old Mose." Lombard and his friends denounced the act in terms bitter and profane, and threatened vengeance upon the perpetrators. The conductors were known only to a few, and they kept their secret well. Lovejoy's part in the affair, however, soon leaked out. Lombard returned to Mississippi, where he related his experiences to Mr. Singleton, the Representative in Congress from his district. During the next session of Congress, Singleton took occasion, in a speech, to sneer at Lovejoy as a "nigger-stealer," citing the case of "Old Mose." Mr. Lovejoy replied in his usual fervid and dramatic style, making a speech which ensured his election to Congress for life—"Is it desired to call attention to this fact of my assisting fugitive slaves?" he said. "Owen Lovejoy lives at Prince-

ton, Ill., three-quarters of a mile east of the village, and he aids every slave that comes to his door and asks it. Thou invisible Demon of Slavery, dost thou think to cross my humble threshold and forbid me to give bread to the hungry and shelter to the homeless? I bid you defiance, in the name of my God!"

With another incident of an amusing character this article may be closed: Hon. J. Young Scammon, of Chicago, being accused of conniving at the escape of a slave from officers of the law, was asked by the court what he would do if summoned as one of a posse to pursue and capture a fugitive. "I would certainly obey the summons," he replied, "but—I should probably stub my toe and fall down before I reached him."

NOTE.—Those who wish to pursue the subject of the "Underground Railroad" in Illinois further, are referred to the work of Dr. Siebert, already mentioned, and to the various County Histories which have been issued and may be found in the public libraries; also for interesting incidents, to "Reminiscences of Levi Coffin," Johnson's "From Dixie to Canada," Petit's Sketches, "Still, Underground Railroad," and a pamphlet of the same title by James H. Fairchild, ex-President of Oberlin College.

UNDERWOOD, William H., lawyer, legislator and jurist, was born at Scholarie Court House, N. Y., Feb. 21, 1818, and, after admission to the bar, removed to Belleville, Ill., where he began practice in 1840. The following year he was elected State's Attorney, and re-elected in 1843. In 1846 he was chosen a member of the lower house of the General Assembly, and, in 1848-54, sat as Judge of the Second Circuit. During this period he declined a nomination to Congress, although equivalent to an election. In 1856 he was elected State Senator, and re-elected in 1860. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1869-70, and, in 1870, was again elected to the Senate, retiring to private life in 1872. Died, Sept. 23, 1875.

UNION COUNTY, one of the fifteen counties into which Illinois was divided at the time of its admission as a State—having been organized, under the Territorial Government, in January, 1818. It is situated in the southern division of the State, bounded on the west by the Mississippi River, and has an area of 400 square miles. The eastern and interior portions are drained by the Cache River and Clear Creek. The western part of the county comprises the broad, rich bottom lands lying along the Mississippi, but is subject to frequent overflow, while the eastern portion is hilly, and most of its area originally heavily timbered. The county is especially rich in minerals. Iron-ore, lead, bituminous coal, chalk, alum and

potter's clay are found in considerable abundance. Several lines of railway (the most important being the Illinois Central) either cross or tap the county. The chief occupation is agriculture, although manufacturing is carried on to a limited extent. Fruit is extensively cultivated. Jonesboro is the county-seat, and Cobden and Anna important shipping stations. The latter is the location of the Southern Hospital for the Insane. The population of the county, in 1890, was 21,529. Being next to St. Clair, Randolph and Gallatin, one of the earliest settled counties in the State, many prominent men found their first home, on coming into the State, at Jonesboro, and this region, for a time, exerted a strong influence in public affairs. Pop. (1900), 22,610.

UNION LEAGUE OF AMERICA, a secret political and patriotic order which had its origin early in the late Civil War, for the avowed purpose of sustaining the cause of the Union and counteracting the machinations of the secret organizations designed to promote the success of the Rebellion. The first regular Council of the order was organized at Pekin, Tazewell County, June 25, 1862, consisting of eleven members, as follows: John W. Glasgow, Dr. D. A. Cheever, Hart Montgomery, Maj. Richard N. Cullom (father of Senator Cullom), Alexander Small, Rev. J. W. M. Vernon, George H. Harlow (afterward Secretary of State), Charles Turner, Col. Jonathan Merriam, Henry Pratt and L. F. Garrett. One of the number was a Union refugee from Tennessee, who dictated the first oath from memory, as administered to members of a somewhat similar order which had been organized among the Unionists of his own State. It solemnly pledged the taker, (1) to preserve inviolate the secrets and business of the order; (2) to "support, maintain, protect and defend the civil liberties of the Union of these United States against all enemies, either domestic or foreign, at all times and under all circumstances," even "if necessary, to the sacrifice of life"; (3) to aid in electing only true Union men to offices of trust in the town, county, State and General Government; (4) to assist, protect and defend any member of the order who might be in peril from his connection with the order, and (5) to obey all laws, rules or regulations of any Council to which the taker of the oath might be attached. The oath was taken upon the Bible, the Declaration of Independence and Constitution of the United States, the taker pledging his sacred honor to its fulfillment. A special reason for the organization existed in the activity, about this

time, of the "Knights of the Golden Circle," a disloyal organization which had been introduced from the South, and which afterwards took the name, in the North, of "American Knights" and "Sons of Liberty." (See *Secret Treasonable Societies*.) Three months later, the organization had extended to a number of other counties of the State and, on the 25th of September following, the first State Council met at Bloomington—twelve counties being represented—and a State organization was effected. At this meeting the following general officers were chosen: Grand President—Judge Mark Bangs, of Marshall County (now of Chicago); Grand Vice-President—Prof. Daniel Wilkin, of McLean; Grand Secretary—George H. Harlow, of Tazewell; Grand Treasurer—H. S. Austin, of Peoria, Grand Marshal—J. R. Gorin, of Macon; Grand Herald—A. Gould, of Henry; Grand Sentinel—John E. Rosette, of Sangamon. An Executive Committee was also appointed, consisting of Joseph Medill of "The Chicago Tribune"; Dr. A. J. McFarland, of Morgan County; J. K. Warren, of Macon; Rev. J. C. Rybolt, of La Salle; the President, Judge Bangs; Enoch Emery, of Peoria; and John E. Rosette. Under the direction of this Committee, with Mr. Medill as its Chairman, the constitution and by-laws were thoroughly revised and a new ritual adopted, which materially changed the phraseology and removed some of the crudities of the original obligation, as well as increased the beauty and impressiveness of the initiatory ceremonies. New signs, grips and pass-words were also adopted, which were finally accepted by the various organizations of the order throughout the Union, which, by this time, included many soldiers in the army, as well as civilians. The second Grand (or State) Council was held at Springfield, January 14, 1863, with only seven counties represented. The limited representation was discouraging, but the members took heart from the inspiring words of Governor Yates, addressed to a committee of the order who waited upon him. At a special session of the Executive Committee, held at Peoria, six days later, a vigorous campaign was mapped out, under which agents were sent into nearly every county in the State. In October, 1862, the strength of the order in Illinois was estimated at three to five thousand; a few months later, the number of enrolled members had increased to 50,000—so rapid had been the growth of the order. On March 25, 1863, a Grand Council met in Chicago—404 Councils in Illinois being represented, with

a number from Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota. At this meeting a Committee was appointed to prepare a plan of organization for a National Grand Council, which was carried out at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 20th of May following—the constitution, ritual and signs of the Illinois organization being adopted with slight modifications. The revised obligation—taken upon the Bible, the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States—bound members of the League to “support, protect and defend the Government of the United States and the flag thereof, against all enemies, foreign and domestic,” and to “bear true faith and allegiance to the same”; to “defend the State against invasion or insurrection”; to support only “true and reliable men” for offices of trust and profit; to protect and defend worthy members, and to preserve inviolate the secrets of the order. The address to new members was a model of impressiveness and a powerful appeal to their patriotism. The organization extended rapidly, not only throughout the Northwest, but in the South also, especially in the army. In 1864 the number of Councils in Illinois was estimated at 1,300, with a membership of 175,000; and it is estimated that the total membership, throughout the Union, was 2,000,000. The influence of the silent, but zealous and effective, operations of the organization, was shown, not only in the stimulus given to enlistments and support of the war policy of the Government, but in the raising of supplies for the sick and wounded soldiers in the field. Within a few weeks before the fall of Vicksburg, over \$25,000 in cash, besides large quantities of stores, were sent to Col. John Williams (then in charge of the Sanitary Bureau at Springfield), as the direct result of appeals made through circulars sent out by the officers of the “League.” Large contributions of money and supplies also reached the sick and wounded in hospital through the medium of the Sanitary Commission in Chicago. Zealous efforts were made by the opposition to get at the secrets of the order, and, in one case, a complete copy of the ritual was published by one of their organs; but the effect was so far the reverse of what was anticipated, that this line of attack was not continued. During the stormy session of the Legislature in 1863, the League is said to have rendered effective service in protecting Governor Yates from threatened assassination. It continued its silent but effective operations until the complete overthrow of the rebellion, when it ceased to exist as a political organization.

UNITED STATES SENATORS. The following is a list of United States senators from Illinois, from the date of the admission of the State into the Union until 1899, with the date and duration of the term of each: Ninian Edwards, 1818-24; Jesse B. Thomas, Sr., 1818-29; John McLean, 1824-25 and 1829-30; Elias Kent Kaue, 1825-35; David Jewett Baker, Nov. 12 to Dec. 11, 1830; John M. Robinson, 1830-41; William L. D. Ewing, 1835-37; Richard M. Young, 1837-43; Samuel McRoberts, 1841-43; Sidney Breese, 1843-49; James Semple, 1843-47; Stephen A. Douglas, 1847-61; James Shields, 1849-55; Lyman Trumbull, 1855-73; Orville H. Browning, 1861-63; William A. Richardson, 1863-65; Richard Yates, 1865-71; John A. Logan, 1871-77 and 1879-86; Richard J. Oglesby, 1873-79; David Davis, 1877-83; Shelby M. Cullom, first elected in 1883, and re-elected in '89 and '95, his third term expiring in 1901; Charles B. Farwell, 1887-91; John McAuley Palmer, 1891-97; William E. Mason, elected in 1897, for the term expiring, March 4, 1903.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO (The New). One of the leading educational institutions of the country, located at Chicago. It is the outgrowth of an attempt, put forth by the American Educational Society (organized at Washington in 1888), to supply the place which the original institution of the same name had been designed to fill. (See *University of Chicago—The Old*.) The following year, Mr. John D. Rockefeller of New York tendered a contribution of \$600,000 toward the endowment of the enterprise, conditioned upon securing additional pledges to the amount of \$400,000 by June 1, 1890. The offer was accepted, and the sum promptly raised. In addition, a site, covering four blocks of land in the city of Chicago, was secured—two and one-half blocks being acquired by purchase for \$282,500, and one and one-half (valued at \$125,000) donated by Mr. Marshall Field. A charter was secured and an organization effected, Sept. 10, 1890. The Presidency of the institution was tendered to, and accepted by, Dr. William R. Harper. Since that time the University has been the recipient of other generous benefactions by Mr. Rockefeller and others, until the aggregate donations (1898) exceed \$10,000,000. Of this amount over one-half has been contributed by Mr. Rockefeller, while he has pledged himself to make additional contributions of \$2,000,000, conditioned upon the raising of a like sum, from other donors, by Jan. 1, 1900. The buildings erected on the campus, prior to 1896, include a chemical laboratory costing \$182,000, a lecture hall, \$150,000; a physical laboratory

\$150,000; a museum, \$100,000; an academy dormitory, \$30,000; three dormitories for women, \$150,000; two dormitories for men, \$100,000, to which several important additions were made during 1896 and 97. The faculty embraces over 150 instructors, selected with reference to their fitness for their respective departments from among the most eminent scholars in America and Europe. Women are admitted as students and graduated upon an equality with men. The work of practical instruction began in October, 1892, with 589 registered students, coming from nearly every Northern State, and including 250 graduates from other institutions, to which accessions were made, during the year, raising the aggregate to over 900. The second year the number exceeded 1,100; the third, it rose to 1,750, and the fourth (1895-96), to some 2,000, including representatives from every State of the Union, besides many from foreign countries. Special features of the institution include the admission of graduates from other institutions to a post-graduate course, and the University Extension Division, which is conducted largely by means of lecture courses, in other cities, or through lecture centers in the vicinity of the University, non-resident students having the privilege of written examinations. The various libraries embrace over 300,000 volumes, of which nearly 60,000 belong to what are called the "Departmental Libraries," besides a large and valuable collection of maps and pamphlets.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO (The Old), an educational institution at Chicago, under the care of the Baptist denomination, for some years known as the Douglas University. Senator Stephen A. Douglas offered, in 1854, to donate ten acres of land, in what was then near the southern border of the city of Chicago, as a site for an institution of learning, provided buildings costing \$100,000, be erected thereon within a stipulated time. The corner-stone of the main building was laid, July 4, 1857, but the financial panic of that year prevented its completion, and Mr. Douglas extended the time, and finally deeded the land to the trustees without reserve. For eighteen years the institution led a precarious existence, struggling under a heavy debt. By 1885, mortgages to the amount of \$320,000 having accumulated, the trustees abandoned further effort, and acquiesced in the sale of the property under foreclosure proceedings. The original plan of the institution contemplated preparatory and collegiate departments, together with a college of law and a theological school.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, the leading educational institution under control of the State, located at Urbana and adjoining the city of Champaign. The Legislature at the session of 1863 accepted a grant of 480,000 acres of land under Act of Congress, approved July 2, 1862, making an appropriation of public lands to States—30,000 acres for each Senator and each Representative in Congress—establishing colleges for teaching agriculture and the mechanic arts, though not to the exclusion of classical and scientific studies. Land-scrip under this grant was issued and placed in the hands of Governor Yates, and a Board of Trustees appointed under the State law was organized in March, 1867, the institution being located the same year. Departments and courses of study were established, and Dr. John M. Gregory, of Michigan, was chosen Regent (President).—The land-scrip issued to Illinois was sold at an early day for what it would bring in open market, except 25,000 acres, which was located in Nebraska and Minnesota. This has recently been sold, realizing a larger sum than was received for all the scrip otherwise disposed of. The entire sum thus secured for permanent endowment aggregates \$613,026. The University revenues were further increased by donations from Congress to each institution organized under the Act of 1862, of \$15,000 per annum for the maintenance of an Agricultural Experiment Station, and, in 1890, of a similar amount for instruction—the latter to be increased \$1,000 annually until it should reach \$25,000.—A mechanical building was erected in 1871, and this is claimed to have been the first of its kind in America intended for strictly educational purposes. What was called "the main building" was formally opened in December, 1873. Other buildings embrace a "Science Hall," opened in 1892; a new "Engineering Hall," 1894; a fine Library Building, 1897. Eleven other principal structures and a number of smaller ones have been erected as conditions required. The value of property aggregates nearly \$2,500,000, and appropriations from the State, for all purposes, previous to 1904, foot up \$5,123,517.90.—Since 1871 the institution has been open to women. The courses of study embrace agriculture, chemistry, polytechnics, military tactics, natural and general sciences, languages and literature, economics, household science, trade and commerce. The Graduate School dates from 1891. In 1896 the Chicago College of Pharmacy was connected with the University: a College of Law and a Library School were opened in 1897, and the same year the Chicago College of Physicians and Sur-



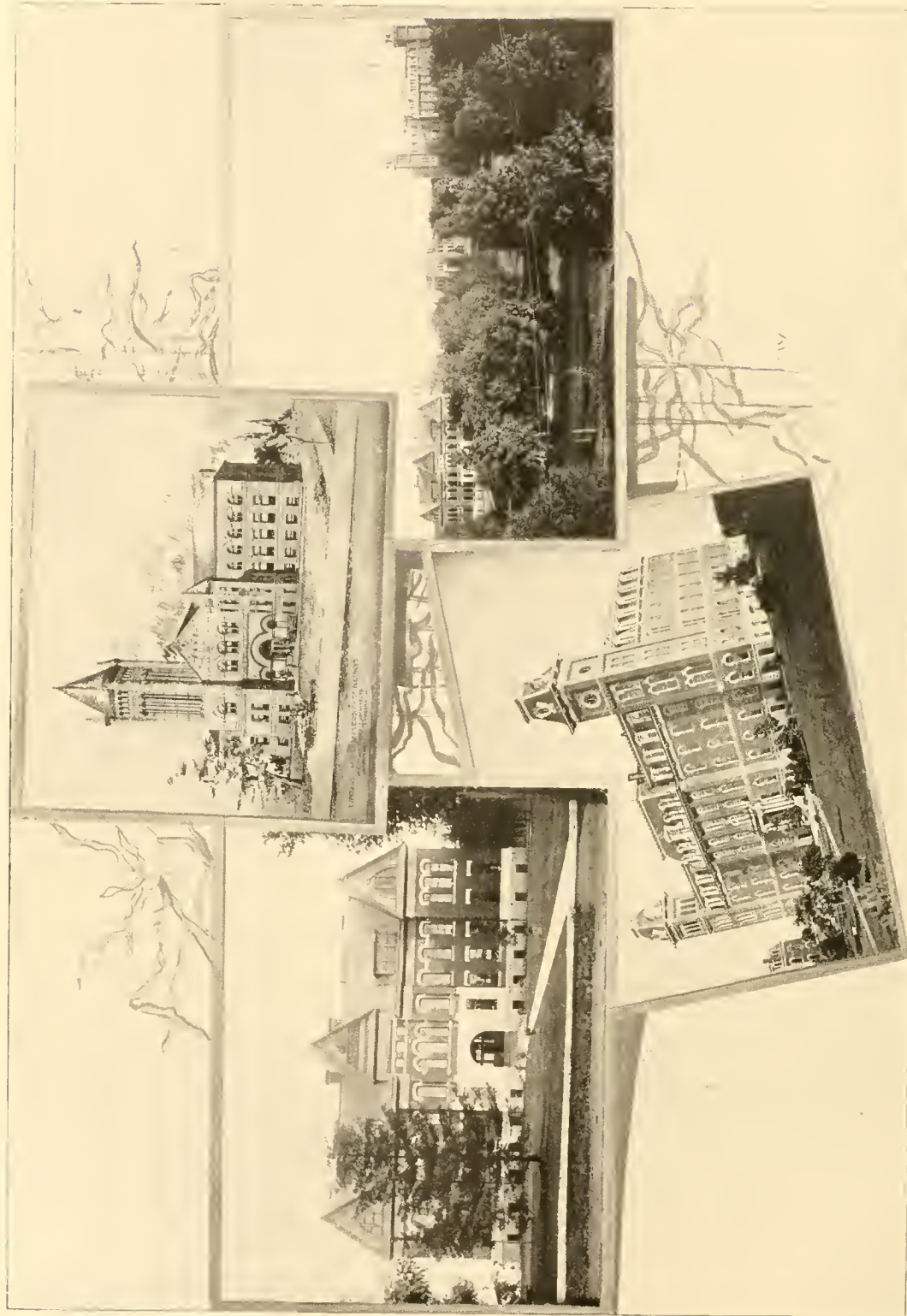
Military Hall.
Machinery Hall.



Engineering Hall.
Chemical Laboratory.



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, URBANA.



Natural History Hall.
University Hall.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, URBANA.

Library Hall.
Campus View.

geons was affiliated as the College of Medicine—a School of Dentistry being added to the latter in 1901. In 1885 the State Laboratory of Natural History was transferred from Normal, Ill., and an Agricultural Experiment Station established in 1888, from which bulletins are sent to farmers throughout the State who may desire them.—The first name of the Institution was "Illinois Industrial University," but, in 1885, this was changed to "University of Illinois." In 1887 the Trustees (of whom there are nine) were made elective by popular vote—three being elected every two years, each holding office six years. Dr. Gregory, having resigned the office of Regent in 1880, was succeeded by Dr. Selim H. Peabody, who had been Professor of Mechanical and Civil Engineering. Dr. Peabody resigned in 1891. The duties of Regent were then discharged by Prof. Thomas J. Burrill until August, 1894, when Dr. Andrew Sloan Draper, former State Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of New York, was installed as President, serving until 1904.—The corps of instruction (1904) includes over 100 Professors, 60 Associate and Assistant Professors and 200 Instructors and Assistants, besides special lecturers, demonstrators and clerks. The number of students has increased rapidly in recent years, as shown by the following totals for successive years from 1890-91 to 1903-04, inclusive: 519; 583; 714; 743; 810; 852; 1,075; 1,582; 1,824; 2,234; 2,505; 2,932; 3,289; 3,589. Of the last number, 2,271 were men and 718 women. During 1903-04 there were in all departments at Urbana, 2,547 students (256 being in the Preparatory Academy); and in the three Professional Departments in Chicago, 1,042, of whom 694 were in the College of Medicine, 185 in the School of Pharmacy, and 163 in the School of Dentistry. The University Library contains 63,700 volumes and 14,500 pamphlets, not including 5,350 volumes and 15,850 pamphlets in the State Laboratory of Natural History.—The University occupies a conspicuous and attractive site, embracing 220 acres adjacent to the line between Urbana and Champaign, and near the residence portion of the two cities. The athletic field of 11 acres, on which stand the gymnasium and armory, is enclosed with an ornamental iron fence. The campus, otherwise, is an open and beautiful park with fine landscape effects.

UNORGANIZED COUNTIES. In addition to the 102 counties into which Illinois is divided, acts were passed by the General Assembly, at different times, providing for the organization of a number of others, a few of which

were subsequently organized under different names, but the majority of which were never organized at all—the proposition for such organization being rejected by vote of the people within the proposed boundaries, or allowed to lapse by non-action. These unorganized counties, with the date of the several acts authorizing them, and the territory which they were intended to include, were as follows: Allen County (1841)—comprising portions of Sangamon, Morgan and Macoupin Counties; Audobon (Audubon) County (1843)—from portions of Montgomery, Fayette and Shelby; Benton County (1843)—from Morgan, Greene and Macoupin; Coffee County (1837)—with substantially the same territory now comprised within the boundaries of Stark County, authorized two years later; Dane County (1839)—name changed to Christian in 1840; Harrison County (1855)—from McLean, Champaign and Vermilion, comprising territory since partially incorporated in Ford County; Holmes County (1857)—from Champaign and Vermilion; Marquette County (1843), changed (1847) to Highland—comprising the northern portion of Adams, (this act was accepted, with Columbus as the county-seat, but organization finally vacated); Michigan County (1837)—from a part of Cook; Milton County (1843)—from the south part of Vermilion; Okaw County (1841)—comprising substantially the same territory as Moultrie, organized under act of 1843; Oregon County (1851)—from parts of Sangamon, Morgan and Macoupin Counties, and covering substantially the same territory as proposed to be incorporated in Allen County ten years earlier. The last act of this character was passed in 1867, when an attempt was made to organize Lincoln County out of parts of Champaign and Vermilion, but which failed for want of an affirmative vote.

UPPER ALTON, a city of Madison County, situated on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, about 1½ miles northeast of Alton—laid out in 1816. It has several churches, and is the seat of Shurtleff College and the Western Military Academy, the former founded about 1831, and controlled by the Baptist denomination. Beds of excellent clay are found in the vicinity and utilized in pottery manufacture. Pop. (1890), 1,803; (1900), 2,373.

UPTON, George Putnam, journalist, was born at Roxbury, Mass., Oct. 25, 1834; graduated from Brown University in 1854, removed to Chicago in 1855, and began newspaper work on "The Native American," the following year taking the place of city editor of "The Evening Jour-

nal." In 1862, Mr. Upton became musical critic on "The Chicago Tribune," serving for a time also as its war correspondent in the field, later (about 1881) taking a place on the general editorial staff, which he still retains. He is regarded as an authority on musical and dramatic topics. Mr. Upton is also a stockholder in, and, for several years, has been Vice-President of the "Tribune" Company. Besides numerous contributions to magazines, his works include: "Letters of Peregrine Pickle" (1869); "Memories, a Story of German Love," translated from the German of Max Müller (1879); "Woman in Music" (1880); "Lives of German Composers" (3 vols.—1883-84); besides four volumes of standard operas, oratorios, cantatas, and symphonies (1885-88).

URBANA, a flourishing city, the county-seat of Champaign County, on the "Big Four," the Illinois Central and the Wabash Railways; 130 miles south of Chicago and 31 miles west of Danville; in agricultural and coal-mining region. The mechanical industries include extensive railroad shops, manufacture of brick, suspenders and lawn-mowers. The Cunningham Deaconesses' Home and Orphanage is located here. The city has water-works, gas and electric light plants, electric car-lines (local and interurban), superior schools, nine churches, three banks and three newspapers. Urbana is the seat of the University of Illinois. Pop. (1890), 3,511; (1900), 5,728.

USREY, William J., editor and soldier, was born at Washington (near Natchez), Miss., May 16, 1827; was educated at Natchez, and, before reaching manhood, came to Macon County, Ill., where he engaged in teaching until 1846, when he enlisted as a private in Company C, Fourth Illinois Volunteers, for the Mexican War. In 1855, he joined with a Mr. Wingate in the establishment, at Decatur, of "The Illinois State Chronicle," of which he soon after took sole charge, conducting the paper until 1861, when he enlisted in the Thirty-fifth Illinois Volunteers and was appointed Adjutant. Although born and educated in a slave State, Mr. Usrey was an earnest opponent of slavery, as proved by the attitude of his paper in opposition to the Kansas-Nebraska Bill. He was one of the most zealous endorsers of the proposition for a conference of the Anti-Nebraska editors of the State of Illinois, to agree upon a line of policy in opposition to the further extension of slavery, and, when that body met at Decatur, on Feb. 22, 1856, he served as its Secretary, thus taking a prominent part in the initial steps which resulted in the organization of the Republican party in Illinois. (See *Anti-Nebraska*

Editorial Convention.) After returning from the war he resumed his place as editor of "The Chronicle," but finally retired from newspaper work in 1871. He was twice Postmaster of the city of Decatur, first previous to 1850, and again under the administration of President Grant; served also as a member of the City Council and was a member of the local Post of the G. A. R., and Secretary of the Macon County Association of Mexican War Veterans. Died, at Decatur, Jan. 20, 1894.

UTICA, (also called North Utica), a village of La Salle County, on the Illinois & Michigan Canal and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, 10 miles west of Ottawa, situated on the Illinois River opposite "Starved Rock," also believed to stand on the site of the Kaskaskia village found by the French Explorer, La Salle, when he first visited Illinois. "Utica cement" is produced here; it also has several factories or mills, besides banks and a weekly paper. Population (1880), 767; (1890), 1,094; (1900), 1,150.

VAN ARNAM, John, lawyer and soldier, was born at Plattsburg, N. Y., March 3, 1820. Having lost his father at five years of age, he went to live with a farmer, but ran away in his boyhood; later, began teaching, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in New York City, beginning practice at Marshall, Mich. In 1858 he removed to Chicago, and, as a member of the firm of Walker, Van Arnam & Dexter, became prominent as a criminal lawyer and railroad attorney, being for a time Solicitor of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. In 1862 he assisted in organizing the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry and was commissioned its Colonel, but was compelled to resign on account of illness. After spending some time in California, he resumed practice in Chicago in 1865. His later years were spent in California, dying at San Diego, in that State, April 6, 1890.

VANDALIA, the principal city and county-seat of Fayette County. It is situated on the Kaskaskia River, 30 miles north of Centralia, 62 miles south by west of Decatur, and 68 miles east-northeast of St. Louis. It is an intersecting point for the Illinois Central and the St. Louis, Vandalia and Terre Haute Railroads. It was the capital of the State from 1820 to 1839, the seat of government being removed to Springfield, the latter year, in accordance with act of the General Assembly passed at the session of 1837. It contains a court house (old State Capitol building), six churches, two banks, three weekly papers, a

graded school, flour, saw and paper mills, foundry, stave and heading mill, carriage and wagon and brick works. Pop. (1890), 2,144; (1900), 2,665.

VANDEVEER, Horatio M., pioneer lawyer, was born in Washington County, Ind., March 1, 1816; came with his family to Illinois at an early age, settling on Clear Creek, now in Christian County; taught school and studied law, using books borrowed from the late Hon. John T. Stuart of Springfield; was elected first County Recorder of Christian County and, soon after, appointed Circuit Clerk, filling both offices three years. He also held the office of County Judge from 1848 to 1857; was twice chosen Representative in the General Assembly (1842 and 1850) and once to the State Senate (1862); in 1846, enlisted and was chosen Captain of a company for the Mexican War, but, having been rejected on account of the quota being full, was appointed Assistant-Quartermaster, in this capacity serving on the staff of General Taylor at the battle of Buena Vista. Among other offices held by Mr. Vandever, were those of Postmaster of Taylorville, Master in Chancery, Presidential Elector (1848), Delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1862, and Judge of the Circuit Court (1870-79). In 1868 Judge Vandever established the private banking firm of H. M. Vandever & Co., at Taylorville, which, in conjunction with his sons, he continued successfully during the remainder of his life. Died, March 12, 1894.

VAN HORNE, William C., Railway Manager and President, was born in Will County, Ill., February, 1843; began his career as a telegraph operator on the Illinois Central Railroad in 1856, was attached to the Michigan Central and Chicago & Alton Railroads (1858-72), later being General Manager or General Superintendent of various other lines (1872-79). He next served as General Superintendent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, but soon after became General Manager of the Canadian Pacific, which he assisted to construct to the Pacific Coast; was elected Vice-President of the line in 1884, and its President in 1888. His services have been recognized by conferring upon him the order of knighthood by the British Government.

VASSEUR, Noel C., pioneer Indian-trader, was born of French parentage in Canada, Dec. 25, 1799; at the age of 17 made a trip with a trading party to the West, crossing Wisconsin by way of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, the route pursued by Joliet and Marquette in 1673; later, was associated with Gurdon S. Hubbard in the service of the American Fur Company, in 1820 visiting the

region now embraced in Iroquois County, where he and Hubbard subsequently established a trading post among the Pottawatomie Indians, believed to have been the site of the present town of Iroquois. The way of reaching their station from Chicago was by the Chicago and Des Plaines Rivers to the Kankakee, and ascending the latter and the Iroquois. Here Vasseur remained in trade until the removal of the Indians west of the Mississippi, in which he served as agent of the Government. While in the Iroquois region he married Watseka, a somewhat famous Pottawatomie woman, for whom the town of Watseka was named, and who had previously been the Indian wife of a fellow-trader. His later years were spent at Bourbonnais Grove, in Kankakee County, where he died, Dec. 12, 1879.

VENICE, a city of Madison County, on the Mississippi River opposite St. Louis and 2 miles north of East St. Louis; is touched by six trunk lines of railroad, and at the eastern approach to the new "Merchants' Bridge," with its round-house, has two ferries to St. Louis, street car line, electric lights, water-works, some manufactures and a newspaper. Pop. (1890), 932; (1900), 2,450.

VENICE & CARONDELET RAILROAD. (See *Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis (Consolidated) Railroad.*)

VERMILION COUNTY, an eastern county, bordering on the Indiana State line, and drained by the Vermilion and Little Vermilion Rivers, from which it takes its name. It was originally organized in 1826, when it extended north to Lake Michigan. Its present area is 926 square miles. The discovery of salt springs, in 1819, aided in attracting immigration to this region, but the manufacture of salt was abandoned many years ago. Early settlers were Seymour Treat, James Butler, Henry Johnston, Harvey Lidington, Gurdon S. Hubbard and Daniel W. Beckwith. James Butler and Achilles Morgan were the first County Commissioners. Many interesting fossil remains have been found, among them the skeleton of a mastodon (1868). Fire clay is found in large quantities, and two coal seams cross the county. The surface is level and the soil fertile. Corn is the chief agricultural product, although oats, wheat, rye, and potatoes are extensively cultivated. Stock-raising and wool-growing are important industries. There are also several manufactories, chiefly at Danville, which is the county-seat. Coal mining is carried on extensively, especially in the vicinity of Danville. Population (1880), 41,588; (1890), 49,905; (1900), 65,635.

VERMILION RIVER, a tributary of the Illinois; rises in Ford and the northern part of McLean County, and, running northwestward through Livingston and the southern part of La Salle Counties, enters the Illinois River nearly opposite the city of La Salle; has a length of about 80 miles.

VERMILION RIVER, an affluent of the Wabash, formed by the union of the North, Middle and South Forks, which rise in Illinois, and come together near Danville in this State. It flows southeastward, and enters the Wabash in Vermilion County, Ind. The main stream is about 28 miles long. The South Fork, however, which rises in Champaign County and runs eastward, has a length of nearly 75 miles. The Little Vermilion River enters the Wabash about 7 or 8 miles below the Vermilion, which is sometimes called the Big Vermilion, by way of distinction.

VERMONT, a village in Fulton County, at junction of Galesburg and St. Louis Division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 24 miles north of Beardstown; has a carriage manufactory flour and saw-mills, brick and tile works, electric light plant, besides two banks, four churches, two graded schools, and one weekly newspaper. An artesian well has been sunk here to the depth of 2 600 feet. Pop. (1900), 1,195.

VERSAILLES, a town of Brown County, on the Wabash Railway, 48 miles east of Quincy; is in a timber and agricultural district; has a bank and weekly newspaper. Population (1900), 524.

VIENNA, the county-seat of Johnson County, situated on the Cairo and Vincennes branch of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, 36 miles north-northwest of Cairo. It has a court house, several churches, a graded school, banks and two weekly newspapers. Population (1880), 494; (1890), 828; (1900), 1,217.

VIGO, Francois, pioneer and early Indian-trader, was born at Mondovi, Sardinia (Western Italy), in 1747, served as a private soldier, first at Havana and afterwards at New Orleans. When he left the Spanish army he came to St. Louis, then the military headquarters of Spain for Upper Louisiana, where he became a partner of Commandant de Leba, and was extensively engaged in the fur-trade among the Indians on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. On the occupation of Kaskaskia by Col. George Rogers Clark in 1778, he rendered valuable aid to the Americans, turning out supplies to feed Clark's destitute soldiers, and accepting Virginia Continental money, at par, in payment, incurring liabilities in excess of

\$20,000. This, followed by the confiscation policy of the British Colonel Hamilton, at Vincennes, where Vigo had considerable property, reduced him to extreme penury. H. W. Beckwith says that, towards the close of his life, he lived on his little homestead near Vincennes, in great poverty but cheerful to the last. He was never recompensed during his life for his sacrifices in behalf of the American cause, though a tardy restitution was attempted, after his death, by the United States Government, for the benefit of his heirs. He died, at a ripe old age, at Vincennes, Ind., March 22, 1835.

VILLA RIDGE, a village of Pulaski County, on the Illinois Central Railway, 10 miles north of Cairo. Population, 500.

VINCENNES, Jean Baptiste Bissot, a Canadian explorer, born at Quebec, January, 1688, of aristocratic and wealthy ancestry. He was closely connected with Louis Joliet — probably his brother-in-law, although some historians say that he was the latter's nephew. He entered the Canadian army as ensign in 1701, and had a long and varied experience as an Indian fighter. About 1725 he took up his residence on what is now the site of the present city of Vincennes, Ind., which is named in his honor. Here he erected an earth fort and established a trading-post. In 1726, under orders, he co-operated with D'Artaguiette (then the French Governor of Illinois) in an expedition against the Chickasaws. The expedition resulted disastrously. Vincennes and D'Artaguiette were captured and burned at the stake, together with Father Senat (a Jesuit priest) and others of the command. (See also *D'Artaguiette; French Governors of Illinois*.)

VIRDEN, a city of Macoupin County, on the Chicago & Alton and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroads, 21 miles south by west from Springfield, and 31 miles east-southeast of Jacksonville. It has five churches, two banks, two newspapers, telephone service, electric lights, grain elevators, machine shop, and extensive coal mines. Pop. (1900), 2,280; (school census 1903), 3,651.

VIRGINIA, an incorporated city, the county-seat of Cass County, situated at the intersection of the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis, with the Springfield Division of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad, 15 miles north of Jacksonville, and 33 miles west-northwest of Springfield. It lies in the heart of a rich agricultural region. There is a flouring mill here, besides manufactories of wagons and cigars. The city has two National and one State bank, five churches, a

high school, and two weekly papers. Pop (1890), 1,602; (1900), 1,600.

VOCKE, William, lawyer, was born at Minden, Westphalia (Germany), in 1839, the son of a Government Secretary in the Prussian service. Having lost his father at an early age, he emigrated to America in 1856, and, after a short stay in New York, came to Chicago, where he found employment as a paper-carrier for "The Staats-Zeitung," meanwhile giving his attention to the study of law. Later, he became associated with a real-estate firm; on the commencement of the Civil War, enlisted as a private in a three-months' regiment, and, finally, in the Twenty-fourth Illinois (the first Hecker regiment), in which he rose to the rank of Captain. Returning from the army, he was employed as city editor of "The Staats-Zeitung," but, in 1865, became Clerk of the Chicago Police Court, serving until 1869. Meanwhile he had been admitted to the bar, and, on retirement from office, began practice, but, in 1870, was elected Representative in the Twenty-seventh General Assembly, in which he bore a leading part in framing "the burnt record act" made necessary by the fire of 1871. He has since been engaged in the practice of his profession, having been, for a number of years, attorney for the German Consulate at Chicago, also serving, for several years, on the Chicago Board of Education. Mr. Vocke is a man of high literary tastes, as shown by his publication, in 1869, of a volume of poems translated from the German, which has been highly commended, besides a legal work on "The Administration of Justice in the United States, and a Synopsis of the Mode of Procedure in our Federal and State Courts and All Federal and State Laws relating to Subjects of Interest to Aliens," which has been published in the German Language, and is highly valued by German lawyers and business men. Mr. Vocke was a member of the Republican National Convention of 1872 at Philadelphia, which nominated General Grant for the Presidency a second time.

VOLK, Leonard Wells, a distinguished Illinois sculptor, born at Wellstown (afterwards Wells), N. Y., Nov. 7, 1828. Later, his father, who was a marble cutter, removed to Pittsfield, Mass., and, at the age of 16, Leonard began work in his shop. In 1848 he came west and began modeling in clay and drawing at St. Louis, being only self-taught. He married a cousin of Stephen A. Douglas, and the latter, in 1855, aided him in the prosecution of his art studies in Italy. Two years afterward he settled in Chicago, where he

modeled the first portrait bust ever made in the city, having for his subject his first patron—the "Little Giant." The next year (1858) he made a life-size marble statue of Douglas. In 1860 he made a portrait bust of Abraham Lincoln, which passed into the possession of the Chicago Historical Society and was destroyed in the great fire of 1871. In 1868-69, and again in 1871-72, he revisited Italy for purposes of study. In 1867 he was elected academician of the Chicago Academy, and was its President for eight years. He was genial, companionable and charitable, and always ready to assist his younger and less fortunate professional brethren. His best known works are the Douglas Monument, in Chicago, several soldiers' monuments in different parts of the country, the statuary for the Henry Keep mausoleum at Watertown, N. Y., life-size statues of Lincoln and Douglas, in the State House at Springfield, and numerous portrait busts of men eminent in political, ecclesiastical and commercial life. Died, at Osceola, Wis., August 18, 1895.

VOSS, Arno, journalist, lawyer and soldier, born in Prussia; April 16, 1821; emigrated to the United States and was admitted to the bar in Chicago, in 1848, the same year becoming editor of "The Staats-Zeitung"; was elected City Attorney in 1852, and again in 1853; in 1861 became Major of the Sixth Illinois Cavalry, but afterwards assisted in organizing the Twelfth Cavalry, of which he was commissioned Colonel, still later serving with his command in Virginia. He was at Harper's Ferry at the time of the capture of that place in September, 1862, but succeeded in cutting his way, with his command, through the rebel lines, escaping into Pennsylvania. Compelled by ill-health to leave the service in 1863, he retired to a farm in Will County, but, in 1869, returned to Chicago, where he served as Master in Chancery and was elected to the lower branch of the General Assembly in 1876, but declined a re-election in 1878. Died, in Chicago, March 23, 1888.

WABASH, CHESTER & WESTERN RAILROAD, a railway running from Chester to Mount Vernon, Ill., 63.33 miles, with a branch extending from Chester to Menard, 1.5 miles; total mileage, 64.83. It is of standard gauge, and almost entirely laid with 60-pound steel rails.—(HISTORY.) It was organized, Feb. 20, 1878, as successor to the Iron Mountain, Chester & Eastern Railroad. During the fiscal year 1893-94 the Company purchased the Tamaroa & Mount Vernon Railroad, extending from Mount Vernon to

Tamaroa, 22.5 miles. Capital stock (1898), \$1,250,000; bonded indebtedness, \$690,000; total capitalization, \$2,028,573.

WABASH COUNTY, situated in the southeast corner of the State; area 220 square miles. The county was carved out from Edwards in 1824, and the first court house built at Centerville, in May, 1826. Later, Mount Carmel was made the county-seat. (See *Mount Carmel*.) The Wabash River drains the county on the east; other streams are the Bon Pas, Coffee and Crawfish Creeks. The surface is undulating with a fair growth of timber. The chief industries are the raising of live-stock and the cultivation of cereals. The wool-crop is likewise valuable. The county is crossed by the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis and the Cairo and Vincennes Division of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroads. Population (1880), 4,945; (1890), 11,866; (1900), 12,583.

WABASH RAILROAD, an extensive railroad system connecting the cities of Detroit and Toledo, on the east, with Kansas City and Council Bluffs, on the west, with branches to Chicago, St. Louis, Quincy and Altamont, Ill., and to Keokuk and Des Moines, Iowa. The total mileage (1898) is 1,874.96 miles, of which 677.4 miles are in Illinois—all of the latter being the property of the company, besides 176.7 miles of yard-tracks, sidings and spurs. The company has trackage privileges over the Toledo, Peoria & Western (6.5 miles) between Elvaston and Keokuk bridge, and over the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy (21.8 miles) between Camp Point and Quincy.—(HISTORY.) A considerable portion of this road in Illinois is constructed on the line upon which the Northern Cross Railroad was projected, in the "internal improvement" scheme adopted in 1837, and embraces the only section of road completed under that scheme—that between the Illinois River and Springfield. (1) The construction of this section was begun by the State, May 11, 1837, the first rail laid, May 9, 1838, the road completed to Jacksonville, Jan. 1, 1840, and to Springfield, May 13, 1842. It was operated for a time by "mule power," but the income was insufficient to keep the line in repair and it was finally abandoned. In 1847 the line was sold for \$21,100 to N. H. Ridgely and Thomas Mather of Springfield, and by them transferred to New York capitalists, who organized the Sangamon & Morgan Railroad Company, reconstructed the road from Springfield to Naples and opened it for business in 1849. (2) In 1853 two corporations were organized in Ohio and Indiana, respectively,

under the name of the Toledo & Illinois Railroad and the Lake Erie, Wabash & St. Louis Railroad, which were consolidated as the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad, June 25, 1856. In 1858 these lines were sold separately under foreclosure, and finally reorganized, under a special charter granted by the Illinois Legislature, under the name of the Great Western Railroad Company. (3) The Quincy & Toledo Railroad, extending from Camp Point to the Illinois River opposite Meredosia, was constructed in 1858-59, and that, with the Illinois & Southern Iowa (from Clayton to Keokuk), was united, July 1, 1865, with the eastern divisions extending to Toledo, the new organization taking the name of the main line, (Toledo, Wabash & Western). (4) The Hannibal & Naples Division (49.6 miles), from Bluffs to Hannibal, Mo., was chartered in 1863, opened for business in 1870 and leased to the Toledo, Wabash & Western. The latter defaulted on its interest in 1875, was placed in the hands of a receiver and, in 1877, was turned over to a new company under the name of the Wabash Railway Company. (5) In 1868 the company, as it then existed, promoted and secured the construction, and afterwards acquired the ownership, of a line extending from Decatur to East St. Louis (110.5 miles) under the name of the Decatur & East St. Louis Railroad. (6) The Eel River Railroad, from Butler to Logansport, Ind., was acquired in 1877, and afterwards extended to Detroit under the name of the Detroit, Butler & St. Louis Railroad, completing the connection from Logansport to Detroit.—In November, 1879, the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway Company was organized, took the property and consolidated it with certain lines west of the Mississippi, of which the chief was the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern. A line had been projected from Decatur to Chicago as early as 1870, but, not having been constructed in 1881, the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific purchased what was known as the Chicago & Paducah Railroad, uniting with the main line at Bement, and (by way of the Decatur and St. Louis Division) giving a direct line between Chicago and St. Louis. At this time the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific was operating the following additional leased lines: Pekin, Lincoln & Decatur (67.2 miles); Hannibal & Central Missouri (70.2 miles); Lafayette, Muncie & Bloomington (36.7 miles), and the Lafayette Bloomington & Muncie (80 miles). A connection between Chicago on the west and Toledo and Detroit on the east was established over the Grand Trunk road in 1882, but, in 1890, the com-

pany constructed a line from Montpelier, Ohio, to Clark, Ind. (149.7 miles), thence by track lease to Chicago (17.5 miles), giving an independent line between Chicago and Detroit by what is known to investors as the Detroit & Chicago Division.

The total mileage of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific system, in 1884, amounted to over 3,600 miles; but, in May of that year, default having been made in the payment of interest, the work of disintegration began. The main line east of the Mississippi and that on the west were separated, the latter taking the name of the "Wabash Western." The Eastern Division was placed in the hands of a receiver, so remaining until May, 1889, when the two divisions, having been bought in by a purchasing committee, were consolidated under the present name. The total earnings and income of the road in Illinois, for the fiscal year 1898, were \$4,402,621, and the expenses \$4,836,110. The total capital invested (1898) was \$139,889,643, including capital stock of \$52,000,000 and bonds to the amount of \$81,534,000.

WABASH RIVER, rises in northwestern Ohio, passes into Indiana, and runs northwest to Huntington. It then flows nearly due west to Logansport, thence southwest to Covington, finally turning southward to Terre Haute, a few miles below which it strikes the western boundary of Indiana. It forms the boundary between Illinois and Indiana (taking into account its numerous windings) for some 200 miles. Below Vincennes it runs in a south-southwesterly direction, and enters the Ohio at the south-west extremity of Indiana, near latitude 37° 49' north. Its length is estimated at 557 miles.

WABASH & MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD. (See *Illinois Central Railroad*.)

WABASH, ST. LOUIS & PACIFIC RAILROAD. (See *Wabash Railroad*.)

WABASH & WESTERN RAILROAD. (See *Wabash Railroad*.)

WAIT, William Smith, pioneer, and original suggestor of the Illinois Central Railroad, was born in Portland, Maine, March 5, 1789, and educated in the public schools of his native place. In his youth he entered a book-publishing house in which his father was a partner, and was for a time associated with the publication of a weekly paper. Later the business was conducted at Boston, and extended over the Eastern, Middle, and Southern States, the subject of this sketch making extensive tours in the interest of the firm. In 1817 he made a tour to the West,

reaching St. Louis, and, early in the following year, visited Bond County, Ill., where he made his first entry of land from the Government. Returning to Boston a few months later, he continued in the service of the publishing firm until 1820, when he again came to Illinois, and, in 1821, began farming in Ripley Township, Bond County. Returning East in 1824, he spent the next ten years in the employment of the publishing firm, with occasional visits to Illinois. In 1835 he located permanently near Greenville, Bond County, and engaged extensively in farming and fruit-raising, planting one of the largest apple orchards in the State at that early day. In 1845 he presided as chairman over the National Industrial Convention in New York, and, in 1848, was nominated as the candidate of the National Reform Association for Vice-President on the ticket with Gerrit Smith of New York, but declined. He was also prominent in County and State Agricultural Societies. Mr Wait has been credited with being one of the first (if not the very first) to suggest the construction of the Illinois Central Railroad, which he did as early as 1835; was also one of the prime movers in the construction of the Mississippi & Atlantic Railroad—now the "Vandalia Line"—giving much time to the latter enterprise from 1846 for many years, and was one of the original incorporators of the St. Louis & Illinois Bridge Company. Died, July 17, 1865.

WALKER, Cyrus, pioneer, lawyer, born in Rockbridge County, Va., May 14, 1791; was taken while an infant to Adair County, Ky., and came to Macomb, Ill., in 1833, being the second lawyer to locate in McDonough County. He had a wide reputation as a successful advocate, especially in criminal cases, and practiced extensively in the courts of Western Illinois and also in Iowa. Died, Dec. 1, 1875. Mr. Walker was uncle of the late Pinkney H. Walker of the Supreme Court, who studied law with him. He was Whig candidate for Presidential Elector for the State-at-large in 1840.

WALKER, James Barr, clergyman, was born in Philadelphia, July 29, 1805; in his youth served as errand-boy in a country store near Pittsburg and spent four years in a printing office; then became clerk in the office of Mordecai M. Noah, in New York, studied law and graduated from Western Reserve College, Ohio; edited various religious papers, including "The Watchman of the Prairies" (now "The Advance") of Chicago, was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Chicago, and for some time was lecturer on

"Harmony between Science and Revealed Religion" at Oberlin College and Chicago Theological Seminary. He was author of several volumes, one of which—"The Philosophy of the Plan of Salvation," published anonymously under the editorship of Prof. Calvin E. Stowe (1855)—ran through several editions and was translated into five different languages, including Hindustanee. Died, at Wheaton, Ill., March 6, 1887.

WALKER, James Monroe, corporation lawyer and Railway President, was born at Claremont, N. H., Feb. 14, 1820. At fifteen he removed with his parents to a farm in Michigan; was educated at Oberlin, Ohio, and at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, graduating from the latter in 1849. He then entered a law office as clerk and student, was admitted to the bar the next year, and soon after elected Prosecuting Attorney of Washtenaw County; was also local attorney for the Michigan Central Railway, for which, after his removal to Chicago in 1853, he became General Solicitor. Two years later the firm of Sedgwick & Walker, which had been organized in Michigan, became attorneys for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and, until his death, Mr. Walker was associated with this company, either as General Solicitor, General Counsel or President, filling the latter position from 1870 to 1875. Mr. Walker organized both the Chicago and Kansas City stock-yards, and was President of these corporations, as also of the Wilmington Coal Company, down to the time of his death, which occurred on Jan. 22, 1881, as a result of heart disease.

WALKER, (Rev.) Jesse, Methodist Episcopal missionary, was born in Rockingham County, Va., June 9, 1766; in 1809 removed to Tennessee, became a traveling preacher in 1802, and, in 1806, came to Illinois under the presiding-elder-ship of Rev. William McKendree (afterwards Bishop), locating first at Turkey Hill, St. Clair County. In 1807 he held a camp meeting near Edwardsville—the first on Illinois soil. Later, he transferred his labors to Northern Illinois; was at Peoria in 1824; at Ottawa in 1825, and devoted much time to missionary work among the Pottawatomies, maintaining a school among them for a time. He visited Chicago in 1826, and there is evidence that he was a prominent resident there for several years, occupying a log house, which he used as a church and living-room, on "Wolf Point" at the junction of the North and South Branches of the Chicago River. While acting as superintendent of the Fox River mission, his residence appears to have been at Plain-

field, in the northern part of Will County. Died, Oct. 5, 1835.

WALKER, Pinkney H., lawyer and jurist, was born in Adair County, Ky., June 18, 1815. His boyhood was chiefly passed in farm work and as clerk in a general store; in 1834 he came to Illinois, settling at Rushville, where he worked in a store for four years. In 1838 he removed to Macomb, where he began attendance at an academy and the study of law with his uncle, Cyrus Walker, a leading lawyer of his time. He was admitted to the bar in 1839, practicing at Macomb until 1848, when he returned to Rushville. In 1853 he was elected Judge of the Fifth Judicial Circuit, to fill a vacancy, and re-elected in 1855. This position he resigned in 1858, having been appointed, by Governor Bissell, to fill the vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court occasioned by the resignation of Judge Skinner. Two months later he was elected to the same position, and re-elected in 1867 and '76. He presided as Chief Justice from January, 1864, to June, '67, and again from June, 1874, to June, '75. Before the expiration of his last term he died, Feb. 7, 1885.

WALL, George Willard, lawyer, politician and Judge, was born at Chillicothe, Ohio, April 22, 1839; brought to Perry County, Ill., in infancy, and received his preparatory education at McKendree College, finally graduating from the University of Michigan in 1858, and from the Cincinnati Law School in 1859, when he began practice at Duquoin, Ill. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1862, and, from 1864 to '68, served as State's Attorney for the Third Judicial District; was also a Delegate to the State Constitutional Convention of 1869-70. In 1872 he was an unsuccessful Democratic candidate for Congress, although running ahead of his ticket. In 1877 he was elected to the bench of the Third Circuit, and re-elected in '79, '85 and '91, much of the time since 1877 being on duty upon the Appellate bench. His home is at Duquoin.

WALLACE, (Rev.) Peter, D.D., clergyman and soldier; was born in Mason County, Ky., April 14, 1813; taken in infancy to Brown County, Ohio, where he grew up on a farm until 15 years of age, when he was apprenticed to a carpenter; at the age of 20 came to Illinois, where he became a contractor and builder, following this occupation for a number of years. He was converted in 1835 at Springfield, Ill., and, some years later, having decided to enter the ministry, was admitted to the Illinois Conference as a deacon by Bishop E. S. Janes in 1855, and

placed in charge of the Danville Circuit. Two years later he was ordained by Bishop Scott, and, in the next few years, held pastorates at various places in the central and eastern parts of the State. From 1867 to 1874 he was Presiding Elder of the Mattoon and Quincy Districts, and, for six years, held the position of President of the Board of Trustees of Chaddock College at Quincy, from which he received the degree of D.D. in 1881. In the second year of the Civil War he raised a company in Sangamon County, was chosen its Captain and assigned to the Seventy-third Illinois Volunteers, known as the "preachers' regiment"—all of its officers being ministers. In 1864 he was compelled by ill-health to resign his commission. While pastor of the church at Saybrook, Ill., he was offered the position of Postmaster of that place, which he decided to accept, and was allowed to retire from the active ministry. On retirement from office, in 1884, he removed to Chicago. In 1889 he was appointed by Governor Fifer the first Chaplain of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Quincy, but retired some four years afterward, when he returned to Chicago. Dr. Wallace was an eloquent and effective preacher and continued to preach, at intervals, until within a short time of his decease, which occurred in Chicago, Feb. 21, 1897, in his 84th year. A zealous patriot, he frequently spoke very effectively upon the political rostrum. Originally a Whig, he became a Republican on the organization of that party, and took pride in the fact that the first vote he ever cast was for Abraham Lincoln, for Representative in the Legislature, in 1834. He was a Knight Templar, Vice-President of the Tippecanoe Club of Chicago, and, at his death, Chaplain of America Post, No. 708, G. A. R.

WALLACE, William Henry Lamb, lawyer and soldier, was born at Urbana, Ohio, July 8, 1821; brought to Illinois in 1833, his father settling near La Salle and, afterwards, at Mount Morris, Ogle County, where young Wallace attended the Rock River Seminary; was admitted to the bar in 1845; in 1846 enlisted as a private in the First Illinois Volunteers (Col. John J. Hardin's regiment), for the Mexican War, rising to the rank of Adjutant and participating in the battle of Buena Vista (where his commander was killed), and in other engagements. Returning to his profession at Ottawa, he served as District Attorney (1852-56), then became partner of his father-in-law, Col. T. Lyle Dickey, afterwards of the Supreme Court. In April, 1861, he was one of the first to answer the call for troops by enlisting, and became Colo-

nel of the Eleventh Illinois (three-months' men), afterwards re-enlisting for three years. As commander of a brigade he participated in the capture of Forts Henry and Donelson, in February, 1862, receiving promotion as Brigadier-General for gallantry. At Pittsburg Landing (Shiloh), as commander of Gen. C. F. Smith's Division, devolving on him on account of the illness of his superior officer, he showed great courage, but fell mortally wounded, dying at Charleston, Tenn., April 10, 1862. His career promised great brilliancy and his loss was greatly deplored. —**Martin R. M.** (Wallace), brother of the preceding, was born at Urbana, Ohio, Sept. 29, 1829, came to La Salle County, Ill., with his father's family and was educated in the local schools and at Rock River Seminary; studied law at Ottawa, and was admitted to the bar in 1856, soon after locating in Chicago. In 1861 he assisted in organizing the Fourth Regiment Illinois Cavalry, of which he became Lieutenant-Colonel, and was complimented, in 1865, with the rank of brevet Brigadier-General. After the war he served as Assessor of Internal Revenue (1866-69); County Judge (1869-77); Prosecuting Attorney (1884); and, for many years past, has been one of the Justices of the Peace of the city of Chicago.

WALNUT, a town of Bureau County, on the Mendota and Fulton branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 26 miles west of Mendota; is in a farming and stock-raising district; has two banks and two newspapers. Population (1890), 605; (1900), 791.

WAR OF 1812. Upon the declaration of war by Congress, in June, 1812, the Pottawatomies, and most of the other tribes of Indians in the Territory of Illinois, strongly sympathized with the British. The savages had been hostile and restless for some time previous, and blockhouses and family forts had been erected at a number of points, especially in the settlements most exposed to the incursions of the savages. Governor Edwards, becoming apprehensive of an outbreak, constructed Fort Russell, a few miles from Edwardsville. Taking the field in person, he made this his headquarters, and collected a force of 250 mounted volunteers, who were later reinforced by two companies of rangers, under Col. William Russell, numbering about 100 men. An independent company of twenty-one spies, of which John Reynolds—afterwards Governor—was a member, was also formed and led by Capt. Samuel Judy. The Governor organized his little army into two regiments under Colonels Rector

and Stephenson, Colonel Russell serving as second to the commander-in-chief, other members of his staff being Secretary Nathaniel Pope and Robert K. McLaughlin. On Oct. 18, 1812, Governor Edwards, with his men, set out for Peoria, where it was expected that their force would meet that of General Hopkins, who had been sent from Kentucky with a force of 2,000 men. En route, two Kickapoo villages were burned, and a number of Indians unnecessarily slain by Edwards' party. Hopkins had orders to disperse the Indians on the Illinois and Wabash Rivers, and destroy their villages. He determined, however, on reaching the headwaters of the Vermilion to proceed no farther. Governor Edwards reached the head of Peoria Lake, but, failing to meet Hopkins, returned to Fort Russell. About the same time Capt. Thomas E. Craig led a party, in two boats, up the Illinois River to Peoria. His boats, as he alleged, having been fired upon in the night by Indians, who were harbored and protected by the French citizens of Peoria, he burned the greater part of the village, and capturing the population, carried them down the river, putting them on shore, in the early part of the winter, just below Alton. Other desultory expeditions marked the campaigns of 1813 and 1814. The Indians meanwhile gaining courage, remote settlements were continually harassed by marauding bands. Later in 1814, an expedition, led by Major (afterwards President) Zachary Taylor, ascended the Mississippi as far as Rock Island, where he found a large force of Indians, supported by British regulars with artillery. Finding himself unable to cope with so formidable a foe, Major Taylor retreated down the river. On the site of the present town of Warsaw he threw up fortifications, which he named Fort Edwards, from which point he was subsequently compelled to retreat. The same year the British, with their Indian allies, descended from Mackinac, captured Prairie du Chien, and burned Forts Madison and Johnston, after which they retired to Cap au Gris. The treaty of Ghent, signed Dec. 24, 1814, closed the war, although no formal treaties were made with the tribes until the year following.

WAR OF THE REBELLION. At the outbreak of the Civil War, the executive chair, in Illinois, was occupied by Gov. Richard Yates. Immediately upon the issuance of President Lincoln's first call for troops (April 15, 1861), the Governor issued his proclamation summoning the Legislature together in special session and, the same day, issued a call for "six regiments of militia,"

the quota assigned to the State under call of the President. Public excitement was at fever heat, and dormant patriotism in both sexes was aroused as never before. Party lines were broken down and, with comparatively few exceptions, the mass of the people were actuated by a common sentiment of patriotism. On April 19, Governor Yates was instructed, by the Secretary of War, to take possession of Cairo as an important strategic point. At that time, the State militia organizations were few in number and poorly equipped, consisting chiefly of independent companies in the larger cities. The Governor acted with great promptitude, and, on April 21, seven companies, numbering 595 men, commanded by Gen. Richard K. Swift of Chicago, were en route to Cairo. The first volunteer company to tender its services, in response to Governor Yates' proclamation, on April 16, was the Zouave Grays of Springfield. Eleven other companies were tendered the same day, and, by the evening of the 18th, the number had been increased to fifty. Simultaneously with these proceedings, Chicago bankers tendered to the Governor a war loan of \$500,000, and those of Springfield, \$100,000. The Legislature, at its special session, passed acts increasing the efficiency of the militia law, and provided for the creation of a war fund of \$2,000,000. Besides the six regiments already called for, the raising of ten additional volunteer regiments and one battery of light artillery was authorized. The last of the six regiments, apportioned to Illinois under the first presidential call, was dispatched to Cairo early in May. The six regiments were numbered the Seventh to Twelfth, inclusive—the earlier numbers, First to Sixth, being conceded to the six regiments which had served in the war with Mexico. The regiments were commanded, respectively, by Colonels John Cook, Richard J. Oglesby, Eleazer A. Paine, James D. Morgan, William H. L. Wallace, and John McArthur, constituting the "First Brigade of Illinois Volunteers." Benjamin M. Prentiss, having been chosen Brigadier-General on arrival at Cairo, assumed command, relieving General Swift. The quota under the second call, consisting of ten regiments, was mustered into service within sixty days, 200 companies being tendered immediately. Many more volunteered than could be accepted, and large numbers crossed to Missouri and enlisted in regiments forming in that State. During June and July the Secretary of War authorized Governor Yates to recruit twenty-two additional regiments (seventeen infantry and five cavalry), which were promptly raised. On

July 22, the day following the defeat of the Union army at Bull Run, President Lincoln called for 500,000 more volunteers. Governor Yates immediately responded with an offer to the War Department of sixteen more regiments (thirteen of infantry and three of cavalry), and a battalion of artillery, adding, that the State claimed it as her right, to do her full share toward the preservation of the Union. Under supplemental authority, received from the Secretary of War in August, 1861, twelve additional regiments of infantry and five of cavalry were raised, and, by December, 1861, the State had 43,000 volunteers in the field and 17,000 in camps of instruction. Other calls were made in July and August, 1862, each for 300,000 men. Illinois' quota, under both calls, was over 52,000 men, no regard being paid to the fact that the State had already furnished 16,000 troops in excess of its quotas under previous calls. Unless this number of volunteers was raised by September 1, a draft would be ordered. The tax was a severe one, inasmuch as it would fall chiefly upon the prosperous citizens, the floating population, the idle and the extremely poor having already followed the army's march, either as soldiers or as camp-followers. But recruiting was actively carried on, and, aided by liberal bounties in many of the counties, in less than a fortnight the 52,000 new troops were secured, the volunteers coming largely from the substantial classes—agricultural, mercantile, artisan and professional. By the end of December, fifty-nine regiments and four batteries had been dispatched to the front, besides a considerable number to fill up regiments already in the field, which had suffered severely from battle, exposure and disease. At this time, Illinois had an aggregate of over 135,000 enlisted men in the field. The issue of President Lincoln's preliminary proclamation of emancipation, in September, 1862, was met by a storm of hostile criticism from his political opponents, who—aided by the absence of so large a proportion of the loyal population of the State in the field—were able to carry the elections of that year. Consequently, when the Twenty-third General Assembly convened in regular session at Springfield, on Jan. 5, 1863, a large majority of that body was not only opposed to both the National and State administrations, but avowedly opposed to the further prosecution of the war under the existing policy. The Legislature reconvened in June, but was prorogued by Governor Yates. Between Oct. 1, 1863, and July 1, 1864, 16,000 veterans re-enlisted and 87,000 new volunteers were enrolled; and, by the

date last mentioned, Illinois had furnished to the Union army 244,496 men, being 14,596 in excess of the allotted quotas, constituting fifteen per cent of the entire population. These were comprised in 151 regiments of infantry, 17 of cavalry and two complete regiments of artillery, besides twelve independent batteries. The total losses of Illinois organizations, during the war, has been reported at 34,834, of which 5,874 were killed in battle, 4,020 died from wounds, 22,786 from disease and 2,154 from other causes—being a total of thirteen per cent of the entire force of the State in the service. The part which Illinois played in the contest was conspicuous for patriotism, promptness in response to every call, and the bravery and efficiency of its troops in the field—reflecting honor upon the State and its history. Nor were its loyal citizens—who, while staying at home, furnished moral and material support to the men at the front—less worthy of praise than those who volunteered. By upholding the Government—National and State—and by their zeal and energy in collecting and sending forward immense quantities of supplies—surgical, medical and other—often at no little sacrifice, they contributed much to the success of the Union arms. (See also *Camp Douglas*; *Camp Douglas Conspiracy*; *Secret Treasonable Societies*.)

WAR OF THE REBELLION (HISTORY OF ILLINOIS REGIMENTS). The following is a list of the various military organizations mustered into the service during the Civil War (1861-65), with the terms of service and a summary of the more important events in the history of each, while in the field:

SEVENTH INFANTRY. Illinois having sent six regiments to the Mexican War, by courtesy the numbering of the regiments which took part in the war for the Union began with number Seven. A number of regiments which responded to the first call of the President, claimed the right to be recognized as the first regiment in the field, but the honor was finally accorded to that organized at Springfield by Col. John Cook, and hence his regiment was numbered Seventh. It was mustered into the service, April 25, 1861, and remained at Mound City during the three months' service, the period of its first enlistment. It was subsequently reorganized and mustered for the three years' service, July 25, 1861, and was engaged in the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Cherokee, Allatoona Pass, Salkahatchie Swamp, Bentonville and Columbia. The regiment re-enlisted as veterans at Pulaski, Tenn.,

Dec. 22, 1863; was mustered out at Louisville, July 9, 1865, and paid off and discharged at Springfield, July 11.

EIGHTH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, and mustered in for three months' service, April 26, 1861, Richard J. Oglesby of Decatur, being appointed Colonel. It remained at Cairo during its term of service, when it was mustered out. July 25, 1861, it was reorganized and mustered in for three years' service. It participated in the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Port Gibson, Thompson Hill, Raymond, Champion Hill, Vicksburg, Brownsville, and Spanish Fort; re-enlisted as veterans, March 24, 1864; was mustered out at Baton Rouge, May 4, 1866, paid off and discharged, May 13, having served five years.

NINTH INFANTRY. Mustered into the service at Springfield, April 26, 1861, for the term of three months, under Col. Eleazer A. Paine. It was reorganized at Cairo, in August, for three years, being composed of companies from St. Clair, Madison, Montgomery, Pulaski, Alexander and Mercer Counties; was engaged at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Jackson (Tenn.), Meed Creek Swamps, Salem, Wyatt, Florence, Montezuma, Athens and Grenada. The regiment was mounted, March 15, 1863, and so continued during the remainder of its service. Mustered out at Louisville, July 9, 1865.

TENTH INFANTRY. Organized and mustered into the service for three months, on April 29, 1861, at Cairo, and on July 29, 1861, was mustered into the service for three years, with Col. James D. Morgan in command. It was engaged at Sykeston, New Madrid, Corinth, Missionary Ridge, Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Rome, Kenesaw, Chattahoochie, Savannah and Bentonville. Re-enlisted as veterans, Jan. 1, 1864, and mustered out of service, July 4, 1865, at Louisville, and received final discharge and pay, July 11, 1865, at Chicago.

ELEVENTH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield and mustered into service, April 30, 1861, for three months. July 30, the regiment was mustered out, and re-enlisted for three years' service. It was engaged at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Tallabatchie, Vicksburg, Liverpool Heights, Yazoo City, Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely. W. H. L. Wallace, afterwards Brigadier-General and killed at Shiloh, was its first Colonel. Mustered out of service, at Baton Rouge, July 14, 1865; paid off and discharged at Springfield.

TWELFTH INFANTRY. Mustered into service for three years, August 1, 1861; was engaged at

Columbus, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Lay's Ferry, Rome Cross Roads, Dallas, Kenesaw, Nickajack Creek, Bald Knob, Decatur, Ezra Church, Atlanta, Allatoona and Goldsboro. On Jan. 16, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted as veterans. John McArthur was its first Colonel, succeeded by Augustus L. Chetlain, both being promoted to Brigadier-Generals. Mustered out of service at Louisville, Ky., July 10, 1865, and received final pay and discharge, at Springfield, July 18.

THIRTEENTH INFANTRY. One of the regiments organized under the act known as the "Ten Regiment Bill"; was mustered into service on May 24, 1861, for three years, at Dixou, with John B. Wyman as Colonel; was engaged at Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Vicksburg, Jackson, Missionary Ridge, Rossville and Ringgold Gap. Mustered out at Springfield, June 18, 1864, having served three years and two months.

FOURTEENTH INFANTRY. One of the regiments raised under the "Ten Regiment Bill," which anticipated the requirements of the General Government by organizing, equipping and drilling a regiment in each Congressional District in the State for thirty days, unless sooner required for service by the United States. It was mustered in at Jacksonville for three years, May 25, 1861, under command of John M. Palmer as its first Colonel; was engaged at Shiloh, Corinth, Metamora, Vicksburg, Jackson, Fort Beauregard and Meridian; consolidated with the Fifteenth Infantry, as a veteran battalion (both regiments having enlisted as veterans), on July 1, 1864. In October, 1864, the major part of the battalion was captured by General Hood and sent to Andersonville. The remainder participated in the "March to the Sea," and through the campaign in the Carolinas. In the spring of 1865 the battalion organization was discontinued, both regiments having been filled up by recruits. The regiment was mustered out at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., Sept. 16, 1865; and arrived at Springfield, Ill., Sept. 22, 1865, where it received final payment and discharge. The aggregate number of men who belonged to this organization was 1,980, and the aggregate mustered out at Fort Leavenworth, 480. During its four years and four months of service, the regiment marched 4,490 miles, traveled by rail, 2,330 miles, and, by river, 4,490 miles—making an aggregate of 11,670 miles.

FIFTEENTH INFANTRY. Raised under the "Ten Regiment Act," in the (then) First Congressional District; was organized at Freeport, and mus-

tered into service, May 24, 1861. It was engaged at Sedalia, Shiloh, Corinth, Metamora Hill, Vicksburg, Fort Beauregard, Champion Hill, Allatoona and Bentonville. In March, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted as veterans, and, in July, 1864, was consolidated with the Fourteenth Infantry as a Veteran Battalion. At Big Shanty and Ackworth a large portion of the battalion was captured by General Hood. At Raleigh the Veteran Battalion was discontinued and the Fifteenth reorganized. From July 1, to Sept. 1, 1865, the regiment was stationed at Forts Leavenworth and Kearney. Having been mustered out at Fort Leavenworth, it was sent to Springfield for final payment and discharge—having served four years and four months. Miles marched, 4,299; miles by rail, 2,403, miles by steamer, 4,310; men enlisted from date of organization, 1,963; strength at date of muster-out, 640.

SIXTEENTH INFANTRY. Organized and mustered into service at Quincy under the "Ten-Regiment Act," May 24, 1861. The regiment was engaged at New Madrid, Tiptonville, Corinth, Buzzards' Roost, Resaca, Rome, Kenesaw Mountain, Chattahoochee River, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Savannah, Columbia, Fayetteville, Averysboro and Bentonville. In December, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted as veterans; was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 8, 1865, after a term of service of four years and three months, and, a week later, arrived at Springfield, where it received its final pay and discharge papers.

SEVENTEENTH INFANTRY. Mustered into the service at Peoria, Ill., on May 24, 1861; was engaged at Fredericktown (Mo.), Greenfield (Ark.), Shiloh, Corinth, Hatchie and Vicksburg. In May, 1864, the term of enlistment having expired, the regiment was ordered to Springfield for pay and discharge. Those men and officers who re-enlisted, and those whose term had not expired, were consolidated with the Eighth Infantry, which was mustered out in the spring of 1866.

EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY. Organized under the provisions of the "Ten Regiment Bill," at Anna, and mustered into the service on May 28, 1861, the term of enlistment being for three years. The regiment participated in the capture of Fort McHenry, and was actively engaged at Fort Donelson, Shiloh and Corinth. It was mustered out at Little Rock, Dec. 16, 1865, and Dec. 31, thereafter, arrived at Springfield, Ill., for payment and discharge. The aggregate enlistments in the regiment, from its organization to date of discharge (rank and file), numbered 2,043.

NINETEENTH INFANTRY. Mustered into the United States service for three years, June 17, 1861, at Chicago, embracing four companies which had been accepted under the call for three months' men; participated in the battle of Stone River and in the Tullahoma and Chattanooga campaigns; was also engaged at Davis' Cross Roads, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge and Resaca. It was mustered out of service on July 9, 1864, at Chicago. Originally consisting of nearly 1,000 men, besides a large number of recruits received during the war, its strength at the final muster-out was less than 350.

TWENTIETH INFANTRY. Organized, May 14, 1861, at Joliet, and June 13, 1861, and mustered into the service for a term of three years. It participated in the following engagements, battles, sieges, etc.: Fredericktown (Mo.), Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Thompson's Plantation, Champion Hills, Big Black River, Vicksburg, Kenesaw Mountain and Atlanta. After marching through the Carolinas, the regiment was finally ordered to Louisville, where it was mustered out, July 16, 1865, receiving its final discharge at Chicago, on July 24.

TWENTY-FIRST INFANTRY. Organized under the "Ten Regiment Bill," from the (then) Seventh Congressional District, at Mattoon, and mustered into service for three years, June 28, 1861. Its first Colonel was U. S. Grant, who was in command until August 7, when he was commissioned Brigadier-General. It was engaged at Fredericktown (Mo.), Corinth, Perryville, Murfreesboro, Liberty Gap, Chickamauga, Jonesboro, Franklin and Nashville. The regiment re-enlisted as veterans, at Chattanooga, in February, 1864. From June, 1864, to December, 1865, it was on duty in Texas. Mustered out at San Antonio, Dec. 16, 1865, and paid off and discharged at Springfield, Jan. 18, 1866.

TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY. Organized at Belleville, and mustered into service, for three years, at Caseyville, Ill., June 25, 1861; was engaged at Belmont, Charleston (Mo.), Sikestown, Tiptonville, Farmington, Corinth, Stone River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Resaca, New Hope Church, and all the battles of the Atlanta campaign, except Rocky Face Ridge. It was mustered out at Springfield, July 7, 1864, the veterans and recruits, whose term of service had not expired, being consolidated with the Forty-second Regiment Illinois Infantry Volunteers.

TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY. The organization of the Twenty-third Infantry Volunteers commenced at Chicago, under the popular name of

the "Irish Brigade," immediately upon the opening of hostilities at Sumter. The formal muster of the regiment, under the command of Col. James A. Mulligan, was made, June 15, 1861, at Chicago, when it was occupying barracks known as Kane's brewery near the river on West Polk Street. It was early ordered to Northern Missouri, and was doing garrison duty at Lexington, when, in September, 1861, it surrendered with the rest of the garrison, to the forces under the rebel General Price, and was paroled. From Oct. 8, 1861, to June 14, 1862, it was detailed to guard prisoners at Camp Douglas. Thereafter it participated in engagements in the Virginias, as follows: at South Fork, Greenland Gap, Philippi, Hedgeville, Leetown, Maryland Heights, Snicker's Gap, Kernstown, Cedar Creek, Winchester, Charlestown, Berryville, Opequan Creek, Fisher's Hill, Harrisonburg, Hatcher's Run and Petersburg. It also took part in the siege of Richmond and the pursuit of Lee, being present at the surrender at Appomattox. In January and February, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted as veterans, at Greenland Gap, W. Va. In August, 1864, the ten companies of the Regiment, then numbering 446, were consolidated into five companies and designated, "Battalion, Twenty-third Regiment, Illinois Veteran Volunteer Infantry." The regiment was thanked by Congress for its part at Lexington, and was authorized to inscribe Lexington upon its colors. (See also *Mulligan*, *James A.*)

TWENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY, (known as the First Hecker Regiment). Organized at Chicago, with two companies—to-wit: the Union Cadets and the Lincoln Rifles—from the three months' service, in June, 1861, and mustered in, July 8, 1861. It participated in the battles of Perryville, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain and other engagements in the Atlanta campaign. It was mustered out of service at Chicago, August 6, 1864. A fraction of the regiment, which had been recruited in the field, and whose term of service had not expired at the date of muster-out, was organized into one company and attached to the Third Brigade, First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, and mustered out at Camp Butler, August 1, 1865.

TWENTY-FIFTH INFANTRY. Organized from the counties of Kankakee, Iroquois, Ford, Vermilion, Douglas, Coles, Champaign and Edgar, and mustered into service at St. Louis, August 4, 1861. It participated in the battles of Pea Ridge, Stone River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, in the siege of Corinth, the battle of Kenesaw Moun-

tain, the siege of Atlanta, and innumerable skirmishes; was mustered out at Springfield, Sept. 5, 1864. During its three years' service the regiment traveled 4,962 miles, of which 3,252 were on foot, the remainder by steamboat and railroad.

TWENTY-SIXTH INFANTRY. Mustered into service, consisting of seven companies, at Springfield, August 31, 1861. On Jan. 1, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted as veterans. It was authorized by the commanding General to inscribe upon its banners "New Madrid;" "Island No. 10;" "Farmington;" "Siege of Corinth;" "Iuka;" "Corinth—3d and 4th, 1862;" "Resaca;" "Kenesaw;" "Ezra Church;" "Atlanta;" "Jonesboro;" "Griswoldville;" "McAllister;" "Savannah;" "Columbia," and "Bentonville." It was mustered out at Louisville, July 20, 1865, and paid off and discharged, at Springfield, July 28—the regiment having marched, during its four years of service, 6,931 miles, and fought twenty-eight hard battles, besides innumerable skirmishes.

TWENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY. First organized, with only seven companies, at Springfield, August 10, 1861, and organization completed by the addition of three more companies, at Cairo, on September 1. It took part in the battle of Belmont, the siege of Island No. 10, and the battles of Farmington, Nashville, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Calhoun, Adairsville, Dallas, Pine Top Mountain and Kenesaw Mountain, as well as in the investment of Atlanta; was relieved from duty, August 25, 1864, while at the front, and mustered out at Springfield, September 20. Its veterans, with the recruits whose term of service had not expired, were consolidated with the Ninth Infantry.

TWENTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY. Composed of companies from Pike, Fulton, Schuyler, Mason, Scott and Menard Counties; was organized at Springfield, August 15, 1861, and mustered into service for three years. It participated in the battles of Shiloh and Metamora, the siege of Vicksburg and the battles of Jackson, Mississippi, and Fort Beauregard, and in the capture of Spanish Fort, Fort Blakely and Mobile. From June, 1864, to March, 1866, it was stationed in Texas, and was mustered out at Brownsville, in that State, March 15, 1866, having served four years and seven months. It was discharged, at Springfield, May 13, 1866.

TWENTY-NINTH INFANTRY. Mustered into service at Springfield, August 19, 1861, and was engaged at Fort Donelson and Shiloh, and in the sieges of Corinth, Vicksburg and Mobile. Eight

companies were detailed for duty at Holly Springs, and were there captured by General Van Dorn, in December, 1862, but were exchanged, six months later. In January, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted as veterans, and, from June, 1864, to November, 1865, was on duty in Texas. It was mustered out of service in that State, Nov. 6, 1865, and received final discharge on November 28.

THIRTIETH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, August 28, 1861; was engaged at Belmont, Fort Donelson, the siege of Corinth, Median Station, Raymond, Champion Hills, the sieges of Vicksburg and Jackson, Big Shanty, Atlanta, Savannah, Pocotaligo, Orangeburg, Columbia, Cheraw, and Fayetteville; mustered out, July 17, 1865, and received final payment and discharge at Springfield, July 27, 1865.

THIRTY-FIRST INFANTRY. Organized at Cairo, and there mustered into service on Sept. 18, 1861; was engaged at Belmont, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, in the two expeditions against Vicksburg, at Thompson's Hill, Ingram Heights, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hill, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Lovejoy Station and Jonesboro; also participated in the "March to the Sea" and took part in the battles and skirmishes at Columbia, Cheraw, Fayetteville and Bentonville. A majority of the regiment re-enlisted as veterans in March, 1864. It was mustered out at Louisville, July 19, 1865, and finally discharged at Springfield, July 23.

THIRTY-SECOND INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield and mustered into service, Dec. 31, 1861. By special authority from the War Department, it originally consisted of ten companies of infantry, one of cavalry, and a battery. It was engaged at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, in the sieges of Corinth and Vicksburg, and in the battles of La Grange, Grand Junction, Metamora, Harrisonburg, Kenesaw Mountain, Nickajack Creek, Allatoona, Savannah, Columbia, Cheraw and Bentonville. In January, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted as veterans, and, in June, 1865, was ordered to Fort Leavenworth. Mustered out there, Sept. 16, 1865, and finally discharged at Springfield.

THIRTY-THIRD INFANTRY. Organized and mustered into service at Springfield in September, 1861; was engaged at Fredericktown (Mo.), Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, the assault and siege of Vicksburg, siege of Jackson, Fort Esperanza, and in the expedition against Mobile. The regiment veteranized at Vicksburg, Jan. 1, 1864; was mustered out, at the same point, Nov. 24, 1865, and finally discharged at Spring-

field, Dec. 6 and 7, 1865. The aggregate enrollment of the regiment was between 1,900 and 2,000.

THIRTY-FOURTH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, Sept. 7, 1861; was engaged at Shiloh, Corinth, Murfreesboro, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Jonesboro, and, after participating in the "March to the Sea" and through the Carolinas, took part in the battle of Bentonville. After the surrender of Johnston, the regiment went with Sherman's Army to Washington, D. C., and took part in the grand review, May 24, 1865; left Washington, June 12, and arrived at Louisville, Ky., June 18, where it was mustered out, on July 12; was discharged and paid at Chicago, July 17, 1865.

THIRTY-FIFTH INFANTRY. Organized at Decatur on July 3, 1861, and its services tendered to the President, being accepted by the Secretary of War as "Col. G. A. Smith's Independent Regiment of Illinois Volunteers," on July 23, and mustered into service at St. Louis, August 12. It was engaged at Pea Ridge and in the siege of Corinth, also participated in the battles of Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Dallas and Kenesaw. Its final muster-out took place at Springfield, Sept. 27, 1864, the regiment having marched (exclusive of railroad and steamboat transportation) 3,056 miles.

THIRTY-SIXTH INFANTRY. Organized at Camp Hammond, near Aurora, Ill., and mustered into service, Sept. 23, 1861, for a term of three years. The regiment, at its organization, numbered 965 officers and enlisted men, and had two companies of Cavalry ("A" and "B"), 186 officers and men. It was engaged at Leetown, Pea Ridge, Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, the siege of Chattanooga, Missionary Ridge, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Adairsville, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Jonesboro, Franklin and Nashville. Mustered out, Oct. 8, 1865, and disbanded, at Springfield, Oct. 27, having marched and been transported, during its term of service, more than 10,000 miles.

THIRTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY. Familiarly known as "Fremont Rifles"; organized in August, 1861, and mustered into service, Sept. 18. The regiment was presented with battle-flags by the Chicago Board of Trade. It participated in the battles of Pea Ridge, Neosho, Prairie Grove and Chalk Bluffs, the siege of Vicksburg, and in the battles of Yazoo City and Morgan's Bend. In October, 1863, it was ordered to the defense of the frontier along the Rio Grande; re-enlisted as

veterans in February, 1864; took part in the siege and storming of Fort Blakely and the capture of Mobile; from July, 1865, to May, 1866, was again on duty in Texas; was mustered out at Houston, May 15, 1866, and finally discharged at Springfield, May 31, having traveled some 17,000 miles, of which nearly 3,300 were by marching.

THIRTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, in September, 1861. The regiment was engaged in the battles of Fredericktown, Perryville, Knob Gap, Stone River, Liberty Gap, Chickamauga, Pine Top, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Franklin and Nashville; re-enlisted as veterans in February, 1864; from June to December, 1865, was on duty in Louisiana and Texas; was mustered out at Victoria, Texas, Dec. 31, 1865, and received final discharge at Springfield.

THIRTY-NINTH INFANTRY. The organization of this Regiment was commenced as soon as the news of the firing on Fort Sumter reached Chicago. General Thomas O. Osborne was one of its contemplated field officers, and labored zealously to get it accepted under the first call for troops, but did not accomplish his object. The regiment had already assumed the name of the "Yates Phalanx" in honor of Governor Yates. It was accepted by the War Department on the day succeeding the first Bull Run disaster (July 22, 1861), and Austin Light, of Chicago, was appointed Colonel. Under his direction the organization was completed, and the regiment left Camp Mathey, Chicago, on the morning of Oct. 13, 1861. It participated in the battles of Winchester, Malvern Hill (the second), Morris Island, Fort Wagner, Drury's Bluff, and in numerous engagements before Petersburg and Richmond, including the capture of Fort Gregg, and was present at Lee's surrender at Appomattox. In the meantime the regiment re-enlisted as veterans, at Hilton Head, S. C., in September, 1863. It was mustered out at Norfolk, Dec. 6, 1865, and received final discharge at Chicago, December 16.

FORTIETH INFANTRY. Enlisted from the counties of Franklin, Hamilton, Wayne, White, Wabash, Marion, Clay and Fayette, and mustered into service for three years at Springfield, August 10, 1861. It was engaged at Shiloh, in the siege of Corinth, at Jackson (Miss.), in the siege of Vicksburg, at Missionary Ridge, New Hope Church, Black Jack Knob, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Ezra Chapel, Griswoldville, siege of Savannah, Columbia (S. C.), and Bentonville. It re-enlisted, as veterans, at

Scottsboro, Ala., Jan. 1, 1864, and was mustered out at Louisville, July 24, 1865, receiving final discharge at Springfield.

FORTY-FIRST INFANTRY. Organized at Decatur during July and August, 1861, and was mustered into service, August 5. It was engaged at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, the siege of Corinth, the second battle of Corinth, the siege of Vicksburg and Jackson, in the Red River campaign, at Guntown, Kenesaw Mountain and Allatoona, and participated in the "March to the Sea." It re-enlisted, as veterans, March 17, 1864, at Vicksburg, and was consolidated with the Fifty-third Infantry, Jan. 4, 1865, forming Companies G and H.

FORTY-SECOND INFANTRY. Organized at Chicago, July 22, 1861; was engaged at Island No. 10, the siege of Corinth, battles of Farmington, Columbia (Tenn.), was besieged at Nashville, engaged at Stone River, in the Tullahoma campaign, at Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Adairsville, New Hope Church, Pine and Kenesaw Mountains, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Lovejoy Station, Spring Hill, Franklin and Nashville. It re-enlisted, as veterans, Jan. 1, 1864; was stationed in Texas from July to December, 1865; was mustered out at Indianola, in that State, Dec. 16, 1865, and finally discharged, at Springfield, Jan. 12, 1866.

FORTY-THIRD INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield in September, 1861, and mustered into service on Oct. 12. The regiment took part in the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh and in the campaigns in West Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas; was mustered out at Little Rock, Nov. 30, 1865, and returned to Springfield for final pay and discharge, Dec. 14, 1865.

FORTY-FOURTH INFANTRY. Organized in August, 1861, at Chicago, and mustered into service, Sept. 13, 1861; was engaged at Pea Ridge, Perryville, Stone River, Hoover's Gap, Shelbyville, Tullahoma, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Buzzard's Roost, Rocky Face Ridge, Adairsville, Dallas, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Gulp's Farm, Chattahoochee River, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Franklin and Nashville. The regiment re-enlisted as veterans in Tennessee, in January, 1864. From June to September, 1865, it was stationed in Louisiana and Texas, was mustered out at Port Lavaca, Sept. 25, 1865, and received final discharge, at Springfield, three weeks later.

FORTY-FIFTH INFANTRY. Originally called the "Washburne Lead Mine Regiment"; was organized at Galena, July 23, 1861, and mustered

into service at Chicago, Dec. 25, 1861. It was engaged at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, the siege of Corinth, battle of Medan, the campaign against Vicksburg, the Meridian raid, the Atlanta campaign, the "March to the Sea," and the advance through the Carolinas. The regiment veteranized in January, 1864; was mustered out of service at Louisville, Ky., July 12, 1865, and arrived in Chicago, July 15, 1865, for final pay and discharge. Distance marched in four years, 1,750 miles.

FORTY-SIXTH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, Dec. 28, 1861; was engaged at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, the siege of Corinth, battle of Metamora, siege of Vicksburg (where five companies of the regiment were captured), in the reduction of Spanish Fort and Fort Blakeley, and the capture of Mobile. It was mustered in as a veteran regiment, Jan. 4, 1864. From May, 1865, to January, 1866, it was on duty in Louisiana; was mustered out at Baton Rouge, Jan. 20, 1866, and, on Feb. 1, 1866, finally paid and discharged at Springfield.

FORTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY. Organized and mustered into service at Peoria, Ill., on August 16, 1861. The regiment took part in the expedition against New Madrid and Island No. 10; also participated in the battles of Farmington, Iuka, the second battle of Corinth, the capture of Jackson, the siege of Vicksburg, the Red River expedition and the battle of Pleasant Hill, and in the struggle at Lake Chicot. It was ordered to Chicago to assist in quelling an anticipated riot, in 1864, but, returning to the front, took part in the reduction of Spanish Fort and the capture of Mobile; was mustered out, Jan. 21, 1866, at Selma, Ala., and ordered to Springfield, where it received final pay and discharge. Those members of the regiment who did not re-enlist as veterans were mustered out, Oct. 11, 1864.

FORTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, September, 1861, and participated in battles and sieges as follows: Fort Henry and Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth (siege of), Vicksburg (first expedition against), Missionary Ridge, as well as in the Atlanta campaign and the "March to the Sea." The regiment re-enlisted as veterans, at Scottsboro, Ala., Jan. 1, 1864; was mustered out, August 15, 1865, at Little Rock, Ark., and ordered to Springfield for final discharge, arriving, August 21, 1865. The distance marched was 3,000 miles; moved by water, 5,000; by railroad, 3,450—total, 11,450.

FORTY-NINTH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, Ill., Dec. 31, 1861; was engaged at Fort

Donelson, Shiloh and Little Rock; took part in the campaign against Meridian and in the Red River expedition, being in the battle of Pleasant Hill, Jan. 15, 1864; three-fourths of the regiment re-enlisted and were mustered in as veterans, returning to Illinois on furlough. The non-veterans took part in the battle of Tupelo. The regiment participated in the battle of Nashville, and was mustered out, Sept. 9, 1865, at Paducah, Ky., and arrived at Springfield, Sept. 15, 1865, for final payment and discharge.

FIFTIETH INFANTRY. Organized at Quincy, in August, 1861, and mustered into service, Sept. 12, 1861; was engaged at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, the siege of Corinth, the second battle of Corinth, Allatoona and Bentonville, besides many minor engagements. The regiment was mounted, Nov. 17, 1863; re-enlisted as veterans, Jan. 1, 1864, was mustered out at Louisville, July 13, 1865, and reached Springfield, the following day, for final pay and discharge.

FIFTY-FIRST INFANTRY. Organized at Chicago, Dec. 24, 1861; was engaged at New Madrid, Island No. 10, Farmington, the siege of Corinth, Stone River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Spruig Hill, Franklin and Nashville. The regiment was mustered in as veterans, Feb. 16, 1864; from July to September, 1865, was on duty in Texas, and mustered out, Sept. 25, 1865, at Camp Irwin, Texas, arriving at Springfield, Ill., Oct. 15, 1865, for final payment and discharge.

FIFTY-SECOND INFANTRY. Organized at Geneva in November, 1861, and mustered into service, Nov. 19. The regiment participated in the following battles, sieges and expeditions: Shiloh, Corinth (siege and second battle of), Iuka, Town Creek, Snake Creek Gap, Resaca, Lay's Ferry, Rome Cross Roads, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Nickajack Creek, Decatur, Atlanta, Jonesboro and Bentonville. It veteranized, Jan. 9, 1864; was mustered out at Louisville, July 4, 1865, and received final payment and discharge at Springfield, July 12.

FIFTY-THIRD INFANTRY. Organized at Ottawa in the winter of 1861-62, and ordered to Chicago, Feb. 27, 1862, to complete its organization. It took part in the siege of Corinth, and was engaged at Davis' Bridge, the siege of Vicksburg, in the Meridian campaign, at Jackson, the siege of Atlanta, the "March to the Sea," the capture of Savannah and the campaign in the Carolinas, including the battle of Bentonville. The regiment was mustered out of service at Louisville,

July 22, 1865, and received final discharge, at Chicago, July 28. It marched 2,855 miles, and was transported by boat and cars, 4,168 miles. Over 1,800 officers and men belonged to the regiment during its term of service.

FIFTY-FOURTH INFANTRY. Organized at Anna, in November, 1861, as a part of the "Kentucky Brigade," and was mustered into service, Feb. 18, 1862. No complete history of the regiment can be given, owing to the loss of its official records. It served mainly in Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas, and always effectively. Three-fourths of the men re-enlisted as veterans, in January, 1864. Six companies were captured by the rebel General Shelby, in August, 1864, and were exchanged, the following December. The regiment was mustered out at Little Rock, Oct. 15, 1865; arrived at Springfield, Oct. 26, and was discharged. During its organization, the regiment had 1,342 enlisted men and 71 commissioned officers.

FIFTY-FIFTH INFANTRY. Organized at Chicago, and mustered into service, Oct. 31, 1861. The regiment originally formed a part of the "Douglas Brigade," being chiefly recruited from the young farmers of Fulton, McDonough, Grundy, La Salle, De Kalb, Kane and Wiunebago Counties. It participated in the battles of Shiloh and Corinth, and in the Tallahatchie campaign; in the battles of Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, around Vicksburg, and at Missionary Ridge; was in the Atlanta campaign, notably in the battles of Kenesaw Mountain and Jonesboro. In all, it was engaged in thirty-one battles, and was 128 days under fire. The total mileage traveled amounted to 11,965, of which 3,240 miles were actually marched. Re-enlisted as veterans, while at Larkinsville, Tenn., was mustered out at Little Rock, August 14, 1865, receiving final discharge at Chicago, the same month.

FIFTY-SIXTH INFANTRY. Organized with companies principally enlisted from the counties of Massac, Pope, Gallatin, Saline, White, Hamilton, Franklin and Wayne, and mustered in at Camp Mather, near Shawneetown. The regiment participated in the siege, and second battle, of Corinth, the Yazoo expedition, the siege of Vicksburg—being engaged at Champion Hills, and in numerous assaults; also took part in the battles of Missionary Ridge and Resaca, and in the campaign in the Carolinas, including the battle of Bentonville. Some 200 members of the regiment perished in a wreck off Cape Hatteras, March 31, 1865. It was mustered out in Arkansas, August 12, 1865.

FIFTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY. Mustered into service, Dec. 26, 1861, at Chicago; took part in the battles of Fort Donelson and Shiloh, the siege of Corinth, and the second battle at that point; was also engaged at Resaca, Rome Cross Roads and Allatoona; participated in the investment and capture of Savannah, and the campaign through the Carolinas, including the battle of Bentonville. It was mustered out at Louisville, July 7, 1865, and received final discharge at Chicago, July 14.

FIFTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY. Recruited at Chicago, Feb. 11, 1862; participated in the battles of Fort Donelson and Shiloh, a large number of the regiment being captured during the latter engagement, but subsequently exchanged. It took part in the siege of Corinth and the battle of Iuka, after which detachments were sent to Springfield for recruiting and for guarding prisoners. Returning to the front, the regiment was engaged in the capture of Meridian, the Red River campaign, the taking of Fort de Russey, and in many minor battles in Louisiana. It was mustered out at Montgomery, Ala., April 1, 1866, and ordered to Springfield for final payment and discharge.

FIFTY-NINTH INFANTRY. Originally known as the Ninth Missouri Infantry, although wholly recruited in Illinois. It was organized at St. Louis, Sept. 18, 1861, the name being changed to the Fifty-ninth Illinois, Feb. 12, 1862, by order of the War Department. It was engaged at Pea Ridge, formed part of the reserve at Farmington, took part at Perryville, Nolansville, Knob Gap and Murfreesboro, in the Tullahoma campaign and the siege of Chattanooga, in the battles of Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Adairsville, Kingston, Dallas, Ackworth, Pine Top, Kenesaw Mountain, Smyrna, Atlanta, Spring Hill, Franklin and Nashville. Having re-enlisted as veterans, the regiment was ordered to Texas, in June, 1865, where it was mustered out, December, 1865, receiving its final discharge at Springfield.

SIXTIETH INFANTRY. Organized at Anna, Ill., Feb. 17, 1862; took part in the siege of Corinth and was besieged at Nashville. The regiment re-enlisted as veterans while at the front, in January, 1864; participated in the battles of Buzzard's Roost, Ringgold, Dalton, Resaca, Rome, Dallas, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Nickajack, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Averysboro and Bentonville; was mustered out at Louisville, July 31, 1865, and received final discharge at Springfield.

SIXTY-FIRST INFANTRY. Organized at Carrollton, Ill., three full companies being mustered

in, Feb. 5, 1862. On February 21, the regiment, being still incomplete, moved to Benton Barracks, Mo., where a sufficient number of recruits joined to make nine full companies. The regiment was engaged at Shiloh and Bolivar, took part in the Yazoo expedition, and re-enlisted as veterans early in 1864. Later, it took part in the battle of Wilkinson's Pike (near Murfreesboro), and other engagements near that point; was mustered out at Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 8, 1865, and paid off and discharged at Springfield, September 27.

SIXTY-SECOND INFANTRY. Organized at Anna, Ill., April 10, 1862; after being engaged in several skirmishes, the regiment sustained a loss of 170 men, who were captured and paroled at Holly Springs, Miss., by the rebel General Van Dorn, where the regimental records were destroyed. The regiment took part in forcing the evacuation of Little Rock; re-enlisted, as veterans, Jan. 9, 1864; was mustered out at Little Rock, March 6, 1866, and ordered to Springfield for final payment and discharge.

SIXTY-THIRD INFANTRY. Organized at Anna, in December, 1861, and mustered into service, April 10, 1862. It participated in the first investment of Vicksburg, the capture of Richmond Hill, La., and in the battle of Missionary Ridge. On Jan. 1, 1864, 272 men re-enlisted as veterans. It took part in the capture of Savannah and in Sherman's march through the Carolinas, participating in its important battles and skirmishes; was mustered out at Louisville, July 13, 1865, reaching Springfield, July 16. The total distance traveled was 6,453 miles, of which 2,250 was on the march.

SIXTY-FOURTH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, December, 1861, as the "First Battalion of Yates Sharp Shooters." The last company was mustered in, Dec. 31, 1861. The regiment was engaged at New Madrid, the siege of Corinth, Chambers' Creek, the second battle of Corinth, Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Decatur, the siege of Atlanta, the investment of Savannah and the battle of Bentonville; re-enlisted as veterans, in January, 1864; was mustered out at Louisville, July 11, 1865, and finally discharged, at Chicago, July 18.

SIXTY-FIFTH INFANTRY. Originally known as the "Scotch Regiment"; was organized at Chicago, and mustered in, May 1, 1862. It was captured and paroled at Harper's Ferry, and ordered to Chicago; was exchanged in April, 1863; took part in Burnside's defense of Knoxville; re-enlisted as veterans in March, 1864, and participated

in the Atlanta campaign and the "March to the Sea." It was engaged in battles at Columbia (Tenn.), Franklin and Nashville, and later near Federal Point and Smithtown, N. C., being mustered out, July 13, 1865, and receiving final payment and discharge at Chicago, July 26, 1865.

SIXTY-SIXTH INFANTRY. Organized at Benton Barracks, near St. Louis, Mo., during September and October, 1861—being designed as a regiment of "Western Sharp Shooters" from Illinois, Missouri, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Indiana and Ohio. It was mustered in, Nov. 23, 1861, was engaged at Mount Zion (Mo.), Fort Donelson, Shiloh, the siege of Corinth, Iuka, the second battle of Corinth, in the Atlanta campaign, the "March to the Sea" and the campaign through the Carolinas. The regiment was variously known as the Fourteenth Missouri Volunteers, Birge's Western Sharpshooters, and the Sixty-sixth Illinois Infantry. The latter (and final) name was conferred by the Secretary of War, Nov. 20, 1862. It re-enlisted (for the veteran service), in December, 1863, was mustered out at Camp Logan, Ky., July 7, 1865, and paid off and discharged at Springfield, July 15.

SIXTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY. Organized at Chicago, June 13, 1862, for three months' service, in response to an urgent call for the defense of Washington. The Sixty-seventh, by doing guard duty at the camps at Chicago and Springfield, relieved the veterans, who were sent to the front.

SIXTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY. Enlisted in response to a call made by the Governor, early in the summer of 1862, for State troops to serve for three months as State Militia, and was mustered in early in June, 1862. It was afterwards mustered into the United States service as Illinois Volunteers, by petition of the men, and received marching orders, July 5, 1862; mustered out, at Springfield, Sept. 26, 1862—many of the men re-enlisting in other regiments.

SIXTY-NINTH INFANTRY. Organized at Camp Douglas, Chicago, and mustered into service for three months, June 14, 1862. It remained on duty at Camp Douglas, guarding the camp and rebel prisoners.

SEVENTIETH INFANTRY. Organized at Camp Butler, near Springfield, and mustered in, July 4, 1862. It remained at Camp Butler doing guard duty. Its term of service was three months.

SEVENTY-FIRST INFANTRY. Mustered into service, July 26, 1862, at Chicago, for three months. Its service was confined to garrison duty in Illinois and Kentucky, being mustered out at Chicago, Oct. 29, 1862.

SEVENTY-SECOND INFANTRY. Organized at Chicago, as the First Regiment of the Chicago Board of Trade, and mustered into service for three years, August 23, 1862. It was engaged at Champion Hill, Vicksburg, Natchez, Franklin, Nashville, Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely; mustered out of service, at Vicksburg, August 6, 1865, and discharged at Chicago.

SEVENTY-THIRD INFANTRY. Recruited from the counties of Adams, Champaign, Christian, Hancock, Jackson, Logan, Piatt, Pike, Sangamon, Tazewell and Vermilion, and mustered into service at Springfield, August 21, 1862, 900 strong. It participated in the battles of Stone River, Perryville, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Adairsville, Burnt Hickory, Pine and Lost Mountains, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Spring Hill, Franklin and Nashville; was mustered out at Nashville, June 12, 1865, and, a few days later, went to Springfield to receive pay and final discharge.

SEVENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY. Organized at Rockford, in August, 1862, and mustered into service September 4. It was recruited from Winnebago, Ogle and Stephenson Counties. This regiment was engaged at Perryville, Murfreesboro and Nolansville, took part in the Tullahoma campaign, and the battles of Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Adairsville, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Tunnel Hill, and Rocky Face Ridge, the siege of Atlanta, and the battles of Spring Hill, Franklin and Nashville. It was mustered out at Nashville, June 10, 1865, with 343 officers and men, the aggregate number enrolled having been 1,001.

SEVENTY-FIFTH INFANTRY. Organized at Dixon and mustered into service, Sept. 2, 1862. The regiment participated in the battles of Perryville, Nolansville, Stone River, Lookout Mountain, Dalton, Resaca, Marietta, Kenesaw, Franklin and Nashville; was mustered out at Nashville, June 12, 1865, and finally discharged at Chicago, July 1, following.

SEVENTY-SIXTH INFANTRY. Organized at Kankakee, Ill., in August, 1862, and mustered into the service, August 22, 1862; took part in the siege of Vicksburg, the engagement at Jackson, the campaign against Meridian, the expedition to Yazoo City, and the capture of Mobile, was ordered to Texas in June, 1865, and mustered out at Galveston, July 22, 1865, being paid off and disbanded at Chicago, August 4, 1865—having traveled 10,000 miles.

SEVENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY. Organized and mustered into service, Sept. 3, 1862, at Peoria; was engaged in the battles of Chickasaw Bayou,

Arkansas Post, the siege of Vicksburg (including the battle of Champion Hills), the capture of Jackson, the Red River expedition, and the battles of Sabine Cross Roads and Pleasant Hill; the reduction of Forts Gaines and Morgan, and the capture of Spanish Fort, Fort Blakely and Mobile. It was mustered out of service at Mobile, July 10, 1865, and ordered to Springfield for final payment and discharge, where it arrived, July 22, 1865, having participated in sixteen battles and sieges.

SEVENTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY. Organized at Quincy, and mustered into service, Sept. 1, 1862; participated in the battles of Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Rome, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Averysboro and Bentonville; was mustered out, June 7, 1865, and sent to Chicago, where it was paid off and discharged, June 12, 1865.

SEVENTY-NINTH INFANTRY. Organized at Mattoon, in August, 1862, and mustered into service, August 28, 1862; participated in the battles of Stone River, Liberty Gap, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Dallas, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Lovejoy, Franklin and Nashville; was mustered out, June 12, 1865; arrived at Camp Butler, June 15, and, on June 23, received final pay and discharge.

EIGHTIETH INFANTRY. Organized at Centralia, Ill., in August, 1862, and mustered into service, August 25, 1862. It was engaged at Perryville, Dug's Gap, Sand Mountain and Blunt's Farm, surrendering to Forrest at the latter point. After being exchanged, it participated in the battles of Wauhatchie, Missionary Ridge, Dalton, Resaca, Adairsville, Cassville, Dallas, Pine Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain, Marietta, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Lovejoy Station and Nashville. The regiment traveled 6,000 miles and participated in more than twenty engagements. It was mustered out of service, June 10, 1865, and proceeded to Camp Butler for final pay and discharge.

EIGHTY-FIRST INFANTRY. Recruited from the counties of Perry, Franklin, Williamson, Jackson, Union, Pulaski and Alexander, and mustered into service at Anna, August 26, 1862. It participated in the battles of Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hill, Black River Bridge, and in the siege and capture of Vicksburg. Later, the regiment was engaged at Fort de Russey, Alexandria, Guntown and Nashville, besides assisting in the investment of Mobile. It was mustered out at Chicago, August 5, 1864.

EIGHTY-SECOND INFANTRY. Sometimes called the "Second Hecker Regiment," in honor of Colonel Frederick Hecker, its first Colonel, and formerly Colonel of the Twenty-fourth Illinois Infantry—being chiefly composed of German members of Chicago. It was organized at Springfield, Sept. 26, 1862, and mustered into service, Oct. 23, 1862; participated in the battles of Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Wauhatchie, Orchard Knob, Missionary Ridge, Resaca, New Hope Church, Dallas, Marietta, Pine Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta and Bentonville; was mustered out of service, June 9, 1865, and returned to Chicago, June 16—having marched, during its time of service, 2,503 miles.

EIGHTY-THIRD INFANTRY. Organized at Monmouth in August, 1862, and mustered into service, August 21. It participated in repelling the rebel attack on Fort Donelson, and in numerous hard fought skirmishes in Tennessee, but was chiefly engaged in the performance of heavy guard duty and in protecting lines of communication. The regiment was mustered out at Nashville, June 26, 1865, and finally paid off and discharged at Chicago, July 4, following.

EIGHTY-FOURTH INFANTRY. Organized at Quincy, in August, 1862, and mustered into service, Sept. 1, 1862, with 939 men and officers. The regiment was authorized to inscribe upon its battle-flag the names of Perryville, Stone River, Woodbury, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Ringgold, Dalton, Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Burnt Hickory, Kenesaw Mountain, Smyrna, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Lovejoy Station, Franklin, and Nashville. It was mustered out, June 8, 1865.

EIGHTY-FIFTH INFANTRY. Organized at Peoria, about Sept. 1, 1862, and ordered to Louisville. It took part in the battles of Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Knoxville, Dalton, Rocky-Face Ridge, Resaca, Rome, Dallas, Kenesaw, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Savannah, Bentonville, Goldsboro and Raleigh; was mustered out at Washington, D. C., June 5, 1865, and sent to Springfield, where the regiment was paid off and discharged on the 20th of the same month.

EIGHTY-SIXTH INFANTRY. Mustered into service, August 27, 1862, at Peoria, at which time it numbered 923 men, rank and file. It took part in the battles of Perryville, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Rome, Dallas, Kenesaw, Peach Tree Creek, Jonesboro, Averbysboro and Bentonville; was mustered out on June 6, 1865, at Washington, D. C., arriving

on June 11, at Chicago, where, ten days later, the men received their pay and final discharge.

EIGHTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY. Enlisted in August, 1862; was composed of companies from Hamilton, Edwards, Wayne and White Counties; was organized in the latter part of August, 1862, at Shawneetown; mustered in, Oct. 3, 1862, the muster to take effect from August 2. It took part in the siege and capture of Warrenton and Jackson, and in the entire campaign through Louisiana and Southern Mississippi, participating in the battle of Sabine Cross Roads and in numerous skirmishes among the bayous, being mustered out, June 16, 1865, and ordered to Springfield, where it arrived, June 24, 1865, and was paid off and disbanded at Camp Butler, on July 2.

EIGHTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY. Organized at Chicago, in September, 1862, and known as the "Second Board of Trade Regiment." It was mustered in, Sept. 4, 1862; was engaged at Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Adairsville, New Hope Church, Pine Mountain, Mud Creek, Kenesaw Mountain, Smyrna Camp Ground, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Lovejoy Station, Franklin and Nashville; was mustered out, June 9, 1865, at Nashville, Tenn., and arrived at Chicago, June 13, 1865, where it received final pay and discharge, June 22, 1865.

EIGHTY-NINTH INFANTRY. Called the "Railroad Regiment"; was organized by the railroad companies of Illinois, at Chicago, in August, 1862, and mustered into service on the 27th of that month. It fought at Stone River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Knoxville, Resaca, Rocky Face Ridge, Pickett's Mills, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Lovejoy's Station, Spring Hill, Columbia, Franklin and Nashville; was mustered out, June 10, 1865, in the field near Nashville, Tenn.; arrived at Chicago two days later, and was finally discharged, June 24, after a service of two years, nine months and twenty-seven days.

NINETIETH INFANTRY. Mustered into service at Chicago, Sept. 7, 1862; participated in the siege of Vicksburg and the campaign against Jackson, and was engaged at Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Dallas, New Hope Church, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Marietta, Nickajack Creek, Rosswell, Atlanta, Jonesboro and Fort McAllister. After the review at Washington, the regiment was mustered out, June 6, and returned to Chicago, June 9, 1865, where it was finally discharged.

NINETY-FIRST INFANTRY. Organized at Camp Butler, near Springfield, in August, 1862, and

mustered in on Sept. 8, 1862; participated in the campaigns against Vicksburg and New Orleans, and all along the southwestern frontier in Louisiana and Texas, as well as in the investiture and capture of Mobile. It was mustered out at Mobile, July 12, 1865, starting for home the same day, and being finally paid off and discharged on July 28, following.

NINETY-SECOND INFANTRY (Mounted). Organized and mustered into service, Sept. 4, 1862, being recruited from Ogle, Stephenson and Carroll Counties. During its term of service, the Ninety-second was in more than sixty battles and skirmishes, including Ringgold, Chickamauga, and the numerous engagements on the "March to the Sea," and during the pursuit of Johnston through the Carolinas. It was mustered out at Concord, N. C., and paid and discharged from the service at Chicago, July 10, 1865.

NINETY-THIRD INFANTRY. Organized at Chicago, in September, 1862, and mustered in, Oct. 13, 998 strong. It participated in the movements against Jackson and Vicksburg, and was engaged at Champion Hills and at Fort Fisher; also was engaged in the battles of Missionary Ridge, Dallas, Resaca, and many minor engagements, following Sherman in his campaign through the Carolinas. Mustered out of service, June 23, 1865, and, on the 25th, arrived at Chicago, receiving final payment and discharge, July 7, 1865, the regiment having marched 2,554 miles, traveled by water, 2,296 miles, and, by railroad, 1,237 miles—total, 6,087 miles.

NINETY-FOURTH INFANTRY. Organized at Bloomington in August, 1862, and enlisted wholly in McLean County. After some warm experience in Southwest Missouri, the regiment took part in the siege and capture of Vicksburg, and was, later, actively engaged in the campaigns in Louisiana and Texas. It participated in the capture of Mobile, leading the final assault. After several months of garrison duty, the regiment was mustered out at Galveston, Texas, on July 17, 1865, reaching Bloomington on August 9, following, having served just three years, marched 1,200 miles, traveled by railroad 610 miles, and, by steamer, 6,000 miles, and taken part in nine battles, sieges and skirmishes.

NINETY-FIFTH INFANTRY. Organized at Rockford and mustered into service, Sept. 4, 1862. It was recruited from the counties of McHenry and Boone—three companies from the latter and seven from the former. It took part in the campaigns in Northern Mississippi and against Vicksburg in the Red River expedition, the campaigns

against Price in Missouri and Arkansas, against Mobile and around Atlanta. Among the battles in which the regiment was engaged were those of the Tallahatchie River, Grand Gulf, Raymond, Champion Hills, Fort de Russey, Old River, Cloutierville, Mansura, Yellow Bayou, Guntown, Nashville, Spanish Fort, Fort Blakely, Kenesaw Mountain, Chattahoochie River, Atlanta, Ezra Church, Jonesboro, Lovejoy Station and Nashville. The distance traveled by the regiment, while in the service, was 9,960 miles. It was transferred to the Forty-seventh Illinois Infantry, August 25, 1865.

NINETY-SIXTH INFANTRY. Recruited during the months of July and August, 1862, and mustered into service, as a regiment, Sept. 6, 1862. The battles engaged in included Fort Donelson, Spring Hill, Franklin, Triune, Liberty Gap, Shelbyville, Chickamauga, Wauhatchie, Lookout Mountain, Buzzard's Roost, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Kingston, New Hope Church, Dallas, Pine Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain, Smyrna Camp Ground, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Rough and Ready, Jonesboro, Lovejoy's Station, Franklin and Nashville. Its date of final pay and discharge was June 30, 1865.

NINETY-SEVENTH INFANTRY. Organized in August and September, 1862, and mustered in on Sept. 16; participated in the battles of Chickasaw Bluffs, Arkansas Post, Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Black River, Vicksburg, Jackson and Mobile. On July 29, 1865, it was mustered out and proceeded homeward, reaching Springfield, August 10, after an absence of three years, less a few days.

NINETY-EIGHTH INFANTRY. Organized at Centuria, September, 1862, and mustered in, Sept. 3; took part in engagements at Chickamauga, McMinnville, Farmington and Selma, besides many others of less note. It was mustered out, June 27, 1865, the recruits being transferred to the Sixty-first Illinois Volunteers. The regiment arrived at Springfield, June 30, and received final payment and discharge, July 7, 1865.

NINETY-NINTH INFANTRY. Organized in Pike County and mustered in at Florence, August 23, 1862; participated in the following battles and skirmishes: Beaver Creek, Hartsville, Magnolia Hills, Raymond, Champion Hills, Black River, Vicksburg, Jackson, Fort Esperanza, Grand Coteau, Fish River, Spanish Fort and Blakely: days under fire, 62; miles traveled, 5,900; men killed in battle, 38; men died of wounds and disease, 149; men discharged for disability, 127; men deserted, 35; officers killed in battle, 3;

officers died, 2; officers resigned, 26. The regiment was mustered out at Baton Rouge, July 31, 1865, and paid off and discharged, August 9, following.

ONE HUNDREDTH INFANTRY. Organized at Joliet, in August, 1862, and mustered in, August 30. The entire regiment was recruited in Will County. It was engaged at Bardstown, Stone River, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, and Nashville; was mustered out of service, June 12, 1865, at Nashville, Tenn., and arrived at Chicago, June 15, where it received final payment and discharge.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIRST INFANTRY. Organized at Jacksonville during the latter part of the month of August, 1862, and, on Sept. 2, 1862, was mustered in. It participated in the battles of Wauhatchie, Chattanooga, Resaca, New Hope Church, Kenesaw and Pine Mountains, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Averysboro and Bentonville. On Dec. 20, 1862, five companies were captured at Holly Springs, Miss., paroled and sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and formally exchanged in June, 1863. On the 7th of June, 1865, it was mustered out, and started for Springfield, where, on the 21st of June, it was paid off and disbanded.

ONE HUNDRED AND SECOND INFANTRY. Organized at Knoxville, in August, 1862, and mustered in, September 1 and 2. It was engaged at Resaca, Camp Creek, Burnt Hickory, Big Shanty, Peach Tree Creek and Averysboro; mustered out of service June 6, 1865, and started home, arriving at Chicago on the 9th, and, June 14, received final payment and discharge.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRD INFANTRY. Recruited wholly in Fulton County, and mustered into the service, Oct. 2, 1862. It took part in the Grierson raid, the sieges of Vicksburg, Jackson, Atlanta and Savannah, and the battles of Missionary Ridge, Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain and Griswoldville; was also in the campaign through the Carolinas. The regiment was mustered out at Louisville, June 21, and received final discharge at Chicago, July 9, 1865. The original strength of the regiment was 808, and 84 recruits were enlisted.

ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTH INFANTRY. Organized at Ottawa, in August, 1862, and composed almost entirely of La Salle County men. The regiment was engaged in the battles of Hartsville, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Peach Tree Creek, Utoy Creek, Jonesboro and Bentonville, besides many severe skirmishes; was mustered out at Washing-

ton, D. C., June 6, 1865, and, a few days later, received final discharge at Chicago.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH INFANTRY. Mustered into service, Sept. 2, 1862, at Dixon, and participated in the Atlanta campaign, being engaged at Resaca, Peach Tree Creek and Atlanta, and almost constantly skirmishing; also took part in the "March to the Sea" and the campaign in the Carolinas, including the siege of Savannah and the battles of Averysboro and Bentonville. It was mustered out at Washington, D. C., June 7, 1865, and paid off and discharged at Chicago, June 17.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTH INFANTRY. Mustered into service at Lincoln, Sept. 18, 1862, eight of the ten companies having been recruited in Logan County, the other two being from Sangamon and Menard Counties. It aided in the defense of Jackson, Tenn., where Company "C" was captured and paroled, being exchanged in the summer of 1863; took part in the siege of Vicksburg, the Yazoo expedition, the capture of Little Rock, the battle of Clarendon, and performed service at various points in Arkansas. It was mustered out, July 12, 1865, at Pine Bluff, Ark., and arrived at Springfield, July 24, 1865, where it received final payment and discharge.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH INFANTRY. Mustered into service at Springfield, Sept. 4, 1862; was composed of six companies from DeWitt and four companies from Piatt County. It was engaged at Campbell's Station, Dandridge, Rocky-Face Ridge, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Spring Hill, Franklin, Nashville and Fort Anderson, and mustered out, June 21, 1865, at Salisbury, N. C., reaching Springfield, for final payment and discharge, July 2, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTH INFANTRY. Organized at Peoria, and mustered into service, August 28, 1862; took part in the first expedition against Vicksburg and in the battles of Arkansas Post (Fort Hindman), Port Gibson and Champion Hills; in the capture of Vicksburg, the battle of Guntown, the reduction of Spanish Fort, and the capture of Mobile. It was mustered out at Vicksburg, August 5, 1865, and received final discharge at Chicago, August 11.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINTH INFANTRY. Recruited from Union and Pulaski Counties and mustered into the service, Sept. 11, 1862. Owing to its number being greatly reduced, it was consolidated with the Eleventh Infantry in April, 1863. (*See Eleventh Infantry.*)

ONE HUNDRED AND TENTH INFANTRY. Organized at Anna and mustered in, Sept. 11, 1862; was

engaged at Stone River, Woodbury, and in numerous skirmishes in Kentucky and Tennessee. In May, 1863, the regiment was consolidated, its numbers having been greatly reduced. Subsequently it participated in the battles of Chickamunga and Missionary Ridge, the battles around Atlanta and the campaign through the Carolinas, being present at Johnston's surrender. The regiment was mustered out at Washington, D. C., June 5, 1865, and received final discharge at Chicago, June 15. The enlisted men whose term of service had not expired at date of muster-out, were consolidated into four companies and transferred to the Sixtieth Illinois Veteran Volunteer Infantry.

ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH INFANTRY. Recruited from Marion, Clay, Washington, Clinton and Wayne Counties, and mustered into the service at Salem, Sept. 18, 1862. The regiment aided in the capture of Decatur, Ala.; took part in the Atlanta campaign, being engaged at Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw, Atlanta and Jonesboro; participated in the "March to the Sea" and the campaign in the Carolinas, taking part in the battles of Fort McAllister and Bentonville. It was mustered out at Washington, D. C., June 7, 1865, receiving final discharge at Springfield, June 27, having traveled 3,736 miles, of which 1,836 was on the march.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWELFTH INFANTRY. Mustered into service at Peoria, Sept. 20 and 22, 1862; participated in the campaign in East Tennessee, under Burnside, and in that against Atlanta, under Sherman; was also engaged in the battles of Columbia, Franklin and Nashville, and the capture of Fort Anderson and Wilmington. It was mustered out at Goldsboro, N. C., June 20, 1865, and finally discharged at Chicago, July 7, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEENTH INFANTRY. Left Camp Hancock (near Chicago) for the front, Nov. 6, 1862; was engaged in the Tallahatchie expedition, participated in the battle of Chickasaw Bayou, and was sent North to guard prisoners and recruit. The regiment also took part in the siege and capture of Vicksburg, was mustered out, June 20, 1865, and finally discharged at Chicago, five days later.

ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTEENTH INFANTRY. Organized in July and August, 1862, and mustered in at Springfield, Sept. 18, being recruited from Cass, Menard and Sangamon Counties. The regiment participated in the battle of Jackson (Miss.), the siege and capture of Vicksburg, and in the battles of Guntown and Harrisville, the pursuit

of Price through Missouri, the battle of Nashville, and the capture of Mobile. It was mustered out at Vicksburg, August 3, 1865, receiving final payment and discharge at Springfield, August 15, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTEENTH INFANTRY. Ordered to the front from Springfield, Oct. 4, 1862; was engaged at Chickamunga, Chattanooga, Missionary Ridge, Tunnel Hill, Resaca and in all the principal battles of the Atlanta campaign, and in the defense of Nashville and pursuit of Hood; was mustered out of service, June 11, 1865, and received final pay and discharge, June 23, 1865, at Springfield.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEENTH INFANTRY. Recruited almost wholly from Macon County, numbering 980 officers and men when it started from Decatur for the front on Nov. 8, 1862. It participated in the battles of Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Dallas, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Stone Mountain, Atlanta, Fort McAllister and Bentonville, and was mustered out, June 7, 1865, near Washington, D. C.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEENTH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, and mustered in, Sept. 19, 1862; participated in the Meridian campaign, the Red River expedition (assisting in the capture of Fort de Russey), and in the battles of Pleasant Hill, Yellow Bayou, Tupelo, Franklin, Nashville, Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely. It was mustered out at Springfield, August 5, 1865, having traveled 9,276 miles, 2,307 of which were marched.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY. Organized and mustered into the service at Springfield, Nov. 7, 1862; was engaged at Chickasaw Bluffs, Arkansas Post, Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, Jackson (Miss.), Grand Coteau, Jackson (La.), and Amite River. The regiment was mounted, Oct. 11, 1863, and dismounted, May 22, 1865. Oct. 1, 1865, it was mustered out, and finally discharged, Oct. 13. At the date of the muster-in, the regiment numbered 820 men and officers, received 283 recruits, making a total of 1,103; at muster-out it numbered 523. Distance marched, 2,000 miles; total distance traveled, 5,700 miles.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETEENTH INFANTRY. Organized at Quincy, in September, 1862, and was mustered into the United States service, October 10; was engaged in the Red River campaign and in the battles of Shreveport, Yellow Bayou, Tupelo, Nashville, Spanish Fort and Fort

Blakely. Its final muster-out took place at Mobile, August 26, 1865, and its discharge at Springfield.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTIETH INFANTRY. Mustered into the service, Oct. 28, 1862, at Springfield; was mustered out, Sept. 7, 1865, and received final payment and discharge, September 10, at Springfield.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIRST INFANTRY. (The organization of this regiment was not completed.)

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY. Organized at Carlinville, in August, 1862, and mustered into the service, Sept. 4, with 960 enlisted men. It participated in the battles of Tupelo and Nashville, and in the capture of Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely, and was mustered out, July 15, 1865, at Mobile, and finally discharged at Springfield, August 4.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY. Mustered into service at Mattoon, Sept. 6, 1862; participated in the battles of Perryville, Milton, Hoover's Gap, and Farmington; also took part in the entire Atlanta campaign, marching as cavalry and fighting as infantry. Later, it served as mounted infantry in Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama, taking a prominent part in the capture of Selma. The regiment was discharged at Springfield, July 11, 1865—the recruits, whose terms had not expired, being transferred to the Sixty-first Volunteer Infantry.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY. Mustered into the service, Sept. 10, 1862, at Springfield; took part in the Vicksburg campaign and in the battles of Port Gibson, Raymond and Champion Hills, the siege of Vicksburg, the Meridian raid, the Yazoo expedition, and the capture of Mobile. On the 16th of August, 1865, eleven days less than three years after the first company went into camp at Springfield, the regiment was mustered out at Chicago. Colonel Howe's history of the battle-flag of the regiment, stated that it had been borne 4,100 miles, in fourteen skirmishes, ten battles and two sieges of forty-seven days and nights, and thirteen days and nights, respectively.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH INFANTRY. Mustered into service, Sept. 3, 1862; participated in the battles of Perryville, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta and Jonesboro, and in the "March to the Sea" and the Carolina campaign, being engaged at Averysboro and Bentonville. It was mustered out at Washington, D. C., June 9, 1865, and finally discharged at Chicago.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SIXTH INFANTRY. Organized at Alton and mustered in, Sept. 4, 1862, and participated in the siege of Vicksburg. Six companies were engaged in skirmish line, near Humboldt, Tenn., and the regiment took part in the capture of Little Rock and in the fight at Clarendon, Ark. It was mustered out July 12, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY. Mustered into service at Chicago, Sept. 6, 1862; took part in the first campaign against Vicksburg, and in the battle of Arkansas Post, the siege of Vicksburg under Grant, the capture of Jackson (Miss.), the battles of Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain, the Meridian raid, and in the fighting at Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta and Jonesboro; also accompanied Sherman in his march through Georgia and the Carolinas, taking part in the battle of Bentonville; was mustered out at Chicago June 17, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY. Mustered in, Dec. 18, 1862, but remained in service less than five months, when, its number of officers and men having been reduced from 860 to 161 (largely by desertions), a number of officers were dismissed, and the few remaining officers and men were formed into a detachment, and transferred to another Illinois regiment.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINTH INFANTRY. Organized at Pontiac, in August, 1862, and mustered into the service Sept. 8. Prior to May, 1864, the regiment was chiefly engaged in garrison duty. It marched with Sherman in the Atlanta campaign and through Georgia and the Carolinas, and took part in the battles of Resaca, Buzzard's Roost, Lost Mountain, Dallas, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Averysboro and Bentonville. It received final pay and discharge at Chicago, June 10, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTIETH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield and mustered into service, Oct. 25, 1862; was engaged at Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, Vicksburg, Jackson (Miss.), and in the Red River expedition. While on this expedition almost the entire regiment was captured at the battle of Mansfield, and not paroled until near the close of the war. The remaining officers and men were consolidated with the Seventy-seventh Infantry in January, 1865, and participated in the capture of Mobile. Six months later its regimental reorganization, as the One Hundred and Thirtieth, was ordered. It was mustered out at New Orleans, August 15, 1865, and discharged at Springfield, August 31.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIRST INFANTRY. Organized in September, 1862, and mustered into the service, Nov. 13, with 815 men, exclusive of officers. In October, 1863, it was consolidated with the Twenty-ninth Infantry, and ceased to exist as a separate organization. Up to that time the regiment had been in but a few conflicts and in no pitched battle.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SECOND INFANTRY. Organized at Chicago and mustered in for 100 days from June 1, 1864. The regiment remained on duty at Paducah until the expiration of its service, when it moved to Chicago, and was mustered out, Oct. 17, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THIRD INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, and mustered in for one hundred days, May 31, 1864; was engaged during its term of service in guarding prisoners of war at Rock Island; was mustered out, Sept. 4, 1864, at Camp Butler.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FOURTH INFANTRY. Organized at Chicago and mustered in, May 31, 1864, for 100 days; was assigned to garrison duty at Columbus, Ky., and mustered out of service, Oct. 25, 1864, at Chicago.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIFTH INFANTRY. Mustered in for 100-days' service at Mattoon, June 6, 1864, having a strength of 852 men. It was chiefly engaged, during its term of service, in doing garrison duty and guarding railroads. It was mustered out at Springfield, Sept. 28, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SIXTH INFANTRY. Enlisted about the first of May, 1864, for 100 days, and went into camp at Centralia, Ill., but was not mustered into service until June 1, following. Its principal service was garrison duty, with occasional scouts and raids amongst guerrillas. At the end of its term of service the regiment re-enlisted for fifteen days; was mustered out at Springfield, Oct. 22, 1864, and discharged eight days later.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY. Organized at Quincy, with ex-Gov John Wood as its Colonel, and mustered in, June 5, 1864, for 100 days. Was on duty at Memphis, Tenn., and mustered out of service at Springfield, Ill., Sept. 4, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY. Organized at Quincy, and mustered in, June 21, 1864, for 100 days; was assigned to garrison duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and in Western Missouri. It was mustered out of service at Springfield, Ill., Oct. 14, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-NINTH INFANTRY. Mustered into service as a 100-day's regi-

ment, at Peoria, June 1, 1864; was engaged in garrison duty at Columbus and Cairo, in making reprisals for guerrilla raids, and in the pursuit of the Confederate General Price in Missouri. The latter service was rendered, at the President's request, after the term of enlistment had expired. It was mustered out at Peoria, Oct. 25, 1864, having been in the service nearly five months.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTIETH INFANTRY. Organized as a 100-days' regiment, at Springfield, June 18, 1864, and mustered into service on that date. The regiment was engaged in guarding railroads between Memphis and Holly Springs, and in garrison duty at Memphis. After the term of enlistment had expired and the regiment had been mustered out, it aided in the pursuit of General Price through Missouri; was finally discharged at Chicago, after serving about five months.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIRST INFANTRY. Mustered into service as a 100-days' regiment, at Elgin, June 16, 1864—strength, 842 men; departed for the field, June 27, 1864; was mustered out at Chicago, Oct. 10, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SECOND INFANTRY. Organized at Freeport as a battalion of eight companies, and sent to Camp Butler, where two companies were added and the regiment mustered into service for 100 days, June 18, 1864. It was ordered to Memphis, Tenn., five days later, and assigned to duty at White's Station, eleven miles from that city, where it was employed in guarding the Memphis & Charleston railroad. It was mustered out at Chicago, on Oct. 27, 1864, the men having voluntarily served one month beyond their term of enlistment.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-THIRD INFANTRY. Organized at Mattoon, and mustered in, June 11, 1864, for 100 days. It was assigned to garrison duty, and mustered out at Mattoon, Sept. 26, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FOURTH INFANTRY. Organized at Alton, in 1864, as a one-year regiment; was mustered into the service, Oct. 21, its strength being 1,159 men. It was mustered out, July 14, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIFTH INFANTRY. Mustered into service at Springfield, June 9, 1864; strength, 880 men. It departed for the field, June 12, 1864; was mustered out, Sept. 23, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SIXTH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, Sept. 18, 1864, for one year. Was assigned to the duty of guarding drafted men at Brighton, Quincy, Jacksonville

and Springfield, and mustered out at Springfield, July 5, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY. Organized at Chicago, and mustered into service for one year, Feb. 18 and 19, 1865; was engaged chiefly on guard or garrison duty, in scouting and in skirmishing with guerrillas. Mustered out at Nashville, Jan. 22, 1866, and received final discharge at Springfield, Feb. 4.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, Feb. 21, 1865, for the term of one year; was assigned to garrison and guard duty and mustered out, Sept. 5, 1865, at Nashville, Tenn.; arrived at Springfield, Sept. 9, 1865, where it was paid off and discharged.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-NINTH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, Feb. 11, 1865, and mustered in for one year; was engaged in garrison and guard duty; mustered out, Jan. 27, 1866, at Dalton, Ga., and ordered to Springfield, where it received final payment and discharge.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTIETH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, and mustered in, Feb. 14, 1865, for one year; was on duty in Tennessee and Georgia, guarding railroads and garrisoning towns. It was mustered out, Jan. 16, 1866, at Atlanta, Ga., and ordered to Springfield, where it received final payment and discharge.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIRST INFANTRY. This regiment was organized at Quincy, Ill., and mustered into the United States service, Feb. 23, 1865, and was composed of companies from various parts of the State, recruited, under the call of Dec. 19, 1864. It was engaged in guard duty, with a few guerrilla skirmishes, and was present at the surrender of General Warford's army, at Kingston, Ga.; was mustered out at Columbus, Ga., Jan. 24, 1866, and ordered to Springfield, where it received final payment and discharge, Feb. 8, 1866.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SECOND INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield and mustered in, Feb. 18, 1865, for one year; was mustered out of service, to date Sept. 11, at Memphis, Tenn., and arrived at Camp Butler, Sept. 9, 1865, where it received final payment and discharge.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-THIRD INFANTRY. Organized at Chicago, and mustered in, Feb. 27, 1865, for one year; was not engaged in any battles. It was mustered out, Sept. 15, 1865, and moved to Springfield, Ill., and, Sept. 24, received final pay and discharge.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FOURTH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, Feb. 21, 1865, for one year. Sept. 18, 1865, the regiment was

mustered out at Nashville, Tenn., and ordered to Springfield for final payment and discharge, where it arrived, Sept. 22; was paid off and discharged at Camp Butler, Sept. 29.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIFTH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield and mustered in Feb. 28, 1865, for one year, 904 strong. On Sept. 4, 1865, it was mustered out of service, and moved to Camp Butler, where it received final pay and discharge.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SIXTH INFANTRY. Organized and mustered in during the months of February and March, 1865, from the northern counties of the State, for the term of one year. The officers of the regiment have left no written record of its history, but its service seems to have been rendered chiefly in Tennessee in the neighborhood of Memphis, Nashville and Chattanooga. Judging by the muster-rolls of the Adjutant-General, the regiment would appear to have been greatly depleted by desertions and otherwise, the remnant being finally mustered out, Sept. 20, 1865.

FIRST CAVALRY. Organized — consisting of seven companies, A, B, C, D, E, F and G—at Alton, in 1861, and mustered into the United States service, July 3. After some service in Missouri, the regiment participated in the battle of Lexington, in that State, and was surrendered, with the remainder of the garrison, Sept. 20, 1861. The officers were paroled, and the men sworn not to take up arms again until discharged. No exchange having been effected in November, the non-commissioned officers and privates were ordered to Springfield and discharged. In June, 1862, the regiment was reorganized at Benton Barracks, Mo., being afterwards employed in guarding supply trains and supply depots at various points. Mustered out, at Benton Barracks, July 14, 1862.

SECOND CAVALRY. Organized at Springfield and mustered into service, August 12, 1861, with Company M (which joined the regiment some months later), numbering 47 commissioned officers and 1,040 enlisted men. This number was increased by recruits and re-enlistments, during its four and a half year's term of service, to 2,236 enlisted men and 145 commissioned officers. It was engaged at Belmont; a portion of the regiment took part in the battles at Fort Henry, Fort Donelson and Shiloh, another portion at Merriweather's Ferry, Bolivar and Holly Springs, and participated in the investment of Vicksburg. In January, 1864, the major part of the regiment re-enlisted as veterans, later, participating in the

Red River expedition and the investment of Fort Blakely. It was mustered out at San Antonio, Tex., Nov. 22, 1865, and finally paid and discharged at Springfield, Jan. 3, 1866.

THIRD CAVALRY. Composed of twelve companies, from various localities in the State, the grand total of company officers and enlisted men, under the first organization, being 1,433. It was organized at Springfield, in August, 1861; participated in the battles of Pea Ridge, Haines' Bluff, Arkansas Post, Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, and the siege of Vicksburg. In July, 1864, a large portion of the regiment re-enlisted as veterans. The remainder were mustered out, Sept. 5, 1864. The veterans participated in the repulse of Forrest, at Memphis, and in the battles of Lawrenceburg, Spring Hill, Campbells-ville and Franklin. From May to October, 1865, engaged in service against the Indians in the Northwest. The regiment was mustered out at Springfield, Oct. 18, 1865.

FOURTH CAVALRY. Mustered into service, Sept. 26, 1861, and participated in the battles of Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, and Shiloh; in the siege of Corinth, and in many engagements of less historic note; was mustered out at Springfield in November, 1864. By order of the War Department, of June 18, 1865, the members of the regiment whose terms had not expired, were consolidated with the Twelfth Illinois Cavalry.

FIFTH CAVALRY. Organized at Camp Bntler, in November, 1861; took part in the Meridian raid and the expedition against Jackson, Miss., and in numerous minor expeditions, doing effective work at Canton, Grenada, Woodville, and other points. On Jan. 1, 1864, a large portion of the regiment re-enlisted as veterans. Its final muster-out took place, Oct. 27, 1865, and it received final payment and discharge, October 30.

SIXTH CAVALRY. Organized at Springfield, Nov. 19, 1861; participated in Sherman's advance upon Grenada; in the Grierson raid through Mississippi and Louisiana, the siege of Port Hudson, the battles of Moscow (Tenn.), West Point (Miss.), Franklin and Nashville; re-enlisted as veterans, March 30, 1864; was mustered out at Selma, Ala., Nov. 5, 1865, and received discharge, November 20, at Springfield.

SEVENTH CAVALRY. Organized at Springfield, and was mustered into service, Oct. 13, 1861. It participated in the battles of Farmington, Iuka, Corinth (second battle); in Grierson's raid through Mississippi and Louisiana; in the engagement at Plain's Store (La.), and the investment of Port Hudson. In March, 1864, 288

officers and men re-enlisted as veterans. The non-veterans were engaged at Guntown, and the entire regiment took part in the battle of Franklin. After the close of hostilities, it was stationed in Alabama and Mississippi, until the latter part of October, 1865; was mustered out at Nashville, and finally discharged at Springfield, Nov. 17, 1865.

EIGHTH CAVALRY. Organized at St. Charles, Ill., and mustered in, Sept. 18, 1861. The regiment was ordered to Virginia, and participated in the general advance on Manassas in March, 1862; was engaged at Mechanicsville, Gaines' Hill, Malvern Hill, Sugar Loaf Mountain, Middletown, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Sulphur Springs, Warrenton, Rapidan Station, Northern Neck, Gettysburg, Williamsburg, Funkstown, Falling Water, Chester Gap, Sandy Hook, Culpepper, Brandy Station, and in many raids and skirmishes. It was mustered out of service at Benton Barracks, Mo., July 17, 1865, and ordered to Chicago, where it received final payment and discharge.

NINTH CAVALRY. Organized at Chicago, in the autumn of 1861, and mustered in, November 30; was engaged at Coldwater, Grenada, Wyatt, Saulsbury, Moscow, Guntown, Pontotoc, Tupelo, Old Town Creek, Hurricane Creek, Lawrenceburg, Campbellsville, Franklin and Nashville. The regiment re-enlisted as veterans, March 16, 1864; was mustered out of service at Selma, Ala., Oct. 31, 1865, and ordered to Springfield, where the men received final payment and discharge.

TENTH CAVALRY. Organized at Springfield in the latter part of September, 1861, and mustered into service, Nov. 25, 1861; was engaged at Prairie Grove, Cotton Plant, Arkansas Post, in the Yazoo Pass expedition, at Richmond (La.), Brownsville, Bayou Metoe, Bayou La Fourche and Little Rock. In February, 1864, a large portion of the regiment re-enlisted as veterans, the non-veterans accompanying General Banks in his Red River expedition. On Jan. 27, 1865, the veterans, and recruits were consolidated with the Fifteenth Cavalry, and all reorganized under the name of the Tenth Illinois Veteran Volunteer Cavalry. Mustered out of service at San Antonio, Texas, Nov. 22, 1865, and received final discharge at Springfield, Jan. 6, 1866.

ELEVENTH CAVALRY. Robert G. Ingersoll of Peoria, and Basil D. Meeks, of Woodford County, obtained permission to raise a regiment of cavalry, and recruiting commenced in October, 1861. The regiment was recruited from the counties of Peoria, Fulton, Tazewell, Woodford,

Marshall, Stark, Knox, Henderson and Warren; was mustered into the service at Peoria, Dec. 20, 1861, and was first under fire at Shiloh. It also took part in the raid in the rear of Corinth, and in the battles of Bolivar, Corinth (second battle), Iuka, Lexington and Jackson (Tenn.); in McPherson's expedition to Canton and Sherman's Meridian raid, in the relief of Yazoo City, and in numerous less important raids and skirmishes. Most of the regiment re-enlisted as veterans in December, 1863; the non-veterans being mustered out at Memphis, in the autumn of 1864. The veterans were mustered out at the same place, Sept. 30, 1865, and discharged at Springfield, October 20.

TWELFTH CAVALRY. Organized at Springfield, in February, 1862, and remained there guarding rebel prisoners until June 25, when it was mounted and sent to Martinsburg, Va. It was engaged at Fredericksburg, Williamsport, Falling Waters, the Rapidan and Stevensburg. On Nov. 26, 1863, the regiment was relieved from service and ordered home to reorganize as veterans. Subsequently it joined Banks in the Red River expedition and in Davidson's expedition against Mobile. While at Memphis the Twelfth Cavalry was consolidated into an eight-company organization, and the Fourth Cavalry, having previously been consolidated into a battalion of five companies, was consolidated with the Twelfth. The consolidated regiment was mustered out at Houston, Texas, May 29, 1866, and, on June 18, received final pay and discharge at Springfield.

THIRTEENTH CAVALRY. Organized at Chicago, in December, 1861; moved to the front from Benton Barracks, Mo., in February, 1862, and was engaged in the following battles and skirmishes (all in Missouri and Arkansas): Pntnam's Ferry, Cotton Plant, Union City (twice), Camp Pillow, Bloomfield (first and second battles), Van Buren, Allen, Eleven Point River, Jackson, White River, Chalk Bluff, Bushy Creek, near Helena, Grand Prairie, White River, Deadman's Lake, Brownsville, Bayou Metoe, Austin, Little Rock, Benton, Batesville, Pine Bluff, Arkadelphia, Okoloua, Little Missouri River, Prairie du Anne, Camden, Jenkins' Ferry, Cross Roads, Mount Elba, Douglas Landing and Monticello. The regiment was mustered out, August 31, 1865, and received final pay and discharge at Springfield, Sept. 13, 1865.

FOURTEENTH CAVALRY. Mustered into service at Peoria, in January and February, 1863; participated in the battle of Cumberland Gap, in the defense of Knoxville and the pursuit of Long-

street, in the engagements at Bean Station and Dandridge, in the Macon raid, and in the cavalry battle at Sunshine Church. In the latter General Stoneman surrendered, but the Fourteenth cut its way out. On their retreat the men were betrayed by a guide and the regiment badly cut up and scattered, those escaping being hunted by soldiers with bloodhounds. Later, it was engaged at Waynesboro and in the battles of Franklin and Nashville, and was mustered out at Nashville, July 31, 1865, having marched over 10,000 miles, exclusive of duty done by detachments.

FIFTEENTH CAVALRY. Composed of companies originally independent, attached to infantry regiments and acting as such; participated in the battles of Fort Donelson and Shiloh, and in the siege and capture of Corinth. Regimental organization was effected in the spring of 1863, and thereafter it was engaged chiefly in scouting and post duty. It was mustered out at Springfield, August 25, 1864, the recruits (whose term of service had not expired) being consolidated with the Tenth Cavalry.

SIXTEENTH CAVALRY. Composed principally of Chicago men—Thieleman's and Schambeck's Cavalry Companies, raised at the outset of the war, forming the nucleus of the regiment. The former served as General Sherman's body-guard for some time. Captain Thieleman was made a Major and authorized to raise a battalion, the two companies named thenceforth being known as Thieleman's Battalion. In September, 1862, the War Department authorized the extension of the battalion to a regiment, and, on the 11th of June, 1863, the regimental organization was completed. It took part in the East Tennessee campaign, a portion of the regiment aiding in the defense of Knoxville, a part garrisoning Cumberland Gap, and one battalion being captured by Longstreet. The regiment also participated in the battles of Rocky Face Ridge, Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Kingston, Cassville, Cartersville, Allatoona, Kenesaw, Lost Mountain, Mines Ridge, Powder Springs, Chattahoochie, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Franklin and Nashville. It arrived in Chicago, August 23, 1865, for final payment and discharge, having marched about 5,000 miles and engaged in thirty-one battles, besides numerous skirmishes.

SEVENTEENTH CAVALRY. Mustered into service in January and February, 1864; aided in the repulse of Price at Jefferson City, Mo., and was engaged at Booneville, Independence, Mine Creek, and Fort Scott, besides doing garrison duty, scouting and raiding. It was mustered

out in November and December, 1865, at Leavenworth, Kan. Gov. John L. Beveridge, who had previously been a Captain and Major of the Eighth Cavalry, was the Colonel of this regiment.

FIRST LIGHT ARTILLERY. Consisted of ten batteries. Battery A was organized under the first call for State troops, April 21, 1861, but not mustered into the three years' service until July 16; was engaged at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, the sieges of Vicksburg and Jackson, and in the Atlanta campaign; was in reserve at Champion Hills and Nashville, and mustered out July 3, 1865, at Chicago.

Battery B was organized in April, 1861, engaged at Belmont, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, in the siege of Corinth and at La Grange, Holly Springs, Memphis, Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, the siege of Vicksburg, Mechanicsburg, Richmond (La.), the Atlanta campaign and the battle of Nashville. The Battery was reorganized by consolidation with Battery A, and mustered out at Chicago, July 2, 1865.

Battery D was organized at Cairo, Sept. 2, 1861; was engaged at Fort Donelson and at Shiloh, and mustered out, July 28, 1865, at Chicago.

Battery E was organized at Camp Douglas and mustered into service, Dec. 19, 1861; was engaged at Shiloh, Corinth, Jackson, Vicksburg, Guntown, Pontotoc, Tupelo and Nashville, and mustered out at Louisville, Dec. 24, 1864.

Battery F was recruited at Dixon and mustered in at Springfield, Feb. 25, 1862. It took part in the siege of Corinth and the Yocona expedition, and was consolidated with the other batteries in the regiment, March 7, 1865.

Battery G was organized at Cairo and mustered in Sept. 28, 1861; was engaged in the siege and the second battle of Corinth, and mustered out at Springfield, July 24, 1865.

Battery H was recruited in and about Chicago, during January and February, 1862; participated in the battle of Shiloh, siege of Vicksburg, and in the Atlanta campaign, the "March to the Sea," and through the Carolinas with Sherman.

Battery I was organized at Camp Douglas and mustered in, Feb. 10, 1862; was engaged at Shiloh, in the Tallahatchie raid, the sieges of Vicksburg and Jackson, and in the battles of Chattanooga and Vicksburg. It veteranized, March 17, 1864, and was mustered out, July 26, 1865.

Battery K was organized at Shawneetown and mustered in, Jan. 9, 1862, participated in Burn-

side's campaign in Tennessee, and in the capture of Knoxville. Part of the men were mustered out at Springfield in June, 1865, and the remainder at Chicago in July.

Battery M was organized at Camp Douglas and mustered into the service, August 12, 1862, for three years. It served through the Chickamauga campaign, being engaged at Chickamauga; also was engaged at Missionary Ridge, was besieged at Chattanooga, and took part in all the important battles of the Atlanta campaign. It was mustered out at Chicago, July 24, 1864, having traveled 3,102 miles and been under fire 178 days.

SECOND LIGHT ARTILLERY. Consisted of nine batteries. Battery A was organized at Peoria, and mustered into service, May 23, 1861; served in Missouri and Arkansas, doing brilliant work at Pea Ridge. It was mustered out of service at Springfield, July 27, 1865.

Battery D was organized at Cairo, and mustered into service in December, 1861; was engaged at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Vicksburg, Jackson, Meridian and Decatur, and mustered out at Louisville, Nov. 21, 1864.

Battery E was organized at St. Louis, Mo., in August, 1861, and mustered into service, August 20, at that point. It was engaged at Fort Donelson and Shiloh, and in the siege of Corinth and the Yocona expedition—was consolidated with Battery A.

Battery F was organized at Cape Girardeau, Mo., and mustered in, Dec. 11, 1861; was engaged at Shiloh, in the siege and second battle of Corinth, and the Meridian campaign; also at Kenesaw, Atlanta and Jonesboro. It was mustered out, July 27, 1865, at Springfield.

Battery H was organized at Springfield, December, 1861, and mustered in, Dec. 31, 1861; was engaged at Fort Donelson and in the siege of Fort Pillow; veteranized, Jan. 1, 1864, was mounted as cavalry the following summer, and mustered out at Springfield, July 29, 1865.

Battery I was recruited in Will County, and mustered into service at Camp Butler, Dec. 31, 1861. It participated in the siege of Island No. 10, in the advance upon Corinth, and in the battles of Perryville, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge and Chattanooga. It veteranized, Jan. 1, 1864, marched with Sherman to Atlanta, and thence to Savannah and through the Carolinas, and was mustered out at Springfield.

Battery K was organized at Springfield and mustered in Dec. 31, 1863; was engaged at Fort Pillow, the capture of Clarkston, Mo., and the

siege of Vicksburg. It was mustered out, July 14, 1865, at Chicago.

Battery L was organized at Chicago and mustered in, Feb. 28, 1862; participated in the advance on Corinth, the battle of Hatchie and the advance on the Tallahatchie, and was mustered out at Chicago, August 9, 1865.

Battery M was organized at Chicago, and mustered in at Springfield, June, 1862; was engaged at Jonesboro, Blue Spring, Blountsville and Rogersville, being finally consolidated with other batteries of the regiment.

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE BATTERY. Organized through the efforts of the Chicago Board of Trade, which raised \$15,000 for its equipment, within forty-eight hours. It was mustered into service, August 1, 1862, was engaged at Lawrenceburg, Murfreesboro, Stone River, Chickamanga, Farmington, Decatur (Ga.), Atlanta, Lovejoy Station, Nashville, Selma and Columbus (Ga.) It was mustered out at Chicago, June 30, 1865, and paid in full, July 3, having marched 5,268 miles and traveled by rail 1,231 miles. The battery was in eleven of the hardest battles fought in the West, and in twenty-six minor battles, being in action forty-two times while on scouts, reconnaissances or outpost duty.

CHICAGO MERCANTILE BATTERY. Recruited and organized under the auspices of the Mercantile Association, an association of prominent and patriotic merchants of the City of Chicago. It was mustered into service, August 29, 1862, at Camp Douglas, participated in the Tallahatchie and Yazoo expeditions, the first attack upon Vicksburg, the battle of Arkansas Post, the siege of Vicksburg, the battles of Magnolia Hills, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge and Jackson (Miss.); also took part in Banks' Red River expedition; was mustered out at Chicago, and received final payment, July 10, 1865, having traveled, by river, sea and land, over 11,000 miles.

SPRINGFIELD LIGHT ARTILLERY. Recruited principally from the cities of Springfield, Belleville and Wenona, and mustered into service at Springfield, for the term of three years, August 21, 1862, numbering 199 men and officers. It participated in the capture of Little Rock and in the Red River expedition, and was mustered out at Springfield, 114 strong, June 30, 1865.

COGSWELL'S BATTERY, LIGHT ARTILLERY. Organized at Ottawa, Ill., and mustered in, Nov. 11, 1861, as Company A (Artillery) Fifty-third Illinois Volunteers, Colonel Cushman commanding the regiment. It participated in the

advance on Corinth, the siege of Vicksburg, the battle of Missionary Ridge, and the capture of Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely, near Mobile. The regiment was mustered out at Springfield, August 14, 1865, having served three years and nine months, marched over 7,500 miles, and participated in seven sieges and battles.

STURGES RIFLES. An independent company, organized at Chicago, armed, equipped and subsisted for nearly two months, by the patriotic generosity of Mr. Solomon Sturges; was mustered into service, May 6, 1861; in June following, was ordered to West Virginia, serving as body-guard of General McClellan; was engaged at Rich Mountain, in the siege of Yorktown, and in the seven days' battle of the Chickahominy. A portion of the company was at Antietam, the remainder having been detached as foragers, scouts, etc. It was mustered out at Washington, Nov. 25, 1862.

WAR, THE SPANISH-AMERICAN. The oppressions and misrule which had characterized the administration of affairs by the Spanish Government and its agents for generations, in the Island of Cuba, culminated, in April, 1898, in mutual declarations of war between Spain and the United States. The causes leading up to this result were the injurious effects upon American commerce and the interests of American citizens owning property in Cuba, as well as the constant expense imposed upon the Government of the United States in the maintenance of a large navy along the South Atlantic coast to suppress filibustering, superadded to the friction and unrest produced among the people of this country by the long continuance of disorders and abuses so near to our own shores, which aroused the sympathy and indignation of the entire civilized world. For three years a large proportion of the Cuban population had been in open rebellion against the Spanish Government, and, while the latter had imported a large army to the island and subjected the insurgents and their families and sympathizers to the grossest cruelties, not even excepting torture and starvation itself, their policy had failed to bring the insurgents into subjection or to restore order. In this condition of affairs the United States Government had endeavored, through negotiation, to secure a mitigation of the evils complained of, by a modification of the Spanish policy of government in the island; but all suggestions in this direction had either been resented by Spain as unwarrantable interference in her affairs, or promises of reform, when made, had been as invariably broken.

In the meantime an increasing sentiment had been growing up in the United States in favor of conceding belligerent rights to the Cuban insurgents, or the recognition of their independence, which found expression in measures proposed in Congress—all offers of friendly intervention by the United States having been rejected by Spain with evidences of indignation. Compelled, at last, to recognize its inability to subdue the insurrection, the Spanish Government, in November, 1897, made a pretense of tendering autonomy to the Cuban people, with the privilege of amnesty to the insurgents on laying down their arms. The long duration of the war and the outrages perpetrated upon the helpless "reconcentrados," coupled with the increased confidence of the insurgents in the final triumph of their cause, rendered this movement—even if intended to be carried out to the letter—of no avail. The proffer came too late, and was promptly rejected.

In this condition of affairs and with a view to greater security for American interests, the American battleship *Maine* was ordered to Havana, on Jan. 24, 1898. It arrived in Havana Harbor the following day, and was anchored at a point designated by the Spanish commander. On the night of February 15, following, it was blown up and destroyed by some force, as shown by after investigation, applied from without. Of a crew of 354 men belonging to the vessel at the time, 266 were either killed outright by the explosion, or died from their wounds. Not only the American people, but the entire civilized world, was shocked by the catastrophe. An act of horrible treachery had been perpetrated against an American vessel and its crew on a peaceful mission in the harbor of a professedly friendly nation.

The successive steps leading to actual hostilities were rapid and eventful. One of the earliest and most significant of these was the passage, by a unanimous vote of both houses of Congress, on March 9, of an appropriation placing \$50,000,000 in the hands of the President as an emergency fund for purposes of national defense. This was followed, two days later, by an order for the mobilization of the army. The more important events following this step were: An order, under date of April 5, withdrawing American consuls from Spanish stations; the departure, on April 9, of Consul-General Fitzhugh Lee from Havana; April 19, the adoption by Congress of concurrent resolutions declaring Cuba independent and directing the President to use the land and naval forces of the United States to put an end to

Spanish authority in the island; April 20, the sending to the Spanish Government, by the President, of an ultimatum in accordance with this act; April 21, the delivery to Minister Woodford, at Madrid, of his passports without waiting for the presentation of the ultimatum, with the departure of the Spanish Minister from Washington; April 23, the issue of a call by the President for 125,000 volunteers; April 24, the final declaration of war by Spain; April 25, the adoption by Congress of a resolution declaring that war had existed from April 21; on the same date an order to Admiral Dewey, in command of the Asiatic Squadron at Hongkong, to sail for Manila with a view to investing that city and blockading Philippine ports.

The chief events subsequent to the declaration of war embraced the following: May 1, the destruction by Admiral Dewey's squadron of the Spanish fleet in the harbor of Manila; May 19, the arrival of the Spanish Admiral Cervera's fleet at Santiago de Cuba; May 25, a second call by the President for 75,000 volunteers; July 3, the attempt of Cervera's fleet to escape, and its destruction off Santiago; July 17, the surrender of Santiago to the forces under General Shafter; July 30, the statement by the President, through the French Ambassador at Washington, of the terms on which the United States would consent to make peace; August 9, acceptance of the peace terms by Spain, followed, three days later, by the signing of the peace protocol; September 9, the appointment by the President of Peace Commissioners on the part of the United States; Sept. 18, the announcement of the Peace Commissioners selected by Spain; October 1, the beginning of the Peace Conference by the representatives of the two powers, at Paris, and the formal signing, on December 10, of the peace treaty, including the recognition by Spain of the freedom of Cuba, with the transfer to the United States of Porto Rico and her other West India islands, together with the surrender of the Philippines for a consideration of \$20,000,000.

Seldom, if ever, in the history of nations have such vast and far-reaching results been accomplished within so short a period. The war, which practically began with the destruction of the Spanish fleet in Manila Harbor—an event which aroused the enthusiasm of the whole American people, and won the respect and admiration of other nations—was practically ended by the surrender of Santiago and the declaration by the President of the conditions of peace just three months later. Succeeding

events, up to the formal signing of the peace treaty, were merely the recognition of results previously determined.

HISTORY OF ILLINOIS REGIMENTS.—The part played by Illinois in connection with these events may be briefly summarized in the history of Illinois regiments and other organizations. Under the first call of the President for 125,000 volunteers, eight regiments—seven of infantry and one of cavalry—were assigned to Illinois, to which was subsequently added, on application through Governor Tanner, one battery of light artillery. The infantry regiments were made up of the Illinois National Guard, numbered consecutively from one to seven, and were practically mobilized at their home stations within forty-eight hours from the receipt of the call, and began to arrive at Camp Tanner, near Springfield, the place of rendezvous, on April 26, the day after the issue of the Governor's call. The record of Illinois troops is conspicuous for the promptness of their response and the completeness of their organization—in this respect being unsurpassed by those of any other State. Under the call of May 25 for an additional force of 75,000 men, the quota assigned to Illinois was two regiments, which were promptly furnished, taking the names of the Eighth and Ninth. The first of these belonged to the Illinois National Guard, as the regiments mustered in under the first call had done, while the Ninth was one of a number of "Provisional Regiments" which had tendered their services to the Government. Some twenty-five other regiments of this class, more or less complete, stood ready to perfect their organizations should there be occasion for their services. The aggregate strength of Illinois organizations at date of muster out from the United States service was 12,280—11,789 men and 491 officers.

FIRST REGIMENT ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS (originally Illinois National Guard) was organized at Chicago, and mustered into the United States service at Camp Tanner (Springfield), under the command of Col. Henry L. Turner, May 13, 1898; left Springfield for Camp Thomas (Chickamauga) May 17; assigned to First Brigade, Third Division, of the First Army Corps; started for Tampa, Fla., June 2, but soon after arrival there was transferred to Picnic Island, and assigned to provost duty in place of the First United States Infantry. On June 30 the bulk of the regiment embarked for Cuba, but was detained in the harbor at Key West until July 5, when the vessel sailed for Santiago, arriving in Guantanamo Bay

on the evening of the 8th. Disembarking on the 10th, the whole regiment arrived on the firing line on the 11th, spent several days and nights in the trenches before Santiago, and were present at the surrender of that city on the 17th. Two companies had previously been detached for the scarcely less perilous duty of service in the fever hospitals and in caring for their wounded comrades. The next month was spent on guard duty in the captured city, until August 25, when, depleted in numbers and weakened by fever, the bulk of the regiment was transferred by hospital boats to Camp Wikoff, on Montauk Point, L. I. The members of the regiment able to travel left Camp Wikoff, September 8, for Chicago, arriving two days later, where they met an enthusiastic reception and were mustered out, November 17, 1,235 strong (rank and file)—a considerable number of recruits having joined the regiment just before leaving Tampa. The record of the First was conspicuous by the fact that it was the only Illinois regiment to see service in Cuba during the progress of actual hostilities. Before leaving Tampa some eighty members of the regiment were detailed for engineering duty in Porto Rico, sailed for that island on July 12, and were among the first to perform service there. The First suffered severely from yellow fever while in Cuba, but, as a regiment, while in the service, made a brilliant record, which was highly complimented in the official reports of its commanding officers.

SECOND REGIMENT ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY (originally Second I. N. G.). This regiment, also from Chicago, began to arrive at Springfield, April 27, 1898—at that time numbering 1,202 men and 47 officers, under command of Col. George M. Moulton; was mustered in between May 4 and May 15; on May 17 started for Tampa, Fla., but en route its destination was changed to Jacksonville, where, as a part of the Seventh Army Corps, under command of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, it assisted in the dedication of Camp Cuba Libre. October 25 it was transferred to Savannah, Ga., remaining at "Camp Lee" until December 8, when two battalions embarked for Havana, landing on the 15th, being followed, a few days later, by the Third Battalion, and stationed at Camp Columbia. From Dec. 17 to Jan. 11, 1899, Colonel Moulton served as Chief of Police for the city of Havana. On March 28 to 30 the regiment left Camp Columbia in detachments for Augusta, Ga., where it arrived April 5, and was mustered out, April 26, 1,051 strong (rank and file), and returned to Chicago. Dur-

ing its stay in Cuba the regiment did not lose a man. A history of this regiment has been written by Rev. H. W. Bolton, its late Chaplain.

THIRD REGIMENT ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, composed of companies of the Illinois National Guard from the counties of La Salle, Livingston, Kane, Kankakee, McHenry, Ogle, Will, and Winnebago, under command of Col. Fred Bennitt, reported at Springfield, with 1,170 men and 50 officers, on April 27; was mustered in May 7, 1898; transferred from Springfield to Camp Thomas (Chickamauga), May 14; on July 22 left Chickamauga for Porto Rico; on the 28th sailed from Newport News, on the liner *St. Louis*, arriving at Ponce, Porto Rico, on July 31; soon after disembarking captured Arroyo, and assisted in the capture of Guayama, which was the beginning of General Brooke's advance across the island to San Juan, when intelligence was received of the signing of the peace protocol by Spain. From August 13 to October 1 the Third continued in the performance of guard duty in Porto Rico; on October 22, 986 men and 39 officers took transport for home by way of New York, arriving in Chicago, November 11, the several companies being mustered out at their respective home stations. Its strength at final muster-out was 1,273 men and officers. This regiment had the distinction of being one of the first to see service in Porto Rico, but suffered severely from fever and other diseases during the three months of its stay in the island.

FOURTH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, composed of companies from Champaign, Coles, Douglas, Edgar, Effingham, Fayette, Jackson, Jefferson, Montgomery, Richland, and St. Clair counties; mustered into the service at Springfield, May 20, under command of Col. Casimer Anel; started immediately for Tampa, Fla., but en route its destination was changed to Jacksonville, where it was stationed at Camp Cuba Libre as a part of the Seventh Corps under command of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee; in October was transferred to Savannah, Ga., remaining at Camp Onward until about the first of January, when the regiment took ship for Havana. Here the regiment was stationed at Camp Columbia until April 4, 1899, when it returned to Augusta, Ga., and was mustered out at Camp Mackenzie (Augusta), May 2, the companies returning to their respective home stations. During a part of its stay at Jacksonville, and again at Savannah, the regiment was employed on guard duty. While at Jacksonville Colonel Anel was suspended by court-martial, and finally tendered his resigna-

tion, his place being supplied by Lieut.-Col. Eben Swift, of the Ninth.

FIFTH REGIMENT ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY was the first regiment to report, and was mustered in at Springfield, May 7, 1898, under command of Col. James S. Culver, being finally composed of twelve companies from Pike, Christian, Sangamon, McLean, Montgomery, Adams, Tazewell, Macon, Morgan, Peoria, and Fulton counties; on May 14 left Springfield for Camp Thomas (Chickamauga, Ga.), being assigned to the command of General Brooke; August 3 left Chickamauga for Newport News, Va., with the expectation of embarking for Porto Rico—a previous order of July 26 to the same purport having been countermanded; at Newport News embarked on the transport *Obdam*, but again the order was rescinded, and, after remaining on board thirty-six hours, the regiment was disembarked. The next move was made to Lexington Ky., where the regiment—having lost hope of reaching “the front”—remained until Sept. 5, when it returned to Springfield for final muster-out. This regiment was composed of some of the best material in the State, and anxious for active service, but after a succession of disappointments, was compelled to return to its home station without meeting the enemy. After its arrival at Springfield the regiment was furloughed for thirty days and finally mustered out, October 16, numbering 1,213 men and 47 officers.

SIXTH REGIMENT ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, consisting of twelve companies from the counties of Rock Island, Knox, Whiteside, Lee, Carroll, Stephenson, Henry, Warren, Bureau, and Jo Daviess, was mustered in May 11, 1898, under command of Col. D. Jack Foster; on May 17 left Springfield for Camp Alger, Va.; July 5 the regiment moved to Charleston, S. C., where a part embarked for Siboney, Cuba, but the whole regiment was soon after united in General Miles' expedition for the invasion of Porto Rico, landing at Guanico on July 25, and advancing into the interior as far as Adjunta and Utuado. After several weeks' service in the interior, the regiment returned to Ponce, and on September 7 took transport for the return home, arrived at Springfield a week later, and was mustered out November 25, the regiment at that time consisting of 1,239 men and 49 officers.

SEVENTH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY (known as the “Hibernian Rifles”). Two battalions of this regiment reported at Springfield, April 27, with 33 officers and 765 enlisted men, being afterwards increased to the maxi-

mum; was mustered into the United States service, under command of Col. Marcus Kavanagh, May 18, 1898; on May 28 started for Camp Alger, Va.; was afterwards encamped at Thoroughfare Gap and Camp Meade; on September 9 returned to Springfield, was furloughed for thirty days, and mustered out, October 20, numbering 1,260 men and 49 officers. Like the Fifth, the Seventh saw no actual service in the field.

EIGHTH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY (colored regiment), mustered into the service at Springfield under the second call of the President, July 23, 1898, being composed wholly of Afro-Americans under officers of their own race, with Col. John R. Marshall in command, the muster-roll showing 1,195 men and 76 officers. The six companies, from A to F, were from Chicago, the other five being, respectively, from Bloomington, Springfield, Quincy, Litchfield, Mound City and Metropolis, and Cairo. The regiment having tendered their services to relieve the First Illinois on duty at Santiago de Cuba, it started for Cuba, August 8, by way of New York; immediately on arrival at Santiago, a week later, was assigned to duty, but subsequently transferred to San Luis, where Colone, Marshall was made military governor. The major part of the regiment remained here until ordered home early in March, 1899, arrived at Chicago, March 15, and was mustered out, April 3, 1,226 strong, rank and file, having been in service nine months and six days.

NINTH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY was organized from the counties of Southern Illinois, and mustered in at Springfield under the second call of the President, July 4-11, 1898, under command of Col. James R. Campbell; arrived at Camp Cuba Libre (Jacksonville, Fla.), August 9; two months later was transferred to Savannah, Ga.; was moved to Havana in December, where it remained until May, 1899, when it returned to Augusta, Ga., and was mustered out there, May 20, 1899, at that time consisting of 1,095 men and 46 officers. From Augusta the several companies returned to their respective home stations. The Ninth was the only "Provisional Regiment" from Illinois mustered into the service during the war, the other regiments all belonging to the National Guard.

FIRST ILLINOIS CAVALRY was organized at Chicago immediately after the President's first call, seven companies being recruited from Chicago, two from Bloomington, and one each from Springfield, Elkhart, and Lacon; was mustered in at Springfield, May 21, 1898, under command of

Col. Edward C. Young; left Springfield for Camp Thomas, Ga., May 30, remaining there until August 24, when it returned to Fort Sheridan, near Chicago, where it was stationed until October 11, when it was mustered out, at that time consisting of 1,158 men and 50 officers. Although the regiment saw no active service in the field, it established an excellent record for itself in respect to discipline.

FIRST ENGINEERING CORPS, consisting of 80 men detailed from the First Illinois Volunteers, were among the first Illinois soldiers to see service in Porto Rico, accompanying General Miles' expedition in the latter part of July, and being engaged for a time in the construction of bridges in aid of the intended advance across the island. On September 8 they embarked for the return home, arrived at Chicago, September 17, and were mustered out November 20.

BATTERY A (I. N. G.), from Danville, Ill., was mustered in under a special order of the War Department, May 12, 1898, under command of Capt. Oscar P. Yaeger, consisting of 118 men; left Springfield for Camp Thomas, Ga., May 19, and, two months later, joined in General Miles' Porto Rico expedition, landing at Guanico on August 3, and taking part in the affair at Guayama on the 12th. News of peace having been received, the Battery returned to Ponce, where it remained until September 7, when it started on the return home by way of New York, arrived at Danville, September 17, was furloughed for sixty days, and mustered out November 25. The Battery was equipped with modern breech-loading rapid-firing guns, operated by practical artillerymen and prepared for effective service.

NAVAL RESERVES.—One of the earliest steps taken by the Government after it became apparent that hostilities could not be averted, was to begin preparation for strengthening the naval arm of the service. The existence of the "Naval Militia," first organized in 1893, placed Illinois in an exceptionally favorable position for making a prompt response to the call of the Government, as well as furnishing a superior class of men for service—a fact evidenced during the operations in the West Indies. Gen. John McNulta, as head of the local committee, was active in calling the attention of the Navy Department to the value of the service to be rendered by this organization, which resulted in its being enlisted practically as a body, taking the name of "Naval Reserves"—all but eighty-eight of the number passing the physical examination, the places of these being promptly filled by new recruits. The first de-

tachment of over 200 left Chicago May 2, under the command of Lieut.-Com. John M. Hawley, followed soon after by the remainder of the First Battalion, making the whole number from Chicago 400, with 267, constituting the Second Battalion, from other towns of the State. The latter was made up of 147 men from Moline, 58 from Quincy, and 62 from Alton—making a total from the State of 667. This does not include others, not belonging to this organization, who enlisted for service in the navy during the war, which raised the whole number for the State over 1,000. The Reserves enlisted from Illinois occupied a different relation to the Government from that of the "naval militia" of other States, which retained their State organizations, while those from Illinois were regularly mustered into the United States service. The recruits from Illinois were embarked at Key West, Norfolk and New York, and distributed among fifty-two different vessels, including nearly every vessel belonging to the North Atlantic Squadron. They saw service in nearly every department from the position of stokers in the hold to that of gunners in the turrets of the big battleships, the largest number (60) being assigned to the famous battleship Oregon, while the cruiser Yale followed with 47; the Harvard with 35; Cincinnati, 27; Yankton, 19; Franklin, 18; Montgomery and Indiana, each, 17; Ilecter, 14; Marietta, 11; Wilmington and Lancaster, 10 each, and others down to one each. Illinois sailors thus had the privilege of participating in the brilliant affair of July 3, which resulted in the destruction of Cervera's fleet off Santiago, as also in nearly every other event in the West Indies of less importance, without the loss of a man while in the service, although among the most exposed. They were mustered out at different times, as they could be spared from the service, or the vessels to which they were attached went out of commission, a portion serving out their full term of one year. The Reserves from Chicago retain their organization under the name of "Naval Reserve Veterans," with headquarters in the Masonic Temple Building, Chicago.

WARD, James H., ex-Congressman, was born in Chicago, Nov. 30, 1853, and educated in the Chicago public schools and at the University of Notre Dame, graduating from the latter in 1873. Three years later he graduated from the Union College of Law, Chicago, and was admitted to the bar. Since then he has continued to practice his profession in his native city. In 1879 he was elected Supervisor of the town of West Chicago,

and, in 1884, was a candidate for Presidential Elector on the Democratic ticket, and the same year, was the successful candidate of his party for Congress in the Third Illinois District, serving one term.

WINNEBAGO INDIANS, a tribe of the Dakota, or Sioux, stock, which at one time occupied a part of Northern Illinois. The word Winnebago is a corruption of the French Ouinebegoutz, Ouimbegouc, etc., the diphthong "ou" taking the place of the consonant "w," which is wanting in the French alphabet. These were, in turn, French misspellings of an Algonquin term meaning "fetid," which the latter tribe applied to the Winnebagoes because they had come from the western ocean—the salt (or "fetid") water. In their advance towards the East the Winnebagoes early invaded the country of the Illinois, but were finally driven northward by the latter, who surpassed them in numbers rather than in bravery. The invaders settled in Wisconsin, near the Fox River, and here they were first visited by the Jesuit Fathers in the seventeenth century. (See *Jesuit Relations*.) The Winnebagoes are commonly regarded as a Wisconsin tribe; yet, that they claimed territorial rights in Illinois is shown by the fact that the treaty of Prairie du Chien (August 1, 1829), alludes to a Winnebago village located in what is now Jo Daviess County, near the mouth of the Pecatonica River. While, as a rule, the tribe, if left to itself, was disposed to live in amity with the whites, it was carried away by the eloquence and diplomacy of Tecumseh and the cajoleries of "The Prophet." General Harrison especially alludes to the bravery of the Winnebago warriors at Tippecanoe, which he attributes in part, however, to a superstitious faith in "The Prophet." In June or July, 1827, an unprovoked and brutal outrage by the whites upon an unoffending and practically defenseless party of Winnebagoes, near Prairie du Chien brought on what is known as the "Winnebago War." (See *Winnebago War*.) The tribe took no part in the Black Hawk War, largely because of the great influence and shrewd tactic of their chief, Naw-caw. By treaties executed in 1832 and 1837 the Winnebagoes ceded to the United States all their lands lying east of the Mississippi. They were finally removed west of that river, and, after many shiftings of location, were placed upon the Omaha Reservation in Eastern Nebraska, where their industry, thrift and peaceable disposition elicited high praise from Government officials.

WARNER, Vespasian, lawyer and Member of Congress, was born in De Witt County, Ill., April 23, 1842, and has lived all his life in his native county—his present residence being Clinton. After a short course in Lombard University, while studying law in the office of Hon. Lawrence Weldon, at Clinton, he enlisted as a private soldier of the Twentieth Illinois Volunteers, in June, 1861, serving until July, 1866, when he was mustered out with the rank of Captain and brevet Major. He received a gunshot wound at Shiloh, but continued to serve in the Army of the Tennessee until the evacuation of Atlanta, when he was ordered North on account of disability. His last service was in fighting Indians on the plains. After the war he completed his law studies at Harvard University, graduating in 1868, when he entered into a law partnership with Clifton H. Moore of Clinton. He served as Judge-Advocate General of the Illinois National Guard for several years, with the rank of Colonel, under the administrations of Governors Hamilton, Oglesby and Fifer, and, in 1894, was nominated and elected, as a Republican, to the Fifty-fourth Congress for the Thirteenth District, being re-elected in 1896, and again in 1898. In the Fifty-fifth Congress, Mr. Warner was a member of the Committees on Agriculture and Invalid Pensions, and Chairman of the Committee on Revision of the Laws.

WARREN, a village in Jo Daviess County, at intersection of the Illinois Central and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways, 26 miles west-northwest of Freeport and 27 miles east by north of Galena. The surrounding region is agricultural and stock-raising; there are also lead mines in the vicinity. Tobacco is grown to some extent. Warren has a flouring mill, tin factory, creamery and stone quarries, a State bank, water supply from artesian wells, fire department, gas plant, two weekly newspapers, five churches, a high school, an academy and a public library. Pop. (1890), 1,172; (1900), 1,327.

WARREN, Calvin A., lawyer, was born in Essex County, N. Y., June 3, 1807; in his youth, worked for a time, as a typographer, in the office of "The Northern Spectator," at Poultney, Vt., side by side with Horace Greeley, afterwards the founder of "The New York Tribune." Later, he became one of the publishers of "The Palladium" at Ballston, N. Y., but, in 1832, removed to Hamilton County, Ohio, where he began the study of law, completing his course at Transylvania University, Ky., in 1834, and beginning practice at Batavia, Ohio, as the partner of

Thomas Morris, then a United States Senator from Ohio, whose daughter he married, thereby becoming the brother-in-law of the late Isaac N. Morris, of Quincy, Ill. In 1836, Mr. Warren came to Quincy, Adams County, Ill., but soon after removed to Warsaw in Hancock County, where he resided until 1839, when he returned to Quincy. Here he continued in practice, either alone or as a partner, at different times, of several of the leading attorneys of that city. Although he held no office except that of Master in Chancery, which he occupied for some sixteen years, the possession of an inexhaustible fund of humor, with strong practical sense and decided ability as a speaker, gave him great popularity at the bar and upon the stump, and made him a recognized leader in the ranks of the Democratic party, of which he was a life-long member. He served as Presidential Elector on the Pierce ticket in 1852, and was the nominee of his party for the same position on one or two other occasions. Died, at Quincy, Feb. 22, 1881.

WARREN, Hooper, pioneer journalist, was born at Walpole, N. H., in 1790; learned the printer's trade on the Rutland (Vt.) "Herald"; in 1814 went to Delaware, whence, three years later, he emigrated to Kentucky, working for a time on a paper at Frankfort. In 1818 he came to St. Louis and worked in the office of the old "Missouri Gazette" (the predecessor of "The Republican"), and also acted as the agent of a lumber company at Cairo, Ill., when the whole population of that place consisted of one family domiciled on a grounded flat-boat. In March, 1819, he established, at Edwardsville, the third paper in Illinois, its predecessors being "The Illinois Intelligencer," at Kaskaskia, and "The Illinois Emigrant," at Shawneetown. The name given to the new paper was "The Spectator," and the contest over the effort to introduce a pro-slavery clause in the State Constitution soon brought it into prominence. Backed by Governor Coles, Congressman Daniel P. Cook, Judge S. D. Lockwood, Rev. Thomas Lippincott, Judge Wm. H. Brown (afterwards of Chicago), George Churchill and other opponents of slavery, "The Spectator" made a sturdy fight in opposition to the scheme, which ended in defeat of the measure by the rejection at the polls, in 1824, of the proposition for a Constitutional Convention. Warren left the Edwardsville paper in 1825, and was, for a time, associated with "The National Crisis," an anti-slavery paper at Cincinnati, but soon returned to Illinois and established "The Sangamon Spectator"—the first paper ever published at the

present State capital. This he sold out in 1829, and, for the next three years, was connected with "The Advertiser and Upper Mississippi Herald," at Galena. Abandoning this field in 1832, he removed to Hennepin, where, within the next five years, he held the offices of Clerk of the Circuit and County Commissioners' Courts and ex-officio Recorder of Deeds. In 1836 he began the publication of the third paper in Chicago—"The Commercial Advertiser" (a weekly)—which was continued a little more than a year, when it was abandoned, and he settled on a farm at Henry, Marshall County. His further newspaper ventures were, as the associate of Zebina Eastman, in the publication of "The Genius of Liberty," at Lowell, La Salle County, and "The Western Citizen"—afterwards "The Free West"—in Chicago. (See *Eastman, Zebina*, and *Lundy, Benjamin*.) On the discontinuance of "The Free West" in 1856, he again retired to his farm at Henry, where he spent the remainder of his days. While returning home from a visit to Chicago, in August, 1864, he was taken ill at Mendota, dying there on the 23d of the month.

WARREN, John Esaias, diplomatist and real-estate operator, was born in Troy, N. Y., in 1826, graduated at Union College and was connected with the American Legation to Spain during the administration of President Pierce; in 1859-60 was a member of the Minnesota Legislature and, in 1861-62, Mayor of St. Paul; in 1867, came to Chicago, where, while engaged in real-estate business, he became known to the press as the author of a series of articles entitled "Topics of the Time." In 1886 he took up his residence in Brussels, Belgium, where he died, July 6, 1896. Mr. Warren was author of several volumes of travel, of which "An Attache in Spain" and "Para" are most important.

WARREN COUNTY. A western county, created by act of the Legislature, in 1825, but not fully organized until 1830, having at that time about 350 inhabitants; has an area of 540 square miles, and was named for Gen. Joseph Warren. It is drained by the Henderson River and its affluents, and is traversed by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy (two divisions), the Iowa Central and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroads. Bituminous coal is mined and limestone is quarried in large quantities. The county's early development was retarded in consequence of having become the "seat of war," during the Black Hawk War. The principal products are grain and live-stock, although manufacturing is carried on to some extent. The county-seat and

chief city is Monmouth (which see). Roseville is a shipping point. Population (1880), 22,933. (1890), 21,281; (1900), 23,163.

WARRENSBURG, a town of Macon County, on Peoria Division Ill. Cent. Railway, 9 miles northwest of Decatur; has elevators, canning factory, a bank and newspaper. Pop. (1900), 503.

WARSAW, the largest town in Hancock County, and admirably situated for trade. It stands on a bluff on the Mississippi River, some three miles below Keokuk, and about 40 miles above Quincy. It is the western terminus of the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railway, and lies 116 miles west-southwest of Peoria. Old Fort Edwards, established by Gen. Zachary Taylor, during the War of 1812, was located within the limits of the present city of Warsaw, opposite the mouth of the Des Moines River. An iron foundry, a large woolen mill, a plow factory and cooperage works are its principal manufacturing establishments. The channel of the Mississippi admits of the passage of the largest steamers up to this point. Warsaw has eight churches, a system of common schools comprising one high and three grammar schools, a National bank and two weekly newspapers. Population (1880), 3,105; (1890), 2,721; (1900), 2,335.

WASHBURN, a village of Woodford County, on a branch of the Chicago & Alton Railway 25 miles northeast of Peoria; has banks and a weekly paper: the district is agricultural. Population (1890), 598; (1900), 703.

WASHBURN, Elihu Benjamin, Congressman and diplomatist, was born at Livermore, Maine, Sept. 23, 1816; in early life learned the trade of a printer, but graduated from Harvard Law School and was admitted to the bar in 1840. Coming west, he settled at Galena, forming a partnership with Charles S. Hempstead, for the practice of law, in 1841. He was a stalwart Whig, and, as such, was elected to Congress in 1852. He continued to represent his District until 1869, taking a prominent position, as a Republican, on the organization of that party. On account of his long service he was known as the "Father of the House," administering the Speaker's oath three times to Schuyler Colfax and once to James G. Blaine. He was appointed Secretary of State by General Grant in 1869, but surrendered his portfolio to become Envoy to France, in which capacity he achieved great distinction. He was the only official representative of a foreign government who remained in Paris, during the siege of that city by the Germans (1870-71) and the reign of the "Commune." For his conduct he was

honored by the Governments of France and Germany alike. On his return to the United States, he made his home in Chicago, where he devoted his latter years chiefly to literary labor, and where he died, Oct. 22, 1887. He was strongly favored as a candidate for the Presidency in 1880.

WASHINGTON, a city in Tazewell County, situated at the intersection of the Chicago & Alton, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, and the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroads. It is 21 miles west of El Paso, and 12 miles east of Peoria. Carriages, plows and farming implements constitute the manufactured output. It is also an important shipping-point for farm products. It has electric light and water-works plants, eight churches, a graded school, two banks and two newspapers. Pop. (1890), 1,301; (1900), 1,451.

WASHINGTON COUNTY, an interior county of Southern Illinois, east of St. Louis; is drained by the Kaskaskia River and the Elkhorn, Beaucoup and Muddy Creeks; was organized in 1818, and has an area of 540 square miles. The surface is diversified, well watered and timbered. The soil is of variable fertility. Corn, wheat and oats are the chief agricultural products. Manufacturing is carried on to some extent, among the products being agricultural implements, flour, carriages and wagons. The most important town is Nashville, which is also the county-seat. Population (1890), 19,262; (1900), 19,526. Washington was one of the fifteen counties into which Illinois was divided at the organization of the State Government, being one of the last three created during the Territorial period—the other two being Franklin and Union.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, a village of Cook County, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific and the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railways, 12 miles southwest of Chicago; has a graded school, female seminary, military school, a car factory, several churches and a newspaper. Annexed to City of Chicago, 1890.

WATAGA, a village of Knox County, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 8 miles northeast of Galesburg. Population (1900), 545.

WATERLOO, the county-seat and chief town of Monroe County, on the Illinois Division of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, 24 miles east of south from St. Louis. The region is chiefly agricultural, but underlaid with coal. Its industries embrace two flour mills, a plow factory, distillery, creamery, two ice plants, and some minor concerns. The city has municipal water and electric light plants, four churches, a graded school and two newspapers. Pop. (1890), 1,860; (1900), 2,114.

WATERMAN, Arba Nelson, lawyer and jurist, was born at Greensboro, Orleans County, Vt., Feb. 3, 1836. After receiving an academic education and teaching for a time, he read law at Montpelier and, later, passed through the Albany Law School. In 1861 he was admitted to the bar, removed to Joliet, Ill., and opened an office. In 1862 he enlisted as a private in the One Hundredth Illinois Volunteers, serving with the Army of the Cumberland for two years, and being mustered out in August, 1864, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. On leaving the army, Colonel Waterman commenced practice in Chicago. In 1873-74 he represented the Eleventh Ward in the City Council. In 1887 he was elected to the bench of the Cook County Circuit Court, and was re-elected in 1891 and, again, in 1897. In 1890 he was assigned as one of the Judges of the Appellate Court.

WATSEKA, the county-seat of Iroquois County, situated on the Iroquois River, at the mouth of Sugar Creek, and at the intersection of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois and the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroads, 77 miles south of Chicago, 46 miles north of Danville and 14 miles east of Gilman. It has flour-mills, brick and tile works and foundries, besides several churches, banks, a graded school and three weekly newspapers. Artesian well water is obtained by boring to the depth of 100 to 160 feet, and some forty flowing streams from these shafts are in the place. Population (1890), 2,017; (1900), 2,505.

WATTS, Amos, jurist, was born in St. Clair County, Ill., Oct. 25, 1821, but removed to Washington County in boyhood, and was elected County Clerk in 1847, '49 and '53, and State's Attorney for the Second Judicial District in 1856 and '60; then became editor and proprietor of a newspaper, later resuming the practice of law, and, in 1873, was elected Circuit Judge, remaining in office until his death, at Nashville, Ill. Dec. 6, 1888.

WAUKEGAN, the county-seat and principal city of Lake County, situated on the shore of Lake Michigan and on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, about 36 miles north by west from Chicago, and 50 miles south of Milwaukee; is also the northern terminus of the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Railroad and connected by electric lines with Chicago and Fox Lake. Lake Michigan is about 80 miles wide opposite this point. Waukegan was first known as "Little Fort," from the remains of an old fort that stood on its site. The principal part of the city is built on a bluff, which rises abruptly to the height of about

fifty feet. Between the bluff and the shore is a flat tract about 400 yards wide which is occupied by gardens, dwellings, warehouses and manufactories. The manufactures include steel-wire, refined sugar, scales, agricultural implements, brass and iron products, sash, doors and blinds, leather, beer, etc.; the city has paved streets, gas and electric light plants, three banks, eight or ten churches, graded and high schools and two newspapers. A large trade in grain, lumber, coal and dairy products is carried on. Pop. (1890), 4,915; (1900), 9,426.

WAUKEGAN & SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY. (See *Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Railway*.)

WAVERLY, a city in Morgan County, 18 miles southeast of Jacksonville, on the Jacksonville & St. Louis and the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railroads. It was originally settled by enterprising emigrants from New England, whose descendants constitute a large proportion of the population. It is the center of a rich agricultural region, has a fine graded school, six or seven churches, two banks, two newspapers and tile works. Population (1880), 1,124; (1890), 1,337; (1900), 1,573.

WAYNE, (Gen.) Anthony, soldier, was born in Chester County, Pa., Jan. 1, 1745, of Anglo-Irish descent, graduated as a Surveyor, and first practiced his profession in Nova Scotia. During the years immediately antecedent to the Revolution he was prominent in the colonial councils of his native State, to which he had returned in 1767, where he became a member of the "Committee of Safety." On June 3, 1776, he was commissioned Colonel of the Fourth Regiment of Pennsylvania troops in the Continental army, and, during the War of the Revolution, was conspicuous for his courage and ability as a leader. One of his most daring and successful achievements was the capture of Stony Point, in 1779, when—the works having been carried and Wayne having received, what was supposed to be, his death-wound—he entered the fort, supported by his aids. For this service he was awarded a gold medal by Congress. He also took a conspicuous part in the investiture and capture of Yorktown. In October, 1783, he was brevetted Major-General. In 1784 he was elected to the Pennsylvania Legislature. A few years later he settled in Georgia, which State he represented in Congress for seven months, when his seat was declared vacant after contest. In April, 1792, he was confirmed as General-in-Chief of the United States Army, on nomination of President Washington. His connection with Illinois history began shortly after

St. Clair's defeat, when he led a force into Ohio (1783) and erected a stockade at Greenville, which he named Fort Recovery; his object being to subdue the hostile savage tribes. In this he was eminently successful and, on August 3, 1793, after a victorious campaign, negotiated the Treaty of Greenville, as broad in its provisions as it was far-reaching in its influence. He was a daring fighter, and although Washington called him "prudent," his dauntlessness earned for him the sobriquet of "Mad Anthony." In matters of dress he was punctilious, and, on this account, he was sometimes dubbed "Dandy Wayne." He was one of the few white officers whom all the Western Indian tribes at once feared and respected. They named him "Black Snake" and "Tornado." He died at Presque Isle near Erie, Dec. 15, 1796. Thirteen years afterward his remains were removed by one of his sons, and interred in Badnor churchyard, in his native county. The Pennsylvania Historical Society erected a marble monument over his grave, and appropriately dedicated it on July 4 of the same year.

WAYNE COUNTY, in the southeast quarter of the State; has an area of 720 square miles; was organized in 1819, and named for Gen. Anthony Wayne. The county is watered and drained by the Little Wabash and its branches, notably the Skillet Fork. At the first election held in the county, only fifteen votes were cast. Early life was exceedingly primitive, the first settlers pounding corn into meal with a wooden pestle, a hollowed stump being used as a mortar. The first mill erected (of the antique South Carolina pattern) charged 25 cents per bushel for grinding. Prairie and woodland make up the surface, and the soil is fertile. Railroad facilities are furnished by the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis and the Baltimore & Ohio (Southwestern) Railroads. Corn, oats, tobacco, wheat, hay and wool are the chief agricultural products. Saw mills are numerous and there are also carriage and wagon factories. Fairfield is the county-seat. Population (1880), 21,291; (1890), 23,806; (1900), 27,626.

WEAS, THE, a branch of the Miami tribe of Indians. They called themselves "We-wee-hahs," and were spoken of by the French as "Oui-at-a-nons" and "Oui-as." Other corruptions of the name were common among the British and American colonists. In 1718 they had a village at Chicago, but abandoned it through fear of their hostile neighbors, the Chippewas and Pottawatomies. The Weas were, at one time, brave and warlike; but their numbers were reduced by

constant warfare and disease, and, in the end, debauchery enervated and demoralized them. They were removed west of the Mississippi and given a reservation in Miami County, Kan. This they ultimately sold, and, under the leadership of Baptiste Peoria, united with their few remaining brethren of the Miamis and with the remnant of the Ill-i-ni under the title of the "confederated tribes," and settled in Indian Territory. (See also *Miamis; Piankeshaws.*)

WEBB, Edwin B., early lawyer and politician, was born about 1802, came to the vicinity of Carmi, White County, Ill., about 1828 to 1830, and, still later, studied law at Transylvania University. He held the office of Prosecuting Attorney of White County, and, in 1834, was elected to the lower branch of the General Assembly, serving, by successive re-elections, until 1842, and, in the Senate, from 1842 to '46. During his service in the House he was a colleague and political and personal friend of Abraham Lincoln. He opposed the internal improvement scheme of 1837, predicting many of the disasters which were actually realized a few years later. He was a candidate for Presidential Elector on the Whig ticket, in 1844 and '48, and, in 1852, received the nomination for Governor as the opponent of Joel A. Matteson, two years later, being an unsuccessful candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court in opposition to Judge W. B. Scates. While practicing law at Carmi, he was also a partner of his brother in the mercantile business. Died, Oct. 14, 1858, in the 56th year of his age.

WEBB, Henry Livingston, soldier and pioneer (an elder brother of James Watson Webb, a noted New York journalist), was born at Claverack, N. Y., Feb. 6, 1795; served as a soldier in the War of 1812, came to Southern Illinois in 1817, and became one of the founders of the town of America near the mouth of the Ohio; was Representative in the Fourth and Eleventh General Assemblies, a Major in the Black Hawk War and Captain of volunteers and, afterwards, Colonel of regulars, in the Mexican War. In 1860 he went to Texas and served, for a time, in a semi-military capacity under the Confederate Government; returned to Illinois in 1869, and died, at Makanda, Oct. 5, 1876.

WEBSTER, Fletcher, lawyer and soldier, was born at Portsmouth, N. H., July 23, 1813; graduated at Harvard in 1833, and studied law with his father (Daniel Webster); in 1837, located at Peru, Ill., where he practiced three years. His father having been appointed Secretary of State

in 1841, the son became his private secretary, was also Secretary of Legation to Caleb Cushing (Minister to China) in 1843, a member of the Massachusetts Legislature in 1847, and Surveyor of the Port of Boston, 1850-61, the latter year became Colonel of the Twelfth Massachusetts Volunteers, and was killed in the second battle of Bull Run, August 30, 1862.

WEBSTER, Joseph Dana, civil engineer and soldier, was born at Old Hampton, N. H., August 25, 1811. He graduated from Dartmouth College in 1832, and afterwards read law at Newburyport, Mass. His natural inclination was for engineering, and, after serving for a time in the Engineer and War offices, at Washington, was made a United States civil engineer (1835) and, on July 7, 1838, entered the army as Second Lieutenant of Topographical Engineers. He served through the Mexican War, was made First Lieutenant in 1849, and promoted to a captaincy, in March, 1853. Thirteen months later he resigned, removing to Chicago, where he made his permanent home, and soon after was identified, for a time, with the proprietorship of "The Chicago Tribune." He was President of the commission that perfected the Chicago sewerage system, and designed and executed the raising of the grade of a large portion of the city from two to eight feet, whole blocks of buildings being raised by jack screws, while new foundations were inserted. At the outbreak of the Civil War he tendered his services to the Government and superintended the erection of the fortifications at Cairo, Ill., and Paducah, Ky. On April 7, 1861, he was commissioned Paymaster of Volunteers, with the rank of Major, and, in February, 1862, Colonel of the First Illinois Artillery. For several months he was chief of General Grant's staff, participating in the capture of Forts Donelson and Henry, and in the battle of Shiloh, in the latter as Chief of Artillery. In October, 1862, the War Department detailed him to make a survey of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, and, the following month, he was commissioned Brigadier-General of Volunteers, serving as Military Governor of Memphis and Superintendent of military railroads. He was again chief of staff to General Grant during the Vicksburg campaign, and, from 1864 until the close of the war, occupied the same relation to General Sherman. He was brevetted Major-General of Volunteers, March 13, 1865, but, resigning Nov. 6, following, returned to Chicago, where he spent the remainder of his life. From 1869 to 1872 he was Assessor of Internal Revenue

there, and, later, Assistant United States Treasurer, and, in July, 1872, was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue. Died, at Chicago, March 12, 1876.

WELCH, William R., lawyer and jurist, was born in Jessamine County, Ky., Jan. 22, 1828, educated at Transylvania University, Lexington, graduating from the academic department in 1847, and, from the law school, in 1851. In 1864 he removed to Carlinville, Macoupin County, Ill., which place he made his permanent home. In 1877 he was elected to the bench of the Fifth Circuit, and re-elected in 1879 and '85. In 1884 he was assigned to the bench of the Appellate Court for the Second District. Died, Sept. 1, 1888.

WELDON, Lawrence, one of the Judges of the United States Court of Claims, Washington, D. C., was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, in 1829; while a child, removed with his parents to Madison County, and was educated in the common schools, the local academy and at Wittenberg College, Springfield, in the same State; read law with Hon. R. A. Harrison, a prominent member of the Ohio bar, and was admitted to practice in 1854, meanwhile, in 1852-53, having served as a clerk in the office of the Secretary of State at Columbus. In 1854 he removed to Illinois, locating at Clinton, DeWitt County, where he engaged in practice; in 1860 was elected a Representative in the Twenty-second General Assembly, was also chosen a Presidential Elector the same year, and assisted in the first election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency. Early in 1861 he resigned his seat in the Legislature to accept the position of United States District Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, tendered him by President Lincoln, but resigned the latter office in 1866 and, the following year, removed to Bloomington, where he continued the practice of his profession until 1883, when he was appointed, by President Arthur, an Associate Justice of the United States Court of Claims at Washington—a position which he still (1899) continues to fill. Judge Weldon is among the remaining few who rode the circuit and practiced law with Mr. Lincoln. From the time of coming to the State in 1854 to 1860, he was one of Mr. Lincoln's most intimate traveling companions in the old Eighth Circuit, which extended from Sangamon County on the west to Vermilion on the east, and of which Judge David Davis, afterwards of the Supreme Court of the United States and United States Senator, was the presiding Justice. The Judge holds in his memory many pleasant remi-

niscences of that day, especially of the eastern portion of the District, where he was accustomed to meet the late Senator Voorhees, Senator McDonald and other leading lawyers of Indiana, as well as the historic men whom he met at the State capital.

WELLS, Albert W., lawyer and legislator, was born at Woodstock, Conn., May 9, 1839, and enjoyed only such educational and other advantages as belonged to the average New England boy of that period. During his boyhood his family removed to New Jersey, where he attended an academy, later, graduating from Columbia College and Law School in New York City, and began practice with State Senator Robert Allen at Red Bank, N. J. During the Civil War he enlisted in a New Jersey regiment and took part in the battle of Gettysburg, resuming his profession at the close of the war. Coming west in 1870, he settled in Quincy, Ill., where he continued practice. In 1886 he was elected to the House of Representatives from Adams County, as a Democrat, and re-elected two years later. In 1890 he was advanced to the Senate, where, by re-election in 1894, he served continuously until his death in office, March 5, 1897. His abilities and long service—covering the sessions of the Thirty-fifth to the Fortieth General Assemblies—placed him at the head of the Democratic side of the Senate during the latter part of his legislative career.

WELLS, William, soldier and victim of the Fort Dearborn massacre, was born in Kentucky, about 1770. When a boy of 12, he was captured by the Miami Indians, whose chief, Little Turtle, adopted him, giving him his daughter in marriage when he grew to manhood. He was highly esteemed by the tribe as a warrior, and, in 1790, was present at the battle where Gen. Arthur St. Clair was defeated. He then realized that he was fighting against his own race, and informed his father-in-law that he intended to ally himself with the whites. Leaving the Miamis, he made his way to General Wayne, who made him Captain of a company of scouts. After the treaty of Greenville (1795) he settled on a farm near Fort Wayne, where he was joined by his Indian wife. Here he acted as Indian Agent and Justice of the Peace. In 1812 he learned of the contemplated evacuation of Fort Dearborn, and, at the head of thirty Miamis, he set out for the post, his intention being to furnish a body-guard to the non-combatants on their proposed march to Fort Wayne. On August 13, he marched out of the fort with fifteen of his dusky warriors behind

him, the remainder bringing up the rear. Before a mile and a half had been traveled, the party fell into an Indian ambush, and an indiscriminate massacre followed. (See *Fort Dearborn*.) The Miamis fled, and Captain Wells' body was riddled with bullets, his head cut off and his heart taken out. He was an uncle of Mrs. Heald, wife of the commander of Fort Dearborn.

WELLS, William Harvey, educator, was born in Tolland, Conn., Feb. 27, 1812; lived on a farm until 17 years old, attending school irregularly, but made such progress that he became successively a teacher in the Teachers' Seminary at Andover and Newburyport, and, finally, Principal of the State Normal School at Westfield, Mass. In 1856 he accepted the position of Superintendent of Public Schools for the city of Chicago, serving till 1864, when he resigned. He was an organizer of the Massachusetts State Teachers' Association, one of the first editors of "The Massachusetts Teacher" and prominently connected with various benevolent, educational and learned societies; was also author of several textbooks, and assisted in the revision of "Webster's Unabridged Dictionary." Died, Jan. 21, 1885.

WENONA, city on the eastern border of Marshall County, 20 miles south of La Salle, has zinc works, public and parochial schools, a weekly paper, two banks, and five churches. A good quality of soft coal is mined here. Population (1880), 911; (1890), 1,053; (1900), 1,486.

WENTWORTH, John, early journalist and Congressman, was born at Sandwich, N. H., March 5, 1815, graduated from Dartmouth College in 1836, and came to Chicago the same year, where he became editor of "The Chicago Democrat," which had been established by John Calhoun three years previous. He soon after became proprietor of "The Democrat," of which he continued to be the publisher until it was merged into "The Chicago Tribune," July 24, 1864. He also studied law, and was admitted to the Illinois bar in 1841. He served in Congress as a Democrat from 1843 to 1851, and again from 1853 to 1855, but left the Democratic party on the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. He was elected Mayor of Chicago in 1857, and again in 1860, during his incumbency introducing a number of important municipal reforms; was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1862, and twice served on the Board of Education. He again represented Illinois in Congress as a Republican from 1865 to 1867—making fourteen years of service in that body. In 1872 he joined in the Greeley movement, but later renewed his alle-

giance to the Republican party. In 1874 *Mr. Wentworth* published an elaborate genealogical work in three volumes, entitled "History of the Wentworth Family." A volume of "Congressional Reminiscences" and two by him on "Early Chicago," published in connection with the Fergus Historical Series, contain some valuable information on early local and national history. On account of his extraordinary height he received the sobriquet of "Long John," by which he was familiarly known throughout the State. Died, in Chicago, Oct. 16, 1888.

WEST, Edward M., merchant and banker, was born in Virginia, May 2, 1814; came with his father to Illinois in 1818; in 1829 became a clerk in the Recorder's office at Edwardsville, also served as deputy postmaster, and, in 1833, took a position in the United States Land Office there. Two years later he engaged in mercantile business, which he prosecuted over thirty years—meanwhile filling the office of County Treasurer, ex-officio Superintendent of Schools, and Delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1847. In 1867, in conjunction with W. R. Prickett, he established a bank at Edwardsville, with which he was connected until his death, Oct. 31, 1887. Mr. West officiated frequently as a "local preacher" of the Methodist Church, in which capacity he showed much ability as a public speaker.

WEST, Mary Allen, educator and philanthropist, was born at Galesburg, Ill., July 31, 1837; graduated at Knox Seminary in 1854 and taught until 1873, when she was elected County Superintendent of Schools, serving nine years. She took an active and influential interest in educational and reformatory movements, was for two years editor of "Our Home Monthly," in Philadelphia, and also a contributor to other journals, besides being editor-in-chief of "The Union Signal," Chicago, the organ of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union—in which she held the position of President; was also President, in the latter days of her life, of the Illinois Woman's Press Association of Chicago, that city having become her home in 1885. In 1892, Miss West started on a tour of the world for the benefit of her health, but died at Tokio, Japan, Dec. 1, 1892.

WESTERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, an institution for the treatment of the insane, located at Watertown, Rock Island County, in accordance with an act of the General Assembly, approved, May 22, 1895. The Thirty-ninth General Assembly made an appropriation of \$100,000 for the erection of fire-proof buildings, while Rock Island County donated a tract of 400 acres

of land valued at \$40,000. The site selected by the Commissioners, is a commanding one overlooking the Mississippi River, eight miles above Rock Island, and five and a half miles from Moline, and the buildings are of the most modern style of construction. Watertown is reached by two lines of railroad—the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy—besides the Mississippi River. The erection of buildings was begun in 1896, and they were opened for the reception of patients in 1898. They have a capacity for 800 patients.

WESTERN MILITARY ACADEMY, an institution located at Upper Alton, Madison County, incorporated in 1892; has a faculty of eight members and reports eighty pupils for 1897-98, with property valued at \$70,000. The institution gives instruction in literary and scientific branches, besides preparatory and business courses.

WESTERN NORMAL COLLEGE, located at Bushnell, McDonough County; incorporated in 1888. It is co-educational, has a corps of twelve instructors and reported 500 pupils for 1897-98, 300 males and 200 females.

WESTERN SPRINGS, a village of Cook County, and residence suburb of the city of Chicago, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 15 miles west of the initial station. Population (1890), 451; (1900), 662.

WESTERN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, located in Chicago and controlled by the Protestant Episcopal Church. It was founded in 1883 through the munificence of Dr. Tolman Wheeler, and was opened for students two years later. It has two buildings, of a superior order of architecture—one including the school and lecture rooms and the other a dormitory. A hospital and gymnasium are attached to the latter, and a school for boys is conducted on the first floor of the main building, which is known as Wheeler Hall. The institution is under the general supervision of Rt. Rev. William E. McLaren, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of Illinois.

WESTFIELD, village of Clark County, on Cin., Ham. & Dayton R. R., 10 m. s.-e. of Charleston; seat of Westfield College; has a bank, five churches and two newspapers. Pop. (1900) 820.

WEST SALEM, a town of Edwards County, on the Peoria-Evansville Div. Ill. Cent. R. R., 12 miles northeast of Albion, has a bank and a weekly paper. Pop. (1890), 476; (1900), 700.

WETHERELL, Emma Abbott, vocalist, was born in Chicago, Dec. 9, 1849; in her childhood attracted attention while singing with her father (a poor musician) in hotels and on the streets in

Chicago, Peoria and elsewhere; at 18 years of age, went to New York to study, earning her way by giving concerts en route, and receiving aid and encouragement from Clara Louisa Kellogg; in New York was patronized by Henry Ward Beecher and others, and aided in securing the training of European masters. Compelled to surmount many obstacles from poverty and other causes, her after success in her profession was phenomenal. Died, during a professional tour, at Salt Lake City, Jan. 5, 1891. Miss Abbott married her manager, Eugene Wetherell, who died before her.

WHEATON, a city and the county-seat of Du Page County, situated on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, 25 miles west of Chicago. Agriculture and stock-raising are the chief industries in the surrounding region. The city owns a new water-works plant (costing \$60,000) and has a public library valued at \$75,000, the gift of a resident, Mr. John Quincy Adams; has a court house, electric light plant, sewerage and drainage system, seven churches, three graded schools, four weekly newspapers and a State bank. Wheaton is the seat of Wheaton College (which see). Population (1880), 1,160; (1890), 1,622; (1900), 2,345.

WHEATON COLLEGE, an educational institution located at Wheaton, Du Page County, and under Congregational control. It was founded in 1853, as the Illinois Institute, and was chartered under its present name in 1860. Its early existence was one of struggle, but of late years it has been established on a better foundation, in 1898 having \$54,000 invested in productive funds, and property aggregating \$136,000. The faculty comprises fifteen professors, and, in 1898, there were 321 students in attendance. It is co-educational and instruction is given in business and preparatory studies, as well as the fine arts, music and classical literature.

WHEELER, David Hilton, D.D., LL.D., clergyman, was born at Ithaca, N. Y., Nov. 19, 1829; graduated at Rock River Seminary, Mount Morris, in 1851; edited "The Carroll County Republican" and held a professorship in Cornell College, Iowa, (1857-61); was United States Consul at Geneva, Switzerland, (1861-66); Professor of English Literature in Northwestern University (1867-75); edited "The Methodist" in New York, seven years, and was President of Allegheny College (1883-87); received the degree of D.D. from Cornell College in 1867, and that of LL.D. from the Northwestern University in 1881. He is the author of "Brigandage in South Italy"

(two volumes, 1864) and "By-Ways of Literature" (1883), besides some translations.

WHEELER, Hamilton K., ex-Congressman, was born at Ballston, N. Y., August 5, 1848, but emigrated with his parents to Illinois in 1852; remained on a farm until 19 years of age, his educational advantages being limited to three months' attendance upon a district school each year. In 1871, he was admitted to the bar at Kankakee, where he has since continued to practice. In 1884 he was elected to represent the Sixteenth District in the State Senate, where he served on many important committees, being Chairman of that on the Judicial Department. In 1892 he was elected Representative in Congress from the Ninth Illinois District, on the Republican ticket.

WHEELING, a town on the northern border of Cook County, on the Wisconsin Central Railway. Population (1890), 811; (1900), 331.

WHISTLER, (Maj.) John, soldier and builder of the first Fort Dearborn, was born in Ulster, Ireland, about 1756; served under Burgoyne in the Revolution, and was with the force surrendered by that officer at Saratoga, in 1777. After the peace he returned to the United States, settled at Hagerstown, Md., and entered the United States Army, serving at first in the ranks and being severely wounded in the disastrous Indian campaigns of 1791. Later, he was promoted to a captaincy and, in the summer of 1803, sent with his company, to the head of Lake Michigan, where he constructed the first Fort Dearborn within the limits of the present city of Chicago, remaining in command until 1811, when he was succeeded by Captain Heald. He received the brevet rank of Major, in 1815 was appointed military store-keeper at Newport, Ky., and afterwards at Jefferson Barracks, near St. Louis, where he died, Sept. 3, 1829. Lieut. William Whistler, his son, who was with his father, for a time, in old Fort Dearborn—but transferred, in 1809, to Fort Wayne—was of the force included in Hull's surrender at Detroit in 1812. After his exchange he was promoted to a captaincy, to the rank of Major in 1826 and to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy in 1845, dying at Newport, Ky., in 1863. James Abbott McNeil Whistler, the celebrated, but eccentric artist of that name, is a grandson of the first Major Whistler.

WHITE, George E., ex-Congressman, was born in Massachusetts in 1848; after graduating, at the age of 16, he enlisted as a private in the Fifty-seventh Massachusetts Veteran Volunteers, serving under General Grant in the campaign

against Richmond from the battle of the Wilderness until the surrender of Lee. Having taken a course in a commercial college at Worcester, Mass., in 1867 he came to Chicago, securing employment in a lumber yard, but a year later began business on his own account, which he has successfully conducted. In 1878 he was elected to the State Senate, as a Republican, from one of the Chicago Districts, and re-elected four years later, serving in that body eight years. He declined a nomination for Congress in 1884, but accepted in 1894, and was elected for the Fifth District, as he was again in 1896, but was defeated, in 1898, by Edward T. Noonan, Democrat.

WHITE, Horace, journalist, was born at Colebrook, N. H., August 10, 1834; in 1853 graduated at Beloit College, Wis., whither his father had removed in 1837; engaged in journalism as city editor of "The Chicago Evening Journal," later becoming agent of the Associated Press, and, in 1857, an editorial writer on "The Chicago Tribune," during a part of the war acting as its Washington correspondent. He also served, in 1856, as Assistant Secretary of the Kansas National Committee, and, later, as Secretary of the Republican State Central Committee. In 1864 he purchased an interest in "The Tribune," a year or so later becoming editor-in-chief, but retired in October, 1874. After a protracted European tour, he united with Carl Schurz and E. L. Godkin of "The Nation," in the purchase and reorganization of "The New York Evening Post," of which he is now editor-in-chief.

WHITE, Julius, soldier, was born in Cazenovia, N. Y., Sept. 29, 1816; removed to Illinois in 1836, residing there and in Wisconsin, where he was a member of the Legislature of 1849; in 1861 was made Collector of Customs at Chicago, but resigned to assume the colonelcy of the Thirty-seventh Illinois Volunteers, which he commanded on the Fremont expedition to Southwest Missouri. He afterwards served with General Curtiss in Arkansas, participated in the battle of Pea Ridge and was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General. He was subsequently assigned to the Department of the Shenandoah, but finding his position at Martinsburg, W. Va., untenable, retired to Harper's Ferry, voluntarily serving under Colonel Miles, his inferior in command. When this post was surrendered (Sept. 15, 1862), he was made a prisoner, but released under parole; was tried by a court of inquiry at his own request, and acquitted, the court finding that he had acted with courage and capability.

He resigned in 1864, and, in March, 1865, was brevetted Major-General of Volunteers. Died, at Evanston, May 12, 1890.

WHITE COUNTY, situated in the southeastern quarter of the State, and bounded on the east by the Wabash River; was organized in 1816, being the tenth county organized during the Territorial period: area, 500 square miles. The county is crossed by three railroads and drained by the Wabash and Little Wabash Rivers. The surface consists of prairie and woodland, and the soil is, for the most part, highly productive. The principal agricultural products are corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, tobacco, fruit, butter, sorghum and wool. The principal industrial establishments are carriage factories, saw mills and flour mills. Carmi is the county-seat. Other towns are Enfield, Grayville and Norris City. Population (1880), 23,087; (1890), 25,005; (1900), 25,386.

WHITEHALL, a city in Greene County, at the intersection of the Chicago & Alton and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroads, 65 miles north of St. Louis and 24 miles south-southwest of Jacksonville; in rich farming region; has stoneware and sewer-pipe factories, foundry and machine shop, flour mill, elevators, wagon shops, creamery, water system, sanitarium, heating, electric light and power system, nurseries and fruit-supply houses, and two poultry packing houses; also has five churches, a graded school, two banks and three newspapers—one daily. Population (1890), 1,961; (1900), 2,030.

WHITEHOUSE, Henry John, Protestant Episcopal Bishop, was born in New York City, August 19, 1803; graduated from Columbia College in 1821, and from the (New York) General Theological Seminary in 1824. After ordination he was rector of various parishes in Pennsylvania and New York until 1851, when he was chosen Assistant Bishop of Illinois, succeeding Bishop Chase in 1852. In 1867, by invitation of the Archbishop of Canterbury, he delivered the opening sermon before the Pan-Anglican Conference held in England. During this visit he received the degree of D.D. from Oxford University, and that of LL.D. from Cambridge. His rigid views as a churchman and a disciplinarian, were illustrated in his prosecution of Rev. Charles Edward Cheney, which resulted in the formation of the Reformed Episcopal Church. He was a brilliant orator and a trenchant and unyielding controversialist. Died, in Chicago, August 10, 1874.

WHITESIDE COUNTY, in the northwestern portion of the State bordering on the Mississippi River; created by act of the Legislature passed in

1836, and named for Capt. Samuel Whiteside, a noted Indian fighter; area, 700 square miles. The surface is level, diversified by prairies and woodland, and the soil is extremely fertile. The county-seat was first fixed at Lyndon, then at Sterling, and finally at Morrison, its present location. The Rock River crosses the county and furnishes abundant water power for numerous factories, turning out agricultural implements, carriages and wagons, furniture, woolen goods, flour and wrapping paper. There are also distilling and brewing interests, besides saw and planing mills. Corn is the staple agricultural product, although all the leading cereals are extensively grown. The principal towns are Morrison, Sterling, Fulton and Rock Falls. Population (1880), 30,885; (1890), 30,854; (1900), 34,710.

WHITESIDE, William, pioneer and soldier of the Revolution, emigrated from the frontier of North Carolina to Kentucky, and thence, in 1793, to the present limits of Monroe County, Ill., erecting a fort between Cahokia and Kaskaskia, which became widely known as "Whiteside Station." He served as a Justice of the Peace, and was active in organizing the militia during the War of 1812-14, dying at the old Station in 1815.—**John** (Whiteside), a brother of the preceding, and also a Revolutionary soldier, came to Illinois at the same time, as also did **William B.** and **Samuel**, sons of the two brothers, respectively. All of them became famous as Indian fighters. The two latter served as Captains of companies of "Rangers" in the War of 1812, Samuel taking part in the battle of Rock Island in 1814, and contributing greatly to the success of the day. During the Black Hawk War (1832) he attained the rank of Brigadier-General. Whiteside County was named in his honor. He made one of the earliest improvements in Ridge Prairie, a rich section of Madison County, and represented that county in the First General Assembly. William B. served as Sheriff of Madison County for a number of years.—**John D.** (Whiteside), another member of this historic family, became very prominent, serving in the lower House of the Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Fourteenth General Assemblies, and in the Senate of the Tenth, from Monroe County; was a Presidential Elector in 1836, State Treasurer (1837-41) and a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1847. General Whiteside, as he was known, was the second of James Shields in the famous Shields and Lincoln duel (so-called) in 1842, and, as such, carried the challenge of the former to Mr. Lincoln. (See *Duels*.)

WHITING, Lorenzo D., legislator, was born in Wayne County, N. Y., Nov. 17, 1819; came to Illinois in 1838, but did not settle there permanently until 1849, when he located in Bureau County. He was a Representative from that county in the Twenty-sixth General Assembly (1869), and a member of the Senate continuously from 1871 to 1887, serving in the latter through eight General Assemblies. Died at his home near Tiskilwa, Bureau County, Ill., Oct. 10, 1889.

WHITING, Richard H., Congressman, was born at West Hartford, Conn., June 17, 1826, and received a common school education. In 1862 he was commissioned Paymaster in the Volunteer Army of the Union, and resigned in 1866. Having removed to Illinois, he was appointed Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Fifth Illinois District, in February, 1870, and so continued until the abolition of the office in 1873. On retiring from the Assessorship he was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue, and served until March 4, 1875, when he resigned to take his seat as Republican Representative in Congress from the Peoria District, to which he had been elected in November, 1874. After the expiration of his term he held no public office, but was a member of the Republican National Convention of 1884. Died, at the Continental Hotel, in New York City, May 24, 1888.

WHITNEY, James W., pioneer lawyer and early teacher, known by the nickname of "Lord Coke"; came to Illinois in Territorial days (believed to have been about 1800); resided for some time at or near Edwardsville, then became a teacher at Atlas, Pike County, and, still later, the first Circuit and County Clerk of that county. Though nominally a lawyer, he had little if any practice. He acquired the title, by which he was popularly known for a quarter of a century, by his custom of visiting the State Capital, during the sessions of the General Assembly, when he would organize the lobbyists and visitors about the capital—of which there were an unusual number in those days—into what was called the "Third House." Having been regularly chosen to preside under the name of "Speaker of the Lobby," he would deliver a message full of practical hits and jokes, aimed at members of the two houses and others, which would be received with cheers and laughter. The meetings of the "Third House," being held in the evening, were attended by many members and visitors in lieu of other forms of entertainment. Mr. Whitney's home, in his latter years,

was at Pittsfield. He resided for a time at Quincy. Died, Dec. 13, 1860, aged over 80 years.

WHITTEMORE, Floyd K., State Treasurer, is a native of New York, came at an early age, with his parents, to Sycamore, Ill., where he was educated in the high school there. He purposed becoming a lawyer, but, on the election of the late James H. Beveridge State Treasurer, in 1864, accepted the position of clerk in the office. Later, he was employed as a clerk in the banking house of Jacob Bunn in Springfield, and, on the organization of the State National Bank, was chosen cashier of that Institution, retaining the position some twenty years. After the appointment of Hon. John R. Tanner to the position of Assistant Treasurer of the United States, at Chicago, in 1892, Mr. Whittemore became cashier in that office, and, in 1865, Assistant State Treasurer under the administration of State Treasurer Henry Wulff. In 1898 he was elected State Treasurer, receiving a plurality of 43,450 over his Democratic opponent.

WICKERSHAM, (Col.) Dudley, soldier and merchant, was born in Woodford County, Ky., Nov. 22, 1819; came to Springfield, Ill., in 1843, and served as a member of the Fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteers (Col. E. D. Baker's) through the Mexican War. On the return of peace he engaged in the dry-goods trade in Springfield, until 1861, when he enlisted in the Tenth Regiment Illinois Cavalry, serving, first as Lieutenant-Colonel and then as Colonel, until May, 1864, when, his regiment having been consolidated with the Fifteenth Cavalry, he resigned. After the war, he held the office of Assessor of Internal Revenue for several years, after which he engaged in the grocery trade. Died, in Springfield, August 8, 1898.

WIDEX, Raphael, pioneer and early legislator, was a native of Sweden, who, having been taken to France at eight years of age, was educated for a Catholic priest. Coming to the United States in 1815, he was at Cahokia, Ill., in 1818, where, during the same year, he married into a French family of that place. He served in the House of Representatives from Randolph County, in the Second and Third General Assemblies (1820-24), and as Senator in the Fourth and Fifth (1824-28). During his last term in the House, he was one of those who voted against the pro-slavery Convention resolution. He died of cholera, at Kaskaskia, in 1833.

WIKE, Scott, lawyer and ex-Congressman, was born at Meadville, Pa., April 6, 1834; at 4 years of age removed with his parents to Quincy, Ill.,

and, in 1844, to Pike County. Having graduated from Lombard University, Galesburg, in 1857, he began reading law with Judge O. C. Skinner of Quincy. He was admitted to the bar in 1858, but, before commencing practice, spent a year at Harvard Law School, graduating there in 1859. Immediately thereafter he opened an office at Pittsfield, Ill., and has resided there ever since. In politics he has always been a strong Democrat. He served two terms in the Legislature (1863-67) and, in 1874, was chosen Representative from his District in Congress, being re-elected in 1888 and, again, in 1890. In 1893 he was appointed by President Cleveland Third Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, which position he continued to fill until March, 1897, when he resumed the practice of law at Pittsfield. Died Jan. 15, 1901.

WILEY, (Col.) Benjamin Ladd, soldier, was born in Smithfield, Jefferson County, Ohio, March 25, 1821, came to Illinois in 1845 and began life at Vienna, Johnson County, as a teacher. In 1846 he enlisted for the Mexican War, as a member of the Fifth (Colonel Newby's) Regiment Illinois Volunteers, serving chiefly in New Mexico until mustered out in 1848. A year later he removed to Jonesboro, where he spent some time at the carpenter's trade, after which he became clerk in a store, meanwhile assisting to edit "The Jonesboro Gazette" until 1853; then became traveling salesman for a St. Louis firm, but later engaged in the hardware trade at Jonesboro, in which he continued for several years. In 1856 he was the Republican candidate for Congress for the Ninth District, receiving 4,000 votes, while Fremont, the Republican candidate for President, received only 825 in the same district. In 1857 he opened a real estate office in Jonesboro in conjunction with David L. Phillips and Col. J. W. Ashley, with which he was connected until 1860, when he removed to Makanda, Jackson County. In September, 1861, he was mustered in as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fifth Illinois Cavalry, later serving in Missouri and Arkansas under Generals Steele and Curtiss, being, a part of the time, in command of the First Brigade of Cavalry, and, in the advance on Vicksburg, having command of the right wing of General Grant's cavalry. Being disabled by rheumatism at the end of the siege, he tendered his resignation, and was immediately appointed Enrolling Officer at Cairo, serving in this capacity until May, 1865, when he was mustered out. In 1869 he was appointed by Governor Palmer one of the Commissioners to locate the Southern Illinois Hospital for the Insane, and served as

Secretary of the Board until the institution was opened at Anna, in May, 1871. In 1869 he was defeated as a candidate for County Judge of Jackson County, and, in 1872, for the State Senate, by a small majority in a strongly Democratic District; in 1876 was the Republican candidate for Congress, in the Eighteenth District, against William Hartzell, but was defeated by only twenty votes, while carrying six out of the ten counties comprising the District. In the latter years of his life, Colonel Wiley was engaged quite extensively in fruit-growing at Makanda, Jackson County, where he died, March 22, 1890.

WILKIE, Franc Bangs, journalist, was born in Saratoga County, N. Y., July 2, 1830; took a partial course at Union College, after which he edited papers at Schenectady, N. Y., Elgin, Ill., and Davenport and Dubuque, Iowa; also serving, during a part of the Civil War, as the western war correspondent of "The New York Times." In 1863 he became an editorial writer on "The Chicago Times," remaining with that paper, with the exception of a brief interval, until 1888—a part of the time as its European correspondent. He was the author of a series of sketches over the nom de plume of "Poliuto," and of a volume of reminiscences under the title, "Thirty-five Years of Journalism," published shortly before his death, which took place, April 12, 1892.

WILKIN, Jacob W., Justice of the Supreme Court, was born in Licking County, Ohio, June 7, 1837; removed with his parents to Illinois, at 12 years of age, and was educated at McKendree College; served three years in the War for the Union; studied law with Judge Scholfield and was admitted to the bar in 1866. In 1872, he was chosen Presidential Elector on the Republican ticket, and, in 1879, elected Judge of the Circuit Court and re-elected in 1885—the latter year being assigned to the Appellate bench for the Fourth District, where he remained until his election to the Supreme bench in 1888, being re-elected to the latter office in 1897. His home is at Danville.

WILKINSON, Ira O., lawyer and Judge, was born in Virginia in 1822, and accompanied his father to Jacksonville (1835), where he was educated. During a short service as Deputy Clerk of Morgan County, he conceived a fondness for the profession of the law, and, after a course of study under Judge William Thomas, was admitted to practice in 1847. Richard Yates (afterwards Governor and Senator) was his first partner. In 1845 he removed to Rock Island, and, six years later,

was elected a Circuit Judge, being again chosen to the same position in 1861. At the expiration of his second term he removed to Chicago. Died, at Jacksonville, August 24, 1894.

WILKINSON, John P., early merchant, was born, Dec. 14, 1790, in New Kent County, Va., emigrated first to Kentucky, and, in 1828, settled in Jacksonville, Ill., where he engaged in mercantile business. Mr. Wilkinson was a liberal friend of Illinois College and Jacksonville Female Academy, of each of which he was a Trustee from their origin until his death, which occurred, during a business visit to St. Louis, in December, 1841.

WILL, Conrad, pioneer physician and early legislator, was born in Philadelphia, June 4, 1778; about 1804 removed to Somerset County Pa., and, in 1813, to Kaskaskia, Ill. He was a physician by profession, but having leased the saline lands on the Big Muddy, in the vicinity of what afterwards became the town of Brownsville, he engaged in the manufacture of salt, removing thither in 1815, and becoming one of the founders of Brownsville, afterwards the first county-seat of Jackson County. On the organization of Jackson County, in 1816, he became a member of the first Board of County Commissioners, and, in 1818, served as Delegate from that county in the Convention which framed the first State Constitution. Thereafter he served continuously as a member of the Legislature from 1818 to '34—first as Senator in the First General Assembly, then as Representative in the Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth, and again as Senator in the Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth—his career being conspicuous for long service. He died in office, June 11, 1834. Dr. Will was short of stature, fleshy, of jovial disposition and fond of playing practical jokes upon his associates, but very popular, as shown by his successive elections to the Legislature. He has been called "The Father of Jackson County." Will County, organized by act of the Legislature two years after his death, was named in his honor.

WILL COUNTY, a northeastern county, embracing 850 square miles, named in honor of Dr. Conrad Will, an early politician and legislator. Early explorations of the territory were made in 1829, when white settlers were few. The bluff west of Joliet is said to have been first occupied by David and Benjamin Maggard. Joseph Smith, the Mormon "apostle," expounded his peculiar doctrines at "the Point" in 1831. Several of the early settlers fled from the country during (or after) a raid by the Sac Indians.

There is a legend, seemingly well supported, to the effect that the first lumber, sawed to build the first frame house in Chicago (that of P. F. W. Peck), was sawed at Plainfield. Will County, originally a part of Cook, was separately erected in 1836, Joliet being made the county-seat. Agriculture, quarrying and manufacturing are the chief industries. Joliet, Lockport and Wilmington are the principal towns. Population (1880), 53,423; (1890), 62,007; (1900), 74,764.

WILLARD, Frances Elizabeth, teacher and reformer, was born at Churchville, N. Y., Sept. 28, 1839, graduated from the Northwestern Female College at Evanston, Ill., in 1859, and, in 1862, accepted the Professorship of Natural Sciences in that institution. During 1866-67 she was the Principal of the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary. The next two years she devoted to travel and study abroad, meanwhile contributing to various periodicals. From 1871 to 1874 she was Professor of *Æsthetics* in the Northwestern University and dean of the Woman's College. She was always an enthusiastic champion of temperance, and, in 1874, abandoned her profession to identify herself with the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. For five years she was Corresponding Secretary of the national body, and, from 1879, its President. While Secretary she organized the Home Protective Association, and prepared a petition to the Illinois Legislature, to which nearly 200,000 names were attached, asking for the granting to women of the right to vote on the license question. In 1878 she succeeded her brother, Oliver A. Willard (who had died), as editor of "The Chicago Evening Post," but, a few months later, withdrew, and, in 1882, was elected as a member of the executive committee of the National Prohibition party. In 1886 she became leader of the White Cross Movement for the protection of women, and succeeded in securing favorable legislation, in this direction, in twelve States. In 1883 she founded the World's Christian Temperance Union, and, in 1888, was chosen its President, as also President of the International Council of Women. The latter years of her life were spent chiefly abroad, much of the time as the guest and co-worker of Lady Henry Somerset, of England, during which she devoted much attention to investigating the condition of women in the Orient. Miss Willard was a prolific and highly valued contributor to the magazines, and (besides numerous pamphlets) published several volumes, including "Nineteen Beautiful Years" (a tribute to her sister); "Woman in Temperance"; "How to Win," and

"Woman in the Pulpit." Died, in New York, Feb. 18, 1898.

WILLARD, Samuel, A.M., M.D., LL.D., physician and educator, was born in Lunenburg, Vt., Dec. 30, 1821—the lineal descendant of Maj. Simon Willard, one of the founders of Concord, Mass., and prominent in "King Philip's War," and of his son, Rev. Dr. Samuel Willard, of the Old South Church, Boston, and seventh President of Harvard College. The subject of this sketch was taken in his infancy to Boston, and, in 1831, to Carrollton, Ill., where his father pursued the avocation of a druggist. After a preparatory course at Shurtleff College, Upper Alton, in 1836 he entered the freshman class in Illinois College at Jacksonville, but withdrew the following year, re-entering college in 1840 and graduating in the class of 1843, as a classmate of Dr. Newton Bateman, afterwards State Superintendent of Public Instruction and President of Knox College, and Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, now of Elmira, N. Y. The next year he spent as Tutor in Illinois College, when he began the study of medicine at Quincy, graduating from the Medical Department of Illinois College in 1848. During a part of the latter year he edited a Free-Soil campaign paper ("The Tribune") at Quincy, and, later, "The Western Temperance Magazine" at the same place. In 1849 he began the practice of his profession at St. Louis, but the next year removed to Collinsville, Ill., remaining until 1857, when he took charge of the Department of Languages in the newly organized State Normal University at Normal. The second year of the Civil War (1862) he enlisted as a private in the Ninety-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, but was soon after commissioned as Surgeon with the rank of Major, participating in the campaigns in Tennessee and in the first attack upon Vicksburg. Being disabled by an attack of paralysis, in February, 1863, he was compelled to resign, when he had sufficiently recovered accepting a position in the office of Provost Marshal General Oakes, at Springfield, where he remained until the close of the war. He then became Grand Secretary of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows for the State of Illinois—a position which he had held from 1856 to 1862—remaining under his second appointment from 1865 to '69. The next year he served as Superintendent of Schools at Springfield, meanwhile assisting in founding the Springfield public library, and serving as its first librarian. In 1870 he accepted the professorship of History in the West Side High School of Chicago, which, with the exception of two years (1884-86),

he continued to occupy for more than twenty-five years, retiring in 1898. In the meantime, Dr. Willard has been a laborious literary worker, having been, for a considerable period, editor, or assistant-editor, of "The Illinois Teacher," a contributor to "The Century Magazine" and "The Dial" of Chicago, besides having published a "Digest of the Laws of Odd Fellowship" in sixteen volumes, begun while he was Grand Secretary of the Order in 1864, and continued in 1872 and '82; a "Synopsis of History and Historical Chart," covering the period from B. C. 800 to A. D. 1876—of which he has had a second edition in course of preparation. Of late years he has been engaged upon a "Historical Dictionary of Names and Places," which will include some 12,000 topics, and which promises to be the most important work of his life. Previous to the war he was an avowed Abolitionist and operator on the "Underground Railroad," who made no concealment of his opinions, and, on one or two occasions, was called to answer for them in prosecutions under the "Fugitive Slave Act." (See "*Underground Railroad*.") His friend and classmate, the late Dr. Bateman, says of him: "Dr. Willard is a sound thinker; a clear and forcible writer; of broad and accurate scholarship; conscientious, genial and kindly, and a most estimable gentleman."

WILLIAMS, Archibald, lawyer and jurist, was born in Montgomery County, Ky., June 10, 1801; with moderate advantages but natural fondness for study, he chose the profession of law, and was admitted to the bar in Tennessee in 1828, coming to Quincy, Ill., the following year. He was elected to the General Assembly three times—serving in the Senate in 1832-36, and in the House, 1836-40; was United States District Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, by appointment of President Taylor, 1849-53; was twice the candidate of his party (the Whig) for United States Senator, and appointed by President Lincoln, in 1861, United States District Judge for the State of Kansas. His abilities and high character were widely recognized. Died, in Quincy, Sept. 21, 1863—His son, **John H.**, an attorney at Quincy, served as Judge of the Circuit Court 1879-85.—Another son, **Abraham Lincoln**, was twice elected Attorney-General of Kansas.

WILLIAMS, Erastus Smith, lawyer and jurist, was born at Salem, N. Y., May 22, 1821. In 1842 he removed to Chicago, where, after reading law, he was admitted to the bar in 1844. In 1854 he was appointed Master in Chancery, which

office he filled until 1863, when he was elected a Judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County. After re-election in 1870 he became Chief Justice, and, at the same time, heard most of the cases on the equity side of the court. In 1879 he was a candidate for re-election as a Republican, but was defeated with the party ticket. After his retirement from the bench he resumed private practice. Died, Feb. 24, 1884.

WILLIAMS, James R., Congressman, was born in White County, Ill., Dec. 27, 1850, at the age of 25 graduated from the Indiana State University, at Bloomington, and, in 1876, from the Union College of Law, Chicago, since then being an active and successful practitioner at Carmi. In 1880 he was appointed Master in Chancery and served two years. From 1882 to 1886 he was County Judge. In 1892 he was a nominee on the Democratic ticket for Presidential Elector. He was elected to represent the Nineteenth Illinois District in the Fifty-first Congress at a special election held to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of R. W. Townshend, was re-elected in 1890 and 1892, but defeated by Orlando Burrell (Republican) for re-election in the newly organized Twentieth District in 1894. In 1898 he was again a candidate and elected to the Fifty-sixth Congress.

WILLIAMS, John, pioneer merchant, was born in Bath County, Ky., Sept. 11, 1808; between 14 and 16 years of age was clerk in a store in his native State; then, joining his parents, who had settled on a tract of land in a part of Sangamon (now Menard) County, Ill., he found employment as clerk in the store of Major Elijah Iles, at Springfield, whom he succeeded in business at the age of 22, continuing it without interruption until 1880. In 1856 Mr. Williams was the Republican candidate for Congress in the Springfield District, and, in 1861, was appointed Commissary-General for the State, rendering valuable service in furnishing supplies for State troops, in camps of instruction and while proceeding to the field, in the first years of the war; was also chief officer of the Illinois Sanitary Commission for two years, and, as one of the intimate personal friends of Mr. Lincoln, was chosen to accompany the remains of the martyred President, from Washington to Springfield, for burial. Liberal, enterprising and public-spirited, his name was associated with nearly every public enterprise of importance in Springfield during his business career—being one of the founders, and, for eleven years President, of the First National Bank; a chief promoter in the construction of

what is now the Springfield Division of the Illinois Central Railroad, and the Springfield and Peoria line; a Director of the Springfield Iron Company; one of the Commissioners who constructed the Springfield water-works, and an officer of the Lincoln Monument Association, from 1865 to his death, May 29, 1890.

WILLIAMS, Norman, lawyer, was born at Woodstock, Vt., Feb. 1, 1833, being related, on both the paternal and maternal sides, to some of the most prominent families of New England. He fitted for college at Union Academy, Meriden, and graduated from the University of Vermont in the class of 1855. After taking a course in the Albany Law School and with a law firm in his native town, he was admitted to practice in both New York and Vermont, removed to Chicago in 1858, and, in 1860, became a member of the firm of King, Kales & Williams, still later forming a partnership with Gen. John L. Thompson, which ended with the death of the latter in 1888. In a professional capacity he assisted in the organization of the Pullman Palace Car Company, and was a member of its Board of Directors; also assisted in organizing the Western Electric Company, and was prominently identified with the Chicago Telephone Company and the Western Union Telegraph Company. In 1881 he served as the United States Commissioner to the Electrical Exposition at Paris. In conjunction with his brother (Edward H. Williams) he assisted in founding the public library at Woodstock, Vt., which, in honor of his father, received the name of "The Norman Williams Public Library." With Col. Huntington W. Jackson and J. McGregor Adams, Mr. Williams was named, in the will of the late John Crerar, as an executor of the Crerar estate and one of the Trustees of the Crerar Public Library, and became its first President; was also a Director of the Chicago Public Library, and trustee of a number of large estates. Mr. Williams was a son-in-law of the late Judge John D. Caton, and his oldest daughter became the wife of Major-General Wesley Merritt, a few months before his death, which occurred at Hampton Beach, N. H., June 19, 1899—his remains being interred in his native town of Woodstock, Vt.

WILLIAMS, Robert Ebenezer, lawyer, born Dec. 3, 1825, at Clarksville, Pa., his grandfathers on both sides being soldiers of the Revolutionary War. In 1830 his parents removed to Washington in the same State, where in boyhood he worked as a mechanic in his father's shop, attending a common school in the winter until

he reached the age of 17 years, when he entered Washington College, remaining for more than a year. He then began teaching, and, in 1845 went to Kentucky, where he pursued the business of a teacher for four years. Then he entered Bethany College in West Virginia, at the same time prosecuting his law studies, but left at the close of his junior year, when, having been licensed to practice, he removed to Clinton, Texas. Here he accepted, from a retired lawyer, the loan of a law library, which he afterwards purchased; served for two years as State's Attorney, and, in 1856, came to Bloomington, Ill., where he spent the remainder of his life in the practice of his profession. Much of his time was devoted to practice as a railroad attorney, especially in connection with the Chicago & Alton and the Illinois Central Railroads, in which he acquired prominence and wealth. He was a life-long Democrat and, in 1868, was the unsuccessful candidate of his party for Attorney-General of the State. The last three years of his life he had been in bad health, dying at Bloomington, Feb. 15, 1899.

WILLIAMS, Samuel, Bank President, was born in Adams County, Ohio, July 11, 1820; came to Winnebago County, Ill., in 1835, and, in 1842, removed to Iroquois County, where he held various local offices, including that of County Judge, to which he was elected in 1861. During his later years he had been President of the Watseka Citizens' Bank. Died, June 16, 1896.

WILLIAMSON, Rollin Samuel, legislator and jurist, was born at Cornwall, Vt., May 23, 1839. At the age of 14 he went to Boston, where he began life as a telegraph messenger boy. In two years he had become a skillful operator, and, as such, was employed in various offices in New England and New York. In 1857 he came to Chicago seeking employment and, through the fortunate correction of an error on the part of the receiver of a message, secured the position of operator and station agent at Palatine, Cook County. Here he read law during his leisure time without a preceptor, and, in 1870, was admitted to the bar. The same year he was elected to the lower House of the General Assembly and, in 1872, to the Senate. In 1880 he was elected to the bench of the Superior Court of Cook County, and, in 1887, was chosen a Judge of the Cook County Circuit Court. Died, August 10, 1889.

WILLIAMSON COUNTY, in the southern part of the State, originally set off from Franklin and organized in 1839. The county is well watered,

the principal streams being the Big Muddy and the South Fork of the Saline. The surface is undulating and the soil fertile. The region was originally well covered with forests. All the cereals (as well as potatoes) are cultivated, and rich meadows encourage stock-raising. Coal and sandstone underlie the entire county. Area, 440 square miles; population (1880), 19,324; (1890) 22,226; (1900), 27,796.

WILLIAMSVILLE, village of Sangamon County, on Chicago & Alton Railroad, 12 miles north of Springfield; has a bank, elevator, 3 churches, a newspaper and coal-mines. Pop. (1900), 573.

WILLIS, Jonathan Clay, soldier and former Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner, was born in Sumner County, Tenn., June 27, 1826; brought to Gallatin County, Ill., in 1834, and settled at Golconda in 1843; was elected Sheriff of Pope County in 1856, removed to Metropolis in 1859, and engaged in the wharf-boat and commission business. He entered the service as Quartermaster of the Forty-eighth Illinois Volunteers in 1861, but was compelled to resign on account of injuries, in 1863; was elected Representative in the Twenty-sixth General Assembly (1868), appointed Collector of Internal Revenue in 1869, and Railway and Warehouse Commissioner in 1892, as the successor of John R. Tanner, serving until 1893.

WILMETTE, a village in Cook County, 14 miles north of Chicago, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, a handsome suburb of Chicago on the shore of Lake Michigan; principal streets paved and shaded with fine forest trees; has public library and good schools. Pop. (1900), 2,300.

WILMINGTON, a city of Will County, on the Kankakee River and the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 53 miles from Chicago and 15 south-south-west of Joliet; has considerable manufactures, two National banks, a graded school, churches and one newspaper. Wilmington is the location of the Illinois Soldiers' Widows' Home. Population (1890), 1,576; (1900), 1,420.

WILSON, Charles Lush, journalist, was born in Fairfield County, Conn., Oct. 10, 1818, educated in the common schools and at an academy in his native State, and, in 1835, removed to Chicago, entering the employment of his older brothers, who were connected with the construction of the Illinois & Michigan Canal at Joliet. His brother, Richard L., having assumed charge of "The Chicago Daily Journal" (the successor of "The Chicago American"), in 1844, Charles L. took a position in the office, ultimately securing a partnership, which continued until the death

of his brother in 1856, when he succeeded to the ownership of the paper. Mr. Wilson was an ardent friend and supporter of Abraham Lincoln for the United States Senate in 1858, but, in 1860, favored the nomination of Mr. Seward for the Presidency, though earnestly supporting Mr. Lincoln after his nomination. In 1861 he was appointed Secretary of the American Legation at London, serving with the late Minister Charles Francis Adams, until 1864, when he resigned and resumed his connection with "The Journal." In 1875 his health began to fail, and three years later, having gone to San Antonio, Tex., in the hope of receiving benefit from a change of climate, he died in that city, March 9, 1878.—**Richard Lush** (Wilson), an older brother of the preceding, the first editor and publisher of "The Chicago Evening Journal," the oldest paper of consecutive publication in Chicago, was a native of New York. Coming to Chicago with his brother John L., in 1834, they soon after established themselves in business on the Illinois & Michigan Canal, then in course of construction. In 1844 he took charge of "The Chicago Daily Journal" for a publishing committee which had purchased the material of "The Chicago American," but soon after became principal proprietor. In April, 1847, while firing a salute in honor of the victory of Buena Vista, he lost an arm and was otherwise injured by the explosion of the cannon. Early in 1849, he was appointed, by President Taylor, Postmaster of the city of Chicago, but, having failed of confirmation, was compelled to retire in favor of a successor appointed by Millard Fillmore, eleven months later. Mr. Wilson published a little volume in 1842 entitled "A Trip to Santa Fe," and, a few years later, a story of travel under the title, "Short Ravelings from a Long Yarn." Died, December, 1856.—**John Lush** (Wilson), another brother, also a native of New York, came to Illinois in 1834, was afterwards associated with his brothers in business, being for a time business manager of "The Chicago Journal;" also served one term as Sheriff of Cook County. Died, in Chicago, April 13, 1888.

WILSON, Isaac Grant, jurist, was born at Middlebury, N. Y., April 26, 1817, graduated from Brown University in 1838, and the same year came to Chicago, whither his father's family had preceded him in 1835. After reading law for two years, he entered the senior class at Cambridge (Mass.) Law School, graduating in 1841. In August of that year he opened an office at Elgin, and, for ten years "rode the cir-

cuit." In 1851 he was elected to the bench of the Thirteenth Judicial Circuit to fill a vacancy, and re-elected for a full term in 1855, and again in '61. In November of the latter year he was commissioned the first Colonel of the Fifty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, but resigned, a few weeks later, and resumed his place upon the bench. From 1867 to 1879 he devoted himself to private practice, which was largely in the Federal Courts. In 1879 he resumed his seat upon the bench (this time for the Twelfth Circuit), and was at once designated as one of the Judges of the Appellate Court at Chicago, of which tribunal he became Chief Justice in 1881. In 1885 he was re-elected Circuit Judge, but died, about the close of his term, at Geneva, June 8, 1891.

WILSON, James Grant, soldier and author, was born at Edinburgh, Scotland, April 28, 1832, and, when only a year old, was brought by his father, William Wilson, to America. The family settled at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where James Grant was educated at College Hill and under private teachers. After finishing his studies he became his father's partner in business, but, in 1855, went abroad, and, shortly after his return, removed to Chicago, where he founded the first literary paper established in the Northwest. At the outbreak of the Civil War, he disposed of his journal to enlist in the Fifteenth Illinois Cavalry, of which he was commissioned Major and afterwards promoted to the colonelcy. In August, 1863, while at New Orleans, by advice of General Grant, he accepted a commission as Colonel of the Fourth Regiment United States Colored Cavalry, and was assigned, as Aid-de-camp, to the staff of the Commander of the Department of the Gulf, filling this post until April, 1865. When General Banks was relieved, Colonel Wilson was brevetted Brigadier-General and placed in command at Port Hudson, resigning in July, 1865, since which time his home has been in New York. He is best known as an author, having published numerous addresses, and being a frequent contributor to American and European magazines. Among larger works which he has written or edited are "Biographical Sketches of Illinois Officers"; "Love in Letters"; "Life of General U. S. Grant"; "Life and Letters of Fitz Greene Halleck"; "Poets and Poetry of Scotland"; "Bryant and His Friends" and "Appleton's Cyclopedia of American Biography."

WILSON, James Harrison, soldier and military engineer, was born near Shawneetown, Ill., Sept. 2, 1837. His grandfather, Alexander Wil-

son, was one of the pioneers of Illinois, and his father (Harrison Wilson) was an ensign during the War of 1812 and a Captain in the Black Hawk War. His brother (Bluford Wilson) served as Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers during the Civil War, and as Solicitor of the United States Treasury during the "whisky ring" prosecutions. James H. was educated in the common schools, at McKendree College, and the United States Military Academy at West Point, graduating from the latter in 1860, and being assigned to the Topographical Engineer Corps. In September, 1861, he was promoted to a First Lieutenancy, then served as Chief Topographical Engineer of the Port Royal expedition until March, 1862; was afterwards attached to the Department of the South, being present at the bombardment of Fort Pulaski; was Aid-de-camp to McClellan, and participated in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam; was made Lieutenant-Colonel of Volunteers in November, 1862; was Chief Topographical Engineer and Inspector-General of the Army of the Tennessee until October, 1863, being actively engaged in the operations around Vicksburg; was made Captain of Engineers in May, 1863, and Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Oct. 31, following. He also conducted operations preliminary to the battle of Chattanooga and Missionary Ridge, and for the relief of Knoxville. Later, he was placed in command of the Third Division of the cavalry corps of the Army of the Potomac, serving from May to August, 1864, under General Sheridan. Subsequently he was transferred to the Department of the Mississippi, where he so distinguished himself that, on April 20, 1865, he was made Major-General of Volunteers. In twenty-eight days he captured five fortified cities, twenty-three stands of colors, 288 guns and 6,820 prisoners—among the latter being Jefferson Davis. He was mustered out of the volunteer service in January, 1866, and, on July 28, following, was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel of the Thirty-fifth United States Infantry, being also brevetted Major-General in the regular army. On Dec. 31, 1870, he returned to civil life, and was afterwards largely engaged in railroad and engineering operations, especially in West Virginia. Promptly after the declaration of war with Spain (1898) General Wilson was appointed, by the President, Major-General of Volunteers, serving until its close. He is the author of "China: Travels and Investigations in the Middle Kingdom", "Life of Andrew J. Alexander"; and the "Life of Gen. U. S. Grant," in conjunction with Charles A.

Dana. His home, in recent years, has been in New York.

WILSON, John M., lawyer and jurist, was born in New Hampshire in 1802, graduated at Bowdoin College in 1824—the classmate of Franklin Pierce and Nathaniel Hawthorne; studied law in New Hampshire and came to Illinois in 1835, locating at Joliet; removed to Chicago in 1841, where he was the partner of Norman B. Judd, serving, at different periods, as attorney of the Chicago & Rock Island, the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern and the Chicago & Northwestern Railways; was Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Cook County, 1853-59, when he became Presiding Judge of the Superior Court of Chicago, serving until 1868. Died, Dec. 7, 1883.

WILSON, John P., lawyer, was born in Whiteside County, Ill., July 3, 1844; educated in the common schools and at Knox College, Galesburg, graduating from the latter in 1865; two years later was admitted to the bar in Chicago, and speedily attained prominence in his profession. During the World's Fair period he was retained as counsel by the Committee on Grounds and Buildings, and was prominently connected, as counsel for the city, with the Lake Front litigation.

WILSON, Robert L., early legislator, was born in Washington County, Pa., Sept. 11, 1805, taken to Zanesville, Ohio, in 1810, graduated at Franklin College in 1831, studied law and, in 1833, removed to Athens (now in Menard County), Ill.; was elected Representative in 1836, and was one of the members from Sangamon County, known as the "Long Nine," who assisted in securing the removal of the State Capital to Springfield. Mr. Wilson removed to Sterling, Whiteside County, in 1840, was elected five times Circuit Clerk and served eight years as Probate Judge. Immediately after the fall of Fort Sumter, he enlisted as private in a battalion in Washington City under command of Cassius M. Clay, for guard duty until the arrival of the Seventh New York Regiment. He subsequently assisted in raising troops in Illinois, was appointed Paymaster by Lincoln, serving at Washington, St. Louis, and, after the fall of Vicksburg, at Springfield—being mustered out in November, 1865. Died, in Whiteside County, 1880.

WILSON, Robert S., lawyer and jurist, was born at Montrose, Susquehanna County, Pa., Nov. 6, 1812; learned the printer's art, then studied law and was admitted to the bar in Allegheny County, about 1833; in 1836 removed to Ann Arbor, Mich., where he served as Probate Judge

and State Senator; in 1850 came to Chicago, was elected Judge of the Recorder's Court in 1853, and re-elected in 1858, serving ten years, and proving "a terror to evil-doers." Died, at Lawrence, Mich., Dec. 23, 1882.

WILSON, William, early jurist, was born in Loudoun County, Va., April 27, 1794; studied law with Hon. John Cook, a distinguished lawyer, and minister to France in the early part of the century; in 1817 removed to Kentucky, soon after came to Illinois, two years later locating in White County, near Carmi, which continued to be his home during the remainder of his life. In 1819 he was appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court as successor to William P. Foster, who is described by Governor Ford as "a great rascal and no lawyer," and who held office only about nine months. Judge Wilson was re-elected to the Supreme bench, as Chief-Justice, in 1825, being then only a little over 30 years old, and held office until the reorganization of the Supreme Court under the Constitution of 1848—a period of over twenty-nine years, and, with the exception of Judge Browne's, the longest term of service in the history of the court. He died at his home in White County, April 29, 1857. A Whig in early life, he allied himself with the Democratic party on the dissolution of the former. Hon. James C. Conkling, of Springfield, says of him, "as a writer, his style was clear and distinct; as a lawyer, his judgment was sound and discriminating."

WINCHESTER, a city and county-seat of Scott County, founded in 1839, situated on Big Sandy Creek and on the line of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 29 miles south of Beardstown and 84 miles north by west of St. Louis. While the surrounding region is agricultural and largely devoted to wheat growing, there is some coal mining. Winchester is an important shipping-point, having three grain elevators, two flouring mills, and a coal mine employing fifty miners. There are four Protestant and one Catholic church, a court house, a high school, a graded school building, two banks and two weekly newspapers. Population (1880), 1,626; (1890), 1,542; (1900), 1,711.

WINDSOR, a city of Shelby County at the crossing of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis and the Wabash Railways, 11 miles north-east of Shelbyville. Population (1880), 768; (1890), 888; (1900), 866.

WINES, Frederick Howard, clergyman and sociologist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., April 9, 1838, graduated at Washington (Pa.) College

in 1857, and, after serving as tutor there for a short time, entered Princeton Theological Seminary, but was compelled temporarily to discontinue his studies on account of a weakness of the eyes. The Presbytery of St. Louis licensed him to preach in 1860, and, in 1862, he was commissioned Hospital Chaplain in the Union army. During 1862-64 he was stationed at Springfield, Mo., participating in the battle of Springfield on Jan. 8, 1863, and being personally mentioned for bravery on the field in the official report. Re-entering the seminary at Princeton in 1864, he graduated in 1865, and at once accepted a call to the pulpit of the First Presbyterian Church of Springfield, Ill., which he filled for four years. In 1869 he was appointed Secretary of the newly created Board of Commissioners of Public Charities of Illinois, in which capacity he continued until 1893, when he resigned. For the next four years he was chiefly engaged in literary work, in lecturing before universities on topics connected with social science, in aiding in the organization of charitable work, and in the conduct of a thorough investigation into the relations between liquor legislation and crime. At an early period he took a prominent part in organizing the various Boards of Public Charities of the United States into an organization known as the National Conference of Charities and Corrections, and, at the Louisville meeting (1883), was elected its President. At the International Penitentiary Congress at Stockholm (1878) he was the official delegate from Illinois. On his return, as a result of his observations while abroad, he submitted to the Legislature a report strongly advocating the construction of the Kankakee Hospital for the Insane, then about to be built, upon the "detached ward" or "village" plan, a departure from then existing methods, which marks an era in the treatment of insane in the United States. Mr. Wines conducted the investigation into the condition and number of the defective, dependent and delinquent classes throughout the country, his report constituting a separate volume under the "Tenth Census," and rendered a similar service in connection with the eleventh census (1890). In 1887 he was elected Secretary of the National Prison Association, succeeding to the post formerly held by his father, Enoch Cobb Wines, D.D., LL.D. After the inauguration of Governor Tanner in 1897, he resumed his former position of Secretary of the Board of Public Charities, remaining until 1899, when he again tendered his resignation, having received the appointment to the position of Assistant Director

of the Twelfth Census, which he now holds. He is the author of "Crime and Reformation" (1895); of a voluminous series of reports; also of numerous pamphlets and brochures, among which may be mentioned "The County Jail System; An Argument for its Abolition" (1878); "The Kankakee Hospital" (1882); "Provision for the Insane in the United States" (1885); "Conditional Liberation, or the Paroling of Prisoners" (1886), and "American Prisons in the Tenth Census" (1888).

WINES, Walter B., lawyer (brother of Frederick H. Wines), was born in Boston, Mass., Oct. 10, 1848, received his primary education at Williston Academy, East Hampton, Mass., after which he entered Middlebury College, Vt., taking a classical course and graduating there. He afterwards became a student in the law department of Columbia College, N. Y., graduating in 1871, being admitted to the bar the same year and commencing practice in New York City. In 1879 he came to Springfield, Ill., and was, for a time, identified with the bar of that city. Later, he removed to Chicago, where he has been engaged in literary and journalistic work.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY, situated in the "northern tier," bordering on the Wisconsin State line; was organized, under an act passed in 1836, from La Salle and Jo Daviess Counties, and has an area of 552 square miles. The county is drained by the Rock and Pecatonica Rivers. The surface is rolling prairie and the soil fertile. The geology is simple, the quaternary deposits being underlaid by the Galena blue and buff limestone, adapted for building purposes. All the cereals are raised in abundance, the chief product being corn. The Winnebago Indians (who gave name to the county) formerly lived on the west side of the Rock River, and the Pottawatomies on the east, but both tribes removed westward in 1835. (As to manufacturing interests see *Rockford*.) Population (1880), 30,505; (1890), 39,938; (1900), 47,845.

WINNEBAGO WAR. The name given to an Indian disturbance which had its origin in 1827, during the administration of Gov. Ninian Edwards. The Indians had been quiet since the conclusion of the War of 1812, but a few isolated outrages were sufficient to start terrified "runners" in all directions. In the northern portion of the State, from Galena to Chicago (then Fort Dearborn) the alarm was intense. The meagre militia force of the State was summoned and volunteers were called for. Meanwhile, 600 United States Regular Infantry, under command

of Gen. Henry Atkinson, put in an appearance. Besides the infantry, Atkinson had at his disposal some 130 mounted sharpshooters. The origin of the disturbance was as follows: The Winnebagoes attacked a band of Chippewas, who were (by treaty) under Government protection, several of the latter being killed. For participation in this offense, four Winnebago Indians were summarily apprehended, surrendered to the Chippewas and shot. Meanwhile, some dispute had arisen as to the title of the lands, claimed by the Winnebagoes in the vicinity of Galena, which had been occupied by white miners. Repeated acts of hostility and of reprisal, along the Upper Mississippi, intensified mutual distrust. A gathering of the Indians around two keel-boats, laden with supplies for Fort Snelling, which had anchored near Prairie du Chien and opposite a Winnebago camp, was regarded by the whites as a hostile act. Liquor was freely distributed, and there is historical evidence that a half-dozen drunken squaws were carried off and shamefully maltreated. Several hundred warriors assembled to avenge the deception which had been practiced upon them. They laid in ambush for the boats on their return trip. The first passed too rapidly to be successfully assailed, but the second grounded and was savagely, yet unsuccessfully, attacked. The presence of General Atkinson's forces prevented an actual outbreak, and, on his demand, the great Winnebago Chief, Red Bird, with six other leading men of the tribe, surrendered themselves as hostages to save their nation from extermination. A majority of these were, after trial, acquitted. Red Bird, however, unable to endure confinement, literally pined to death in prison, dying on Feb. 16, 1828. He is described as having been a savage of superior intelligence and noble character. A treaty of peace was concluded with the Winnebagoes in a council held at Prairie du Chien, a few months later, but the affair seems to have produced as much alarm among the Indians as it did among the whites. (For *Winnebago Indians* see page 576.)

WINNETKA, a village of Cook County, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, 16½ miles north of Chicago. It stands eighty feet above the level of Lake Michigan, has good schools (being the seat of the Winnetka Institute), several churches, and is a popular residence town. Population (1880), 584; (1890), 1,079; (1900), 1,833.

WINSTON, Frederick Hampton, lawyer, was born in Liberty County, Ga., Nov. 20, 1830, was brought to Woodford County, Ky., in 1835, left an orphan at 12, and attended the common

schools until 18, when, returning to Georgia, he engaged in cotton manufacture. He finally began the study of law with United States Senator W. C. Dawson, and graduated from Harvard Law School in 1852, spent some time in the office of W. M. Evarts in New York, was admitted to the bar and came to Chicago in 1853, where he formed a partnership with Norman B. Judd, afterwards being associated with Judge Henry W. Blodgett; served as general solicitor of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railways—remaining with the latter twenty years. In 1885 he was appointed, by President Cleveland, Minister to Persia, but resigned the following year, and traveled extensively in Russia, Scandinavia and other foreign countries. Mr. Winston was a delegate to the Democratic National Conventions of 1868, '76 and '84; first President of the Stock Yards at Jersey City, for twelve years President of the Lincoln Park Commission, and a Director of the Lincoln National Bank.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES. The Wisconsin Central Company was organized, June 17, 1887, and subsequently acquired the Minnesota, St. Croix & Wisconsin, the Wisconsin & Minnesota, the Chippewa Falls & Western, the St. Paul & St. Croix Falls, the Wisconsin Central, the Penokee, and the Packwaukee & Montebello Railroads, and assumed the leases of the Milwaukee & Lake Winnebago and the Wisconsin & Minnesota Roads. On July 1, 1888, the company began to operate the entire Wisconsin Central system, with the exception of the Wisconsin Central Railroad and the leased Milwaukee & Lake Winnebago, which remained in charge of the Wisconsin Central Railroad mortgage trustees until Nov. 1, 1889, when these, too, passed under the control of the Wisconsin Central Company. The Wisconsin Central Railroad Company is a reorganization (Oct. 1, 1879) of a company formed Jan. 1, 1871. The Wisconsin Central and the Wisconsin Central Railroad Companies, though differing in name, are a financial unit; the former holding most of the first mortgage bonds of the latter, and substantially all its notes, stocks and income bonds, but, for legal reasons (such as the protection of land titles), it is necessary that separate corporations be maintained. On April 1, 1890, the Wisconsin Central Company executed a lease to the Northern Pacific Railroad, but this was set aside by the courts, on Sept. 27, 1893, for non-payment of rent, and was finally canceled. On the same day receivers were appointed to

insure the protection of all interests. The total mileage is 415.46 miles, of which the Company owns 258.90—only .10 of a mile in Illinois. A line, 53.10 miles in length, with 8.44 miles of side-track (total, 66.54 miles), lying wholly within the State of Illinois, is operated by the Chicago & Wisconsin and furnishes the allied line an entrance into Chicago.

WITHROW, Thomas F., lawyer, was born in Virginia in March, 1833, removed with his parents to Ohio in childhood, attended the Western Reserve College, and, after the death of his father, taught school and worked as a printer, later, editing a paper at Mount Vernon. In 1855 he removed to Janesville, Wis., where he again engaged in journalistic work, studied law, was admitted to the bar in Iowa in 1857, settled at Des Moines and served as private secretary of Governors Lowe and Kirkwood. In 1860 he became Supreme Court Reporter; served as Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee in 1863 and, in 1866, became associated with the Rock Island Railroad in the capacity of local attorney, was made chief law officer of the Company in 1873, and removed to Chicago, and, in 1890, was promoted to the position of General Counsel. Died, in Chicago, Feb. 3, 1893.

WOLCOTT, (Dr.) Alexander, early Indian Agent, was born at East Windsor, Conn., Feb. 14, 1790; graduated from Yale College in 1809, and, after a course in medicine, was commissioned, in 1812, Surgeon's Mate in the United States Army. In 1820 he was appointed Indian Agent at Fort Dearborn (now Chicago), as successor to Charles Jouett—the first Agent—who had been appointed a United States Judge in Arkansas. The same year he accompanied General Lewis Cass and Henry Schoolcraft on their tour among the Indians of the Northwest; was married in 1823 to Ellen Marion Kinzie, a daughter of Col. John Kinzie, the first permanent settler of Chicago; in 1825 was appointed a Justice of the Peace for Peoria County, which then included Cook County; was a Judge of Election in 1830, and one of the purchasers of a block of ground in the heart of the present city of Chicago, at the first sale of lots, held Sept. 27, 1830, but died before the close of the year. Dr. Wolcott appears to have been a high-minded and honorable man, as well as far in advance of the mass of pioneers in point of education and intelligence.

WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE OF CHICAGO. (See *Northwestern University Woman's Medical School*.)

WOMAN SUFFRAGE. (See *Suffrage*.)

WOOD, Benson, lawyer and Congressman, was born in Susquehanna County, Pa., in 1839; received a common school and academic education; at the age of 20 came to Illinois, and, for two years, taught school in Lee County. He then enlisted as a soldier in an Illinois regiment, attaining the rank of Captain of Infantry; after the war, graduated from the Law Department of the old Chicago University, and has since been engaged in the practice of his profession. He was elected a member of the Twenty-eighth General Assembly (1872) and was a delegate to the Republican National Conventions of 1876 and 1888; also served as Mayor of the city of Effingham, where he now resides. In 1894 he was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress by the Republicans of the Nineteenth District, which has uniformly returned a Democrat, and, in office, proved himself a most industrious and efficient member. Mr. Wood was defeated as a candidate for re-election in 1896.

WOOD, John, pioneer, Lieutenant-Governor and Governor, was born at Moravia, N. Y., Dec. 20, 1798—his father being a Revolutionary soldier who had served as Surgeon and Captain in the army. At the age of 21 years young Wood removed to Illinois, settling in what is now Adams County, and building the first log-cabin on the site of the present city of Quincy. He was a member of the upper house of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth General Assemblies, and was elected Lieutenant-Governor in 1859 on the same ticket with Governor Bissell, and served out the unexpired term of the latter, who died in office. (See *Bissell, William H.*) He was succeeded by Richard Yates in 1861. In February of that year he was appointed one of the five Commissioners from Illinois to the "Peace Conference" at Washington, to consider methods for averting civil war. The following May he was appointed Quartermaster-General for the State by Governor Yates, and assisted most efficiently in fitting out the troops for the field. In June, 1861, he was commissioned Colonel of the One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Illinois Volunteers (100-days' men) and mustered out of service the following September. Died, at Quincy, June 11, 1880. He was liberal, patriotic and public-spirited. His fellow-citizens of Quincy erected a monument to his memory, which was appropriately dedicated, July 4, 1883.

WOODFORD COUNTY, situated a little north of the center of the State, bounded on the west by the Illinois River; organized in 1841; area,

540 square miles. The surface is generally level, except along the Illinois River, the soil fertile and well watered. The county lies in the northern section of the great coal field of the State. Eureka is the county-seat. Other thriving cities and towns are Metamora, Minonk, El Paso and Roanoke. Corn, oats, wheat, potatoes and barley are the principal crops. The chief mechanical industries are flour manufacture, carriage and wagon-making, and saddlery and harness work. Population (1890), 21,429; (1900), 21,822.

WOODHULL, a village of Henry County, on Keithsburg branch Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 15 miles west of Galva; has a bank, electric lights, water works, brick and tile works, six churches and weekly paper. Pop. (1900), 774.

WOODMAN, Charles W., lawyer and Congressman, was born in Aalborg, Denmark, March 11, 1844; received his early education in the schools of his native country, but took to the sea in 1860, following the life of a sailor until 1863, when, coming to Philadelphia, he enlisted in the Gulf Squadron of the United States. After the war, he came to Chicago, and, after reading law for some time in the office of James L. High, graduated from the Law Department of the Chicago University in 1871. Some years later he was appointed Prosecuting Attorney for some of the lower courts, and, in 1881, was nominated by the Judges of Cook County as one of the Justices of the Peace for the city of Chicago. In 1894 he became the Republican candidate for Congress from the Fourth District and was elected, but failed to secure a renomination in 1896. Died, in Elgin Asylum for the Insane, March 18, 1898.

WOODS, Robert Mann, was born at Greenville, Pa., April 17, 1840; came with his parents to Illinois in 1842, the family settling at Barry, Pike County, but subsequently residing at Pittsfield, Canton and Galesburg. He was educated at Knox College in the latter place, which was his home from 1849 to '58; later, taught school in Iowa and Missouri until 1861, when he went to Springfield and began the study of law with Milton Hay and Shelby M. Cullom. His law studies having been interrupted by the Civil War, after spending some time in the mustering and disbursing office, he was promoted by Governor Yates to a place in the executive office, from which he went to the field as Adjutant of the Sixty-fourth Illinois Infantry, known as the "Yates Sharp-Shooters." After participating, with the Army of the Tennessee, in the Atlanta campaign, he took part in the "March to the Sea," and the campaign in the Carolinas, includ-

ing the siege of Savannah and the forcing of the Salkahatchie, where he distinguished himself, as also in the taking of Columbia, Fayetteville, Cheraw, Raleigh and Bentonville. At the latter place he had a horse shot under him and won the brevet rank of Major for gallantry in the field, having previously been commissioned Captain of Company A of his regiment. He also served on the staffs of Gens. Giles A. Smith, Benjamin F. Potts, and William W. Belknap, and was the last mustering officer in General Sherman's army. In 1867 Major Woods removed to Chicago, where he was in business for a number of years, serving as chief clerk of Custom House construction from 1872 to 1877. In 1879 he purchased "The Daily Republican" at Joliet, which he conducted successfully for fifteen years. While connected with "The Republican," he served as Secretary of the Illinois Republican Press Association and in various other positions.

Major Woods was one of the founders of the Grand Army of the Republic, whose birth-place was in Illinois. (See *Grand Army of the Republic*; also *Stephenson, Dr. B. F.*) When Dr. Stephenson (who had been Surgeon of the Fourteenth Illinois Infantry), conceived the idea of founding such an order, he called to his assistance Major Woods, who was then engaged in writing the histories of Illinois regiments for the Adjutant-General's Report. The Major wrote the Constitution and By-laws of the Order, the charter blanks for all the reports, etc. The first official order bears his name as the first Adjutant-General of the Order, as follows:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ILLINOIS
GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., APRIL 1, 1866.

GENERAL ORDERS /
No. 1.

{ The following named officers are hereby appointed and assigned to duty at these headquarters. They will be obeyed and respected accordingly:

Colonel Jules C. Webber, A. D. C. and Chief of Staff.
Colonel John M. Snyder, Quartermaster-General.
Major Robert M. Woods, Adjutant-General.
Captain John A. Lightfoot, Assistant Adjutant-General.
Captain John S. Phelps, Aid-de-Camp.

By order of B. F. Stephenson, Department Commander.

ROBERT M. WOODS,
Adjutant-General.

Major Woods afterwards organized the various Departments in the West, and it has been conceded that he furnished the money necessary to carry on the work during the first six months of the existence of the Order. He has never accepted a nomination or run for any political office, but is now engaged in financial business in Joliet and Chicago, with his residence in the former place.

WOODSON, David Meade, lawyer and jurist, was born in Jessamine County, Ky., May 18, 1806; was educated in private schools and at Transylvania University, and read law with his father. He served a term in the Kentucky Legislature in 1832, and, in 1834, removed to Illinois, settling at Carrollton, Greene County. In 1839 he was elected State's Attorney and, in 1840, a member of the lower house of the Legislature, being elected a second time in 1868. In 1843 he was the Whig candidate for Congress in the Fifth District, but was defeated by Stephen A. Douglas. He was a member of the Constitutional Conventions of 1847 and 1869-70. In 1848 he was elected a Judge of the First Judicial Circuit, remaining in office until 1867. Died, in 1877.

WOODSTOCK, the county-seat of McHenry County, situated on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, about 51 miles northwest of Chicago and 32 miles east of Rockford. It contains a court house, eight churches, four banks, three newspaper offices, foundry and machine shops, planing mills, canning works, pickle, cheese and butter factories. The Oliver Typewriter Factory is located here; the town is also the seat of the Todd Seminary for boys. Population (1890), 1,683; (1900), 2,502.

WORCESTER, Linus E., State Senator, was born in Windsor, Vt., Dec. 5, 1811, was educated in the common schools of his native State and at Chester Academy, came to Illinois in 1836, and, after teaching three years, entered a dry-goods store at Whitehall as clerk, later becoming a partner. He was also engaged in various other branches of business at different times, including the drug, hardware, grocery, agricultural implement and lumber business. In 1843 he was appointed Postmaster at Whitehall, serving twelve years; was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1847, served as County Judge for six years from 1853, and as Trustee of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, at Jacksonville, from 1859, by successive reappointments, for twelve years. In 1856 he was elected, as a Democrat, to the State Senate, to succeed John M. Palmer, resigned; was re-elected in 1860, and, at the session of 1865, was one of the five Democratic members of that body who voted for the ratification of the Emancipation Amendment of the National Constitution. He was elected County Judge a second time, in 1863, and re-elected in 1867, served as delegate to the Democratic National Convention of 1876, and, for more than thirty years, was one of the Directors of the Jacksonville branch of the Chicago & Alton

Railroad, serving from the organization of the corporation until his death, which occurred Oct. 19, 1891.

WORDEN, a village of Madison County, on the Wabash and the Jacksonville, Louisville & St. Louis Railways, 32 miles northeast of St. Louis. Population (1890), 522; (1900), 544.

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION. An exhibition of the scientific, liberal and mechanical arts of all nations, held at Chicago, between May 1 and Oct. 31, 1893. The project had its inception in November, 1885, in a resolution adopted by the directorate of the Chicago Interstate Exposition Company. On July 6, 1888, the first well defined action was taken, the Iroquois Club, of Chicago, inviting the co-operation of six other leading clubs of that city in "securing the location of an international celebration at Chicago of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus." In July, 1889, a decisive step was taken in the appointment by Mayor Cregier, under resolution of the City Council, of a committee of 100 (afterwards increased to 256) citizens, who were charged with the duty of promoting the selection of Chicago as the site for the Exposition. New York, Washington and St. Louis were competing points, but the choice of Congress fell upon Chicago, and the act establishing the World's Fair at that city was signed by President Harrison on April 25, 1890. Under the requirements of the law, the President appointed eight Commissioners-at-large, with two Commissioners and two alternates from each State and Territory and the District of Columbia. Col. George R. Davis, of Chicago, was elected Director-General by the body thus constituted. Ex-Senator Thomas M. Palmer, of Michigan, was chosen President of the Commission and John T. Dickinson, of Texas, Secretary. This Commission delegated much of its power to a Board of Reference and Control, who were instructed to act with a similar number appointed by the World's Columbian Exposition. The latter organization was an incorporation, with a directorate of forty-five members, elected annually by the stockholders. Lyman J. Gage, of Chicago, was the first President of the corporation, and was succeeded by W. T. Baker and Harlow N. Higinbotham.

In addition to these bodies, certain powers were vested in a Board of Lady Managers, composed of two members, with alternates, from each State and Territory, besides nine from the city of Chicago. Mrs. Potter Palmer was chosen President of the latter. This Board was particu-

larly charged with supervision of women's participation in the Exposition, and of the exhibits of women's work.

The supreme executive power was vested in the Joint Board of Control. The site selected was Jackson Park, in the South Division of Chicago, with a strip connecting Jackson and Washington Parks, known as the "Midway Plaisance," which was surrendered to "concessionaires" who purchased the privilege of giving exhibitions, or conducting restaurants or selling-booths thereon. The total area of the site was 633 acres, and that of the buildings—not reckoning those erected by States other than Illinois, and by foreign governments—was about 200 acres. When to this is added the acreage of the foreign and State buildings, the total space under roof approximated 250 acres. These figures do not include the buildings erected by private exhibitors, caterers and venders, which would add a small percentage to the grand total. Forty-seven foreign Governments made appropriations for the erection of their own buildings and other expenses connected with official representation, and there were exhibitors from eighty-six nations. The United States Government erected its own building, and appropriated \$500,000 to defray the expenses of a national exhibit, besides \$2,500,000 toward the general cost of the Exposition. The appropriations by foreign Governments aggregated about \$6,500,000, and those by the States and Territories, \$6,120,000—that of Illinois being \$800,000. The entire outlay of the World's Columbian Exposition Company, up to March 31, 1894, including the cost of preliminary organization, construction, operating and post-Exposition expenses, was \$27,151,800. This is, of course, exclusive of foreign and State expenditures, which would swell the aggregate cost to nearly \$45,000,000. Citizens of Chicago subscribed \$5,608,206 toward the capital stock of the Exposition Company, and the municipality, \$5,000,000, which was raised by the sale of bonds. (See *Thirty-sixth General Assembly*.)

The site, while admirably adapted to the purpose, was, when chosen, a marshy flat, crossed by low sand ridges, upon which stood occasional clumps of stunted scrub oaks. Before the gates of the great fair were opened to the public, the entire area had been transformed into a dream of beauty. Marshes had been drained, filled in and sodded; driveways and broad walks constructed; artificial ponds and lagoons dug and embanked, and all the highest skill of the landscape gardener's art had been called into play to produce

**MAP OF
THE GROUNDS OF THE
WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION
AT
Jackson Park
showing the General Arrangement
of
Buildings and Grounds
1893.**

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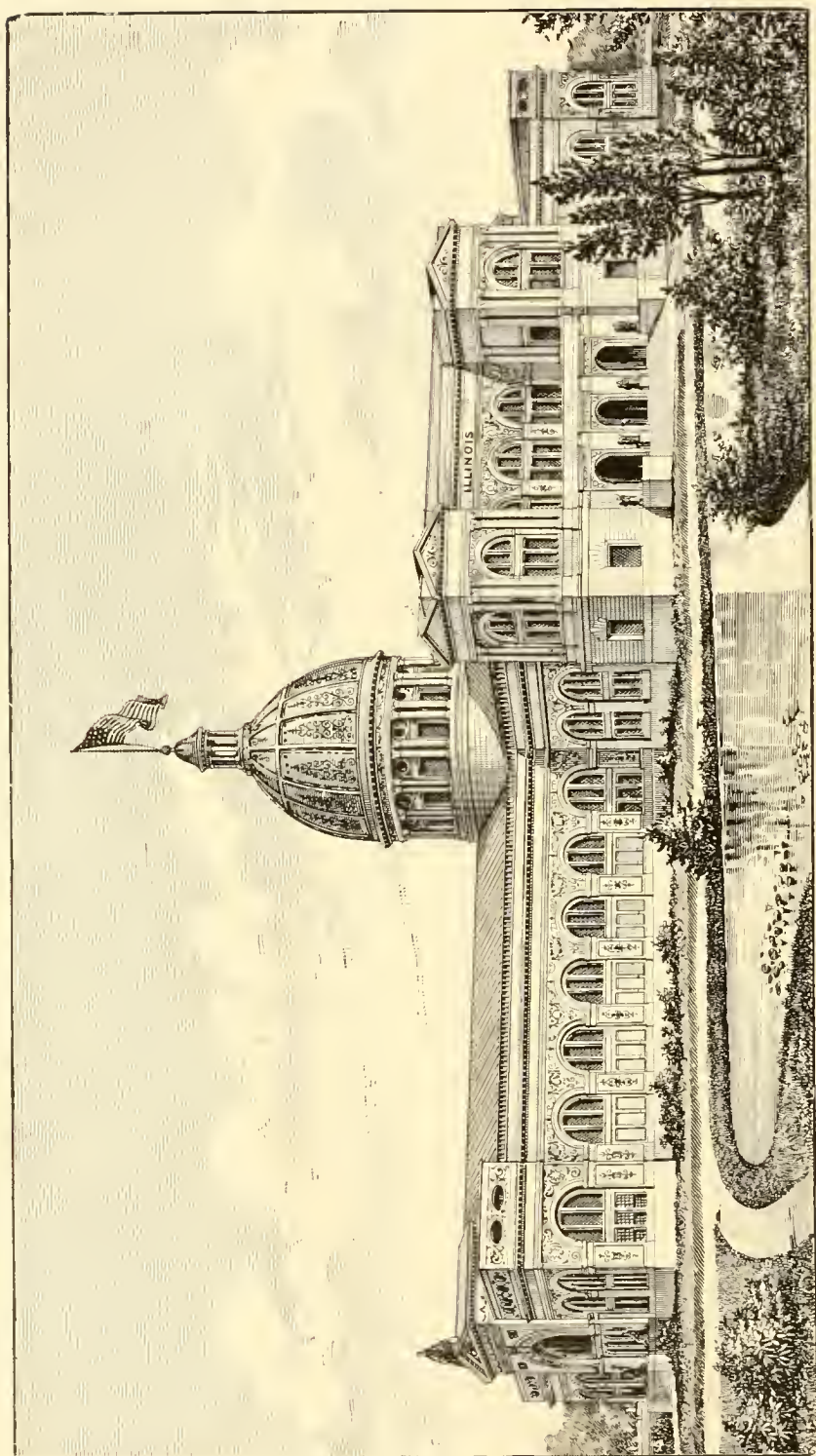
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ILLINOIS STATE BUILDING, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION, 1893.

varied and striking effects. But the task had been a Herculean one. There were seventeen principal (or, as they may be called, departmental) buildings, all of beautiful and ornate design, and all of vast size. They were known as the Manufacturers' and Liberal Arts, the Machinery, Electrical, Transportation, Woman's, Horticultural, Mines and Mining, Anthropological, Administration, Art Galleries, Agricultural, Art Institute, Fisheries, Live Stock, Dairy and Forestry buildings, and the Music Hall and Casino. Several of these had large annexes. The Manufacturers' Building was the largest. It was rectangular (1687x787 feet), having a ground area of 31 acres and a floor and gallery area of 44 acres. Its central chamber was 1280x380 feet, with a nave 107 feet wide, both hall and nave being surrounded by a gallery 50 feet wide. It was four times as large as the Roman Coliseum and three times as large as St. Peter's at Rome; 17,000,000 feet of lumber, 13,000,000 pounds of steel, and 2,000,000 pounds of iron had been used in its construction, involving a cost of \$1,800,000.

It was originally intended to open the Exposition, formally, on Oct. 21, 1892, the quadri-centennial of Columbus' discovery of land on the Western Hemisphere, but the magnitude of the undertaking rendered this impracticable. Consequently, while dedicatory ceremonies were held on that day, preceded by a mouser procession and followed by elaborate pyrotechnic displays at night, May 1, 1893, was fixed as the opening day—the machinery and fountains being put in operation, at the touch of an electric button by President Cleveland, at the close of a short address. The total number of admissions from that date to Oct. 31, was 27,530,460—the largest for any single day being on Oct. 9 (Chicago Day) amounting to 761,944. The total receipts from all sources (including National and State appropriations, subscriptions, etc.), amounted to \$28,151,168.75, of which \$10,626,330.76 was from the sale of tickets, and \$3,699,581.43 from concessions. The aggregate attendance fell short of that at the Paris Exposition of 1889 by about 500,000, while the receipts from the sale of tickets and concessions exceeded the latter by nearly \$5,800,000. Subscribers to the Exposition stock received a return of ten per cent on the same.

The Illinois building was the first of the State buildings to be completed. It was also the largest and most costly, but was severely criticised from an architectural standpoint. The exhibits showed the internal resources of the State, as well as the development of its govern-

mental system, and its progress in civilization from the days of the first pioneers. The entire Illinois exhibit in the State building was under charge of the State Board of Agriculture, who devoted one-tenth of the appropriation, and a like proportion of floor space, to the exhibition of the work of Illinois women as scientists, authors, artists, decorators, etc. Among special features of the Illinois exhibit were: State trophies and relics, kept in a fire-proof memorial hall; the display of grains and minerals, and an immense topographical map (prepared at a cost of \$15,000), drafted on a scale of two miles to the inch, showing the character and resources of the State, and correcting many serious cartographical errors previously undiscovered.

WORTHEN, Amos Henry, scientist and State Geologist, was born at Bradford, Vt., Oct. 31, 1813, emigrated to Kentucky in 1834, and, in 1836, removed to Illinois, locating at Warsaw. Teaching, surveying and mercantile business were his pursuits until 1842, when he returned to the East, spending two years in Boston, but returning to Warsaw in 1844. His natural predilections were toward the natural sciences, and, after coming west, he devoted most of his leisure time to the collection and study of specimens of mineralogy, geology and conchology. On the organization of the geological survey of Illinois in 1851, he was appointed assistant to Dr. J. G. Norwood, then State Geologist, and, in 1858, succeeded to the office, having meanwhile spent three years as Assistant Geologist in the first Iowa survey. As State Geologist he published seven volumes of reports, and was engaged upon the eighth when overtaken by death, May 6, 1888. These reports, which are as comprehensive as they are voluminous, have been reviewed and warmly commended by the leading scientific periodicals of this country and Europe. In 1877 field work was discontinued, and the State Historical Library and Natural History Museum were established, Professor Worthen being placed in charge as curator. He was the author of various valuable scientific papers and member of numerous scientific societies in this country and in Europe.

WORTHINGTON, Nicholas Ellsworth, ex-Congressman, was born in Brooke County, W. Va., March 30, 1836, and completed his education at Allegheny College, Pa., studied Law at Morgantown, Va., and was admitted to the bar in 1860. He is a resident of Peoria, and, by profession, a lawyer; was County Superintendent of Schools of Peoria County from 1868 to 1872, and a mem-

ber of the State Board of Education from 1869 to 1872. In 1882 he was elected to Congress, as a Democrat, from the Tenth Congressional District, and re-elected in 1884. In 1886 he was again a candidate, but was defeated by his Republican opponent, Philip Sidney Post. He was elected Circuit Judge of the Tenth Judicial District in 1891, and re-elected in 1897. In 1894 he served upon a commission appointed by President Cleveland, to investigate the labor strikes of that year at Chicago.

WRIGHT, John Stephen, manufacturer, was born at Sheffield, Mass., July 16, 1815; came to Chicago in 1832, with his father, who opened a store in that city; in 1837, at his own expense, built the first school building in Chicago; in 1840 established "The Prairie Farmer," which he conducted for many years in the interest of popular education and progressive agriculture. In 1852 he engaged in the manufacture of Atkins' self-raking reaper and mower, was one of the promoters of the Galena & Chicago Union and the Illinois Central Railways, and wrote a volume entitled, "Chicago: Past, Present and Future," published in 1870. Died, in Chicago, Sept. 26, 1874.

WULFF, Henry, ex-State Treasurer, was born in Meldorf, Germany, August 24, 1854; came to Chicago in 1863, and began his political career as a Trustee of the town of Jefferson. In 1866 he was elected County Clerk of Cook County, and re-elected in 1890; in 1894 became the Republican nominee for State Treasurer, receiving, at the November election of that year, the unprecedented plurality of 133,427 votes over his Democratic opponent.

WYANET, a town of Bureau County, at the intersection of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railways, 7 miles southwest of Princeton. Population (1890), 670; (1900), 902.

WYLIE, (Rev.) Samuel, domestic missionary, born in Ireland and came to America in boyhood; was educated at the University of Pennsylvania and the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, and ordained in 1818. Soon after this he came west as a domestic missionary and, in 1820, became pastor of a church at Sparta, Ill., where he remained until his death, March 20, 1872, after a pastorate of 52 years. During his pastorate the church sent out a dozen colonies to form new church organizations elsewhere. He is described as able, eloquent and scholarly.

WYMAN, (Col.) John B., soldier, was born in Massachusetts, July 12, 1817, and educated in the

schools of that State until 14 years of age, when he became a clerk in a clothing store in his native town of Shrewsbury, later being associated with mercantile establishments in Cincinnati, and again in his native State. From 1846 to 1850 he was employed successively as a clerk in the car and machine shops at Springfield, Mass., then as Superintendent of Construction, and, later, as conductor on the New York & New Haven Railroad, finally, in 1850, becoming Superintendent of the Connecticut River Railroad. In 1852 he entered the service of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, assisting in the survey and construction of the line under Col. R. B. Mason, the Chief Engineer, and finally becoming Assistant Superintendent of the Northern Division. He was one of the original proprietors of the town of Amboy, in Lee County, and its first Mayor, also serving a second term. Having a fondness for military affairs, he was usually connected with some military organization—while in Cincinnati being attached to a company, of which Prof. O. M. Mitchell, the celebrated astronomer (afterwards Major-General Mitchell), was Captain. After coming to Illinois he became Captain of the Chicago Light Guards. Having left the employ of the Railroad in 1858, he was in private business at Amboy at the beginning of the Civil War in 1861. As Assistant-Adjutant General, by appointment of Governor Yates, he rendered valuable service in the early weeks of the war in securing arms from Jefferson Barracks and in the organization of the three-months' regiments. Then, having organized the Thirteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry—the first organized in the State for the three years' service—he was commissioned its Colonel, and, in July following, entered upon the duty of guarding the railroad lines in Southwest Missouri and Arkansas. The following year his regiment was attached to General Sherman's command in the first campaign against Vicksburg. On the second day of the Battle of Chickasaw Bayou, he fell mortally wounded, dying on the field, Dec. 28, 1862. Colonel Wyman was one of the most accomplished and promising of the volunteer soldiers sent to the field from Illinois, of whom so many were former employes of the Illinois Central Railroad.

WYOMING, a town of Stark County, 31 miles north-northwest from Peoria, at the junction of the Peoria branch Rock Island & Pacific and the Rushville branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway; has two high schools, churches, two banks, flour mills, water-works, machine

shop, and two weekly newspapers. Coal is mined here. Pop. (1890), 1,116; (1900), 1,277.

XENIA, a village of Clay County, on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad, 87 miles east of St. Louis. Population (1900), 800.

YATES CITY, a village of Knox County, at the junction of the Peoria Division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, with the Rushville branch, 23 miles southeast of Galesburg. The town has banks, a coal mine, telephone exchange, school, churches and a newspaper. Pop. (1890), 687; (1900), 650.

YATES, Henry, pioneer, was born in Caroline County, Va., Oct. 29, 1786—being a grand-nephew of Chief Justice John Marshall; removed to Fayette County, Ky., where he located and laid out the town of Warsaw, which afterwards became the county-seat of Gallatin County. In 1831 he removed to Sangamon County, Ill., and, in 1832, settled at the site of the present town of Berlin, which he laid out the following year, also laying out the town of New Berlin, a few years later, on the line of the Wabash Railway. He was father of Gov. Richard Yates. Died, Sept. 13, 1865.—**Henry** (Yates), Jr., son of the preceding, was born at Berlin, Ill., March 7, 1835; engaged in merchandising at New Berlin; in 1862, raised a company of volunteers for the One Hundred and Sixth Regiment Illinois Infantry, was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel and brevetted Colonel and Brigadier-General. He was accidentally shot in 1863, and suffered sun-stroke at Little Rock, from which he never fully recovered. Died, August 3, 1871.

YATES, Richard, former Governor and United States Senator, was born at Warsaw, Ky., Jan. 18, 1815, of English descent. In 1831 he accompanied his father to Illinois, the family settling first at Springfield and later at Berlin, Sangamon County. He soon after entered Illinois College, from which he graduated in 1835, and subsequently read law with Col. John J. Hardin, at Jacksonville, which thereafter became his home. In 1842 he was elected Representative in the General Assembly from Morgan County, and was re-elected in 1844, and again in 1848. In 1850 he was a candidate for Congress from the Seventh District and elected over Maj. Thomas L. Harris, the previous incumbent, being the only Whig Representative in the Thirty-second Congress from Illinois. Two years later he was re-elected over John Calhoun, but was defeated, in 1854, by his old opponent, Harris. He was one of the

most vigorous opponents of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill in the Thirty-third Congress, and an early participant in the movement for the organization of the Republican party to resist the further extension of slavery, being a prominent speaker, on the same platform with Lincoln, before the first Republican State Convention held at Bloomington, in May, 1856, and serving as one of the Vice-Presidents of that body. In 1860 he was elected to the executive chair on the ticket headed by Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency, and, by his energetic support of the National administration in its measures for the suppression of the Rebellion, won the sobriquet of "the Illinois War-Governor." In 1865 he was elected United States Senator, serving until 1871. He died suddenly, at St. Louis, Nov. 27, 1873, while returning from Arkansas, whither he had gone, as a United States Commissioner, by appointment of President Grant, to inspect a land-subsidy railroad. He was a man of rare ability, earnestness of purpose and extraordinary personal magnetism, as well as of a lofty order of patriotism. His faults were those of a nature generous, impulsive and warm-hearted.

YORKVILLE, the county-seat of Kendall County, on Fox River and Streator Division of Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 12 miles southwest of Aurora; on interurban electric line; has water-power, electric lights, a bank, churches and weekly newspaper. Pop. (1890) 375; (1900), 413.

YOUNG, Brigham, Mormon leader, was born at Whittingham, Vt., June 1, 1801, joined the Mormons in 1831 and, the next year, became associated with Joseph Smith, at Kirtland, Ohio, and, in 1835, an "apostle." He accompanied a considerable body of that sect to Independence, Mo., but was driven out with them in 1837, settling for a short time at Quincy, Ill., but later removing to Nauvoo, of which he was one of the founders. On the assassination of Smith, in 1844, he became the successor of the latter, as head of the Mormon Church, and, the following year, headed the exodus from Illinois, which finally resulted in the Mormon settlement in Utah. His subsequent career there, where he was appointed Governor by President Fillmore, and, for a time, successfully defied national authority, is a matter of national rather than State history. He remained at the head of the Mormon Church until his death at Salt Lake City, August 29, 1877.

YOUNG, Richard Montgomery, United States Senator, was born in Kentucky in 1796, studied law and removed to Jonesboro, Ill., where he was admitted to the bar in 1817; served in the Second

General Assembly (1820-22) as Representative from Union County; was a Circuit Judge, 1825-27; Presidential Elector in 1828; Circuit Judge again, 1829-37; elected United States Senator in 1837 as successor to W. L. D. Ewing, serving until 1843, when he was commissioned Justice of the Supreme Court, but resigned in 1847 to become Commissioner of the General Land Office at Washington. During the session of 1850-51, he served as Clerk of the National House of Representatives. Died, in an insane asylum, in Washington, in 1853.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, first permanently organized at Chicago, in 1858, although desultory movements of a kindred character had previously been started at Peoria, Quincy, Chicago and Springfield, some as early as 1854. From 1858 to 1872, various associations were formed at different points throughout the State, which were entirely independent of each other. The first effort looking to union and mutual aid, was made in 1872, when Robert Weidensall, on behalf of the International Committee, called a convention, to meet at Bloomington, November 6-9. State conventions have been held annually since 1872. In that of 1875, steps were taken looking to the appointment of a State Secretary, and, in 1876, Charles M. Morton assumed the office. Much evangelistic work was done, and new associations formed, the total number reported at the Champaign Convention, in 1877, being sixty-two. After one year's work Mr. Morton resigned the secretaryship, the office remaining vacant for three years. The question of the appointment of a successor was discussed at the Decatur Convention in 1879, and, in April, 1880, I. B. Brown was made State Secretary, and has occupied the position to the present time (1899). At the date of his appointment the official figures showed sixteen associations in Illinois, with a total membership of 2,443, and property valued at \$126,500, including building funds, the associations at Chicago and Aurora owning buildings. Thirteen officers were employed, none of them being in Chicago. Since 1880 the work has steadily grown, so that five Assistant State Secretaries are now employed. In 1886, a plan for arranging the State work under departmental administration was devised, but not put in operation until 1890. The present six departments of supervision are: General Supervision, in charge of the State Secretary and his Assistants; railroad and city work; counties and towns; work among students; corresponding membership department, and office work. The

two last named are under one executive head, but each of the others in charge of an Assistant Secretary, who is responsible for its development. The entire work is under the supervision of a State Executive Committee of twenty-seven members, one-third of whom are elected annually. Willis H. Herrick of Chicago has been its chairman for several years. This body is appointed by a State convention composed of delegates from the local Associations. Of these there were, in October, 1898, 116, with a membership of 15,888. The value of the property owned was \$2,500,000. Twenty-two occupy their own buildings, of which five are for railroad men and one for students. Weekly gatherings for young men numbered 248, and there are now representatives or correspondents in 665 communities where no organization has been effected. Scientific physical culture is made a feature by 40 associations, and educational work has been largely developed. The enrollment in evening classes, during 1898-99, was 978. The building of the Chicago branch (erected in 1893) is the finest of its class in the world. Recently a successful association has been formed among coal miners, and another among the first grade boys of the Illinois State Reformatory, while an extensive work has been conducted at the camps of the Illinois National Guard.

ZANE, Charles S., lawyer and jurist, was born in Cumberland County, N. J., March 2, 1831, of English and New England stock. At the age of 19 he emigrated to Sangamon County, Ill., for a time working on a farm and at brick-making. From 1852 to '55 he attended McKendree College, but did not graduate, and, on leaving college, engaged in teaching, at the same time reading law. In 1857 he was admitted to the bar and commenced practice at Springfield. The following year he was elected City Attorney. He had for partners, at different times, William H. Herndon (once a partner of Abraham Lincoln) and Senator Shelby M. Cullom. In 1873 he was elected a Judge of the Circuit Court for the Fifth Judicial Circuit, and was re-elected in 1879. In 1883 President Arthur appointed him Chief Justice of Utah, where he has since resided, though superseded by the appointment of a successor by President Cleveland. At the first State election in Utah, held in November, 1895, he was chosen one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the new Commonwealth, but was defeated for re-election, by his Democratic opponent, in 1898.



SCENES IN SOUTH PARK.



WORLD'S FAIR BUILDINGS.

The Peristyle.

Administration Building.

German Building.
The Fisheries.

SUPPLEMENT.

The following matter, received too late for insertion in the body of this work, is added in the form of a supplement.

COGHLAN, (Capt.) Joseph Bullock, naval officer, was born in Kentucky, and, at the age of 15 years, came to Illinois, living on a farm for a time near Carlyle, in Clinton County. In 1860 he was appointed by his uncle, Hon. Philip B. Fouke—then a Representative in Congress from the Belleville District—to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, graduating in 1863, and being promoted through the successive grades of Ensign, Master, Lieutenant, Lieutenant-Commander, and Commander, and serving upon various vessels until Nov. 18, 1893, when he was commissioned Captain and, in 1897, assigned to the command of the battleship Raleigh, on the Asiatic Station. He was thus connected with Admiral Dewey's squadron at the beginning of the Spanish-American War, and took a conspicuous and brilliant part in the affair in Manila Bay, on May 1, 1898, which resulted in the destruction of the Spanish fleet. Captain Coghlan's connection with subsequent events in the Philippines was in the highest degree creditable to himself and the country. His vessel (the Raleigh) was the first of Admiral Dewey's squadron to return home, coming by way of the Suez Canal, in the summer of 1899, he and his crew receiving an immense ovation on their arrival in New York harbor.

CRANE, (Rev.) James Lyons, clergyman, army chaplain, was born at Mt. Eaton, Wayne County, Ohio, August 30, 1823, united with the Methodist Episcopal Church at Cincinnati in 1841, and, coming to Edgar County, Illinois, in 1842, attended a seminary at Paris some three years. He joined the Illinois Conference in 1846, and was assigned to the Danville circuit, afterwards presiding over charges at Grandview, Hillsboro, Alton, Jacksonville, and Springfield—at the last two points being stationed two or more times, besides serving as Presiding Elder of the Paris, Danville, and Springfield Districts. The importance of the stations which he filled during his itinerant career served as evidence of his recognized ability and popularity as a preacher.

In July, 1861, he was appointed Chaplain of the Twenty-first Regiment Illinois Volunteers, at that time commanded by Ulysses S. Grant as Colonel, and, although he remained with the regiment only a few months, the friendship then established between him and the future commander of the armies of the Union lasted through their lives. This was shown by his appointment by President Grant in 1869, to the position of Postmaster of the city of Springfield, which came to him as a personal compliment, being re-appointed four years afterwards and continuing in office eight years. After retiring from the Springfield postoffice, he occupied charges at Island Grove and Shelbyville, his death occurring at the latter place, July 29, 1879, as the result of an attack of paralysis some two weeks previous. Mr. Crane was married in 1847 to Miss Elizabeth Mayo, daughter of Col. J. Mayo—a prominent citizen of Edgar County, at an early day—his wife surviving him some twenty years. Rev. Charles A. Crane and Rev. Frank Crane, pastors of prominent Methodist churches in Boston and Chicago, are sons of the subject of this sketch.

DAWES, Charles Gates, Comptroller of the Treasury, was born at Marietta, Ohio, August 27, 1865; graduated from Marietta College in 1884, and from the Cincinnati Law School in 1886; worked at civil engineering during his vacations, finally becoming Chief Engineer of the Toledo & Ohio Railroad. Between 1887 and 1894 he was engaged in the practice of law at Lincoln, Neb., but afterwards became interested in the gas business in various cities, including Evanston, Ill., which became his home. In 1896 he took a leading part in securing instructions by the Republican State Convention at Springfield in favor of the nomination of Mr. McKinley for the Presidency, and during the succeeding campaign served as a member of the National Republican Committee for the State of Illinois. Soon after the accession of President McKinley, he was appointed Comptroller of the Treasury, a position

which he now holds. Mr. Dawes is the son of R. B. Dawes, a former Congressman from Ohio, and the great-grandson of Manasseh Cutler, who was an influential factor in the early history of the Northwest Territory, and has been credited with exerting a strong influence in shaping and securing the adoption of the Ordinance of 1787.

DISTIN, (Col.) William L., former Department Commander of Grand Army of the Republic for the State of Illinois, was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, Feb. 9, 1843, his father being of English descent, while his maternal grandfather was a Colonel of the Polish Lancers in the army of the first Napoleon, who, after the exile of his leader, came to America, settling in Indiana. The father of the subject of this sketch settled at Keokuk, Iowa, where the son grew to manhood and in February, 1863, enlisted as a private in the Seventeenth Iowa Infantry, having been twice rejected previously on account of physical ailment. Soon after enlistment he was detailed for provost-marshal duty, but later took part with his regiment in the campaign in Alabama. He served for a time in the Fifteenth Army Corps, under Gen. John A. Logan, was subsequently detailed for duty on the Staff of General Raum, and participated in the battles of Resaca and Tilton, Ga. Having been captured in the latter, he was imprisoned successively at Jacksonville (Ga.), Montgomery, Savannah, and finally at Andersonville. From the latter he succeeded in effecting his escape, but was recaptured and returned to that famous prison-pen. Having escaped a second time by assuming the name of a dead man and bribing the guard, he was again captured and imprisoned at various points in Mississippi until exchanged about the time of the assassination of President Lincoln. He was then so weakened by his long confinement and scanty fare that he had to be carried on board the steamer on a stretcher. At this time he narrowly escaped being on board the steamer Sultana, which was blown up below Cairo, with 2,100 soldiers on board, a large proportion of whom lost their lives. After being mustered out at Davenport, Iowa, June 28, 1865, he was employed for a time on the Des Moines Valley Railroad, and as a messenger and route agent of the United States Express Company. In 1872 he established himself in business in Quincy, Ill., in which he proved very successful. Here he became prominent in local Grand Army circles, and, in 1890, was unanimously elected Commander of the Department of Illinois. Previous to this he had been an officer of the Illinois National Guard, and

served as Aid-de-Camp, with the rank of Colonel, on the staff of Governors Hamilton, Oglesby and Fifer. In 1897 Colonel Distin was appointed by President McKinley Surveyor-General for the Territory of Alaska, a position which (1899) he still holds.

DUMMER, Henry E., lawyer, was born at Hallowell, Maine, April 9, 1808, was educated in Bowdoin College, graduating there in the class of 1827, after which he took a course in law at Cambridge Law School, and was soon after admitted to the bar. Then, having spent some two years in his native State, in 1832 he removed to Illinois, settling first in Springfield, where he remained six years, being for a part of the time a partner of John T. Stuart, who afterwards became the first partner in law of Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Dummer had a brother, Richard William Dummer, who had preceded him to Illinois, living for a time in Jacksonville. In 1838 he removed to Beardstown, Cass County, which continued to be his home for more than a quarter of a century. During his residence there he served as Alderman, City Attorney and Judge of Probate for Cass County; also represented Cass County in the Constitutional Convention of 1847, and, in 1860, was elected State Senator in the Twenty-second General Assembly, serving four years. Mr. Dummer was an earnest Republican, and served that party as a delegate for the State-at-large to the Convention of 1864, at Baltimore, which nominated Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency a second time. In 1864 he removed to Jacksonville, and for the next year was the law partner of David A. Smith, until the death of the latter in 1865. In the summer of 1878 Mr. Dummer went to Mackinac, Mich., in search of health, but died there August 12 of that year.

ECKELS, James H., ex-Comptroller of the Currency, was born of Scotch-Irish parentage at Princeton, Ill., Nov. 22, 1858, was educated in the common schools and the high school of his native town, graduated from the Law School at Albany, N. Y., in 1881, and the following year began practice at Ottawa, Ill. Here he continued in active practice until 1893, when he was appointed by President Cleveland Comptroller of the Currency, serving until May 1, 1898, when he resigned to accept the presidency of the Commercial National Bank of Chicago. Mr. Eckels manifested such distinguished ability in the discharge of his duties as Comptroller that he received the notable compliment of being retained in office by a Republican administration more than a year after the retirement of Presi-

dent Cleveland, while his selection for a place at the head of one of the leading banking institutions of Chicago was a no less marked recognition of his abilities as a financier. He was a Delegate from the Eleventh District to the National Democratic Convention at Chicago in 1892, and represented the same district in the Gold Democratic Convention at Indianapolis in 1896, and assisted in framing the platform there adopted—which indicated his views on the financial questions involved in the campaign of that year.

FIELD, Daniel, early merchant, was born in Jefferson County, Kentucky, Nov. 30, 1790, and settled at Golconda, Ill., in 1818, dying there in 1855. He was a man of great enterprise, engaged in merchandising, and became a large landholder, farmer and stock-grower, and an extensive shipper of stock and produce to lower Mississippi markets. He married Elizabeth Dailey of Charleston, Ind., and raised a large family of children, one of whom, Philip D., became Sheriff, while another, John, was County Judge of Pope County. His daughter, Maria, married Gen. Green B. Raum, who became prominent as a soldier during the Civil War and, later, as a member of Congress and Commissioner of Internal Revenue and Pension Commissioner in Washington.

FIELD, Green B., member of a pioneer family, was born within the present limits of the State of Indiana in 1787, served as a Lieutenant in the War of 1812, was married in Bourbon County, Kentucky, to Miss Mary E. Cogswell, the daughter of Dr. Joseph Cogswell, a soldier of the Revolutionary War, and, in 1817, removed to Pope County, Illinois, where he laid off the town of Golconda, which became the county-seat. He served as a Representative from Pope County in the First General Assembly (1818-20), and was the father of Juliet C. Field, who became the wife of John Raum; of Edna Field, the wife of Dr. Tarlton Dunn, and of Green B. Field, who was a Lieutenant in Third Regiment Illinois Volunteers during the Mexican War. Mr. Field was the grandfather of Gen. Green B. Raum, mentioned in the preceding paragraph. He died of yellow fever in Louisiana in 1823.

GALE, Stephen Francis, first Chicago bookseller and a railway promoter, was born at Exeter, N. H., March 8, 1812; at 15 years of age became clerk in a leading book-store in Boston; came to Chicago in 1835, and soon afterwards opened the first book and stationery establishment in that city, which, in after years, gained an extensive trade. In 1842 the firm of S. F.

Gale & Co. was organized, but Mr. Gale, having become head of the Chicago Fire Department, retired from business in 1845. As early as 1846 he was associated with Wm. B. Ogden and John B. Turner in the steps then being taken to revive the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad (now a part of the Chicago & Northwestern), and, in conjunction with these gentlemen, became responsible for the means to purchase the charter and assets of the road from the Eastern bondholders. Later, he engaged in the construction of the branch road from Turner Junction to Aurora, became President of the line and extended it to Mendota to connect with the Illinois Central at that Point. These roads afterwards became a part of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy line. A number of years ago Mr. Gale returned to his old home in New Hampshire, where he has since resided.

HAY, John, early settler, came to the region of Kaskaskia between 1790 and 1800, and became a prominent citizen of St. Clair County. He was selected as a member of the First Legislative Council of Indiana Territory for St. Clair County in 1805. In 1809 he was appointed Clerk of the Common Pleas Court of St. Clair County, and was continued in office after the organization of the State Government, serving until his death at Belleville in 1845.

HAYS, John, pioneer settler of Northwest Territory, was a native of New York, who came to Cahokia, in the "Illinois Country," in 1793, and lived there the remainder of his life. His early life had been spent in the fur-trade about Mackinac, in the Lake of the Woods region and about the sources of the Mississippi. During the War of 1812 he was able to furnish Governor Edwards valuable information in reference to the Indians in the Northwest. He filled the office of Postmaster at Cahokia for a number of years, and was Sheriff of St. Clair County from 1798 to 1818.

MOULTON, (Col.) George M., soldier and building contractor, was born at Readsburg, Vt., March 15, 1851, came early in life to Chicago, and was educated in the schools of that city. By profession he is a contractor and builder, the firm of which he is a member having been connected with the construction of a number of large buildings, including some extensive grain elevators. Colonel Moulton became a member of the Second Regiment Illinois National Guard in June, 1884, being elected to the office of Major, which he retained until January, 1893, when he was appointed Inspector of Rifle Practice on the staff of General Wheeler. A year later he was com-

missioned Colonel of the regiment, a position which he occupied at the time of the call by the President for troops to serve in the Spanish-American War in April, 1898. He promptly answered the call, and was sworn into the United States service at the head of his regiment early in May. The regiment was almost immediately ordered to Jacksonville, Fla., remaining there and at Savannah, Ga., until early in December, when it was transferred to Havana, Cuba. Here he was soon after appointed Chief of Police for the city of Havana, remaining in office until the middle of January, 1899, when he returned to his regiment, then stationed at Camp Columbia, near the city of Havana. In the latter part of March he returned with his regiment to Augusta, Ga., where it was mustered out, April 26, 1899, one year from the date of its arrival at Springfield. After leaving the service Colonel Moulton resumed his business as a contractor.

SHERMAN, Lawrence Y., legislator and Speaker of the Forty-first General Assembly, was born in Miami County, Ohio, Nov. 6, 1858; at 3 years of age came to Illinois, his parents settling at Industry, McDonough County. When he had reached the age of 10 years he went to Jasper County, where he grew to manhood, received his education in the common schools and in the law

department of McKendree College, graduating from the latter, and, in 1881, located at Macomb, McDonough County. Here he began his career by driving a team upon the street in order to accumulate means enabling him to devote his entire attention to his chosen profession of law. He soon took an active interest in politics, was elected County Judge in 1886, and, at the expiration of his term, formed a partnership with George D. Tunnicliffe and D. G. Tunnicliffe, ex-Justice of the Supreme Court. In 1894 he was a candidate for the Republican nomination for Representative in the General Assembly, but withdrew to prevent a split in the party; was nominated and elected in 1896, and re-elected in 1898, and, at the succeeding session of the Forty-first General Assembly, was nominated by the Republican caucus and elected Speaker, as he was again of the Forty-second in 1901.

VINYARD, Philip, early legislator, was born in Pennsylvania in 1800, came to Illinois at an early day, and settled in Pope County, which he represented in the lower branch of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth General Assemblies. He married Miss Matilda McCoy, the daughter of a prominent Illinois pioneer, and served as Sheriff of Pope County for a number of years. Died, at Golconda, in 1862.

SUPPLEMENT NO. II.

BLACK HAWK WAR, THE. The episode known in history under the name of "The Black Hawk War," was the most formidable conflict between the whites and Indians, as well as the most far-reaching in its results, that ever occurred upon the soil of Illinois. It takes its name from the Indian Chief, of the Sac tribe, Black Hawk (Indian name, Makatai Meshekia-kiak, meaning "Black Sparrow Hawk"), who was the leader of the hostile Indian band and a principal factor in the struggle. Black Hawk had been an ally of the British during the War of 1812-15, served with Tecumseh when the latter fell at the battle of the Thames in 1813, and, after the war, continued to maintain friendly relations with his "British father." The outbreak

in Illinois had its origin in the construction put upon the treaty negotiated by Gen. William Henry Harrison with the Sac and Fox Indians on behalf of the United States Government, November 3, 1804, under which the Indians transferred to the Government nearly 15,000,000 acres of land comprising the region lying between the Wisconsin River on the north, Fox River of Illinois on the east and southeast, and the Mississippi on the west, for which the Government agreed to pay to the confederated tribes less than \$2,500 in goods and the insignificant sum of \$1,000 per annum in perpetuity. While the validity of the treaty was denied on the part of the Indians on the ground that it had originally been entered into by their chiefs under duress, while held as prisoners

under a charge of murder at Jefferson Barracks, during which they had been kept in a state of constant intoxication, it had been repeatedly reaffirmed by parts or all of the tribe, especially in 1815, in 1816, in 1822 and in 1823, and finally recognized by Black Hawk himself in 1831. The part of the treaty of 1804 which was the immediate cause of the disagreement was that which stipulated that, so long as the lands ceded under it remained the property of the United States (that is, should not be transferred to private owners), "the Indians belonging to the said tribes shall enjoy the privilege of living or hunting upon them." Although these lands had not been put upon the market, or even surveyed, as "squatters" multiplied in this region little respect was paid to the treaty rights of the Indians, particularly with reference to those localities where, by reason of fertility of the soil or some other natural advantage, the Indians had established something like permanent homes and introduced a sort of crude cultivation. This was especially the case with reference to the Sac village of "Saukenuk" on the north bank of Rock River near its mouth, where the Indians, when not absent on the chase, had lived for over a century, had cultivated fields of corn and vegetables and had buried their dead. In the early part of the last century, it is estimated that some five hundred families had been accustomed to congregate here, making it the largest Indian village in the West. As early as 1823 the encroachments of squatters on the rights claimed by the Indians under the treaty of 1804 began; their fields were taken possession of by the intruders, their lodges burned and their women and children whipped and driven away during the absence of the men on their annual hunts. The dangers resulting from these conflicts led Governor Edwards, as early as 1828, to demand of the General Government the expulsion of the Indians from Illinois, which resulted in an order from President Jackson in 1829 for their removal west of the Mississippi. On application of Col. George Davenport, a trader of much influence with the Indians, the time was extended to April 1, 1830. During the preceding year Colonel Davenport and the firm of Davenport and Farnham bought from the United States Government most of the lands on Rock River occupied by Black Hawk's band, with the intention, as has been claimed, of permitting the Indians to remain. This was not so understood by Black Hawk, who was greatly incensed, although Davenport offered to take other lands from the Government in exchange or cancel the sale—an arrangement to

which President Jackson would not consent. On their return in the spring of 1830, the Indians found whites in possession of their village. Prevented from cultivating their fields, and their annual hunt proving unsuccessful, the following winter proved for them one of great hardship. Black Hawk, having made a visit to his "British father" (the British Agent) at Malden, Canada, claimed to have received words of sympathy and encouragement, which induced him to determine to regain possession of their fields. In this he was encouraged by Neapope, his second in command, and by assurance of support from White Cloud, a half Sac and half Winnebago—known also as "The Prophet"—whose village (Prophet's Town) was some forty miles from the mouth of Rock River, and through whom Black Hawk claimed to have received promises of aid in guns, ammunition and provisions from the British. The reappearance of Black Hawk's band in the vicinity of his old haunts, in the spring of 1831, produced a wild panic among the frontier settlers. Messages were hurried to Governor Reynolds, who had succeeded Governor Edwards in December previous, appealing for protection against the savages. The Governor issued a call for 700 volunteers "to remove the band of Sac Indians" at Rock Island beyond the Mississippi. Although Gen. E. P. Gaines of the regular army, commanding the military district, thought the regulars sufficiently strong to cope with the situation, the Governor's proclamation was responded to by more than twice the number called for. The volunteers assembled early in June, 1831, at Beardstown, the place of rendezvous named in the call, and having been organized into two regiments under command of Col. James D. Henry and Col. Daniel Lieb, with a spy battalion under Gen. Joseph Duncan, marched across the country and, after effecting a junction with General Gaines' regulars, appeared before Black Hawk's village on the 25th of June. In the meantime General Gaines, having learned that the Pottawatomies, Winnebagos and Kickapoos had promised to join the Sacs in their uprising, asked the assistance of the battalion of mounted men previously offered by Governor Reynolds. The combined armies amounted to 2,500 men, while the fighting force of the Indians was 300. Finding himself overwhelmingly outnumbered, Black Hawk withdrew under cover of night to the west side of the Mississippi. After burning the village, General Gaines notified Black Hawk of his intention to pursue and attack his band, which had the effect to bring the fugitive chief to the General's head-

quarters, where, on June 30, a new treaty was entered into by which he bound himself and his people to remain west of the Mississippi unless permitted to return by the United States. This ended the campaign, and the volunteers returned to their homes, although the affair had produced an intense excitement along the whole frontier, and involved a heavy expense.

The next winter was spent by Black Hawk and his band on the site of old Fort Madison, in the present State of Iowa. Dissatisfied and humiliated by his repulse of the previous year, in disregard of his pledge to General Games, on April 6, 1832, at the head of 500 warriors and their families, he again crossed the Mississippi at Yellow Banks about the site of the present city of Oquawka, fifty miles below Rock Island, with the intention, as claimed, if not permitted to stop at his old village, to proceed to the Prophet's Town and raise a crop with the Winnebagoes. Here he was met by The Prophet with renewed assurances of aid from the Winnebagoes, which was still further strengthened by promises from the British Agent received through a visit by Neapope to Malden the previous autumn. An incident of this invasion was the effective warning given to the white settlers by Shabona, a friendly Ottawa chief, which probably had the effect to prevent a widespread massacre. Besides the towns of Galena and Chicago, the settlements in Illinois north of Fort Clark (Peoria) were limited to some thirty families on Bureau Creek with a few cabins at Hennepin, Peru, LaSalle, Ottawa, Indian Creek, Dixon, Kellogg's Grove, Apple Creek, and a few other points. Gen. Henry Atkinson, commanding the regulars at Fort Armstrong (Rock Island), having learned of the arrival of Black Hawk a week after he crossed the Mississippi, at once took steps to notify Governor Reynolds of the situation with a requisition for an adequate force of militia to coöperate with the regulars. Under date of April 16, 1832, the Governor issued his call for "a strong detachment of militia" to meet by April 22, Beardstown again being named as a place of rendezvous. The call resulted in the assembling of a force which was organized into four regiments under command of Cols. John DeWitt, Jacob Fry, John Thomas and Samuel M. Thompson, together with a spy battalion under Maj. James D. Henry, an odd battalion under Maj. Thomas James and a foot battalion under Maj. Thomas Long. To these were subsequently added two independent battalions of mounted men, under command of Majors Isaiah Stillman and David Bailey, which were

finally consolidated as the Fifth Regiment under command of Col. James Johnson. The organization of the first four regiments at Beardstown was completed by April 27, and the force under command of Brigadier-General Whiteside (but accompanied by Governor Reynolds, who was allowed pay as Major General by the General Government) began its march to Fort Armstrong, arriving there May 7 and being mustered into the United States service. Among others accompanying the expedition who were then, or afterwards became, noted citizens of the State, were Vital Jarrot, Adjutant-General; Cyrus Edwards, Ordnance Officer; Murray McConnel, Staff Officer, and Abraham Lincoln, Captain of a company of volunteers from Sangamon County in the Fourth Regiment. Col. Zachary Taylor, then commander of a regiment of regulars, arrived at Fort Armstrong about the same time with reinforcements from Fort Leavenworth and Fort Crawford. The total force of militia amounted to 1,935 men, and of regulars about 1,000. An interesting story is told concerning a speech delivered to the volunteers by Colonel Taylor about this time. After reminding them of their duty to obey an order promptly, the future hero of the Mexican War added: "The safety of all depends upon the obedience and courage of all. You are citizen soldiers; some of you may fill high offices, or even be Presidents some day—but not if you refuse to do your duty. Forward, march!" A curious commentary upon this speech is furnished in the fact that, while Taylor himself afterwards became President, at least one of his hearers—a volunteer who probably then had no aspiration to that distinction (Abraham Lincoln)—reached the same position during the most dramatic period in the nation's history.

Two days after the arrival at Fort Armstrong, the advance up Rock River began, the main force of the volunteers proceeding by land under General Whiteside, while General Atkinson, with 400 regular and 300 volunteer foot soldiers, proceeded by boat, carrying with him the artillery, provisions and bulk of the baggage. Whiteside, advancing by the east bank of the river, was the first to arrive at the Prophet's Town, which, finding deserted, he pushed on to Dixon's Ferry (now Dixon), where he arrived May 12. Here he found the independent battalions of Stillman and Bailey with ammunition and supplies of which Whiteside stood in need. The mounted battalions under command of Major Stillman, having been sent forward by Whiteside as a scouting party, left Dixon on the 13th and, on the afternoon of

the next day, went into camp in a strong position near the mouth of Sycamore Creek. As soon discovered, Black Hawk was in camp at the same time, as he afterwards claimed, with about forty of his braves, on Sycamore Creek, three miles distant, while the greater part of his band were encamped with the more war-like faction of the Pottawatomies some seven miles farther north on the Kishwaukee River. As claimed by Black Hawk in his autobiography, having been disappointed in his expectation of forming an alliance with the Winnebagoes and the Pottawatomies, he had at this juncture determined to return to the west side of the Mississippi. Hearing of the arrival of Stillman's command in the vicinity, and taking it for granted that this was the whole of Atkinson's command, he sent out three of his young men with a white flag, to arrange a parley and convey to Atkinson his offer to meet the latter in council. These were captured by some of Stillman's band regardless of their flag of truce, while a party of five other braves who followed to observe the treatment received by the flagbearers, were attacked and two of their number killed, the other three escaping to their camp. Black Hawk learning the fate of his truce party was aroused to the fiercest indignation. Tearing the flag to pieces with which he had intended to go into council with the whites, and appealing to his followers to avenge the murder of their comrades, he prepared for the attack. The rangers numbered 275 men, while Black Hawk's band has been estimated at less than forty. As the rangers caught sight of the Indians, they rushed forward in pell-mell fashion. Retiring behind a fringe of bushes, the Indians awaited the attack. As the rangers approached, Black Hawk and his party rose up with a war whoop, at the same time opening fire on their assailants. The further history of the affair was as much of a disgrace to Stillman's command as had been their desecration of the flag of truce. Thrown into panic by their reception by Black Hawk's little band, the rangers turned and, without firing a shot, began the retreat, dashing through their own camp and abandoning everything, which fell into the hands of the Indians. An attempt was made by one or two officers and a few of their men to check the retreat, but without success, the bulk of the fugitives continuing their mad rush for safety through the night until they reached Dixon, twenty-five miles distant, while many never stopped until they reached their homes, forty or fifty miles distant. The casualties to the rangers amounted to eleven killed and two

wounded, while the Indian loss consisted of two spies and one of the flag-bearers, treacherously killed near Stillman's camp. This ill-starred affair, which has passed into history as "Stillman's defeat," produced a general panic along the frontier by inducing an exaggerated estimate of the strength of the Indian force, while it led Black Hawk to form a poor opinion of the courage of the white troops at the same time that it led to an exalted estimate of the prowess of his own little band—thus becoming an important factor in prolonging the war and in the bloody massacres which followed. Whiteside, with his force of 1,400 men, advanced to the scene of the defeat the next day and buried the dead, while on the 19th, Atkinson, with his force of regulars, proceeded up Rock River, leaving the remnant of Stillman's force to guard the wounded and supplies at Dixon. No sooner had he left than the demoralized fugitives of a few days before deserted their post for their homes, compelling Atkinson to return for the protection of his base of supplies, while Whiteside was ordered to follow the trail of Black Hawk who had started up the Kishwaukee for the swamps about Lake Koshkonong, nearly west of Milwaukee within the present State of Wisconsin.

At this point the really active stage of the campaign began. Black Hawk, leaving the women and children of his band in the fastnesses of the swamps, divided his followers into two bands, retaining about 200 under his own command, while the notorious half-breed, Mike Girty, led a band of one hundred renegade Pottawatomies. Returning to the vicinity of Rock Island, he gathered some recruits from the Pottawatomies and Winnebagoes, and the work of rapine and massacre among the frontier settlers began. One of the most notable of these was the Indian Creek Massacre in LaSalle County, about twelve miles north of Ottawa, on May 21, when sixteen persons were killed at the home of William Davis, and two young girls—Sylvia and Rachel Hall, aged, respectively, 17 and 15 years—were carried away captives. The girls were subsequently released, having been ransomed for \$2,000 in horses and trinkets through a Winnebago Chief and surrendered to sub-agent Henry Gratiot. Great as was the emergency at this juncture, the volunteers began to manifest evidence of dissatisfaction and, claiming that they had served out their term of enlistment, refused to follow the Indians into the swamps of Wisconsin. As the result of a council of war, the volunteers were ordered to Ottawa, where they

were mustered out on May 28, by Lieut. Robt. Anderson, afterwards General Anderson of Fort Sumter fame. Meanwhile Governor Reynolds had issued his call (with that of 1831 the third,) for 2,000 men to serve during the war. Gen. Winfield Scott was also ordered from the East with 1,000 regulars although, owing to cholera breaking out among the troops, they did not arrive in time to take part in the campaign. The rank and file of volunteers responding under the new call was 3,148, with recruits and regulars then in Illinois making an army of 4,000. Pending the arrival of the troops under the new call, and to meet an immediate emergency, 300 men were enlisted from the disbanded rangers for a period of twenty days, and organized into a regiment under command of Col. Jacob Fry, with James D. Henry as Lieutenant Colonel and John Thomas as Major. Among those who enlisted as privates in this regiment were Brig.-Gen. Whiteside and Capt. Abraham Lincoln. A regiment of five companies, numbering 195 men, from Putnam County under command of Col. John Strawn, and another of eight companies from Vermilion County under Col. Isaac R. Moore, were organized and assigned to guard duty for a period of twenty days.

The new volunteers were rendezvoused at Fort Wilbourn, nearly opposite Peru, June 15, and organized into three brigades, each consisting of three regiments and a spy battalion. The First Brigade (915 strong) was placed under command of Brig.-Gen. Alexander Posey, the Second under Gen. Milton K. Alexander, and the third under Gen. James D. Henry. Others who served as officers in some of these several organizations, and afterwards became prominent in State history, were Lieut.-Col. Gurdon S. Hubbard of the Vermilion County regiment; John A. McClernand, on the staff of General Posey; Maj. John Dement; then State Treasurer; Stinson H. Anderson, afterwards Lieutenant-Governor; Lieut.-Gov. Zadoc Casey; Maj., William McHenry; Sidney Breese (afterwards Judge of the State Supreme Court and United States Senator); W. L. D. Ewing (as Major of a spy battalion, afterwards United States Senator and State Auditor); Alexander W. Jenkins (afterwards Lieutenant-Governor); James W. Semple (afterwards United States Senator); and William Weatherford (afterwards a Colonel in the Mexican War), and many more. Of the Illinois troops, Posey's brigade was assigned to the duty of dispersing the Indians between Galena and Rock River, Alexander's sent to intercept Black Hawk up the Rock River,

while Henry's remained with Gen. Atkinson at Dixon. During the next two weeks engagements of a more or less serious character were had on the Pecatonica on the southern border of the present State of Wisconsin; at Apple River Fort fourteen miles east of Galena, which was successfully defended against a force under Black Hawk himself, and at Kellogg's Grove the next day (June 25), when the same band ambushed Maj. Dement's spy battalion, and came near inflicting a defeat, which was prevented by Dement's coolness and the timely arrival of reinforcements. In the latter engagement the whites lost five killed besides 47 horses which had been tethered outside their lines, the loss of the Indians being sixteen killed. Skirmishes also occurred with varying results, at Plum River Fort, Burr Oak Grove, Sinsiniwa and Blue Mounds—the last two within the present State of Wisconsin.

Believing the bulk of the Indians to be camped in the vicinity of Lake Koshkonong, General Atkinson left Dixon June 27 with a combined force of regulars and volunteers numbering 2,600 men—the volunteers being under the command of General Henry. They reached the outlet of the Lake July 2, but found no Indians, being joined two days later by General Alexander's brigade, and on the 6th by Gen. Posey's. From here the commands of Generals Henry and Alexander were sent for supplies to Fort Winnebago, at the Portage of the Wisconsin; Colonel Ewing, with the Second Regiment of Posey's brigade descending Rock River to Dixon, Posey with the remainder, going to Fort Hamilton for the protection of settlers in the lead-mining region, while Atkinson, advancing with the regulars up Lake Koshkonong, began the erection of temporary fortifications on Bark River near the site of the present village of Fort Atkinson. At Fort Winnebago Alexander and Henry obtained evidence of the actual location of Black Hawk's camp through Pierre Poquette, a half-breed scout and trader in the employ of the American Fur Company, whom they employed with a number of Winnebagoes to act as guides. From this point Alexander's command returned to General Atkinson's headquarters, carrying with them twelve day's provisions for the main army, while General Henry's (600 strong), with Major Dodge's battalion numbering 150, with an equal quantity of supplies for themselves, started under the guidance of Poquette and his Winnebago aids to find Black Hawk's camp. Arriving on the 18th at the Winnebago village on Rock River where Black

Hawk and his band had been located, their camp was found deserted, the Winnebagos insisting that they had gone to Cranberry (now Horicon) Lake, a half-day's march up the river. Messengers were immediately dispatched to Atkinson's headquarters, thirty-five miles distant, to apprise him of this fact. When they had proceeded about half the distance, they struck a broad, fresh trail, which proved to be that of Black Hawk's band headed westward toward the Mississippi. The guide having deserted them in order to warn his tribesmen that further dissembling to deceive the whites as to the whereabouts of the Sacs was useless, the messengers were compelled to follow him to General Henry's camp. The discovery produced the wildest enthusiasm among the volunteers, and from this time-events followed in rapid succession. Leaving as far as possible all incumbrances behind, the pursuit of the fugitives was begun without delay, the troops wading through swamps sometimes in water to their armpits. Soon evidence of the character of the flight the Indians were making, in the shape of exhausted horses, blankets, and camp equipage cast aside along the trail, began to appear, and straggling bands of Winnebagos, who had now begun to desert Black Hawk, gave information that the Indians were only a few miles in advance. On the evening of the 20th of July Henry's forces encamped at "The Four Lakes," the present site of the city of Madison, Wis., Black Hawk's force lying in ambush the same night seven or eight miles distant. During the next afternoon the rear-guard of the Indians under Neapope was overtaken and skirmishing continued until the bluffs of the Wisconsin were reached. Black Hawk's avowed object was to protect the passage of the main body of his people across the stream. The loss of the Indians in these skirmishes has been estimated at 40 to 68, while Black Hawk claimed that it was only six killed, the loss of the whites being one killed and eight wounded. During the night Black Hawk succeeded in placing a considerable number of the women and children and old men on a raft and in canoes obtained from the Winnebagos, and sent them down the river, believing that, as non-combatants, they would be permitted by the regulars to pass Fort Crawford, at the mouth of the Wisconsin, undisturbed. In this he was mistaken. A force sent from the fort under Colonel Ritner to intercept them, fired mercilessly upon the helpless fugitives, killing fifteen of their number, while about fifty were drowned and thirty-two

women and children made prisoners. The remainder, escaping into the woods, with few exceptions died from starvation and exposure, or were massacred by their enemies, the Menominees, acting under white officers. During the night after the battle of Wisconsin Heights, a loud, shrill voice of some one speaking in an unknown tongue was heard in the direction where Black Hawk's band was supposed to be. This caused something of a panic in Henry's camp, as it was supposed to come from some one giving orders for an attack. It was afterwards learned that the speaker was Neapope speaking in the Winnebago language in the hope that he might be heard by Poquette and the Winnebago guides. He was describing the helpless condition of his people, claiming that the war had been forced upon them, that their women and children were starving, and that, if permitted peacefully to recross the Mississippi, they would give no further trouble. Unfortunately Poquette and the other guides had left for Fort Winnebago, so that no one was there to translate Neapope's appeal and it failed of its object.

General Henry's force having discovered that the Indians had escaped—Black Hawk heading with the bulk of his warriors towards the Mississippi—spent the next and day night on the field, but on the following day (July 23) started to meet General Atkinson, who had, in the meantime, been notified of the pursuit. The head of their columns met at Blue Mounds, the same evening, a complete junction between the regulars and the volunteers being effected at Helena, a deserted village on the Wisconsin. Here by using the logs of the deserted cabins for rafts, the army crossed the river on the 27th and the 28th and the pursuit of black Hawk's fugitive band was renewed. Evidence of their famishing condition was found in the trees stripped of bark for food, the carcasses of dead ponies, with here and there the dead body of an Indian.

On August 1, Black Hawk's depleted and famishing band reached the Mississippi two miles below the mouth of the Bad Ax, an insignificant stream, and immediately began trying to cross the river; but having only two or three canoes, the work was slow. About the middle of the afternoon the steam transport, "Warrior," appeared on the scene, having on board a score of regulars and volunteers, returning from a visit to the village of the Sioux Chief, Wabasha, to notify him that his old enemies, the Sacs, were headed in that direction. Black Hawk raised the white flag in token of surrender but the officer

in command claiming that he feared treachery or an ambush, demanded that Black Hawk should come on board. This he was unable to do, as he had no canoe. After waiting a few minutes a murderous fire of canister and musketry was opened from the steamer on the few Indians on shore, who made such feeble resistance as they were able. The result was the killing of one white man and twenty-three Indians. After this exploit the "Warrior" proceeded to Prairie du Chien, twelve or fifteen miles distant, for fuel. During the night a few more of the Indians crossed the river, but Black Hawk, seeing the hopelessness of further resistance, accompanied by the Prophet, and taking with him a party of ten warriors and thirty-five squaws and children, fled in the direction of "the dells" of the Wisconsin. On the morning of the 2d General Atkinson arrived within four or five miles of the Sac position. Disposing his forces with the regulars and Colonel Dodge's rangers in the center, the brigades of Posey and Alexander on the right and Henry's on the left, he began the pursuit, but was drawn by the Indian decoys up the river from the place where the main body of the Indians were trying to cross the stream. This had the effect of leaving General Henry in the rear practically without orders, but it became the means of making his command the prime factors in the climax which followed. Some of the spies attached to Henry's command having accidentally discovered the trail of the main body of the fugitives, he began the pursuit without waiting for orders and soon found himself engaged with some 300 savages, a force nearly equal to his own. It was here that the only thing like a regular battle occurred. The savages fought with the fury of despair, while Henry's force was no doubt nerved to greater deeds of courage by the insult which they conceived had been put upon them by General Atkinson. Atkinson, hearing the battle in progress and discovering that he was being led off on a false scent, soon joined Henry's force with his main army, and the steamer "Warrior," arriving from Prairie du Chien, opened a fire of canister upon the pent-up Indians. The battle soon degenerated into a massacre. In the course of the three hours through which it lasted, it is estimated that 150 Indians were killed by fire from the troops, an equal number of both sexes and all ages drowned while attempting to cross the river or by being driven into it, while about 50 (chiefly women and children) were made prisoners. The loss of the whites was 20 killed and 13 wounded. When the "battle" was nearing its

close it is said that Black Hawk, having repented the abandonment of his people, returned within sight of the battle-ground, but seeing the slaughter in progress which he was powerless to avert, he turned and, with a howl of rage and horror, fled into the forest. About 300 Indians (mostly non-combatants) succeeded in crossing the river in a condition of exhaustion from hunger and fatigue, but these were set upon by the Sioux under Chief Wabasha, through the suggestion and agency of General Atkinson, and nearly one-half their number exterminated. Of the remainder many died from wounds and exhaustion, while still others perished while attempting to reach Keokuk's band who had refused to join in Black Hawk's desperate venture. Of one thousand who crossed to the east side of the river with Black Hawk in April, it is estimated that not more than 150 survived the tragic events of the next four months.

General Scott, having arrived at Prairie du Chien early in August, assumed command and, on August 15, mustered out the volunteers at Dixon, Ill. After witnessing the bloody climax at the Bad Axe of his ill-starred invasion, Black Hawk fled to the dells of the Wisconsin, where he and the Prophet surrendered themselves to the Winnebagoes, by whom they were delivered to the Indian Agent at Prairie du Chien. Having been taken to Fort Armstrong on September 21, he there signed a treaty of peace. Later he was taken to Jefferson Barracks (near St. Louis) in the custody of Jefferson Davis, then a Lieutenant in the regular army, where he was held a captive during the following winter. The connection of Davis with the Black Hawk War, mentioned by many historians, seems to have been confined to this act. In April, 1833, with the Prophet and Neapope, he was taken to Washington and then to Fortress Monroe, where they were detained as prisoners of war until June 4, when they were released. Black Hawk, after being taken to many principal cities in order to impress him with the strength of the American nation, was brought to Fort Armstrong, and there committed to the guardianship of his rival, Keokuk, but survived this humiliation only a few years, dying on a small reservation set apart for him in Davis County, Iowa, October 3, 1838.

Such is the story of the Black Hawk War, the most notable struggle with the aborigines in Illinois history. At its beginning both the State and national authorities were grossly misled by an exaggerated estimate of the strength of Black Hawk's force as to numbers and his plans for recovering the site of his old village, while

Black Hawk had conceived a low estimate of the numbers and courage of his white enemies, especially after the Stillman defeat. The cost of the war to the State and nation in money has been estimated at \$2,000,000, and in sacrifice of life on both sides at not less than 1,200. The loss of life by the troops in irregular skirmishes, and in massacres of settlers by the Indians, aggregated about 250, while an equal number of regulars perished from a visitation of cholera at the various stations within the district affected by the war, especially at Detroit, Chicago, Fort Armstrong and Galena. Yet it is the judgment of later historians that nearly all this sacrifice of life and treasure might have been avoided, but for a series of blunders due to the blind or unscrupulous policy of officials or interloping squatters upon lands which the Indians had occupied under the treaty of 1804. A conspicuous blunder—to call it by no harsher name—was the violation by Stillman's command of the rules of civilized warfare in the attack made upon Black Hawk's messengers, sent under flag of truce to request a conference to settle terms under which he might return to the west side of the Mississippi—an act which resulted in a humiliating and disgraceful defeat for its authors and proved the first step in actual war. Another misfortune was the failure to understand Neapope's appeal for peace and permission for his people to pass beyond the Mississippi the night after the battle of Wisconsin Heights; and the third and most inexcusable blunder of all, was the refusal of the officer in command of the "Warrior" to respect Black Hawk's flag of truce and request for a conference just before the bloody massacre which has gone into history under the name of the "battle of the Bad Axe." Either of these events, properly availed of, would have prevented much of the butchery of that bloody episode which has left a stain upon the page of history, although this statement implies no disposition to detract from the patriotism and courage of some of the leading actors upon whom the responsibility was placed of protecting the frontier settler from outrage and massacre. One of the features of the war was the bitter jealousy engendered by the unwise policy pursued by General Atkinson towards some of the volunteers—especially the treatment of General James D. Henry, who, although subjected to repeated slights and insults, is regarded by Governor Ford and others as the real hero of the war. Too brave a soldier to shirk any responsibility and too modest to exploit his own deeds, he felt

deeply the studied purpose of his superior to ignore him in the conduct of the campaign—a purpose which, as in the affair at the Bad Axe, was defeated by accident or by General Henry's soldierly sagacity and attention to duty, although he gave out to the public no utterance of complaint. Broken in health by the hardships and exposures of the campaign, he went South soon after the war and died of consumption, unknown and almost alone, in the city of New Orleans, less two years later.

Aside from contemporaneous newspaper accounts, monographs, and manuscripts on file in public libraries relating to this epoch in State history, the most comprehensive records of the Black Hawk War are to be found in the "Life of Black Hawk," dictated by himself (1834); Wakefield's "History of the War between the United States and the Sac and Fox Nations" (1834); Drake's "Life of Black Hawk" (1854); Ford's "History of Illinois" (1854); Reynolds' "Pioneer History of Illinois"; and "My Own Times": Davidson & Stuve's and Moses' Histories of Illinois; Blanchard's "The Northwest and Chicago"; Armstrong's "The Sauks and the Black Hawk War," and Reuben G. Thwaite's "Story of the Black Hawk War" (1892.)

CHICAGO HEIGHTS, a village in the southern part of Cook County, twenty-eight miles south of the central part of Chicago, on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern and the Michigan Central Railroads; is located in an agricultural region, but has some manufactures as well as good schools—also has one newspaper. Population (1900), 5,100.

GRANITE, a city of Madison County, located five miles north of St. Louis on the lines of the Burlington; the Chicago & Alton; Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis; Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis (Illinois), and the Wabash Railways. It is adjacent to the Merchants' Terminal Bridge across the Mississippi and has considerable manufacturing and grain-storage business; has two newspapers. Population (1900), 3,122.

HARLEM, a village of Proviso Township, Cook County, and suburb of Chicago, on the line of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, nine miles west of the terminal station at Chicago. Harlem originally embraced the village of Oak Park, now a part of the city of Chicago, but, in 1884, was set off and incorporated as a village. Considerable manufacturing is done here. Population (1900), 4,085.

HARVEY, a city of Cook County, and an important manufacturing suburb of the city of Chi-

cago, three miles southwest of the southern city limits. It is on the line of the Illinois Central and the Chicago & Grand Trunk Railways, and has extensive manufactures of harvesting, street and steam railway machinery, gasoline stoves, enameled ware, etc.; also has one newspaper and ample school facilities. Population (1900), 5,395.

IOWA CENTRAL RAILWAY, a railway line having its principal termini at Peoria, Ill., and Manly Junction, nine miles north of Mason City, Iowa, with several lateral branches making connections with Centerville, Newton, State Center, Story City, Algona and Northwood in the latter State. The total length of line owned, leased and operated by the Company, officially reported in 1899, was 508.98 miles, of which 89.76 miles—including 3.5 miles trackage facilities on the Peoria & Pekin Union between Iowa Junction and Peoria—were in Illinois. The Illinois division extends from Keithsburg—where it enters the State at the crossing of the Mississippi—to Peoria.—(HISTORY.) The Iowa Central Railway Company was originally chartered as the Central Railroad Company of Iowa and the road completed in October, 1871. In 1873 it passed into the hands of a receiver and, on June 4, 1879, was reorganized under the name of the Central Iowa Railway Company. In May, 1883, this company purchased the Peoria & Farmington Railroad, which was incorporated into the main line, but defaulted and passed into the hands of a receiver December 1, 1886; the line was sold under foreclosure in 1887 and 1888, to the Iowa Central Railway Company, which had effected a new organization on the basis of \$11,000,000 common stock, \$6,000,000 preferred stock and \$1,379,625 temporary debt certificates convertible into preferred stock, and \$7,500,000 first mortgage bonds. The transaction was completed, the receiver discharged and the road turned over to the new company, May 15, 1889.—(FINANCIAL). The total capitalization of the road in 1899 was \$21,337,558, of which \$14,159,180 was in stock, \$6,650,095 in bonds and \$528,283 in other forms of indebtedness. The total earnings and income of the line in Illinois for the same year were \$532,568, and the expenditures \$566,333.

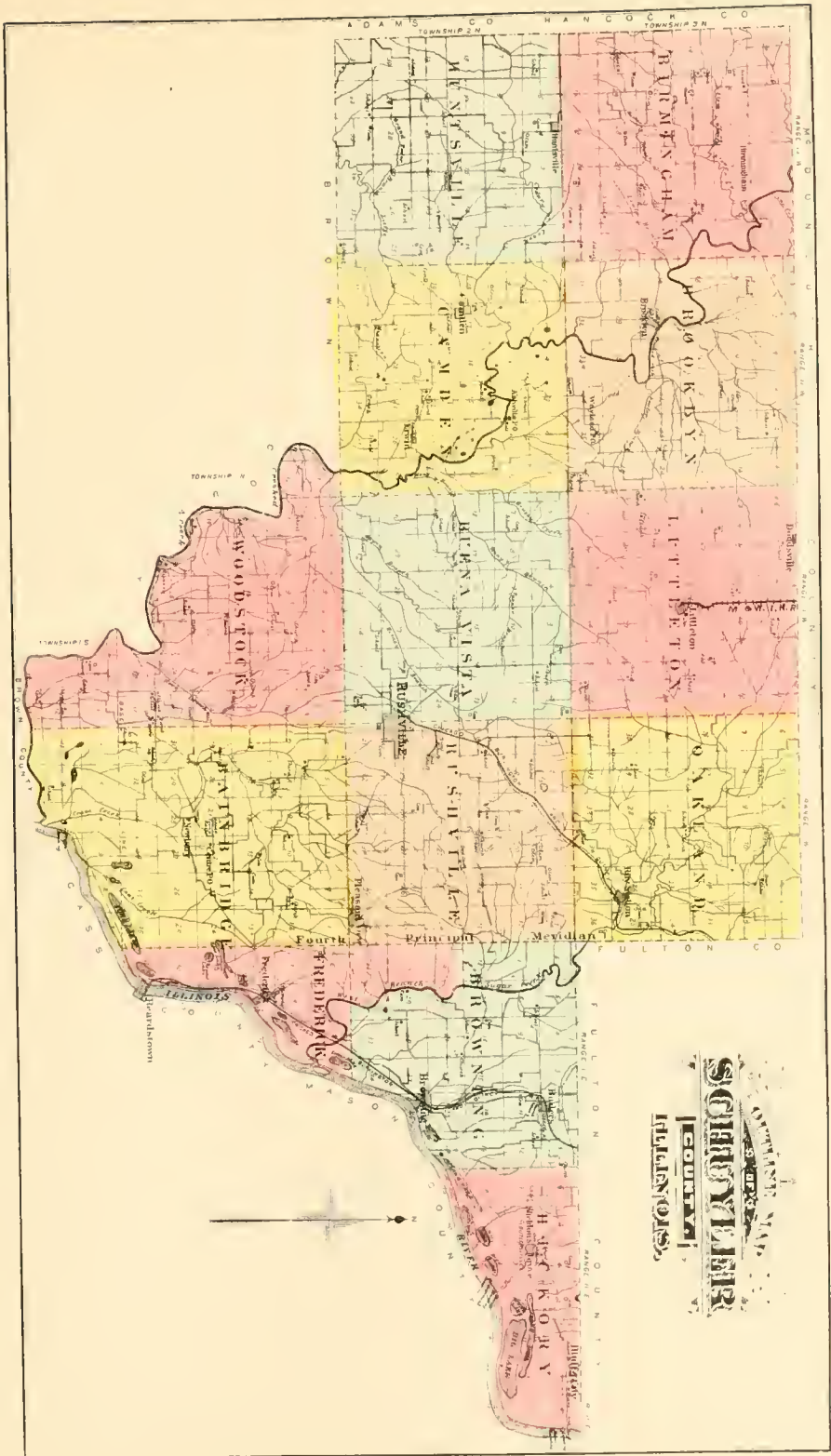
SPARTA, a city of Randolph County, situated on the Centralia & Chester and the Mobile & Ohio Railroads, twenty miles northwest of Chester and fifty miles southeast of St. Louis. It has

a number of manufacturing establishments, including plow factories, a woolen mill, a cannery and creameries; also has natural gas. The first settler was James McClurken, from South Carolina, who settled here in 1818. He was joined by James Armour a few years later, who bought land of McClurken, and together they laid out a village, which first received the name of Columbus. About the same time Robert G. Shannon, who had been conducting a mercantile business in the vicinity, located in the town and became the first Postmaster. In 1839 the name of the town was changed to Sparta. Mr. McClurken, its earliest settler, appears to have been a man of considerable enterprise, as he is credited with having built the first cotton gin in this vicinity, besides still later, erecting saw and flour mills and a woolen mill. Sparta was incorporated as a village in 1837 and in 1859 as a city. A colony of members of the Reformed Presbyterian Church (Covenanters or "Seceders") established at Eden, a beautiful site about a mile from Sparta, about 1822, cut an important figure in the history of the latter place, as it became the means of attracting here an industrious and thriving population. At a later period it became one of the most important stations of the "Underground Railroad" (so called) in Illinois (which see). The population of Sparta (1890) was 1,979; (1900), 2,041.

TOLUCA, a city of Marshall County situated on the line of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, 18 miles southwest of Streator. It is in the center of a rich agricultural district; has the usual church and educational facilities of cities of its rank, and two newspapers. Population (1900), 2,629.

WEST HAMMOND, a village situated in the northeast corner of Thornton Township, Cook County, adjacent to Hammond, Ind., from which it is separated by the Indiana State line. It is on the Michigan Central Railroad, one mile south of the Chicago City limits, and has convenient access to several other lines, including the Chicago & Erie; New York, Chicago & St. Louis, and Western Indiana Railroads. Like its Indiana neighbor, it is a manufacturing center of much importance, was incorporated as a village in 1892, and has grown rapidly within the last few years, having a population, according to the census of 1900, of 2,935.

SCHUYLER COUNTY





Howard F. Dyson.

HISTORY OF SCHUYLER COUNTY

CHAPTER I.

PERIOD OF EXPLORATION.

FIRST EXPLORATIONS IN ILLINOIS—THE MISSION NOT ONE OF CONQUEST—LOUIS JOLIET AND FATHER JACQUES MARQUETTE FIRST TO VISIT THE ILLINOIS COUNTRY IN 1673—THE ILLINOIS RIVER FOUND TO BE THE INDIAN'S ELYSIUM—MILITARY OCCUPATION MADE BY LA SALLE, TONTI AND FATHER HENNEPIN AT FORT CREVE COEUR IN 1680—LAPSE OF MORE THAN A CENTURY BEFORE SETTLEMENTS WERE MADE IN SCHUYLER COUNTY.

In the days when tradition and history dimly merge, and the rich and fertile plains and wooded hills of the Illinois Country were in the undisputed possession of the primitive savage, plans were made and policies outlined to bring the vast dominion lying westward of Lake Michigan within the bounds of Christian civilization.

As it was with the Pilgrims, who sought a haven of retreat and homes on the stern and forbidding coast of the North Atlantic country, the men who first explored the trackless wilds of the unknown West were actuated by a religious fervor and enthusiasm which has no parallel in the history of the world. Their mission was not one of conquest, nor were they seeking to escape from the tyranny of an oppressive government; but with loyalty to their king and to the glory of their God, they entered the primeval wilderness of the unknown West, and undertook to teach the savage inhabitants the refinements of civilized life.

History affords no more romantic chapter than that of the exploration and development of the great State of Illinois. It was here that the

first explorations were made that opened the vast northwest country to civilization, and the period of transition from a native wilderness to a condition of high culture, both in its material features and in the mental and moral characteristics of its inhabitants, is of absorbing interest, not alone to the student of history, but to the people who now, in peace and contentment, live within the bounds of this imperial State.

To Louis Joliet and Father Jacques Marquette belong the honor and ever enduring fame of bringing within the pale of civilization the untutored savages of Illinois. Starting from their headquarters on the shores of Lake Ontario, on May 17, 1673, the intrepid explorer and zealous priest, with five voyageurs in two canoes, skirted the shore of Lake Michigan to Green Bay, thence down the Fox River and by portage to the Mississippi. "There were warriors," they were told, "on the banks of the Great River, who would cut off their heads without the least cause; monsters who would swallow them, canoes and all; and one huge winged demon who shut the way, and burned in the waters that boiled about him, all who dared draw nigh." This winged "demon" was doubtless an allusion to the monster Bird of Piasa, of which there is said to have been a coarse Indian picture painted on the limestone bluff above the present city of Alton, and in whose former existence and terrible ferocity the Indian tribes of the western prairies implicitly believed. Marquette says in his narrative of this remarkable voyage: "I thanked these fearful friends for their good advice, but told them I could not follow it, since the salvation of souls was at stake, for which I should be overjoyed to give my life."

Upon the 17th of July, the party had descended the river to the vicinity of the Arkansas, when, owing to the increasing perils of the voyage, they reluctantly started upon their return. They retraced their course against the swift current of the Mississippi to the mouth of the Illi-

nois with almost incredible labor. It was in the month of August that the little band of adventurers made their journey up the Illinois River, where, for untold centuries, no sound save Nature's multitudinous voices had broken the vast solitude. Here, as in other places he had visited, the pious Father forgot not the holy object of his long and dangerous voyage. He prayed and talked with the curious and kind-hearted savages, and, when leaving, bestowed upon them his blessing and the last of the consecrated silver crosses, with which he had been careful to provide himself when setting out on his missionary journey from Canada.

In the voyage up the Illinois River, Joliet and Marquette skirted the boundary of what is now Schuyler County, and doubtless built their camp-fires on the bank of the river in some of the sheltered coves that there abound. In Davidson & Stuve's History of Illinois, we find the following graphic description of the scene that opened to their view as they continued up the river:

"Prairie spread out before them beyond the reach of vision, covered with tall grass, which undulated in the wind like waves of the sea. In further imitation of a watery expanse, the surface was studded with clumps of timber, resembling islands, in whose graceful outlines could be traced peninsulas, shores and headlands. Flowers, surpassing in the delicacy of their tints the pampered products of civilization, were profusely sprinkled over the grassy landscape, and gave their wealth of fragrance to the passing breeze. Immense herds of buffalo and deer grazed on these rich pastures, so prolific that the continued destruction of them for ages by the Indians had failed to diminish their numbers. For the further support of human life, the river swarmed with fish, great quantities of wild fruit grew in the forest and prairies, and so numerous were water-fowl and other birds, that the heavens were frequently obscured by their flight. This favorite land, with its profusion of vegetable and animal life, was the ideal of the Indian's Elysium. The explorers spoke of it as a terrestrial paradise, in which earth, air and water, unbidden by labor, contributed the most copious supplies for the sustenance of life. In the early French explorations, desertions were of frequent occurrence, and is it strange that men, wearied by the toils and restraints of civilized life, should abandon their leaders for the abundance and wild independence of these prairies and woodlands?"

In 1679 Illinois was again visited by explorers, who had heard of the marvelous country rich in game and furs and who were eager to establish trade relations with the Indians. La Salle, Tonti and Father Hennepin were members of this second exploring party which, early in January, 1680, made the first military occupation of Illinois at Fort Creve Coeur, near where Peoria now stands, and where, five years earlier, Father Marquette had preached of Christ and the Virgin. Although this did not result in the establishment of a completed and permanent fortification, it has passed into history as the first attempt on the part of La Salle to establish military jurisdiction within what now constitutes the State of Illinois, under the charter granted to him by Louis XIV, in 1678.

With the establishment at a later period of missions at Kaskaskia and Cahokia to the south, and Fort Creve Coeur to the north, the placid, yet majestic, Illinois was frequently traversed by explorers, adventurers and priests; and yet it was more than a century after the first military occupation that permanent settlements were made in Schuyler County, along whose eastern boundary the Illinois River extends for more than twenty-five miles, the open gateway to the inviting and fertile plains that lie beyond. And so it happens that the early history of Schuyler County is coincident with that of the first exploration of Illinois, even though there is no direct connection to link the names of those hardy voyageurs with the story of our times.

CHAPTER II.

ABORIGINAL OCCUPANTS.

INDIAN TRIBES IN THE ILLINOIS COUNTRY—CHARACTERISTICS AND TRIBAL RELATIONS—ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONDITIONS AS DESCRIBED BY DR. J. F. SNYDER—THE MOUND BUILDERS—INDIAN RELICS FOUND ALONG THE ILLINOIS RIVER—TRIBES COMPOSING THE ILLINOIS CONFEDERACY—KINDLY GREETING EXTENDED TO JOLIET AND MARQUETTE—ILLINOIS AS A BATTLE GROUND IN THE WAR OF 1812—REGION BETWEEN THE ILLINOIS AND MIS-

MISSISSIPPI INVADED BY ILLINOIS AND MISSOURI RANGERS—KICKAPOO INDIANS IN POSSESSION WHEN FIRST SETTLERS CAME TO SCHUYLER COUNTY—THEIR FRIENDLY ATTITUDE TO THE NEW COMERS—REV. CHAUNCEY HOBART'S DESCRIPTION OF AN INDIAN VISIT—HIS STORY OF BE-KIK-A-NIN-EE—INDIAN VILLAGE ON THE SITE OF THE PRESENT CITY OF RUSHVILLE—THE INDIANS' FAREWELL JOURNEY TO THE NORTH IN 1826.

Barely more than four-score years have passed since the last of the Indian tribes left Schuyler County to take up their home on the west bank of the Mississippi River; and yet, when one attempts to trace their history, or write of the period during which they occupied the country, he finds but little to guide him in the task. The history of the Indian tribes in Illinois delves in mists and shadow, and but little of the ancient traditions of the tribes has been preserved. The early settlers, in their contact with the Indians, did not busy themselves with a study of racial conditions, but expended their best efforts in the attempt to wrest from the untutored savage the lands over which he had held undisputed sway for many generations.

When at last the council fires of the Indians had been extinguished, and they had been forced to cross the Mississippi and find a home in Iowa, they left no enduring monuments of their long occupancy of the country, and, save for the low mounds above the dead warriors and the faint trace of their narrow trails, there is nothing one can point to as a reminder of the race that was the immediate predecessor of the hardy pioneers who made for themselves a home in the wilderness.

As a race, the Indians of Illinois were always counted as the peer of savage tribes, and they made a stubborn resistance against the encroachment of the settlers. From a social standpoint, however, there is little in them to commend. Keen cunning held vantage over intellectual or moral force, and they evolved no governmental system that extended beyond tribal relations. They erected no enduring structures, as did the Aztecs of Mexico, and in their implements of peace and warfare little inventive genius was shown. There is no trace of literature or art in all their tradition and history, and their passing has been likened to that of the early beasts and birds of the field that once were here but now are gone. Under the natural conditions of prog-

ress race yielded to race, and the Indians of Illinois are now remembered as a people whose sachems had no cities, whose religion had no temple, whose government had no records. In the battle for supremacy their country was appropriated, their hunting grounds destroyed and their trails obliterated to make way for the marvelous development that began with the beginning of the nineteenth century.

In a paper read before the Illinois Historical Society at its first meeting at Peoria, January 5-6, 1900, Dr. J. F. Snyder, of Virginia, Ill., discussed the archaeological conditions of Illinois, and brought out many interesting facts concerning the prehistoric people who preceded the Indians in Illinois. We find that in his research Dr. Snyder has discovered remains of the race in this country, and quote from his paper as follows:

"The valley of the Illinois River, from its prairie banks about Starved Rock to the Mississippi, was at a very early date in possession of a yet different branch of the native American race, whose mode of mound building and manner of disposing of their dead, plainly connect them with the mound building tribes of Ohio. Here we meet with the so-called 'altar' mounds, usually on low alluvial bottoms, and the 'platform' pipes and finely-wrought implements and ornaments of copper. There also have been found those extraordinary propitiatory offerings to their evil or guardian spirits. It has been the fortune of the writer, in his limited explorations in this territory, to discover astonishing deposits of dark colored, or black, flint-disks, each from three to eight inches in diameter, under conditions that leave no doubt of their sacrificial intent. At the base of a mound on Paint Creek in Ross County, Ohio, a deposit of similar flints was unearthed in 1847, by Messrs. Squier and Davis, and subsequently on further search by Prof. W. K. Moorehead, which aggregated 8,185 in number. Buried in the banks of the Illinois River at Beardstown were found 1,500 well finished disks of black hornstone, closely laid together a few feet below the surface. A deposit of 3,500 similar flints was sometime before uncovered four miles above on the opposite side of the river in Schuyler County. Two very large mounds, side by side, on the alluvial bottoms in Brown County, were opened, and at the base of one were found 6,199 oval disks of glossy black flint, and at the bottom of the other

the enormous number of 5,316 completely finished lance-shaped implements, from three to eight inches in length, of the same black flint. This stone is nowhere *in situ* in Illinois, but occurs in southeastern Indiana and in portions of Kentucky. These buried flints, therefore, must have been transported by canoe, down the Ohio and up the Mississippi and Illinois rivers for the special purpose of final interment on the banks of the latter stream. 'If they were placed there as an offering,' says Mr. Squier, 'we can form some estimate, in view of the fact that they must have been brought from a great distance and fashioned with great toil, of the devotional fervor which induced the sacrifice, or the magnitude of the calamity which that sacrifice was, perhaps, intended to avert. . . . The Illinois River 'altar' mounds examined were certainly very old, but further investigation will be required to determine their relative age in comparison with that of other systems of mounds on the Mississippi and in other parts of the State. At the time of their erection their builders had not yet become adepts in the ceramic art, the few pottery vessels found, with the original deposits, being coarse, rude and without decoration. The human skeletons among the primal burials in these mounds exhibited anatomical characteristics of very low order. The builders of these mounds had low, retreating foreheads with enormous supraorbital ridges; prognathous jaws; perforations of the humerus; elongated coccyx and platytenism of the tibiae. They were ape-like and hideous, but exceedingly skillful artisans.'

When Joliet and Father Marquette first visited Illinois in 1673, they found the country bordering on the Illinois River in possession of a confederacy of Indian tribes under the general name of Illinois or "Illini." Marquette describes them as composed of remarkably handsome men, well mannered and kindly. The confederacy consisted of five tribes: The Kaskaskias, Cahokias, Tamaroas, Peorias and Mitchigamis. Under a simple, but complete, fabric of Indian construction, the power of these tribes extended over all the fertile territory from Lake Michigan to the Ohio River and to the Mississippi on the west.

These aboriginal Illinoisans greeted the first explorers kindly, and Joliet and Marquette were graciously received by the chiefs of the tribes. They were passionately fond of grand assemblies and feasts, and the wily Frenchmen were quick

to take advantage of the proffered pipe of peace. Marquette's labor among the Indians and his holy devotion to lead them to the ways of Christian civilization, is one of the brightest pages in the whole of American history; and, had his policy of peaceful conquest been followed by those who came after him, the annals of Illinois history would not record the many deeds of atrocious cruelty and warfare that occurred within the succeeding century.

Passing over the period of internecine warfare of the Indian tribes and their frequent combats with explorers, we come to the period just preceding the occupation and settlement of the Illinois Country, of which Schuyler County is a part. In the year 1813 the Pottawatomies and the Kickapoos occupied the central part of Illinois, and from their headquarters on Lake Peoria and the Sangamon River, they sent out marauding parties to harass the frontier settlers. In the summer of that year an army of some 900 men was collected from the settlements of Illinois and Missouri to march against the warring Indians. Passing up the Mississippi River to Quincy, they struck out eastward and across the prairies to the Illinois, which was reached near the Spoon River. From there the march was continued to Lake Peoria, but the Indians had taken flight at the approach of so large a force and no battles were fought.

In the following year a large force was dispatched up the Mississippi River as far as Rock Island, to dislodge the Indian and their English allies, who were taking advantage of the war between the two countries to excite the savage to war and rapine. The first expedition met with disaster, the Indians, under Chief Black Hawk, killing a number of the force and causing them to retreat to St. Louis. A second expedition under command of Major Zachary Taylor, afterwards President, made an assault on an Indian force at Rock Island and, after driving the Indians back, was defeated by the British. A fort built on the present site of Warsaw by Capt. Zachary Taylor, in 1814, and named Fort Edwards, was assaulted by the Indians so vigorously that the Americans evacuated and the fort was burned. The treaty of Ghent, December 24, 1814, closed the war between the Americans and British, and there was peace among the Indians until Chief Black Hawk again started upon the war path in 1830. The invasion of the country between the Mississippi and Illinois Riv-

ers had been the primary cause of driving the Indians northward, and there is no record of any encounter with the aboriginals within the borders of Schuyler County.

When the first settlers came to Schuyler County in 1823 there were still roving bands of Indians to be seen, but they were peaceful and soon afterwards departed to the north never to return. These Indians were of the Kickapoo tribe, who had villages on the Spoon River, in Fulton County, and at Elkhart Grove, on the Sangamon River. They were more civilized, industrious and cleanly than the other tribes in Illinois, and their warriors were far famed for valor and bravery. For more than a century they had an implacable hatred of the whites and committed many atrocities on the settlers in the southern part of the State, and were the last of the Indian tribes of Illinois to accept the treaty of peace, which, may it be said to their credit, they ever afterwards observed.

In his notes of "Travels in Illinois," published in 1823, Ferdinand Ernst wrote of the Kickapoo Indians sojourning at Edwardsville in July, 1820, where they met the plenipotentiaries of the United States, and by treaty renounced all rights and claims to lands in Illinois, ceding the same to the Government.

In describing the Kickapoos, Mr. Ernst says: "Their color is reddish brown; their faces irregular, often horribly colored with bright red paint; their hair is cut to a tuft upon the crown of the head and painted various colors. Very few are clothed. In summer woolen cloth, and in winter a buffalo skin, is their only covering. They seem to be very fond of adornments, wearing silver rings about the neck and arms. They likewise carrying a shield before the breast."

When the first little band of settlers in Schuyler County crossed the Illinois River in February, 1823, and located on the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of Section Sixteen, in what is now Rushville Township, they were visited the second day after their arrival by about one hundred Kickapoo Indians, who were returning from their southern winter hunt. Their regular camping ground was a mile to the south, and it was here they always stopped in their semi-annual migrations between the north and south.

Rev. Chauncey Hobart, a member of this first settlers' colony in Schuyler County, gives the following interesting account of the visit of the

Indians: "These Kickapoos gave us their idea of aristocratic rank by saying: 'A Pottawatomie lives on the river, rides in a canoe, and eats muskrats and mud turtles, while a Kickapoo lives on high lands, rides on horseback and eats venison.'

"The Indians were very friendly with us from the first. They called my father 'Postonie,' or Boston man, to distinguish him from the men from the South, whom they called 'Chemo-komon,' or 'Long Knife.' These people were around us more or less every day while they were in camp, and many of them were present and witnessed our exit from camp to cabin.

"During the illness of my mother our Indian friends were down from their village on their summer hunt and camped near our house and, of course, came to visit us. We had been greatly annoyed by the injury of our garden by deer, whose depredations were committed in the night. Knowing the skill of the Indians in detecting trails, my father took two of our Indian visitors to the garden and pointed out to them the damage done. The two men walked through the garden looking carefully at the tracks, consulted together a moment, and said: 'There are two; one has gone north, the other east,' pointing in the different directions. Mounting their ponies, they rode away in the directions indicated and, in less than an hour, each had returned with a deer.

"The day following the head of the clan, a sub-chief called Be-kik-a-nin-ee, came bringing a deer just killed. After selling us one quarter, he carefully took out the tenderloin, and presented it to my father, saying: 'It for sick squaw.' He directed that it be should be well boiled and some of the soup made from it given to my mother, remarking in a plaintive way: 'Maybe she get well.' This Indian had been in the British army and had been wounded in the battle of the River Raisin. This accounts for his being able to speak English.

"The following fall, while my father was in the woods bee-hunting, and about three miles from home, he met our old friend Be-kik-a-nin-ee on horseback hunting deer. As soon as they came in sight of each other the Indian wheeled his pony and came dashing up rapidly, jumped off and saluted, by extending both hands, and exclaiming: 'How-te-too! How-te-too!' He then asked: 'Keene-squaw, Nepoo?' (Did your wife die?)

"'No,'" replied my father, 'she is nearly well.'

"'Yup! Yup! Yup!' he shouted. 'Me go see her;' and, mounting his pony, he laid whip for our house, which he reached on a quick run. When he saw my mother up and busy around the house, this manly fellow appeared as much pleased as if he were conscious of some relationship between them."

We give place to this interesting account of the meeting between the first settlers in Schuyler and the Indians to show the cordial and peaceful relations existing between them, and this continued up to the time the Indians left for the northwest some years later.

The site of the present city of Rushville, and the wooded country adjacent to the north, must have been a favorite camp ground for the Indians; for, long after the country was settled, there were to be found many fine specimens of arrow-heads and stone axes along Town branch and McKee branch. On the McKee farm we may yet see the trace of a cleared path through the woods, which is known as the old Indian trail.

In what is now the site of Rushville there was probably an Indian village or camp located between West Washington and Lafayette Streets, on the east side of the Town branch. A monument which marked this location was a gnarled and knotted oak tree, which stood on the southwest corner of the intersection of Jackson and Washington Streets. Here in after years were found scores of stone arrow-heads buried under the bark of the tree, where they had been implanted by the young Indian warriors or children while at practice or at play.

As late as 1826 the Indians had their camp in Woodstock Township, but with the coming of the settlers they moved northward and westward to the frontier. Old settlers in this region tell of their dramatic exit from the land which had long been their favorite hunting ground. For days before the northern march was begun, the Indians enjoyed a season of feasting and pleasure. Their dances continued through the long hours of the night and, as the settlers looked out from their cabin doors on the wooded knolls at day-break, they saw the Indians mount their ponies, and ride away through the valley, closely followed by the squaws with the tents and camp equipage, never more to return to the beautiful valleys and plains of Western Illinois.

CHAPTER III.

EVOLUTION OF COUNTY ORGANIZATION.

PREHISTORIC INHABITANTS OF THE ILLINOIS COUNTRY—REGION COVETED BY SPAIN, FRANCE AND ENGLAND—THE DE SOTO DISCOVERY OF THE MISSISSIPPI THE BASIS OF THE SPANISH CLAIM—ITS DESTINY DETERMINED ON EUROPEAN BATTLE-FIELDS, ON THE PLAINS OF ABRAHAM AND BY THE GEORGE ROGERS CLARK CONQUEST—KASKASKIA, CAHOKIA AND PRAIRIE DU ROCHER THE CENTER OF FRENCH COLONIZATION—COUNTY OF ILLINOIS CREATED BY ACT OF VIRGINIA IN 1778—THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY ORGANIZED BY ORDINANCE OF 1787—SUBSEQUENT GEOGRAPHICAL CHANGES—ILLINOIS ADMITTED AS A STATE IN 1818—NORTHERN BOUNDARY QUESTION—WONDERFUL FORESIGHT SHOWN BY DELEGATE NATHANIEL POPE—THE MILITARY TRACT—COUNTY ORGANIZATIONS—SCHUYLER COUNTY SUCCESSIVELY PARTS OF PIKE AND FULTON COUNTIES—THE COUNTY CREATED BY ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE JANUARY 13, 1825—ITS BOUNDARIES AND AREA—BROWN COUNTY DETACHED IN 1830—MCDONOUGH COUNTY CREATED BY ACT OF 1826, BUT REMAINS UNDER JURISDICTION OF SCHUYLER COUNTY UNTIL 1830.

From the standpoint of the archaeologist, Illinois has a history that extends far back into the dim unknown past, when, even before the coming of the Indians, the hills and valleys were peopled by a race that left enduring monuments of their occupancy. The savage, who, for generations, had occupied the country before the coming of the first explorers, had noted the curious evidences of an earlier race, but their ignorance of any history or tradition of the strange antiquities only adds to the mysticism that surrounds them.

By reason of its accessibility by the great water courses of the inland lakes and the mighty rivers that form its southern and western boundaries, Illinois was destined to play an important part in the history of the nations; and, even while the east Atlantic States were but sparsely settled, it was looked upon with covetous eyes by the rulers of empires in Europe. With rare



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foresight they realized the vast importance of Illinois as the key to military possession of the new and as yet unexplored country; and with the ever-changing fortunes of war, as played upon the battlefields of the old world, there were corresponding epochs in the history of Illinois. To get a clear understanding of the history of Schuyler County and its evolution from the earliest time, it is eminently important that we should know of these historic events in their natural sequence.

Illinois was first claimed by Spain, by reason of discovery by Ferdinand DeSoto, in 1541, who laid claim to all the country drained by the great Father of Waters. Spain, however, made no attempt to explore the vast territory and the written history of Illinois begins in 1673 when Louis Joliet and Jacques Marquette paddled up the Illinois and Des Plaines Rivers, and made the portage at Chicago. To them fell the honor of adding this princely domain to the mother country under the name "New France." It was not, however, until April 9, 1682, that La Salle, with due form and ceremony, unfurled the flag of France on the east bank of the lower Mississippi, and took possession of the country in the name of his royal master, Louis XIV. Kaskaskia, Cahokia and Prairie du Rocher later became the centers of French colonization, and for a period of ninety-two years, beginning with the coming of Joliet and Marquette, Illinois was a loyal subject of the crown.

The ancient struggle for supremacy between France and England subjected Illinois to the fickle fortunes of war, and when on the thirteenth of September, 1759, Wolfe won his victory on the Plains of Abraham, the country, of which Illinois of the future would be a part, passed from under French to English dominion. Six years elapsed before England came into undisputed possession of Illinois, and from the battlement of old Fort Chartres peacefully lowered the flag of France, which, for more than a century, had been the emblem of her sovereignty.

British dominion in the Mississippi valley was destined to be short lived. At the time the British took possession the spirit of unrest was upon the colonies east of the Alleghanies, and events were shaping that were once more to change the map of the new world. In the midst of the Revolutionary War, which began in 1776, Gen. George Rogers Clark, of Kentucky, planned an invasion of Illinois, and his conquest of Kaskaskia, on

July 4, 1778, and subsequent capture of Fort Vincennes, is one of the brightest chapters in the whole of American history, and eventually resulted in shaping the destiny of the new nation.

The conquest of the Illinois country in 1778 by George Rogers Clark was the beginning of the American occupation, but it was not until 1787 that, by congressional action, it came under the control of the General Government of the United States. Gen. Clark took possession of the country under authority of the Governor of Virginia, and the period immediately following is known as the "Virginia Occupation."

In his memoirs Clark says: "I inquired particularly into the manner the people had been governed formerly, and much to my satisfaction I found that it had been generally as severe as under the militia law. I was determined to make an advantage of it, and took every step in my power to cause the people to feel the blessings of an American citizen, which I soon discovered enabled me to support, from their own choice, almost a supreme authority over them."

The Assembly of Virginia passed in October, 1778, an act to establish a civil and military government in the territory, which was christened the County of Illinois, and a County Lieutenant and other minor officials were appointed. Col. John Todd, of Kentucky, was appointed County Lieutenant by Governor Patrick Henry, and he reached Kaskaskia in May, 1779, and under his direction courts were established and a regular system of government inaugurated.

The transfer of sovereignty was made to the United States on the part of Virginia in 1781, but it was not until March 1, 1784, that the official cession was completed. In the meantime the County of Illinois had no positive form of government, and delegations were sent to Virginia and to the Congress of the United States asking the establishment of a proper government. Settlers were crowding into the new country and, with no system of government or land titles, great confusion prevailed and extensive frauds in land grants were perpetrated that were later ratified and made good by the General Government. In time each village had a separate system of government of its own, which regulated local affairs as a matter of protection to its citizens, but without being subject to any higher authority.

The next epoch in the history of Illinois was the adoption of the Ordinance of 1787, which

forever dedicated the State to freedom and gave to Illinois the proud prestige which removed it from the influence of Southern domination, and, in the prophetic words of Nathaniel Pope, who made the appeal for an extension of the northern boundary, became "the keystone of the arch of perpetual union."

By the passage of the Ordinance of 1787 the Northwest Territory was formed, and President Washington appointed General Arthur St. Clair its first Governor. In the spring of 1790 the county of St. Clair was formed and the first courts were held at Kaskaskia and Cahokia. In 1800 the Northwest Territory was divided, the portion lying east of a line extending north from a point on the Ohio River opposite the mouth of the Kentucky River to the Canada line constituting the Territory of Ohio, while the region west of that line and embracing the bulk of the present states of Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, was organized as Indiana Territory. February 3, 1809, Congress created a territory out of all the country lying "west of the Wabash River and a direct line drawn from the said Wabash River and Post Vincennes, due north to the territorial line between the United States and Canada," to be known as Illinois Territory. This included the present State of Wisconsin and a small portion of Eastern Minnesota, and Ninian Edwards was appointed the first governor of the new Territory. On April 7, 1818, a bill was introduced in Congress enabling the people of a portion of the Territory to organize the State of Illinois. As presented the bill designated the northern boundary of the State to be "an east and west line drawn through the southerly bend or extreme of Lake Michigan, west along the north parallel of 41 degrees 39 minutes to the center of the Mississippi River." Nathaniel Pope was then the Delegate from Illinois in Congress and through his efforts the northern boundary was extended to 42 degrees and 30 minutes, and thus the territory now embracing fourteen counties in the northern part of Illinois, including the present city of Chicago, was added to the new State. Wisconsin made repeated protests against this action, and it was not until that territory was admitted as a State in 1848, that the northern boundary line of Illinois was thus finally confirmed and forever settled. (See "Northern Boundary Question," pp. 401-402, of this work.)

THE MILITARY TRACT.—Previous to the admis-

sion of Illinois as a state, Congress on May 6, 1812, set apart a section of her territory as bounty land for the soldiers of the War of 1812, and it became known as the Military Tract. This tract lay between the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers and extended as far north as the present northern boundary of Mercer County. It contained 5,360,000 acres of what is now the finest agricultural country in the United States, and from its territory the following counties have been formed: Calhoun, Pike, Adams, Brown, Schuyler, Hancock, McDonough, Fulton, Peoria, Stark, Knox, Warren, Henderson and Mercer, with parts of Henry, Bureau, Putnam and Marshall.

The first act passed in 1812 granted 160 acres to each soldier, and a subsequent grant extended the quantity to a half-section. The land thus appropriated was divided by lot among the soldiers and the patents issued to them accordingly. Millions of acres of the finest land in Illinois were disposed of in this way. The soldiers did nothing with the land, most of them selling their titles for a trifle to speculators residing in Eastern States, while the land remained unoccupied year after year. After the organization of the State government in 1818, the State began to sell these lands for taxes and, for a considerable period, the principal revenue of the State was derived from this source. The greater portion of these lands thus went into the possession of parties who held them under these tax-titles. The grantees of the soldiers, who were the original patentees, brought suits of ejectment for their lands. A strong, but unsuccessful effort was made to sustain the tax-titles, but the principal reliance of the settlers was not so much upon the tax-titles as upon certain limitation laws of the State. The growth of this section of Illinois was greatly retarded by the contest over land titles. Many of the settlers purchased quit-claim deeds for \$1.25 an acre, while thousands of others purchased lands, which now sell for from \$100 to \$150 an acre, for fifty cents per acre, and risked the security of their titles. Emigration was rapid to the Military Tract in the early 'twenties and soon afterwards several counties were organized therein.

COUNTY ORGANIZATIONS.—Pike County was the first to be organized in the Military Tract. It was set apart from Madison County in 1821, and at that time embraced the whole of the country

north and west of the Illinois River, including what are now the Counties of Cook and Will.

By the act of the Legislature, approved January 25, 1823, Fulton County was organized out of that portion of Pike County lying east of the Fourth Principal Meridian, and south of the township line between Townships 9 and 10 North, and extending east to the Illinois River on township line between 5 and 6 East. This included two townships in the southwest corner of Peoria County, the southern tier of townships in Knox County and the townships of Frederick, Browning and Hickory in the eastern part of Schuyler County. For the next two years Fulton County had jurisdiction for governmental purposes, as Pike County previously had, over the region east of the Fourth P. M. and north of the Illinois and Kankakee Rivers to the Indiana State line.

SCHUYLER COUNTY ORGANIZED.—By an act approved January 10, 1825, the County of Calhoun was created with its present limits, from the southern portion of Pike County, and three days later (January 13, 1825) an "omnibus bill," authorizing the organization of eight new counties from the northern portion of Pike County became a law. These included the present counties of Schuyler, Adams, Hancock, Warren, Mercer, Henry, Putnam and Knox, and were all embraced wholly within the Military Tract except Henry and Putnam Counties, which in part consisted of Military Tract territory.

The portion of the act creating Schuyler County designated the boundaries of the new county as follows:

"Beginning at the place where the township line between two and three south touches the Illinois River, thence west on said line to the range line between ranges four and five west; thence north on said range line to the northwest corner of township three north, range four west; thence east on said township line to the meridian; thence down the meridian line to the southeast corner of township three north, range one west; thence east on said township line to the Illinois River, thence down the said river to the place of beginning."

The county was named in honor of Gen. Philip Schuyler, who was a soldier of the Revolution, also served as a member of Congress from New York during a part of the war period, and was later a United States Senator from the same state.

As originally organized Schuyler County was thirty miles north and south by thirty-six east and west, including all of Brown County. In 1839 Brown County was set off and Crooked Creek was made the boundary line from the Illinois River to the northeast corner of Township One North, Range Two West, where the dividing line between the two counties ran west on the township line, thus leaving the county, as at present, six townships east and west and three and a fraction north and south.

By an act approved January 25, 1826, the County of McDonough was created with its present dimensions out of portions of Pike and Fulton Counties, although it was not formally organized until 1830, in the meantime being attached to Schuyler County for governmental purposes.

CHAPTER IV.

PHYSICAL FEATURES—TOPOGRAPHY.

NATURAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE GENERAL LAND SURFACE—GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION AND TOPOGRAPHY—AREA AND ELEVATION—EXTENT OF TILLABLE AND UNTILLABLE LAND—THE ALLUVIAN BOTTOM LANDS—RICH SILT DEPOSITS MADE BY ISLAND STREAM—NATURAL BEAUTY AND FERTILITY OF THE SOIL—INLAND LAKES AND MARSHES—RECLAIMING THE PRAIRIES—WATER COURSES—HISTORY OF CROOKED CREEK—CLIMATIC CONDITIONS—RAINFALL.

In considering the physical features and characteristics of Schuyler County, we realize that Nature is most in earnest when least dramatic, and, that here, where there is no indication of her terrible power, she has stored up wonderful and varied resources amid the homely, yet not monotonous, landscape. Man was anticipated and amply provided for within her bounds, and a fair survey of her physical features discloses a richness of soil and mineral deposits that is well calculated to sustain a prosperous people.

Geographically located midway of the State, north and south, and almost wholly to the west

of the Fourth Principal Meridian, which intersects the base line at her southern extremity, the topography and climate of Schuyler County are typical of the State. The county occupies a space of 430 square miles, and is bounded on the south and west by the counties of Brown, Adams and Hancock; on the north by McDonough and Fulton and along its southern and eastern boundary it is washed for twenty-five miles by the Illinois River. Its high, level prairies have an elevation of 720 feet above the sea-level and are more than 250 feet above the contiguous valley of the Illinois.

The 274,914 acres of tillable land included within the bounds of Schuyler County and broken tracts that are in wooded forests give an idea of the diversified physical features at a glance. Along the banks of the Illinois the alluvial bottoms vary greatly in extent. In some places the rugged bluffs rise to a height of one hundred feet in gradual slope from the water's edge, while along the streams that drain the uplands, the flat bottom-land extends back for miles.

More than three hundred years ago, when the early French voyageurs, traversing the Illinois River in their adventurous journey of exploration and discovery, referred to the valley as the elysium of the native Indians, they had but caught a glimpse of the grandeur that lay beyond. From the bluffs of the Illinois the land surface of Schuyler County appears rough and broken, but to the northward there spreads out a vast expanse of prairie land, fertile, rich and well drained by the streams that flow southward to the river. Appreciation of the beauty and bounty of this land led to the early settlement of Schuyler, and made its development first among the counties in the Military Tract. Here the pioneer settlers found rich, fertile soil with an abundance of clear, sparkling water that bubbled up from the gravel beds of the streams or spouted out from the crevices of the rocky cliff on the steep hillside, and close by were the heavily wooded forests that furnished the material for his cabin home, his furniture and his fences. Thus it was that all his frugal needs were amply supplied by nature, and it was to him the ideal "promised land."

Along the valley of the Illinois, and adjacent to the streams that flow into it, there lies a broad expanse of low land that, in early times, was either a miry bog or a tangled forest. In the spring of the year it was covered with water,

and for several decades was deemed utterly worthless. There came a time, however, when all the uplands were occupied and it was then that the swamps were reclaimed and drained, and now in many cases are the most fertile and productive lands in all the country.

A striking illustration of the action of the streams that flow into the Illinois River, in working over the material along their courses, is to be found in many parts of the county. These now narrow streams, fringed along their entire course by heavily timbered banks, have ranged in the course of centuries from one bluff to the other, obliterating old curves and forming new ones, but never moving in a straight line for a dozen rods. With every change of the flowing stream, the alluvial deposit has been worked over, time and again, and greatly added to as the rich black silt from the prairie uplands has been spread, as a deposit, when the water receded or the stream changed its course. This ever-adding of new rich loam has made the bottom lands wonderfully productive, and they still receive replenishing, though in a less degree, by the occasional spring floods that swell the narrow streams into mighty rivers.

Three large streams, with their many branches that spread out and ramify in every direction, drain the entire land surface of Schuyler County to the Illinois River. These streams, as they wind tortuously between clay banks, have, through the long centuries, cut deep channels from which the land slopes gradually, making large areas of broken country which is heavily wooded with valuable timber and unsuited for cultivation. In this broken country where the timber has been cleared, all kinds of grasses grow, making rich pasture land for the adjacent farms. Back from the wooded hill-tops the land becomes richer and better, and here we find a rich black loam, which is from twenty to thirty inches in thickness, and which is underlaid by clay, making an ideal soil for the staple agricultural crops for which Illinois is famed. Within the bounds of Schuyler County there are no vast unbroken prairies, but rather a continued succession of gentle sloping ridges, wide in extent and easy of cultivation. This undulating surface approaches nearest to the prairie on the water-shed in the central part of the county between Crooked and Sugar Creeks, and reaches northward into McDonough County.

Compared with the flower bedecked and grass-

grown knolls in the timber lands, the open prairie presented a dreary contrast to the early settlers. Covered with tough prairie sod and overgrown with wild grasses that reached above a man's head, these rich and fertile lands were little better than impenetrable swamps. Shallow marshes and shallow lakes were numerous, the latter often having neither inlet nor outlet, and varying in size from small ponds to acres in extent. It was for many years supposed that the grass-covered prairies were unsuited to agriculture, and it required the actual experiment to prove the utter fallacy of the generally accepted theory.

In a country where there is such a diversity of soil and land surface, it is interesting to trace the course of the streams which are primarily the controlling element in the make-up of the topography of the country. Crooked Creek, which enters the county on the north side of Birmingham Township and flows through Brooklyn and Camden Townships, and from there forms the southwest boundary of the county until it empties into the Illinois River, is rich in historical lore. It was first known as Le Mine River, and was so designated by the government surveyors in their field notes, but this name was changed by the early settlers to La Moine River. At that early day it was regarded as a navigable stream and well bore the dignity of being called a river. But by slow degrees the volume of water that flowed through its course was lessened by the cultivation of the land and the diverting of minor tributaries, and the settlers gave it the good old Anglo-Saxon name of Crooked Creek and, as such, it is known on the maps of Illinois today. It has its source in Hancock County and, in its devious course through Schuyler, traverses a distance of more than fifty miles.

Missouri Creek, the main tributary of Crooked Creek, enters the county on the west side of Huntsville Township and flows through Huntsville, Camden and a part of Brown County.

The eastern tributaries of Crooked Creek are Horney, Stony and Brushy Creeks, which rise in Littleton Township.

Crane Creek and Coal Creek have their source in Rushville Township, and flow by widely diverging courses to the Illinois River, where they empty within three-quarters of a mile of each other.

Horney branch rises in Buena Vista Township

and empties into Crooked Creek in Woodstock Township.

Town Branch has its source in Rushville Township and empties into Crooked Creek.

Sugar Creek rises in Littleton Township, flows through Littleton and Oakland and the southwest part of Fulton County, then enters Schuyler again and flows through Browning and Frederick Townships to the Illinois River.

Dutchman Creek rises in Browning Township and empties into the Illinois River at the village of Browning.

Harris branch is a tributary of Sugar Creek, and has its source in Fulton County, thence flowing through Browning Township.

CHAPTER V.

GEOLOGY AND FLORA.

GEOLOGICAL REPORTS OF THE COUNTY COMPILED BY
A. H. WORTHEN, STATE GEOLOGIST, IN 1858—
GEOLOGICAL FORMATIONS—MINERAL RESOURCES
OF SCHUYLER COUNTY INCLUDE COAL AND ZINC
—THE LATTER NOT DEVELOPED—VALUABLE DE-
POSITS OF STONE AND CLAY—LIST OF TREES,
SHRUBS AND FLOWERS OF SCHUYLER COUNTY.

Schuyler County, with its diversified land surfaces, which include the alluvial bottoms and the high bluffs adjoining, with the outcropping of rocky ledges; the deep black soil of the prairie, which, in many places, is underlaid with a rich vein of coal; the more broken land areas, with their valuable clay deposits, offer a fruitful field for the study of the geological formations of the country.

We are dependent for our geological knowledge of Schuyler County largely upon the reports of A. H. Worthen, who, in 1858, gathered the material that forms the basis of the economical geology survey recorded in the Illinois Report published in 1870, which is now out of print. The researches made by Mr. Worthen were, in a manner, superficial and, while probably correct in a general sense, were not sufficiently extensive to give a complete record of the geological for-

mations as they really exist. His report, however, covers the general scheme of geological formation, from which we quote as follows:

"The geological structure of Schuyler County includes the quaternary system, the lower portion of the coal measures, and the upper divisions of the lower carboniferous limestones, with sufficient thickness of the coal measures to bring in another coal seam, No. 5, which is not found in any county south of this on the west side of the Illinois River. The following section exhibits the formations to be found in the county in their relative order of superposition and thickness:

Strata.	Feet.
Quaternary, comprising Alluvian, Loess and Drift	100
Coal Measures	20 to 250
St. Louis Group	30 to 40
Keokuk Group	60 to 70

"The three lower groups belong to what are called stratified rocks: that is, to those that have been formed in regular strata or layers, and also to that division of geological time termed *paleozoic*, because the embedded fossils represent only ancient forms of animal and vegetable life, while the upper division belongs to the most recent geological age, and the fossils which it contains are the remains of animals now living or but recently become extinct.

"If the geological series was complete we should have above the Coal measures, and intervening between that formation and the Quaternary, the whole of the Secondary and Tertiary series, embracing many thousand feet in thickness of strata, and representing in their fossil contents all the missing links in the great chain of organic life which connects the paleozoic age with the present. But as the Quaternary is the most recent of all geological systems, it may be found resting directly upon any of the above deposits, from the Tertiary to the most ancient stratified or igneous rocks that outcrop on the surface of the earth. This system included the alluvial deposits of our river valleys, usually termed alluvion; the Loess, a deposit of buff-colored marly sands and clays, most conspicuous in the vicinity of the river bluffs, and the Drift, which usually consists of brown or bluish-gray gravelly clays, with water-worn boulders of various sizes, from an inch to several feet in diameter.

"There is probably no locality in the county

where these deposits exceed a hundred feet in thickness, and they attain their greatest development in the vicinity of the river bluffs, where the Loess attains its greatest thickness, and rests upon the Drift clays. In the interior of the county the Loess is generally wanting, and the Drift deposits generally range from thirty to fifty feet in thickness, and consist of unstratified clays, with sand and gravel, enclosing water-worn boulders of granite, sienite, gneiss, porphyry, horn-blende and quartzite, and also the rounded fragments of limestone and sandstone of the adjacent region. Fragments of copper, lead ore, coal, iron and other minerals are often found in the Drift, but their occurrence in this position is no indication of the proximity of any valuable deposits of these minerals, and the fragments which are found in this position are far removed from the beds from which they originally came.

"The most important and valuable mineral resource of Schuyler County consists of the deposits of bituminous coal, which underlie the greater portion of the county lying east of Crooked Creek. The coal measures of the county may be illustrated by the following section, showing the general arrangement and comparative thickness of the strata:

Strata.	Feet.
Brown sandy shale	10 to 15
Compact gray limestone	3 to 6
Bituminous shale	2 to 4
Coal seam No. 5	4 to 6
Fire clay and septaria	8 to 10
Sandstone and shale	60 to 80
Bluish gray arenaceous limestone	2 to 6
Bituminous and argillaceous shales	4 to 8
Coal seam No. 3	2 to 3
Sandy and argillaceous shale	12 to 15
Gray limestone	4 to 6
Sandy and argillaceous shale	15 to 30
Coal seam No. 2	1½ to 2
Sandstone and shale	30 to 40
Coal seam No. 1	
Fire clay	1 to 3
Sandy shale and conglomerate sandstone	15 to 25

"The beds comprising the upper part of the foregoing section are found well exposed in the vicinity of Rushville, and also on a small branch which heads near Pleasantview, and runs eastwardly into Sugar Creek. They enclose coal seam No. 5, one of the most persistent and valuable in the Illinois coal fields. This seam ranges



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in thickness from four to six feet. The roof is generally a bituminous shale, which often contains large nodules of dark blue or black limestone filled with marine shells, among which are *Productus Muricatus*, *Clinopistha Loevis*, *Pleuraphorus Soleniformis*, *Cardiomorpha Missouriensis*, *Discina Nitida*, *Schizodus Curtus*, etc. Above the black shale there is usually a bed of bluish-gray limestone, containing joints of crinoida and a few small brachiopods, among which the *Spirifer lineatus* and a small variety of *Athyris subtilita* are the most common.

"The lower division of the coal measures, embracing the horizon of three lower coal seams, underlies nearly all the highlands in the central and eastern portions of the county, and are found outcropping on all the principal streams and their tributaries. In the western part of the county, on Crooked Creek and the region lying west of that stream, the beds rise so that the lower carboniferous limestone and the conglomerate sandstones form the principal outcrops in the bluffs of the creeks, while only a few feet in thickness of the lower coal measures, sometimes including coal seam No. 2, are found underlying the adjacent highlands.

"The height of the coal seam No. 5, at Pleasantview, is 202 feet above the river bank opposite Beardstown, and 190 above high water level of 1844; and, on account of its great elevation, it is only found underlying the highest lands forming the water shed between Sugar Creek and Crooked Creek, and consequently extends over a limited area in Rushville and Buena Vista Townships."

"*St. Louis Group*.—The outcrop of the lower carboniferous limestones in Schuyler County is restricted to the valleys of the principal streams, and to the Illinois River bluffs between the mouth of Sugar Creek and the south line of the county. The St. Louis group, which comprises the upper division of the series, consists of a gray concretionary limestone of variable thickness, ranging from five to twenty feet, forming the upper member of the group, below which we find a brown magnesian limestone, sometimes quite massive, and in regular beds, and, at other localities intercalated with shales or passing into a thin-bedded or shaly limestone. The concretionary limestone is not very regular in its development, but often occurs in isolated patches or outliers, and is a rough, gray limestone, presenting no regular lines of bedding,

but usually concretionary or brecciated in its structure. It outcrops at intervals along the bluffs of Crooked Creek through its whole course in this county, and also along the bluffs of the Illinois River, as far north as Browning, where it disappears. In the vicinity of Birmingham this limestone is found eighteen feet thick and overlaid by the conglomerate sandstone of the coal measures. It is underlaid by a bed of calcareous sandstone, and also a magnesian limestone about ten feet thick, which forms the base of the St. Louis group in this locality. The magnesian limestone is far more regular in its development than the concretionary limestone, and is usually of a rusty brown color on the surface from the oxidation of the iron which it contains. This limestone occurs at the base of the bluff at Frederick and along the river to Sugar Creek.

"*Keokuk Group*.—Only the upper portion of this group is exposed in this county, and its greatest development appears to be in the vicinity of Birmingham. The greatest thickness exposed here is about fifty feet, of which the lower fifteen feet is a thin-bedded limestone containing many of the characteristic fossils of this group, above which there is about thirty-five feet of calcareo-argillaceous shales, containing nodules of quartz and chalcedony. The easterly dips of the strata are considerably more than the fall of the creek in that direction, and these beds dip below the bed of the creek before it strikes the north line of McDonough County.

"*Clays*.—Clays suitable for fire-brick and the manufacture of pottery are usually abundant in the lower portion of the coal measures, and the bed of clay-shale below coal No. 2 is also found here. The fireclay below coal No. 2 is usually of good quality and may be profitably worked in connection with the coal, when it is two feet or more in thickness.

"*Building Stone*.—Good building stone is tolerably abundant in Schuyler County and is accessible on nearly all the streams. The sandstone below the main coal seams furnishes a free-stone of good quality, which has been used considerably. The strata vary in thickness from one to three feet and the rock is even textured and is easily cut and dressed. The brown magnesian limestone of the St. Louis group furnishes the best material for culverts, bridge abutments and similar purposes where the rock is required to withstand the combined influences of frost and moisture. The Keokuk limestone affords

good building stone, but its outcrops are limited to the bed of Crooked Creek in the northwest part of the county.

"Sand and Clay.—These deposits are abundant in all parts of the county and may be readily obtained at nearly every locality where the manufacture of common brick is desirable. The brown clay, forming the sub-soil over a large portion of the surface, answers a good purpose for brick making, and sand is abundant in the valleys of the streams, and in the eastern portion of the country in the Loess which caps the river bluffs.

"Zinc Ore.—On the farm of J. A. Donaldson, in Bainbridge Township, there is a vein of zinc ore, and tests that have been made show its component parts are: sulphuret zinc, .64; iron, .07; sulphur, .29. This vein is about thirty feet under the ground surface, and has never been developed. Mr. William Hindman, in an examination of the vein, found that the zinc was in the proper formation for a good vein and it may some day be developed. Mr. Hindman also found on this farm kidney-shaped nodules of carbonate of iron ore that, when smelted, yield the best quality of iron for commercial use. These nodules will weigh from 500 to 1,000 pounds, and there seems to be no end of them."

Definite knowledge regarding the rock strata of the county at Rushville, is furnished by the following log of the deep well at the city pumping station:

Strata.	Feet.
Top soil and clay.....	7
Mixed shale and stone.....	142
Grey shale	15
Shale and sandstone	34
Shale	68
Limestone	116
Grey shale	211
Limestone	45
Shale	190
Trenton limestone	56
White shale	118
Trenton limestone	121
St. Peter's limestone	170
Red sandstone	65
St. Peter's limestone	30
<hr/>	
Total depth	1,510

FLORA OF SCHUYLER COUNTY.

With its wooded hills, alluvial bottoms and upland prairies, the flora of Schuyler County presents a most interesting study, and we trust that the classifications here given will aid in disseminating a more general knowledge of our trees and plants. For the preparation of this list of trees and shrubs we are indebted to William Hindman, a former resident of Schuyler County, who now resides in La Salle, Ill. Mr. Hindman has made a lifetime study of the wonders of creation, as shown in botany and geology, and, in a letter to the writer, says: "We give this information for the benefit of those who will come after us and take our places. May the Good Giver of all be their guide, as he has been mine in studying his great work."

Trees and Shrubs.

- Acer rubrum*—Red or Swamp Maple.
- Acer dasycarpum*—White Maple.
- Acer saccharinum*—Common Sugar Maple.
- Acer saccharum*, var *nigrum*—Black Sugar Maple.
- Aesculus*—Common Buckeye.
- Asimina triloba*—Pawpaw.
- Betula nigra*—Red or Black Birch.
- Betula lenta*—Cherry or Sweet Birch.
- Carpinus*—Ironwood or Hornbeam.
- Carya, olivaceaformis*—Pecan Nut.
- Carya, alba*—Shellbark, or Shagbark Hickory.
- Carya, microcarpa*—Small Nut Hickory.
- Carya, tomentosa*—Mockernut, White Heart Hickory.
- Carya, procina*—Pignut or Broom Hickory.
- Carya, amara*—Bitternut, or Swamp Hickory.
- Carya, sulcata*—Thick Shell-bark Hickory.
- Celtis occidentalis*—Blue Hackberry.
- Cercis Canadensis*—Red-bud, or Judas-tree.
- Diospyros Virginiana*—Cameron Persimmon.
- Fraxinus Americana*—White Ash.
- Fraxinus pubescens*—Red Ash.
- Fraxinus viridis*—Green Ash.
- Fraxinus quadrangulata*—Blue Ash.
- Fraxinus nigra*—Black Ash.
- Gleditsia, triacanthas*—Three-thorned Honey-Locust.
- Gymnocladus, Canadensis*—Coffee Tree.
- Hydrangea, arborescens*—Wild Hydrangea (a shrub).
- Juglans, cinerea*—White Walnut, Butternut.
- Juglans nigra*—Black Walnut.

Marus rubra—Red Mulberry.
Negundo aceroides—Box-elder.
Ostrya Virginica—Hop-hornbeam, Lever-wood.
Platanus occidentalis—Sycamore: Plane-tree.
Populus heterophylla—Cottonwood.
Populus monilifera—Necklace Cottonwood.
Populus tremuloides—American Aspen.
Populus grandidentata—Large-toothed Aspen.
Prunus scrotina—Wild Black Cherry.
Prunus Virginiana—Choke Cherry.
Pyrus coronaria—Sweet-scented Crab Apple.
Pyrus angustifolia—Narrow-leaved Crab Apple.

Quercus alba—White Oak.
Quercus alba pinnatifida—Feather Leaved White Oak.

Quercus obtusiloba—Post Oak.
Quercus macrocarpa—Overcup Bur Oak.
Quercus macrocarpa, var. lyrata—Lyre-leaved Bur Oak.

Quercus prinus—Swamp Chestnut Oak.
Quercus bicolor—Swamp White Oak.
Quercus castanea—Rock Chestnut Oak.
Quercus tinctoria—Black Chestnut Oak.
Quercus coccinea—Scarlet Oak.
Quercus rubra—Red Oak.
Quercus palustris—Pin Oak.
Quercus nigra—Black-Jack Oak.
Quercus imbricaria—Lanrel, or Water Oak.
Salix tristis—Dwarf Gray Willow, Sage Willow.

Salix nigra—Black Willow.
Salix longifolia—Long-leaved Willow.
Salix cordata—Heart-leaved Willow.
Salix angustata—Narrow-leaved Willow.
Salix eriocephala—Silky-headed Willow.
Sassafras officinale—Sassafras.
Tilia Americana—Basswood, Linden.
Tilia heterophylla—White Basswood.
Ulmus folia—Red, or Slippery Elm.
Ulmus Americana—American, or White Elm.

Shrubs or Small Trees (Bushes).

Alnus—Smooth Alder.
Cephalanthus—Button Bush.
Cornus florida—Flowering, or Red Dogwood.
Cornus sericea—Silky Cornell, or Dogwood.
Cornus paniculata—Panicked Dogwood.
Cornus alternifolia—Alternate-leaved Dogwood.
Corylus Americana—Alternate-leaved Hazel-nut.
Corylus rostrata—Beaked Hazel-nut.
Crataegus, tomentosa—Black Thorn.

Crataegus Crus-galli—Cockspur Thorn.
Crataegus, coccinea—Red Thorn, Red Haw Thorn.

Evonymus, atropurpureus—Wahoo, Indian Arrow.

Euonymus, Americanus—Strawberry-bush.
Prunus verticillata—Black Alder.
Prunus Americana—Red Plum.
Prunus insitita—Slow Plum.
Petela trifoliata—Wofer Ash, Hop tree.
Rhus typhina—Stagburn Sumach.
Rhus, glabra—Smooth Sumach.
Rhus aromatica—Fragrant Sumach.
Sambucus Canadensis—Common Elder.
Staphylea trifolia—Badder-nut.
Viburnum prunifolium—Black Haw.
Viburnum nudum—White Rod (a haw).
Zanthoxylum Americanum—Prickly Ash.

Vines—Climbers, Etc.

Celastrus scandens, solanum Dulcamara—Bittersweet.

(This is the best *antidote* for the three-leaved Poison Ivy.)

Lonicera parvifolia—Small honey-suckle.

Rhus radicans—(This is the *three-leaved Poison Ivy* that clings to trees, fences, etc.)

Ampelopsis quinquefolia—Virginia Creeper.
 (The Virginia Creeper has *five leaves*, and in this way can be distinguished from the Poison Ivy.)

Grape Vines.

Vitis acedivolis—Wild Summer Grape.

Vitis Vulpina—Wild Winter Grape.

Botanical Plants.

Thalictrum divicum—Meadow Rue.
Ranunculus reptans—Buttercups.
Ranunculus acris—Buttercups.
Caltha palustris—Marsh Marigold.
Aquilegia Canadensis—Columbine.
Cimicifuga racemosa—Black Snake-root.
Actaea spicata—Red Baneberry.
Caulophyllum—Blue Cohosh.
Podophyllum peltatum—Mandrake (May Apple).
Nymphaea odorata—Water Lily.
Nuphar advena—Yellow Pond Lily.
Sanguinaria Canadensis—Blood Root.
Dicentra cucullaria—Dutchman's Breeches.
Cardamine hirsuta—Bitter Cress.
Arabis Canadensis—Sickle Pod.
Lepidium Virginicum—Tongue Grass.

Viola cucullata—Violets.
Viola sagittata—Violets.
Viola pendula—Violets.
Agrostemma Githiagae—Corn Cockle.
Cerastium Vulgatum—Chickweed.
Cerastium natans—Chickweed.
Cerastium oblongifolium—Chickweed.
Stellaria media—Star Weed.
Arenaria lateriflora—Sandworth.
Mollugo verticillata—Carpet Weed.
Claytonia Virginica—Spring Beauty.
Portulaca oleracea—Purslane.
Ambuliton Avicennae—Indian Mallow.
Hibiscus—Marsh Mallow.
Oralis Acetascilla—Wood Sorrel.
Oralis Violacea—Wood Sorrel.
Impatiens pallida—Touch-me-not.
Polygala senega—Seneca Snake-root.
Polygala polygama—Seneca Snake-root.
Polygala sanguinea—Seneca Snake-root.
Baptisia leucopæa—Wild Indigo.
Trifolium repens—White Clover.
Amorpha fruticosa—Lead Plant.
Amorpha canescens—Lead shoestring.
Petalostemon candidum—Thimble Weed.
Ludwigia palustris—Bastard Loosestrife.
Circea Lulcrana—Enchanters Nightshade.
Spiraea lobata—Queen of the Prairie.
Eryngium yuccaeifolium—Rattlesnake Master.
Cicuta maculata—Water Hemlock.
Erigena bulbosa—Pepper and Salt.
Aralia nudicaulis—Wild Sarsaparilla.
Aralia racemosa—Dwarf Ginseng.
Trisetum perfoliatum—Feverwort.
Valerianella Umbilicata—Lamb's Lettuce.
Vernonia fasciculata—Iron Weed.
Eupatorium perfoliatum—Boneset.
Eupatorium agraloides—White Snake Root.
Aster corymbosus—Aster.
Aster cordifolius—Aster.
Aster potens—Aster.
Aster undulatus—Aster.
Aster sericeus—Aster.
Erigeron Canadense—Flea Bane.
Erigeron Bellidifolium—Robin's Plantain.
Erigeron annuus—White Weed.
Solidago tenuifolia—Goldenrod.
Solidago latifolia—Goldenrod.
Solidago Canadensis—Goldenrod.
Silphium laciniatum—Prairie Burdock.
Silphium perfoliatum—Cup-plant.
Ambrosia artemisiæfolia—Hogweed.
Ambrosia trifida—Horseweed.

Helianthus rigidus—Sunflower.
Helianthus lomentosus—Sunflower.
Helianthus tuberosus—Sunflower.
Helianthus occidentalis—Sunflower.
Maruta cotula—May Weed, or dog fennel.
Erechtites hieracifolius—Fire-weed.
Lappa major—Burdock.
Krigia Virginica—Dwarf Dandelion.
Taraxacum—Dandelion.
Latuca elongata—Trumpet Milkweed.
Lobelia cardinalis—Cardinal Flower.
Lobelia inflata—Lobelia, Indian Tobacco.
Lobelia siphilitica—Blue Cardinal Flower.
Dadecatheon Media—American Cowslip.
Plantago lanceolata—Plantain.
Verbascum thapsus—Mullen.
Scrophularia nodosa—Figworth Carpenter's Square.
Dasyctoma flava—Yellow Foxglove.
Isanthus coeruleus—False Pennyroyal.
Mentha Canadensis—Horsemint.
Lycopus Europæus—Water Hoarhound.
Hedcomia polegroides—American Pennyroyal.
Brucella vulgaris—Blue Curls.
Scutellaria versicolor—Skull Cap.
Scutellaria canescens—Skull Cap.
Scutellaria porrula—Skull Cap.
Marrubium vulgare—Hoarhound.
Phlox acuminata—Phlox, Sweet William.
Phlox pilosa—Red and Purple Sweet William.
Phlox hofida—Blue Sweet William.
Apocynum, androsæmifolium—Dog-bane.
Asclepias cornuti—Milk-weed.
Asclepias phytolaccoides—Poke Silk-weed.
Asclepias tuberosa—Butterfly Weed.
Asarum Canadense—Wild Ginger.
Rumex crispus—Yellow Dock.
Rumex verticillatus—Water Dock.
Polygonum ariculare—Birds Knot Grass.
Polygonum convolvulus—Birds Knot Grass.
Polygonum Hydropiper—Water Pepper.
Chenopodium hybridum—Pigweed (pursly).
Euphorbia corollata—Flowering Spurge.
Arisæma triphyllum—Jack-in-the-pulpit.
Symplocarpus foetidus—Skunk Cabbage.
Potamogeton natans—Water Plantain.
Cypripedium pubescens—Lady's Slipper.
Cypripedium parviflorum—Yellow Slipper.
Cypripedium spectabile—Moccasin Flower.
Cypripedium Candium—White Lady's Slipper.
Hypoxis crecta—Star-grass.
Iris versicolor—Blue Flag.
Trillium recurvatum—Wake-robin.

Polygonatum multiflorum—True Solomon's Seal.

Smilacina racemosa—Cluster Solomon's Seal.

Majanthemum bifolium—Two-leaved Solomon's Seal.

Pontederia Cardata—Pickerel Weed.

CHAPTER VI.

WILD ANIMALS, BIRDS AND REPTILES.

List of Small Shrubs and Vines Not Given Under
Forest or Botanical List—Most of These
Have Flowers.

Phaseolus perennis—Wild Bean Vine.

Rosa setigera—Wild Rose.

Rosa blanda—Wild Rose.

Rosa lucida—Shining Rose.

Rubus villasus—High Blackberry.

Rubus Canadensis—Dewberry.

Rubus Occidentalis—Black Raspberry.

Fragaria Virginiana—Wild Strawberry.

Ribes rotundifolium—Wild Gooseberry.

Ribes floridum—Wild Black Chnrant.

Sicyos angulatus—Single-seed Cucumber.

Convolvulus arvensis—Bindweed.

Pharbitis purpurea—Morning Glory.

Pharbitis Nil—Morning Glory.

Impomaea panduratus—Wild Potato.

Physalis' viscosa—Ground Cherry.

Hyascyamus niger—Henbane.

Datura stramonium—Jimson Weed.

Xanthium strumarium—Cockle Burr, Clot Weed.

Rhus radicans—Three-leaved Poison Ivy.

Aralia medicinalis—Wild Sarsaparilla.

Lonicera flava—Wild Honeysuckle.

Phytolacca decandra—Pokeberry.

Urtica dioica—Stinging Nettle.

Urtica procera—Stinging Nettle.

Humulus lupulus—Common Wild Hop.

Typha latifolia—Cat-tails (flags).

Lilium Canadensis—Yellow Lily.

Lilium Philadelphicum—Tiger Lily (introduced).

Scilla esculenta—Humash.

Arisaematriphyllum—Indian Turnip.

Smilax rotundifolia—Greenbrier.

Smilax quadrangularis—Greenbrier.

INDIAN TRADITION OF THE DESTRUCTION OF MANY SPECIES OF ANIMALS THAT ONCE ROAMED THE PRAIRIES OF SCHUYLER—EARLY SETTLERS FOUND DEER, WOLVES AND FUR-BEARING ANIMALS PLENTIFUL — CONSTANT WARFARE EXTERMINATED MANY SPECIES—REPTILES WERE A SCOURGE THAT THE PIONEERS HAD TO CONTEND WITH—SNAKE DENS RAIDED AND THOUSANDS OF REPTILES KILLED —BIRD LIFE IN SCHUYLER COUNTY—SONG AND GAME BIRDS.

That there once existed in the valley of the Illinois many species of animals that had disappeared before the coming of the white settlers, is evident from the remains that have since been unearthed. Not that all the bones of animals that have been found here were native to the country, for it is more than probable that some of them were carried down from the far north during the glacial period, and deposited in the villages, where they have since been found. But there were many other animals naturally indigenous to the country, that were no more to be seen when the white men came. The Indians, in accounting for their disappearance, told of an unusually severe winter long years before, when the snow covered the country to a great depth, and the wild beasts, being unable to obtain their natural sustenance, perished before the snow melted in the spring. There are many reasons for believing this tradition of the Indians, for unquestionably this country was once the habitat of the bison and the elk. Pere Marquette and others of the early explorers, mentioned them in their reports of the country, and the early settlers found indubitable proofs of their former presence in the decaying skulls, horns and bones of these animals which remained, and also in the numerous paths and "wallows," which were said to have been made by the buffalo. Each of these evidences indicated that the living animals had vanished many years before. Pere Marquette, in his journal describing the Illinois country, says: "Nowhere else did we see such ground, meadows and woods, with

stags, buffalos, deers, wildcats, bustards, swans, ducks, parroquets, and even beavers." The entire absence of these animals when the settlers came, in a land peculiarly adapted to their production, and furnishing in bounteous profusion the food necessary for their support, indicates their extermination in some sudden and unusual manner.

The fauna of Schuyler County, as noted by the early settlers, did not embrace those animals which delight in the seclusion of the dense forest, and if there were occasional reports of a bear or panther, it was simply the case of a transient visitor to these parts. Deer, however, were abundant, and they were in such large number as to prove a nuisance to the settler, and in the winter would eat the limbs of the young fruit trees, to the great disgust of the pioneer settler who was waiting patiently for his first apple. In these early days the pioneer depended almost entirely upon deer for his fresh meat, and the skins were tanned and used for many purposes, clothing even included. The constant slaughter and the rapid settlement of the country meant the ultimate extermination of the deer, and the last one to be killed in the county was shot on Brushy Creek in 1865. The large gray wolves were not numerous, even in the early day; but the prairie wolves were numbered by the thousands. They were cowardly and fled before the approach of the hunter, but after night made stealthy raids on the young lambs and pigs, and it took years of constant warfare, aided by a county bounty, to reduce their number, and they are now almost wholly exterminated.

The badger, Canadian lynx and bay lynx were more or less numerous, but are known no more in their old haunts. Not so, however, with the opossum, the only American marsupial; the raccoon, the ground hog, the skunk, the red and gray fox, squirrels and rabbits, which today, furnish sport for the hunter, as they did in the pioneer times.

Of the fur-bearing animals, the otter and beaver were reported as habitats of this locality by the French explorers, but seldom were seen when the first settlers came. The mink, the weasel and musk-rat, whose furs were legal-tender in the early days of the country, have survived after eighty years of constant warfare, and are prolific enough to hold their own, even in the present day. The fur-bearing animals of Schuyler formed a constant source of revenue for the pioneer settler, and, even as late as 1860, we find

that \$2,752 was paid by one dealer for furs in this county, and there were many others buying. The list of furs purchased by James Beard in the winter of 1859-60, as furnished to the Rushville papers, was as follows: Opossum, 2,238; coon, 1,884; mink, 1,323; muskrat, 816; deer, 122; grey fox, 45; skunk, 33; otter, 17; weasel, 12; wild cat, 10; ground hog, 9; mole, 8; swan, 3; coon, 3; beaver, 1; gray wolf, 1; silver fox, 1.

The black rat, so common seventy years ago, left soon after the gray or Norway rat came. Now they come and go, at times swarming like the locusts in Pharaoh's time in Egypt. The common mouse was a native of the prairie, and soon took up his abode in the houses, and seems at home there to this day. The long-tailed, or jumping mice, are found in the timber, but are not numerous. The meadow mice are numbered by thousands.

The marvelous abundance of snakes in the early pioneer days is almost past belief, and were it not that the stories are told by some of our most reputable citizens of that period, we might doubt their authenticity. Robert A. Glenn, an early resident of Schuyler County, foresaw the importance of the snake in local history, and has handed down to us a tale that is worthy of being preserved among the historical incidents of the county. Mr. Glenn was one of the pioneer editors, and wielded a ready pen, and we here give the story as he has told it:

"When I arrived in Schuyler County, which was in the year 1831, there were but a few settlers south of Crooked Creek, the whole territory now constituting the populous townships of Ripley and Cooperstown in Brown County, then containing only about ten or twelve families. The attention of the settlers had been drawn to the amazing number of rattle-snakes abounding in the woods, and also the fact that, at the commencement of winter, they congregated at certain localities known as 'snake dens,' where they hibernated in a state of torpor. One of the most famous 'snake dens' was located on Section 15, 1 N., 2 W., near the Indian ford on Crooked Creek, and known as the 'Rocky Branch snake den.' Another was located about one and one-half mile south-east of Ripley, on Section 3, in the same township, and was called 'Logan's Creek snake den.'

"These dens were situated in cliffs of rocks, and were, from their situation, almost impregnable to human force. I say *almost*, for the



Dr. Ball.

sequel will show that they were not quite so. I think these dens were discovered by the settlers observing the snakes entering them in great number in the fall and leaving again in the spring. The den having been located, it was resolved to start a war of extermination; and a day in the middle of winter having been agreed upon, and due notice given every man and boy in the neighborhood, they assembled at Rocky Den armed with such mining tools as the county afforded, and very deliberately went to work mining for snakes.

"After several hours of hard and persevering labor, the mining party succeeded in forcing an entry to the rock chambers where the reptiles lay, all twined together in a hideous mass, but in that state of torpor in which they invariably spend the winter season. Rattlesnakes, black snakes, copperheads, and every variety of snakes, all mixed together indiscriminately, but by far the largest number being rattlesnakes. Of course the party had no difficulty in destroying all they could get at; but, as the entry had only been made to the ante-room, as it were, and the main hall was entirely inaccessible by any means within reach, by far the larger part of this frightful community of reptiles escaped destruction. However, something over five hundred of the creatures were dragged from their winter quarters and destroyed—most of them rattlesnakes, and some of them as much as six feet long and as thick as a man's leg. They were all thrown into one vast pile, and for many years their bleaching bones sufficiently marked the spot. A few days afterwards a similar attempt was made at the other den referred to, but with less success, though still resulting in the destruction of two or three hundred of the reptiles.

"Another mode of destroying them adopted by the settlers, was to watch their dens on the first warm days of spring, when the snakes began to revive from their torpor, and seek the enlivening rays of the sun, and kill them as they emerged from the den—which could be easily and safely done, as, at that time, they were incapable of escape or resistance. Many hundred snakes were destroyed in this way, the boys counting it fine sport, and after the county became more settled, many were destroyed by hogs, who are the natural enemies of the snake, and by their peculiar physiological structure, are protected from injury by the reptiles.

"It may be supposed that, where snakes were so numerous, there must necessarily have been many instances of persons being bitten. This, although sometimes occurring, was not so frequent as might have been expected. The rattle snake, although a fearful reptile to look at, and very venomous, is peaceable in its disposition, and will rarely bite unless compelled to in self-defense. I have, however, known a number of persons bitten, and, never knew a case that resulted fatally. The early settlers were acquainted with several remedies, some of which were always applied, and, in every instance within my knowledge, it was successful. In some instances which I have known, the patient suffered from the effects of the virus more or less for several years, and finally recovered entirely, but in one case total blindness was the result."

Jonathan D. Manlove, another early resident, tells how the snakes were fought in Birmingham township at what is known as "Round Prairie." "The first settlers one spring left the grass unburnt; it was barrens and the grass was high. The grass extended for half a mile around a snake den, and when they had come out pretty thick, the grass around the edges was fired and the settlers followed the fire, armed with clubs, and, I think I am right in saying, that in one day they destroyed well on to a thousand. There were grooves worn in the sand rock there of truly serpentine courses, from a quarter to half an inch thick, showing this to be an ancient den, perhaps as old as the pyramids of Egypt."

BIRDS OF SCHUYLER COUNTY.

At an early day a large part of Schuyler County was covered with dense timber, which afforded a welcome home for countless numbers of birds, many of which are seen in their old haunts no more. Various reasons are assigned for the disappearance of some of our song birds, and the pugnacious little English sparrow is, no doubt, partly to blame for it, but not altogether so, for the settlement of the country has, no doubt, driven away many birds that delighted in the seclusion of the forests, but have sought other homes, where they could raise their little broods without molestation. In the discussion of the birds of the county, we will consider them under separate classifications, that they may be more easily studied.

TURDAE FAMILY, OR SONO BIRDS—The robin, probably the most common of our birds, was not generally seen here for several years after the first settlement of the county. The orchard and garden, their favorite home, did not then exist, but when they did, the robin came and soon became plentiful. Robin redbreast is sometimes persecuted for the few cherries he eats, but he does good by destroying grubs and insects that are injurious to crops.

The Brown Thrush, the sandy mocking-bird, is a good singer. He came a little earlier than the robin.

The Cat Bird came in later. He is a sweet singer and a great scold, building his nest in the thickets and groves, and there raises his numerous family.

FAMILY SAXICOLIDAE—Everybody knows the blue bird that comes to us on the first warm days of February and March. The note of the blue bird, though not musical, is to most ears grateful.

FAMILY PARIDAE—The titmice, or chickadees, are a hardy bird, and can stand the coldest winters, and for this reason, none of them are migratory. There are a large number of species. The plumage is beautiful, often gay. They are bold, extremely active, flitting from branch to branch in quest of insects, and often cling to the underside of branches with their back downward. They feed not only on insects, but on grain and seeds. They are musical after their fashion, chirping a ditty on a cold winter's day, when no other birds are to be heard. Most of these birds lay at least six eggs, and some of them as high as ten. The young are fed chiefly on caterpillars, and are useful in preventing the increase of noxious insects.

FAMILY NUTHATCH—The nut-hatches are very nimble, running up and down trees with great agility, with equal ease in either direction, and without hopping, so that the motion is rather like that of a mouse than of a bird. They feed on insects, also on seeds.

FAMILY TROGLODYTIDAE—The wren family is very numerous. It is a bold and very pugnacious bird; is spiteful toward the martins, oft driving them from their nests. The song of the house-wren is very sweet. The marsh wren is found in the vicinity of water. They live on insects, and cheer the solitude with their sweet songs.

FAMILY SYLVACOLIDAE, OR WARBLERS—These are small birds, embracing a large number of spe-

cies—are migratory, and spend the winter months in southern regions. They live mostly in the thick woods, build their nests on the ground, and are sweet singers. The summer yellow bird belongs to this class.

FAMILY TANAGRIDAE—Of Tanagers there was but one kind, the scarlet tanager, a bright red, except the wings and tail, which are black. They belong to warm regions, but come north in the spring and return early in the fall. They are good singers.

FAMILY HIRUNDINAE—Of swallows there are numerous varieties. The barn-swallows build their nests in barns and outhouses. The cliff-swallow builds on high overhanging cliffs, and sometimes under the eaves of barns, nearly covering the sides of the building. They live on flies and other insects. The bank swallow, or sand martin, makes holes for its nest in some bank or river bluff. The blue or forked tail martins, make their nests in boxes, or under the eaves of buildings—are a noisy set of birds, and feed on insects. The chimney swallow builds its nest in unused chimneys, and like the martin, leaves for the south soon after the breeding season is over. Of the waxwings, there are the Carolina waxwing, cedar bird and cherry bird. They do not remain here, but come to visit only once in awhile. They are very destructive to cherries; a flock will clean a cherry tree in a short time without saying "by your leave."

GREENLETS OR VIREAS—These birds are like the warblers in their habits. They love to make their home and rear their young in the thick woods. Their dress is in contrast to the verdure. Standing on a still summer day in the deep woods, "that heart must be callous to emotion that does not, while listening to the wild notes of the songster, echo thoughts he can never expect to clothe in words," The Shrike, or Butcher-bird, is a bold, quarrelsome bird. They feed on insects and small birds, and have a habit of impaling their prey on thorns and in other ways. They kill and impale many insects they never eat, leaving them to dry in the sun.

THE FAMILY FRINGILLIDAE embraces the sparrows, finches, buntings, linnets, etc. They are very numerous; in fact, compose about one-fourth of all our species of birds. They live mostly on seeds, and are not migratory. The song sparrow and field sparrow are plentiful, and some are fine singers. The snow bird, lark, hunting or

white-winged blackbird, red-bird, towhee or chickadee, all are of the same family.

FAMILY ICTERIDÆ—These embrace the bobolink of the north or rice bird of the south, crow blackbird, field or meadow lark. They were here in early days and remain still. The orchard oriole, golden robin, firebird, or hangnest, are of a fiery, red color, with black wings and tail, are good singers, and hang their nests to the end of small branches.

FAMILY CORVIDÆ—This embraces the crow, jay and raven. The raven is known from the crow by larger size and its croaking voice. A homesick woman said: "Everything here in the West was changed, even the crows were so hoarse they could only croak." Crows like to pull up young corn, and will pick up and carry to their nests any small article that is bright. They live mostly on insects, and do a great deal more good than harm to the farmer. All know the jay, with its blue dress and topknot on its head. He is a noisy fellow, and he sometimes eats an apple, and has a bad habit of killing the young of other birds. He lives on insects, seeds and grain, is hardy, and lives with us the year round.

FAMILY TRYANIAS—The fly-catcher, king bird or bee-martin is always at war with other birds, will even tackle the hawk, and has few friends. It is charged with killing and eating bees, but is unjustly accused. He is a good fly-catcher, and destroys a thousand noxious insects to one bee, but on the church dogma, that a good deed done by a sinner is yet a sin, so the poor king-bird will receive no credit for any good work he may perform. The pewee, or pewit, is a small bird of brown color. It comes north in April and hatches a brood by the middle of May, and another by the first of August. In October it returns to the south, migrating at night. Like the barn swallow, it makes its nest of mud, grass, etc., lining it with down and other soft materials. This bird has been seen in Nebraska by Prof. Aughey, who found in its stomach locusts and other insects—in one instance finding 43 locusts. Its flight is rapid when darting after its insect prey, which it pursues in the night.

FAMILY COPRIMULGSDÆ (Goatsuckers)—The whip-poor-will is the most noted of this family. It receives its name from the fancied resemblance of its notes to the words, "Whip-poor-will." This bird is seldom seen during the day, but seeks its food by night, catching moths,

beetles and other insects on the wing. Its flight is near the ground, zigzag and noiseless. Its notes are heard only during the night, and are clear and loud. The night hawk belongs to the same family as the whip-poor-will, but not to the same genus. The night hawk flies by day toward evening, catching insects for its food.

HUMMING BIRDS—There are said to be 500 species of this beautiful bird, all American. It does not, as was long supposed, feed on honey alone, but some feed on insects, not rejecting spiders. It is very small, and if stripped of its feathers, is not larger than a bumble-bee.

FAMILY ALCIDINIDÆ (Kingfisher)—This bird is not much larger than the sparrow. It frequents the banks of rivers and other streams, and is often seen flying near the water. Its food consists of small fishes, such as minnows, leeches and other water insects. When it has caught a fish, it often kills it by beating it on a branch. Shakespeare makes repeated allusion to the popular notion that if the stuffed skin of a kingfisher is hung by a thread, the bill will always point to the direction from which the wind blows.

FAMILY CUCULIDÆ (Cuckoo)—The yellow-billed cuckoo is common, is a shy bird, and is seldom seen, except on the wing. It frequents orchards, where its note, sounding like "Coo, coo," is heard.

FAMILY PICIDÆ (Wood-peckers)—There are several varieties of these birds. We have the red-headed wood-pecker, known to all; also the golden-wing wood-pecker, the highloder, flicker or yellow hammer. There are several other varieties, and they are all useful, living on the larvae of beetles, which they get out of the trees. They have the tongue fitted to serve as an important instrument in obtaining their food; a peculiar arrangement of muscles, enabling them to extend the tongue beyond the bill. Its tip being horny and furnished with barbed filaments, is thrust into the hole made by the grub or borer, as he is sometimes called, and the bird draws out and eats the precious morsel. There is a smaller variety, called the sap-sucker, whose tongue is not sharp, but broad and covered with fine sharp papillae. These birds sometimes prey upon evergreens by drilling a row of round holes entirely around the trees.

FAMILY STRIGIDÆ (Owls)—The owls are all birds of the night. The little screech-owl is the smallest of this family, and is quite common. The

long-eared or cat-owl, is of medium size, and is the only variety that breeds here, except the above. The great gray owl and the white owl are natives of the far North, but travel south in the winter in search of food.

FAMILY FALCONIDÆ (Hawks)—It is said that there are in round numbers, 1,000 species of hawks in all parts of our globe. But of these large numbers, but three or four varieties make their homes in Schuyler County. The red-tailed buzzard, or hen-hawk, is common and well known by all. It will grab up a chicken and doesn't seem to mind the women who try to scare him away by shaking their aprons at him, when he makes a raid on the chicken yard. The falcon or sparrow hawk, is small and feeds upon small birds. Prairie hawks were common in early days. They were on the wing and came close to the ground in search of mice and insects. Fish hawks are common along large streams, and live mostly on small fish.

BALD EAGLES—These were not numerous, and no one regrets it. They were regular pirates, and lived by robbing some other bird of its fish when caught.

VULTURES—The turkey buzzard is the only member of this family. It is a land scavenger, filthy but otherwise harmless, feeding on the carcasses of dead animals.

PIGEONS—The wild pigeons were only visitors. They come and go, like all wild birds, where food is most plentiful. The turtle-doves are common, and remain here all the time; they have a peculiar note, but are not musical.

GAME BIRDS OF SCHUYLER COUNTY.

We get the following list of game-birds of Schuyler County from a list arranged by Junius P. Leach, and published in "Forest and Stream." Mr. Leach was an experienced hunter and an amateur naturalist of marked ability, and his classification, made in 1886, is here given:

Sandhill Crane (*Grus americana*)—A large, snowy-white bird, with black wing tips.

Trumpeter Swan (*Olor bucinator*).

Blue-Winged Goose (*Chen coerulescens*), known by western hunters as bald brant. They are easily recognized by their white heads and upper part of the neck. The rest of the plumage is somewhat the color of a blue heron.

American White-Fronted Goose (*Anser albifrons gambeli*)—This is the standard and universally known brant of the West. They are

very much like a tame goose in color, except the black on the breast.

Canada Goose (*Bernicla canadensis*)—A very common species along the Illinois River.

Hutchin's Goose (*Bernicla canadensis hutchinsi*)—These birds are marked like the Canada goose, of which they are a variety.

DUCKS

Mallard (*Anas boschas*), sometimes called greenhead.

Black Mallard (*Anas obscura*).

Gadwalls (*Chauleasmus streperus*), locally known as gray duck.

Pintails (*Dasila acuta*), known universally in the West as sprigtails. This duck often crosses with the mallard, producing a hybrid, partaking of the qualities of both in an equal degree.

Baldpate (*Marcca americana*), generally known as widgeons.

The Shoveller (*Spatula clypeata*), always called spoonbill by hunters.

Blue-Winged Teal (*Anas discors*).

Green-Winged Teal (*Anas carolinensis*).

Cinnamon Teal (*Querquedula cyanoptera*).

Wood Duck (*Aix sponsa*) is the only species which breeds in the vicinity in any considerable number.

The Scaup Duck (*Fulix marila*) and **Little Blackhead (*Fulix affinis*)** are both known locally as blue bills.

Ring-Billed Blackheads (*Fulix collaris*) would not be recognized here under any other name than "blackjack."

Canvasback (*Ethya vallisneria*) is the prince of ducks, and is frequently seen along the Illinois River.

Redhead (*Ethya americana*) occasionally called redneck.

Barrow's Golden Eye (*Clangula islandica*) not at all common in the West.

American Golden Eye (*Clangula glaucium americana*) generally known here as whistler.

Butterball: Bufflehead (*Clangula albeola*).

Ruddy Duck (*Erismatura rubida*).

American sheldrake (*Mergus merganser americanus*), **Red-breasted sheldrake (*Mergus serrator*)** and **Hooded sheldrake (*Lophodytes cucullatus*),** three species of fish-duck, all visit this section, but are not pursued by regular hunters.

Wild turkey (*Melagris gallopavo*) now rarely seen, except in extreme southern counties of the State.

Ruffed grouse (*Bonasa umbellus*), commonly called pheasant.

Pinnated grouse (*Tympanuchus americanus*), or prairie chicken.

Quails (*Colinus virginianus*).

American Golden Plover (*Charadrius dominicus*).

Kill-dee Plover (*Agialitis vocifera*).

American woodcock (*Philohela minoris*).

Wilson's snipe (*Gallinago delicata*), generally called jacksnipe.

Sandpiper (*Tringa minutilla*).

Yellow legs (*Totanus flavipes*).

Bartram's sandpiper (*Bartramia longicauda*), or Upland Plover.

Spotted sandpiper (*Actitis macularia*), commonly called Tip-up or River snipe.

Long-billed curlew (*Numenius longirostris*).

American coot (*Fulica americana*), or mud hen.

Florida gallinule (*Gallinula galeata*).

Virginia rail (*Rallus virginianus*).

King rail (*Rallus elegans*).

Sora rail (*Porzana carolina*).

Passenger pigeon (*Ectopistes migratorius*), now extinct.

Mourning dove (*Zenaidura macroura*).

These were at one time plentiful in Schuyler County. In addition to these, the State is now stocking the county with various kinds of pheasants, quails and partridges supplied from the State Game Farm, at Auburn, Ill.

CHAPTER VII.

PIONEER SETTLERS.

JOLIET AND MARQUETTE FIRST WHITE VISITORS TO SCHUYLER COUNTY IN 1673—FIRST RECORD OF WHITE MEN IN THE COUNTY FURNISHED BY GOVERNMENT SURVEYORS IN 1815-17—SCHUYLER COUNTY A HONEY AND BEES-WAX PRODUCING REGION—FIRST PERMANENT SETTLEMENT MADE BY CALVIN HOBART, FEBRUARY 19, 1823—STORY OF HIS MIGRATION TO SCHUYLER COUNTY—PIONEER HOSPITALITY IN A CROWDED CABIN—SIX CABINS BUILT IN THE COUNTY IN 1823—COMING

OF A BACKWOODS METHODIST PREACHER AND FIRST RELIGIOUS SERVICES—SETTLERS WHO ARRIVED IN 1824 AND 1825—THE FOREIGN SETTLERS IN THE COUNTY—INDIANS STILL IN THE COUNTY, BUT PEACEFUL—THEY ARE DRIVEN OUT BY SETTLERS WITHOUT COMBAT—SOME FIRST EVENTS.

From the time that Schuyler County was first visited by civilized men to the date of actual settlement there elapsed a century and a half, and this period is forever a hidden mystery, so far as the historian is concerned. Situated as it was upon the great natural waterway between the lakes and the Mississippi River, the county was first visited by Louis Joliet and Father Marquette in their memorable voyage of exploration in 1673 and, long before the land trails crossed the prairie, Schuyler's border land was familiar to the hardy French voyageurs and the ever-zealous friars, who penetrated deep into the wilderness to carry the gospel to the savages. No palisaded forts were built in Schuyler County by these early French explorers, and there is no more record of their coming than of the migratory birds that come for a season and are gone.

The first authentic record of white men in Schuyler County is furnished through the government survey, which was begun in 1815 and completed two years later. And, even then, the only record is the work that was accomplished and the names of the hardy pioneer surveyors who braved the danger of the trackless wilds to lay out land boundaries in this portion of the Military Tract. For years afterwards very little was known regarding Schuyler County and the date of actual settlement did not begin until 1823.

Early in February of that year Samuel Gooch, Orris McCartney and Samuel Bogart crossed the Illinois River on the ice at Downing's Landing (now Beardstown), with about three hundred hogs, to give them the benefit of the range which was very abundant. They had come from the Swinerton neighborhood, six miles west of Mt. Pleasant (now Jacksonville) and brought with them only such things as were essential for their camp. Gooch and McCartney remained to look after the hogs and built a camp of logs with walls on three sides and open in front, on the southeast quarter of Section Sixteen in Rushville Township. They remained in the county

during the summer of that year tending their hogs and gathering honey, and in this they were assisted by Thomas Beard, who had previously built a cabin on the present site of Beardstown. As a result of their bee-hunting during the summer of 1823, they sent to St. Louis, then the nearest market point, twenty-seven barrels of strained honey and several hundred dollars' worth of wax, and counted the season's work a profitable one. Gooch, McCartney and Beard afterwards became permanent residents of Schuyler County, and took a prominent part in the administration of affairs in the early days.

While these men were first to arrive in Schuyler County, the first actual settlement dates from February 19, 1823, when Calvin Hobart came with his family from the bleak hills of New Hampshire, to build for himself a home in the West. Even in that far-away State he had heard of the richness of the Illinois Country, where crops could be grown without laborious effort and cattle and hogs would fatten and thrive on the range. And so it happened that he sold his farm in St. Albans, N. H., in 1820, and bought three quarter-sections of land in the Military Tract. In the month of August, 1821, he loaded his family and property possessions into a wagon and started westward. Thence the route led to Buffalo, N. Y., and along the shore of Lake Erie to Portage County, Ohio, where the winter was spent. Here the journey was delayed until September, 1822, on account of illness, when the little caravan of two teams again moved westward. William Hobart Taylor, then a young man of twenty-one, joined the party here and, in addition to Calvin Hobart and his family, there were his aged parents and their granddaughter, Ruth Powers. On to Cincinnati, and then west to Terre Haute, Ind., they traveled, and Illinois was entered near where Paris, Ill., has since been built. Crossing the Sangamon River north of Springfield, they camped at "Job's Settlement," in what is now Cass County, where they found a colony of four families consisting of Archibald Job, Thomas and David Blair and Jacob White, and of these all but Mr. Job afterwards became residents of Schuyler County.

Six miles beyond "Job's Settlement," at the foot of the Illinois bluffs and six miles east of the Illinois River, they came to the cabin of Timothy Harris, beyond which no settler had ventured westward. The hospitality of the

home was tendered them and, in addition to Mr. Harris and his wife, and a Mr. Brown, Ephraim Eggleston, his wife and six children were quartered there and, two days after their arrival, Nathan Eels, wife and seven children appeared. Mr. Harris' cabin was only twelve feet square, but it afforded shelter for the women and the men slept in the wagon. Other cabins were built and, while the family rested, Calvin Hobart set out to find the land he had purchased. Three months were spent at the Harris settlement and on the morning of February 18, 1823, the wagons were again loaded and a start made for the new home in what was afterwards to be Schuyler County. The Illinois River was crossed at Downing's Landing, and from there the little party journeyed to Section Sixteen in Rushville Township. It was here, on the southwest quarter of the section, that the first home was erected in the county. Calvin Hobart, wife and children, Samuel Gooch and William H. Taylor were the first occupants of the rude log-cabin erected, and they were joined two weeks later by Mr. Hobart's parents and Ruth Powers, who had remained in the Harris settlement until a home had been provided for them.

On the first arrival of this little colony of homeseekers, they set to work to build a cabin and it was completed within three days; and, it goes without saying, that no time was wasted in ornamentation. After Mr. Hobart's parents arrived another cabin was built, more pretentious than the first, and in the years to follow it served as home, school house and sanctuary. While yet a resident of the Harris settlement, Mr. Hobart had planned for the making of a home in Schuyler County, and had gone down the State some fifty miles to an older settlement, where he traded a wagon, watch and other things brought from the East for a yoke of oxen, plow, chains, two cows and seven hogs, and enough grain and meal was laid in store to last until mid-summer.

As soon as the weather permitted, ground was broken with a plow drawn by a team of oxen, and that year the Hobarts cultivated fifteen acres of timber land and about twenty-five acres of prairie soil, which produced a bountiful crop of corn, pumpkins, melons and turnips. In April of that year Ephraim Eggleston and family of six children arrived in the settlement and located near the Hobarts, where they broke land and planted a crop. Samuel Gooch, Orris McCart-



JOHN A. BALLOU

ney and Isaac M. Rouse—all unmarried men—settled on Section 27 that same summer, but did not get their crop planted until June, and before harvest time it was nipped by the frost.

Following closely after the Eggleston family came Samuel and James Turner, who migrated from St. Clair County in the southern part of the State. They had traveled northward to find a more healthful climate, for while residents of the American bottom death had claimed all the remaining members of their family. They built a cabin, but never occupied it, returning to St. Clair County with the expectation of returning the succeeding spring. While there James Turner died and, in the spring of 1825, Samuel returned alone and located on the southwest quarter of Section 25, Buena Vista Township, and he ever afterwards made his home in this neighborhood, where his children and grandchildren still reside.

Late in the fall of that first year of settlement in Schuyler County, a stranger appeared at the home of the Hobarts. He was attired in the garb of the backwoodsman, with deer-skin moccasins and coon-skin cap, and carried a rifle with the ease of an experienced hunter. This stranger was Levin Green, and his coming brought keen joy to the hearts of the settlers, for he was a licensed Methodist preacher, and the Hobarts, who were a deeply religious people, looked upon his coming as a direct response to earnest prayer. Green had happened upon the settlement while on a hunting expedition, and volunteered the information that his family and his brother-in-law, George Stewart, and his family were camped on Dutchman Creek, sixteen miles above on the Illinois River, and that they were looking for a location. They had traveled by canoe from below St. Louis and, after the chance meeting with the Hobarts, the entire party joined the settlement and took possession of the cabin that had been built that summer by the Turners.

On the first Sabbath after Levin Green's arrival, it was planned that religious services should be held at the cabin of Calvin Hobart. Of that meeting Rev. Chauncey Hobart, in the "Recollections of his Life," says: "On that first Sabbath, in November, 1823, the whole settlement of thirty souls turned out, and we had a warm, earnest, pointed sermon. This was the first sermon preached west of the Illinois River. I well remember, that my heart was much moved under that sermon, and when after it Levin

Green began to sing, 'There is a fountain filled with blood,' and pass around, shaking hands with all in the house, I ran out of doors, fearing that my emotions would overcome me should I remain."

The only other settlers to arrive in Schuyler County in the year 1823 were Thomas McKee, who erected a cabin on the northeast quarter of Section 20, Bainbridge Township, and Willis O'Neal, who settled near by on Section 16. They were both Kentuckians and had come to Illinois from Indiana. McKee was a fine mechanic and gunsmith and, soon after building his cabin, he erected a workshop, and this was the first blacksmith shop in the county. He remained in Bainbridge until 1826, when he removed to Littleton and was one of the first settlers in that township. Willis O'Neal was later a resident of what is now the city of Rushville, and built a cabin just east of the square on the south side of East Lafayette Street. He later removed to Brown County and was one of the early pioneers in that locality.

Early in the spring of 1824 the settlement was still further increased by the arrival of Nathan Eels and family, who had been living on the east bank of the Illinois River. Mr. Eels' family consisted of six boys and two girls, and they were given a most cordial welcome, especially by the youngsters of the settlement who found life rather monotonous with so few playmates. Accessions to the settlement were now becoming more numerous and, during the summer of 1824, the following named persons took up their abode in the county: David and Thomas Blair, Jacob White, Riggs Pennington and his nephews, William, Joel and Riley; Henry Green, Jr., John Ritchey, John A. Reeve, George and Isaac Naught. Some of these made their home near the Hobart settlement, while others located in Bainbridge and Woodstock Townships.

The year 1825 marked the arrival of a number of men who were afterwards to take a prominent part in public affairs. In February of that year Jonathan D. Manlove, the first Surveyor of the county, became a resident of Rushville. Soon afterwards came Samuel Horney, one of the first County Commissioners. Mr. Horney was a native of North Carolina and had served as a volunteer in the War of 1812. He had moved to Illinois in 1818 and, until coming to Schuyler County, had made his home in St. Clair County.

John B. Terry, the first County Clerk of

Schuyler County, came that same year, as did also Hart Fellows, who was the county's first Recorder and Rushville's first Postmaster. Richard Black settled on what is now the site of Rushville in 1825, but was "entered out" of his improvement by the county and was forced to seek a new location, and he removed with his family to Woodstock Township. His son Isaac, who was a babe when the family first arrived in Schuyler, ever after made his home in Schuyler County and died in Rushville, October 2, 1907.

Benjamin Chadsey, who was one of the three Commissioners appointed to select the location of a county-seat for Schuyler County, was one of the pioneers of 1825. His arrival in the county is thus described in an article which appeared in the Schuyler Citizen of February 5, 1880:

"Late in the summer of 1824 two men (Benjamin Chadsey and his father-in-law, Mr. Johnson) started from the neighborhood where the city of Danville now stands, on a journey westward. One, Benjamin Chadsey, had been a soldier in the War of 1812 and had received as his bounty from the Government lands laid off in 1816, and set apart as a military tract for the soldiers of that war, the southeast quarter of Section 17 (now Rushville Township). His business was to find the land and see if it would make a home for him and his little family. They traveled west, following an Indian trail, until, not far from Bloomington, on the Mackinaw, they found an Indian village, where they rested a night. The next day they followed the trail until they reached the Illinois River, opposite Fort Clark, now Peoria. After another night spent in the hospitable cabin of a settler on the bank of the river, they struck out on a trail leading to the southwest. They finally reached Sugar Creek, where they lost their bearings, but at last came out of the timber on the prairie near the center of Rushville Township, and near there found rest and refreshment in a cabin recently built, in which lived one of the thirteen families constituting the entire population of the county. With the early morning the young man hastened further west over the prairie, and soon rejoiced in the rich, luxuriant grasses that waved in all their primitive wildness on the beautiful piece of land that was to be his future home. After he had resolved to locate permanently, he hastened back to Eastern Illinois and,

in the spring of 1825, settled on the farm, where he lived to a hale and hearty old age."

The first family from a foreign country to take up their residence in Schuyler County was that of Hugh McCreery's, who had come from Ireland and, in 1828, ascended the Illinois River on the first steamboat to traverse that historic waterway. The family consisted of Hugh McCreery and Sarah McCreery, his wife, and their children—William, the oldest, and his wife, Mathew, John, Margaret, Sarah and James. On reaching Rushville Mr. McCreery took possession of the old log court-house on the north side of the square in Rushville, for a temporary home, and his son William built a log cabin that now forms part of Mrs. John Ruth's residence on North Congress Street, the only one of the pioneer homes that has escaped destruction and oblivion from natural causes of decay or the ever ceaseless march of progress.

William McCreery was the first person in Schuyler County to take out naturalization papers and claim his rights as a citizen of the United States. His first papers were taken out in Morgan County, Alabama, in 1826, and it was therein stated that he had landed in New Orleans on February 7, 1825, and had renounced his allegiance to the King of Great Britain and declared his intention of becoming a citizen of the United States. On June 14, 1830, his application for citizenship was approved by the Circuit Court of Schuyler County. Mr. McCreery and his parents died during the cholera scourge of 1834.

During the early years of settlement in Schuyler County the Indians were frequent visitors, and we have noted in a previous chapter that their greeting was a pleasant one, and that no barbaric outrages marked the history of the county. The only clash between the settlers and the Indians is recorded by Jonathan D. Manlove, who, in writing of early times in Schuyler, says: "It is recollected by the pioneers that there were wild hogs in the county, and that the Indians and their dogs were very troublesome, running hogs as any other game; therefore, about the commencement of 1826, nineteen of the boys—and that was about all there were in the county—went to their camp on Crooked Creek, near the mouth, and ordered them off, giving them a certain time to do so, under a penalty of having their goods wet with the Illinois River. There were some things done

that did not meet with the approval of all, to-wit; two of them were slightly sprouted and several of their dogs were shot. But few of them visited us afterwards. Our principal object was to remove the traders—white men who were encamped on the Illinois, just below the mouth of Crooked Creek, and traded them ammunition and whisky for furs and peltry—and the threatenings were more particularly to and for them. They left soon afterwards and never came back."

In concluding this chapter on the early pioneers of Schuyler County, we will add a few disconnected facts of interest pertaining to this period:

The first birth in the county was that of a daughter born to Mr. and Mrs. Ephraim Eggleston, in the spring of 1824.

The first death was that of a son of Jonathan Reno, in the summer of 1826—a lad some nine or ten years of age. The first death of an adult was that of Solomon Stanberry, who died of typhoid fever in the winter of 1827, at the home of John Ritchey, north of Rushville. In reviewing the events of pioneer times, Jonathan D. Manlove writes that he rode to Jacksonville to secure a physician to attend Mr. Stanberry, but that he was dying when they returned.

The first child born in Rushville was Anna Fellows, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hart Fellows, who now resides in Bloomington.

The first marriage was that of Samuel Gooch and Miss Ruth Powers, which was solemnized by Rev. Levin Green, at the Hobart cabin in November, 1824. This was previous to the organization of Schuyler County, and the record of the marriage is in Pike County, where the groom had to journey to secure his license to wed.

CHAPTER VIII.

CIVIL HISTORY.

TEN NEW COUNTIES IN THE MILITARY TRACT CREATED BY ACT OF JANUARY 13, 1825—ORIGINAL AREA AND BOUNDARIES OF SCHUYLER COUNTY—TERRITORY UNDER TEMPORARY JURISDICTION OF THE NEW COUNTY—FIRST COUNTY-SEAT NAMED

BEARDSTOWN—FIRST ELECTION AND FIRST BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS—OTHER COUNTY OFFICERS—COUNTY-SEAT CHANGED TO RUSHVILLE IN 1826—EARLY COUNTY REVENUES—FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF 1827—FIRST ELECTION PRECINCTS—ELECTIONS IN 1828—BROWN COUNTY SET OFF IN 1839—A COUNTY-SEAT CONTEST—CHANGES UNDER CONSTITUTION OF 1848—COUNTY COURT HOLDS JURISDICTION OVER COUNTY FROM 1849 TO 1854—TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION ADOPTED IN 1853—LIST OF TOWNSHIPS.

Illinois had been but seven years a sovereign State when the geographical boundaries of Schuyler County were determined in 1825. Up to this time there were but thirty-one counties in the State and, with the exception of Pike and Fulton Counties, all of these were south of the Illinois River. In the early 'twenties the tide of emigration turned northward for the reason, perhaps, that land speculators had been buying up soldiers' claims in the Military Tract and were interesting Eastern people in the Illinois Country. To facilitate this emigration, and provide for civil government in the country already settled, the General Assembly in January, 1825, created ten counties in the Military Tract. The counties set apart for civil organization were: Calhoun, Adams, Hancock, Knox, Mercer, Henry, Peoria, Putnam, Warren and Schuyler.

The geographical boundary of Schuyler included an area of 864 square miles, and so remained until Brown County was detached in 1839. The civil boundary of the county was even more extended, as may be noted from the following section of the legislative enactment:

"All that tract of country north of the counties of Schuyler and Hancock, and west of the Fourth Principal Meridian, shall be attached to the county of Schuyler for all county purposes, until otherwise provided for by law: *Provided*, however, that when it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Judge of the Circuit Court that any of the above name counties shall contain three hundred and fifty inhabitants, he is hereby required to grant an order for the election of county officers, as described in the ninth section."

By this act the civil government of Schuyler County was extended to include what are now the counties of McDonough, Warren, Henderson, Mercer and a portion of Rock Island, but in the county records it appears that McDonough was the only one of the five counties that shared in

the civil government of Schuyler. The organization of McDonough County was authorized by an act of the Legislature approved January 25, 1826, and by June 14, 1830, the required population having been attained, a separate county was organized; Warren obtained the same in 1830; Rock Island was organized in 1831, and Mercer and Henderson some few years afterwards.

Of the ten counties created from the Military Tract in 1825, Adams, Peoria and Schuyler were the only ones that had the required population necessary for immediate organization, and, in the legislative enactment of that session, we find the following provision made for the civil organization of Schuyler County:

"Be it further enacted, That for the county of Schuyler, John Adams, Stephen Olmstead and James Dunwoody, of Morgan County, . . . be and they are hereby appointed Commissioners to select the permanent seat of justice for said county, who shall meet in the county of Schuyler, at the house of Calvin Hobart, on the first Monday of April next, or within seven days thereafter, and after taking and subscribing an oath before a Justice of the Peace, to locate the said seat of justice for the future convenience and accommodation of the people, shall proceed to fix and determine upon the same, and the place so selected . . . shall be the permanent seat of justice of the same, and the Commissioners shall receive for their compensation the sum of two dollars per day for each day by them spent in the discharge of their duties, and for going to and returning from the same, to be paid out of the first money in the county treasury after the same shall be organized."

In accordance with this act of the Legislature, John Adams and Stephen Olmstead came to Schuyler and located the county-seat about a mile west of the present village of Pleasantview, and for this service they were paid \$20 each, with \$8 additional to John Adams, who took the records of the proceedings to Pittsfield, the county-seat of Pike County, where they were recorded.

The seat of justice having been established, an election was called for July 4, 1825, and James Vance, Cornelius Vandeventer, and Abraham Carlock were named as judges, and Hart Fellows and Jonathan D. Manlove clerks, and they were allowed one dollar each for this work by the County Commissioners fourteen months afterwards.

At this election Thomas McKee, Samuel Horney and Thomas Blair were elected County Commissioners. They took the oath of office before Hart Fellows, who had been appointed Clerk of the Circuit Court by Gov. Edward Coles, and within the next twelve months met eight times to attend to the business necessary in the organization and administration of county affairs. The first meeting of the County Commissioners was held at the cabin of Jacob White on July 7, 1825, and at this session the new county-seat of Schuyler County was named Beardstown. John Terry was appointed Clerk of the County and served until December 3, 1827, when he resigned and Hart Fellows was named as his successor. At this first meeting of the Commissioners grand and petit juries were drawn and were served with summons by Sheriff Orris McCartney, to appear at the first term of Circuit Court held November 4, 1825. The records do not show who was elected chairman of the Commissioners' Court, but it is inferred that Thomas Blair held this position, as he signed the clerk's record of the proceedings.

The Commissioners met again on July 22, 1825, and at this meeting the first county order was issued to Jacob White, which called for seventy-five cents for the use of his cabin as a meeting place. At this meeting of the board a petition was presented to set off a school district and this was done.

When John B. Terry filed his bond as Clerk of the County, with Nathan Eels as security, he took the oath of office to support the constitutions of the United States and the State of Illinois, and a supplementary oath required by the "Act to Suppress Dueling."

In the organization of the county it was necessary to have three Justices of the Peace, and Hart Fellows, James Vance and Willis O'Neal were recommended to Gov. Coles for appointment to this office. Later appointments made by the County Commissioners in 1825 were: William H. Taylor, as Census Commissioner; Jacob White and Joel Pennington, Constables; Riggs Pennington and Nathan Eels, Overseers of the Poor, and Samuel Gooch, John Richey and Jonathan Reno, Fence Viewers.

The sessions of the Commissioners were afterwards held at the cabin of Samuel Turner and a county order for \$2 was issued him for four meetings of the Commissioner's Court. For three days' services as Commissioners, Messrs. Blair,

Horney and McKee each drew \$7.50, and John B. Terry, Clerk, was paid \$10 for four days' service.

In locating the county-seat the Morgan County Commissioners apparently did not respect the wishes of the residents of Schuyler County, as we find in the records that a petition to the General Assembly was formulated asking that a new commission be appointed. This was done and Levi Green, Thomas Blair and Benjamin Chadsey were named to select a new seat of justice. It was at this time intended to locate the county-seat a mile or more north of the present site of Rushville, on the fine, high prairie land, but the quarter-section of land most desired had been entered and the Commissioners realizing that the county was short of funds, selected the southwest quarter of Section 30, Town 2 North, Range 1 West, and entered it at the Land Office at Springfield. Their report to the County Commissioners made March 6, 1826, reads as follows:

"We, the undersigned Commissioners, appointed by an Act of the General Assembly of Illinois to locate a permanent seat of justice for Schuyler County, do certify that, after having been duly sworn before James Vance, Esq., we proceeded to view the county for the purposes aforesaid, and have located the same on the southwest quarter of Section thirty, township two north, range one west. Given under our hands this 20th day of February, 1826.

(Signed) LEVIN GREEN,
THOMAS BLAIR,
B. CHADSEY.

One may judge how strongly the financial consideration influenced the location of the county-seat, when it is stated that the east half of the quarter-section entered by the county for a town site, was sold to Jacob White for \$150, and that the county was not able to make payment to the State and secure the United States patent to the land until December 26, 1826, when, with the \$150 paid by Mr. White, and \$43.00—the withdrawal of which almost depleted the county treasury—the county came into full possession of a clear title to its seat of justice. Much as the county needed the money generously advanced by Mr. White, it was in the end an expensive bargain, for within a few years afterwards it was necessary to buy more land to allow for the growth of the little city. Even today we yearly see the folly of their economy, for the land

owned by Mr. White came within eighty feet of the east side of Liberty Street and on the tax-books, it is necessary to carry the names of the property owners on the east side of the square in different additions, as the business block extends east 112 feet and into the William Manlove addition, afterwards platted on the land sold by the county to Jacob White.

Thomas McKee, Samuel Horney and Thomas Blair, who had been elected County Commissioners in 1825, served until August 4, 1828, when Thomas Davis succeeded Thomas Blair. Other early officers were: Cornelius Vandewater, Thomas McKee, Jesse Bartlett and Levin Green, Justices of the Peace; Jacob T. Reno and Jacob White, Constables; John B. Terry, Judge of Probate; Hart Fellows, Clerk of Circuit Court; Orris McCartney, Sheriff; David E. Blair, Treasurer; Jonathan D. Manlove, Surveyor, and Levin Green, Coroner.

Much of the time of the Commissioners when they met for the transaction of business was taken up with passing upon petitions for roads and arranging for the platting and sale of town-lots of the county-seat, and these subjects will be dealt with more fully in succeeding chapters.

The question of revenue was an all important one with the County Commissioners, as there was little money coming into the treasury from taxation and it was a difficult matter to collect cash for the town lots sold. The first tax-levy was ordered March 6, 1826, on the assessment made by Jesse Bartlett, who was allowed \$6 for his services. All taxable property in the county was subject to a rate of one per cent, and the total tax collected in the county in 1826, was \$118.90. On March 4, 1828, property liable to taxation was listed as follows: Slaves, indentured or registered negro or mulatto servants, all wheel carriages, stills and distilleries, stocks in trade, horses, mules, mares and asses, meat cattle, sheep, goats and hogs, watches with their appendages, and clocks. At the same time the Treasurer was instructed to make a list of "all resident land" subject to taxation. On March 3, 1832, the Commissioners specified household goods, furniture and farming utensils as subject to taxation, and also town-lots, except in incorporated towns. The owners of ferries also paid taxes varying from \$3 to \$20.

When the Commissioners met on December 4, 1826, Orris McCartney was authorized to receive the money appropriated by the State, under

the act relating to the revenues of Calhoun, Pike, Adams, Schuyler, Fulton and Peoria counties, to replenish the depleted treasury. He was intrusted to make the journey to the State capital at Vandalia and, while there, to exchange the State paper for specie, provided it could be done at reasonable discount. Schuyler County's apportionment under the State revenue act, was \$225, and Mr. McCartney brought home the sum of \$157.50, which was deposited in the county treasury. The first financial statement of Schuyler County is found in the report of the Commissioner's Court for the December term, 1827. It is as follows:

	Cr.
By amount of county tax for the year 1826	\$118.90
By amount of specie received from State treasury in 1826.....	157.50
By amount received from Jacob White for E $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. 30, 3 N., 1 W.....	150.00
By amount received for lots in town of Rushville	133.50
By amount received for fines, assessed in Circuit Court	21.00
By amount turned into county treasury out of the tax for the year 1827.....	48.44
	<hr/>
	\$629.34
To amount of county orders issued in 1825, 1826 and 1827.....	\$467.78
To amount paid into land office for the S. W. 30, 2 N. 1 W.....	193.60
	<hr/>
	\$661.38
Amount due on Rushville town lots, available	\$251.25
Amount due for fines assessed in circuit court	7.00
Balance due on tax of 1827 after deducting the 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent....	27.42
Amount in treasury.....	6.10
	<hr/>
	\$291.77
Balance in favor of county.....	\$259.73

Until June 4, 1827, there had been no apportionment of election precincts, but the county had been considered as a whole in the selection of minor offices, such as Justices of the Peace and Constable. The rapid immigration, and the general tendency of the settlers to penetrate to every part of the county, made it necessary to divide the county into minor political subdivisions, and this was done June 4, 1827, by the

County Commissioners, when they created five election precincts. In this civil division of the county McDonough County was considered as one election precinct, and was the fifth in the list. In issuing a call for election the place of voting and the names of the judges were specified by the County Commissioners as follows:

District 1, House of Isaac Naught. Judges—John A. Reeve, Willis O'Neal and Isaac Venderverter.

District 2, House of Henry Hills. Judges—John Ritchey, Henry Hills and Manlove Horner.

District 3, House of Joel Pennington. Judges—Joel Pennington, Joel Tullis and Garrett Wyckoff.

District 4, House of Daniel Robertson. Judges—Daniel Robertson, Andrew Vance and Thomas Wilson.

District 5, House of James Vance. Judges—Riggs Pennington, Stephen Osburn and Hugh Wilson.

The year 1828 was prolific in elections and the Commissioners' record shows a general election was held August 4, and on November 3 came the presidential election, to be followed November 15 by a special election, at which time Joel Pennington was elected Sheriff of the county. At the general election of August 4, 1828, Thomas Davis was chosen County Commissioner to succeed Thomas Blair and Willis O'Neal was named as Treasurer.

On June 1, 1829, the Board of County Commissioners indulged in the luxury of employing a counsel for the court, and John Steel, Esq., was selected. As a natural consequence Mr. Steel wished to make a showing, and cases in court became more numerous. A year before the county had paid Jacob T. Reno \$9 for caring for William Lammy, and Mr. Steel brought suit in the name of the county against his father, James Lammy, to compel him to aid in the support of his son. The court decided in favor of the county, and an entry is made in the Commissioners' record where James Lammy paid \$9.50 into the county fund.

Quo warranto proceedings were also brought against Benjamin Chadsey and Jesse Bartlett, Trustees of the school land on Section 16, Rushville Township, and they were removed and John Ritchey and Henry Hills appointed in their stead. At this day it cannot be determined what the animus back of this proceeding was, but it did not in the least divert from the popularity



MRS. JOHN A. BALLOU

of these two gentlemen, for we later find them taking an active part in the affairs of the county.

As compensation for his services in these two cases John Steele, Esq., was allowed the munificent sum of \$4.50, and soon afterwards the office of counsel to the Commissioners' court was abolished.

The first physician to present a bill to the county for professional service to a poor person was Dr. B. V. Teel, who was allowed \$17.62 on September 7, 1829, for medicine and attendance upon Stephen Palmer. At the same session George Jones was allowed \$2 for making a coffin for the said Palmer. On December 23, 1829, John Ritchey was authorized to purchase of Abraham Louderman one or two acres of land in some suitable and convenient place for burying ground, and the site chosen has since been enlarged to forty acres, comprising the Rushville cemetery of today.

On March 1, 1830, an election district was made of the territory now known as the county of Brown, and it was specified that the elections should be held at the home of Bentley Ballard. At the same time McDonough County was separated into two election precincts, Crooked and Drowning Creeks being the dividing line. The elections in the east precinct were ordered held at the home of James Vance and in the western precinct at the home of William Job. At this time McDonough County was arranging for the establishment of a civil government of its own, and on the petition of James Vance and James Clark, that county was permitted to retain one-half of the taxes collected, the petitioners standing good for the amount due Schuyler. Settlement was not made, however, until March 6, 1832, when \$21 was paid into the Schuyler treasury.

As originally formed Schuyler was the largest of the ten counties created in the Military Tract by the General Assembly of 1825, and it so remained until 1839, when the territory lying south of Crooked Creek was detached and the county of Brown organized, thus reducing the area of Schuyler County from 864 to 430 square miles, and making it, next to Calhoun, the smallest county in the Military Tract.

As early as 1835 the people living south of Crooked Creek began the agitation for separation, but Schuyler's representative in the General Assembly prevented any action being taken. It was then proposed that a compromise be ef-

fectuated by removing the county-seat to Ripley, which was nearer the geographical center of the county, and this seems to have been the master stroke on the part of the agitators for separation, as the people in and about Rushville were willing to suffer the loss of half the territory of the county rather than relinquish the prestige which was associated with the seat of justice. And so it happened that Brown County was given a government of its own by act of the General Assembly in 1839, and John M. Campbell of Schuyler, John B. Curl of Adams and William W. Bailly of McDonough were named to select the seat of justice, which was afterwards located at Mt. Sterling. This settled for all time the location of the county-seat at Rushville, and Schuyler has been spared the bitter internecine warfare that has marked the history of county-seat contests in many neighboring counties.

After the organization of Schuyler County had been effected and the machinery of civil government put in force, things ran along smoothly for more than a decade and the records of the Commissioners' court are monotonous with routine proceedings. This is especially true from 1831 to 1838, but in the latter year there was a shaking up in county affairs that would do credit to the most ardent reformers of the present day, and as a result, the business affairs of the county were thoroughly investigated.

Thomas Brockman, Edward Doyle and Peter C. Vance were the Commissioners during the years 1838-39, and they started in early on their reform administration. County officials, School Treasurers and Supervisors of road districts were brought into the lime-light of a public investigation, with the result that one county officer was removed from office, a School Treasurer was called upon to make good a shortage of more than a thousand dollars, and other officers were forced to make settlement with the Commissioners to avoid the notoriety of publicity.

At that time, and for years afterwards, the fee system of paying county officers was in vogue and, while the officials might have had honest intentions in appropriating certain fees, it required ceaseless vigilance on the part of the County Commissioners to get what was due the county. This difference of opinion as to fees apparently disappeared, when an honest investigation was ordered, as in every case the officers made good the deficiency. It is a fact worthy of note that, during the eighty years of Schuyler's

civil history, but one county officer has been convicted and punished for criminally appropriating county funds.

The new Constitution of Illinois, in force in 1848, made a change in the governmental affairs of the county, and it was provided that a County Judge and two Associates should administer county affairs. These officers were to be chosen at the general election to serve for a term of four years. The first county court of Schuyler County convened on the third day of December, 1849, with William Ellis as County Judge and Joseph N. Ward and John M. Campbell, Associates.

At the time these officials were elected a vote was taken in Schuyler on the question of township organization, and of the whole number of votes cast (1495), there were 673 in favor of township organization and 205 against. It was at the time supposed that the plan of township organization would be put into effect at once, but the Supreme Court decided that a majority vote was necessary to make the change and this had not been secured in Schuyler County. At the election of 1850 the question was again voted upon, and there were but 459 votes favorable to township organization out of a total of 1214. The advocates of township organization were persistent in their efforts and, in 1853, the question was again submitted and this time carried at the polls; 780 of the 1537 votes being favorable to the new plan of government. At the December meeting of the County Court John C. Bagby, I. N. Ward and Jesse Darnell were appointed Commissioners to divide the county into townships and, with minor changes, the boundaries so fixed are in force today. The townships so named and located were:

Oakland	Township 3 North, Range 1 West
Littleton.	Township 3 North, Range 2 West
Brooklyn.	Township 3 North, Range 3 West
Birmingham.	Township 3 North, Range 4 West
Huntsville.	Township 2 North, Range 4 West
Camden.	Township 2 North, Range 3 West
Buena Vista.	Township 2 North, Range 2 West
Rushville.	Township 2 North, Range 1 West
Browning.	Township 2 North, Range 1 East
Hickory.	Township 2 North, Range 2 East
Frederick.	Township 1 North, Range 1 East
Bainbridge.	Township 1 North, Range 1 West
Woodstock.	Township 1 North, Range 2 West

The two townships last named have fractional

parts lying south of the base line, and bounded by the Illinois River and Crooked Creek.

Under the plan of township organization, as effected in 1854, Schuyler County has continued to be governed and the Supervisors are elected for a term of two years, six townships electing one year and seven the next.

CHAPTER IX.

LAND TITLES—SURVEYS AND SURVEYORS.

METHODS UNDER FRENCH AND BRITISH CONTROL—ORIGIN OF LAND TITLES IN AMERICA—FRAUDULENT LAND GRANTS—DAYS OF BRITISH RULE—A DISCREDITED INDIAN LAND GRANT OF 1773—LAND TITLES MADE A POLITICAL ISSUE IN ILLINOIS IN 1828—THE MILITARY TRACT BOUNTY LANDS—ORIGINAL SURVEY MADE IN SCHUYLER COUNTY IN 1815-17—LITIGATION OVER LAND TITLES—STATE LAWS PASSED TO MAKE TITLES VALID—LOCATION OF RECORDS—SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT SURVEY—EARLY SURVEYORS AND HARDSHIPS THEY MET—ERRORS IN ORIGINAL SURVEYS—PERPETUATING MONUMENTS—SWAMP LANDS—SURVEYS AND SALES—PLANS FOR DRAINAGE AND PRESENT CONDITIONS.

In taking up the subject of land titles, it will be of interest, and not a little historical worth, to consider how the title to the rich country of Illinois passed successively from France to England and to the United States, and finally to the individual owner. To do this it will be necessary to go back to the period of discovery, when Columbus opened to the Old World the mysterious and inviting treasures of the West. It was in that period "the right of discovery" was accepted as a settled policy among European nations. Each country was eager to possess a portion of the new world, and the basis of their claims during the century following was "the right of discovery." While the title to the land was nominally vested in the Indians who were in possession, it was regarded as subordinate to "the right of discovery," inasmuch as the monarchs of the old world claimed and exercised the

right to grant the soil while yet in possession of the natives, subject to treaty purchases. This policy was universally acquiesced in, and it gave to each country absolute control of the land titles, and the Indians were permitted to sell or transfer it to the discoverers, and to no others.

France laid claim to the whole Valley of the Mississippi by right of discovery. Under the accepted European policy her title was perfect until 1763, when, as the result of the defeat of Montcalm on the Plains of Abraham, the region embracing Illinois and other States afterwards formed from the Northwest Territory, was ceded to England. To preserve to the crown this rich territory George III., on October 7, 1763, issued a proclamation stating that no Governor or commander-in-chief was authorized to grant warrants of survey or pass patents, as the lands, which had not been ceded to or purchased by the government, would be reserved for the Indians. English residents were also strictly forbidden to make any purchase from the Indians without license from the crown.

Notwithstanding this proclamation, deeds were made by the Kaskaskia and Cahokia Indians on July 7, 1773, and by the Piankeshaw tribe on October 18, 1775, the latter grant extending from a point opposite the Missouri River to Chicago, and including the greater portion of the present State of Illinois. After the United States had acquired title to the land in Illinois by the treaty with England, dated July 20, 1783, an effort was made to sustain the Indian grants in the courts. The case was passed upon by the United States Supreme Court, Chief Justice John Marshall presiding, and it was there maintained "that discovery gave an exclusive right to extinguish the Indian title to occupancy, either by purchase or conquest; and gave also a right to such a degree of sovereignty as the circumstances of the people will allow them to exercise." This decision being final, all claims under the Indian deeds were abandoned. The United States further perfected its title to the lands of Illinois and the Northwest Territory, by securing from the States of New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Virginia, a release of all their interests under patents from the crown of England, thereby making the United States land-patent one of clear title from the time of discovery.

That gross frauds were committed in the assignment of land titles in the early years of

the occupancy of the State by the United States Territorial Governors is a matter of record. The most notorious of these was a grant made by Lieutenant-Colonel Wilkins, Governor and Commandant over the Illinois country during the period of British occupancy. One grant of 36,000 acres was made to his personal friends, and the claim was confirmed and United States patents issued them by Gov. St. Clair, while Illinois was a part of the Northwest Territory, and the title was afterwards ratified by Congress. In writing of this incident, one of the early historians remarks: "The office of Governor in Illinois might have been, and probably was (laying principle aside), more lucrative in former times than at present."

The question of land titles was first raised as a political issue in 1826 during the administration of Gov. Edwards, and it was one of such apparent importance or necessity, that it had no opposition, even though it afterwards proved a hollow sham.

When the State Legislature met in the session of 1826-27, a resolution was offered memorializing Congress to reduce the price of public lands. This awakened the interest of Gov. Edwards, who, in a message to the Legislature, recommended that the State ask the Government to relinquish the public lands, which would be sold to actual settlers, the State to maintain the cost of the land offices, and pay to the Government twenty-five cents for each acre sold. The Legislative committee, to which the communication was referred, went the governor one better, and reported a resolution asking for the unconditional surrender to the State of all government land.

Gov. Edwards was not heard from again on the public land question at that session of the Legislature, but he was far from vanquished, as later developments show. Realizing that the question of government lands was one that might be used to popular advantage, he made a master stroke. In his message to the Legislature of 1828 he laid down the general principle that the public lands could not be controlled by the Government, as they were the property of the State. Voluminous argument was offered by Gov. Edwards in support of this proposition. It was contended that the United States Government was exceeding its rights under the constitution in retaining control of the lands in a sovereign State, and that the true title was vested in the

State. This was a bold position on an entirely new question in Illinois, and the members of the Legislature sought to share the honors with the Governor by giving it their almost unanimous support. It was not long until the illusion of the State ownership of public lands was dispelled, and the resourceful Governor was the only one that profited thereby for the presentation of the question had proved a serious embarrassment to his enemies and brought peace among the warring factions in the Legislature. It goes to show, however, that political intrigue was not unknown to the pioneer politicians, and that they were resourceful in formulating issues, to attain their ambitions.

Land titles in Schuyler County are founded on an act of Congress, passed May 6, 1812, which set apart as bounty lands for the soldiers of the War of 1812, that portion of the State lying between the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers, and extending to the northern boundary of Township Fifteen North of the Base Line, which now divides Mercer and Rock Island Counties. This wedge-shape area of land was ninety miles wide at its northern boundary, and extended south 169 miles, and it has since been known in history as the Military Tract. [See *Military Tract*, in encyclopedia portion of this work.]

Before this land could be allotted, it was necessary to make a survey, and it was not until October, 1817, that patents were issued to the soldiers. Every volunteer in the War of 1812 who served an enlistment of nine months was entitled to a quarter-section of land, and the ownership of this garden spot of Illinois thus came into possession of men who regarded the land of little worth, and did not care to leave their homes in the East for the privations of the frontier. And so it was, that land patents in the Military Tract were traded as boys swap jack-knives, "sight unseen." The records show that many of the soldiers disposed of their land even before the allotment was made, by granting power of attorney to others to receive the patent. In this manner the greater portion of the land was secured by wily speculators and land companies, and the consequent result was that settlement in this territory was retarded and litigation as to land titles frequent. In the early 'twenties, settlements began to be made in the Military Tract, and many of the pioneers, after making improvements and breaking the new ground, had to give way, and to relinquish their

land to others who produced a United States patent as their title. Then, too, many of the eastern speculators who had large bodies of land, would not sell to the settlers, anticipating that the development of the country would add to their land values. To reach this particular class, the Illinois Legislature passed laws taxing non-resident land-owners, and by thus burdening their land with taxes, make them more willing to sell.

Gov. Ford, in his "History of Illinois," says: "A very bad state of feeling existed toward the non-resident land owners; the timber on their land was considered free plunder, to be cut and swept away by every comer; the owners brought suits for damages, but where the witnesses and jurors were all on one side, justice was forced to go with them. The non-residents at last be-thought themselves of employing and sending out ministers of the gospel, to preach to the people against the sin of stealing, or *hooking* timber, as it was called. These preachers each had a district or circuit of country assigned to them, and were paid by the sermon; but I have never learned that the non-resident landowners succeeded any better in protecting their property by the gospel, than they did at law."

As a matter of protection to the actual settlers, and to make good their title to the land occupied, the Illinois Legislature in the early 'thirties passed what are known as "The Quiet-ing Title Acts." Under these acts, valid deeds could be secured to land sold for taxes by seven years' possession and paying taxes on same, and much of the land in Schuyler County was acquired under such titles.

The first records of land titles in Schuyler County were made at Edwardsville, where the original government land patents were recorded. Afterwards, when the State capital was located at Vandalia, the records of government patents and transfers were made there, and the original State records are now in the vault of the Schuyler County Circuit Clerk, but for convenience in reference the county records have been transcribed in a separate volume. Other early records of transfers in Schuyler are recorded in Pike County, which, prior to 1823, included all of the Military Tract.

By the system of tract indexes in use in this county, all the transfers to any parcel of land can be readily determined by an examination of the records and a true abstract of title obtained.

During the years that this country was a col-

ony of England, land was granted, sold and described by metes and bounds, and this system is still in vogue in the Eastern States; but owing to the liability of monuments to be obliterated, and the constant variation of the magnetic needle, the system was looked upon with disfavor by the founders of our Government when they were called upon to divide the Northwestern Territory and arrange for a system of government survey.

A committee of the Continental Congress, of which Thomas Jefferson was Chairman, was appointed to draft a system of government survey, and their first report was made May 7, 1784. It was first decided to divide the public lands into parcels one hundred miles square, to be subdivided into lots one mile square, but this report was amended April 26, 1785, and surveyors were required to divide the territory into townships, seven miles square, and sub-divided into sections one mile square. The ordinance as finally passed, however, on May 20, 1785, provided for townships six miles square, containing thirty-six sections of one mile square, and the first survey of public lands was made under this system, which is in use at the present time.

After this system of government survey was inaugurated, it was found necessary to establish corrected Meridian Lines, owing to the convergence of exactly due north lines as they proceed toward the North pole, and to insure greater accuracy and aid in description, Base Lines were run at right angle to the True Meridian.

All the land in the Military Tract is surveyed with reference to the Fourth Principal Meridian, which intersects the Base Line in Schuyler County about one-half mile south of the Beardstown wagon bridge. In describing lands, the townships are referred to as east or west of the Fourth Principal Meridian, according to their numerical relation, and in the same manner their position north of the Base Line is designated. Then, again, each township is divided into thirty-six sections, numbered consecutively, first from right to left, beginning on the first (or northern) tier of sections in the northeast corner of the township; then alternating from left to right on the second tier, the third and fifth tiers being numbered in the same direction as the first, and the fourth and sixth (or even tiers) like the second—thus making it possible to give a concise and accurate description of parcels of land by the numbering of sections,

within specified townships whose location may be determined by reference to the Meridian and Base Line. This system of land surveying is theoretically perfect, but when it came to practical operation, it was found impossible to make each township exactly six miles square, and the same held true in the division of the townships into sections. To remedy this in part, correction lines were run, which accounts for the jogs on section corners, and, in the subdivision of the townships, the surveyors had instructions to place the excess or deficiency in the north and west tier of sections.

After the lands of the Military Tract were set apart as bounty commissions for the soldiers of the War of 1812, a survey was ordered. It was the intention to locate the Base Line for the Military Tract on the fortieth parallel, but an error in the computation fixed it one and a half miles to the north, and the mistake was not discovered until all the land had been laid off. After the Base Line and Fourth Principal Meridian were established, government contracts were let for the division into townships and, later, other contracts for the subdivision into sections.

From the record of the original government surveys, we find that the first township surveys in Schuyler County were begun in November, 1815, and the work continued for two years. J. Milton Moore and Enoch Moore, afterwards prominent citizens of Monroe County, had a large contract for surveys, as did also John D. Whitesides, afterwards a General in the Black Hawk War and State Treasurer.

At this time all the country north of the Illinois River was in possession of the Indians, and the surveyors labored under many hardships. Most of the work was done during the winter months, when the streams and swampy prairie land was frozen, and at that season there was less danger from roving Indians, who looked with suspicion upon the invasion of their hunting grounds by the white man. Of the early surveyors in the county John McKee is the only one who lost his life in the service. He was killed by the Indians in what is now Brown County in 1815, and McKee Creek was named by his associates in his honor.

In making the contract for surveys the Government paid its surveyors by the mile, and the natural result was they sacrificed accuracy for speed, which accounts for the many errors that have since been noted in the resurveys. The

original government survey, however, is the one recognized by the courts, and all resurveys must be made in conformity thereto, notwithstanding the error is apparent.

It will be interesting to note a few of the most apparent of these mistakes in the government surveys, which no doubt have mystified the land-owner who looks upon surveying as an exact science. A story told by one of the County Surveyors well illustrates this point. He had labored long and diligently in establishing a government line, with its deviations, crooks and turns, when finally one of the irate land-owners turned upon him and exclaimed: "See here! I want to know if you are not sworn to survey this tract by running straight lines." The weary surveyor, whose patience had already been sorely tried, turned upon him and, in his wrath, replied: "No, by G——; I'm sworn to make just as many mistakes as the infernal government surveyor, who laid out this tract."

It was intended that the Base Line should be a reckoning point for all other surveys, and it was supposed to have been accurately laid off, but, running west from the intersection with the Fourth Principal Meridian, there is a decided crook on the south side of Section thirty-four in Bainbridge Township. In the original survey of Bainbridge Township, none of the east and west section lines were accurately run, although they are platted in the notes, and this accounts for the many crooked lines in that township. The government surveyors likewise reported full sections, when a resurvey shows that the quarter-sections lying next to the Base Line in sections thirty-two, thirty-three and thirty-four in Bainbridge Township contain only one hundred acres. The opposite condition exists in Birmingham Township, where we find the northwest quarter of Section 6 contains 270 acres.

Browning Township is another section where the mistakes of the government surveyors are apparent in crooked section lines. In the original work the surveyors lost twenty rods at the southwest quarter of Section 4, and continued the error to the south line of the township. A similar mistake was made in surveying the west portion of the county, which resulted in locating the southwest quarter of Camden Township forty rods too far north. In Hickory Township, on the southeast quarter of Section 18, the surveyors lost entirely a tract of land which includes 29.31 acres. No record of this land exists, it is not

listed in the tax books, and apparently it has no government title, but it has been occupied and farmed for the last fifty years. In an effort to establish a title the matter was brought before the Government Land Office, but as there was no record of such land existing in the original field notes, nothing could be done and the present owner has obtained title by possession alone.

These and a multitude of lesser errors in the original surveys, have made the work of the County Surveyor extremely difficult, as he must take the government survey as a basis for his work. The fact that this county was heavily timbered and that witness trees were clearly defined monuments to the corners, has facilitated the work of the resurveys, but in many localities there now exists a decided variation between the commonly accepted property lines and the government survey. The statute of limitations has fixed these division lines, even though at variance with the government survey, and the County Surveyor must be governed thereby, which adds to the errors already on record in the original field notes.

Even after the old government corners have been relocated from witness trees, it is a difficult matter to perpetuate them, especially if they are in the highway, for the road workers are ruthless destroyers of all such monuments. Probably ten per cent. of the old government witness trees are still standing in Schuyler County, and the greater portion of all quarter section corners have been accurately located, and all that is now required is that these monuments be preserved together with the witness trees that have been marked by the County Surveyor.

In following descriptions from deeds as well as in relocating original lines, the surveyor finds that he must exercise to a considerable extent, certain judicial functions. He usually takes the place of both judge and jury, and acting as arbiter between adjoining proprietors, decides both the law and the facts in regard to their boundary lines. He does this not because of any right or authority he may possess, but because the interested parties voluntarily submit their differences to him, as an expert in such matters, preferring to abide by his decision rather than to go to law about it. But sometimes the surveyor is asked to interpret deeds that would puzzle a Supreme Court Justice. To illustrate, we produce the following deed, copied from the records in the Circuit Clerk's office: "All that part of



Thos E. Bottenberg

the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ 35, 3 N. 1 W. as lies east of and upon a branch running from the north into McKee branch, the west line to be west and adjoining *where said Harris has cleared and piled up rails*, and between the improvements of said Harris and James Abbott on the said quarter, the same part to be conveyed, being supposed to leave ninety acres from off the east side of said quarter."

SWAMP LAND SURVEYS.

The last government survey of lands in Schuyler County was made in the year 1842-43, when the swamp lands along the Illinois River and creeks tributary thereto were platted. D. A. Spaulding was the Surveyor-in-chief, and he asked permission of the government officials to correct the many apparent errors in the original survey, but he received peremptory orders to make his survey in accordance with the field-notes furnished. This was anything but pleasing to a man of Mr. Spaulding's ability, who, if given an opportunity, would have straightened out the crooked lines in Bainbridge, Frederick, Browning and Hickory Townships. As it was, he followed the crooks and turns of the old original survey, even when the meander lines of the Illinois River mounted the tops of the high bluffs.

The swamp lands surveyed and platted by Spaulding were turned over to the State, and by legislative enactment in force June 22, 1852, these same lands came into possession of the county. On September 3, 1855, the first public sale of swamp land was made, and prices ranged as low as ten cents an acre. It was thought that better prices could be secured if an effort was made to drain the lands and, in 1857, Leonidas Horney was appointed Drainage Commissioner. At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors on May 20, 1857, he made a report advocating the drainage of several tracts, claiming that they could thereby be increased in value five hundred per cent., which would well pay the county as an investment. In accordance with this recommendation a contract was let, September 19, 1857, which specified the following tracts subject to drainage: Sections 17 and 32, Brooklyn; Section 32, Bainbridge; Section 3, Frederick; Sections 24 and 25, Browning; and Sections 14, 17 and 19, Hickory. This drainage contract cost the county \$1,137, and was followed by others equally as large. Whether the results secured justified the expenditure, we have been unable

to determine. Swamp land continued to be sold, however, until some years after the war, and many of the first purchasers realized handsome profits on their investments.

DRAINAGE SCHEMES—PRESENT CONDITIONS—In the following supplementary pages will be found a more detailed history of the swamp lands and their present condition:

The reclaiming of the overflowed lands of Schuyler County to cultivation forms an interesting chapter in the industrial development of the agricultural resources of the county, and the history of the movement is but little known.

The land originally designated "swamp land" along the Illinois River and Crooked Creek, were not listed for entry in the government land offices at the time the Military Tract was thrown open for settlement, and it was not until 1842 that the tracts were surveyed and platted. This work was done by David A. Spaulding, under direction of the Department of the Interior, and by act of Congress, under date of September 28, 1850, these lands were patented to the State of Illinois. By an act of the Legislature the title of the swamp lands was placed in the county where said lands were located, and they were soon afterward disposed of at public sale.

Schuyler County in this manner obtained ownership of 4,344.81 acres of swamp (or overflowed) lands, and on December 9, 1853, Charles Neill was appointed Drainage Commissioner by the Board of Supervisors. The land was divided into three classes, and a basis of valuation fixed by the Board. Land in the first class was valued at 90 cents an acre; second class, 50 cents, and third class, 10 cents, and the first public sale of the lands was held September 3, 1855.

On March 12, 1856, Leonidas Horney was appointed Drainage Commissioner, and the Board of Supervisors voted to apply \$2,000 derived from the sale of swamp lands, to the county jail fund, which was in need of replenishing on account of the erection of a new county building.

Under direction of Mr. Horney a survey was made of the swamp lands owned by the county, and in a report made by the Commissioner to the Supervisors, under date of March 12, 1860, it is shown that \$1,615.94 was expended for this purpose. At this meeting of the board, \$500 from the swamp land fund was ordered turned into the County School Fund, and apportioned among the several townships.

Charles Neill was again appointed Drainage

Commissioner, March 13, 1862, and the report made at that meeting of the board showed that there yet remained unsold 1,700 acres, and the amount of \$708.48 in the sawnp land fund was ordered used for general county purposes. In after years all of this land was disposed of, and even the third class land, which was valued in 1856 at 10 cents an acre, and which is today largely covered with water, sells for from \$15 to \$25 an acre, and is used for hunting and fishing purposes.

The first determined effort to reclaim a large body of the rich alluvian land in Schuyler County by means of levees and internal drainage, was made in the fall of 1896, when the Coal Creek Drainage and Levee District was formed under the laws of Illinois. Messrs. Christie & Lowe, two Chicago contractors, secured by purchase of the owners in this county some 5,000 acres of land in lower Bainbridge Township, and they formed a drainage district, which included about 7,000 acres. This tract is bounded on the east by the Illinois River, and in its natural state was cut through the center by Coal Creek. In the development of the drainage scheme, the river was held back by a levee that extended from the mouth of Coal Creek to the railroad embankment below Frederick, and Coal Creek was deflected to a channel outside the levee district on the west. A large pumping plant was erected at the lower end of the district, but the overflow of Coal Creek at flood seasons has rendered futile the efforts of the promoters to reclaim this rich land to cultivation, and for five years past, it has been practically abandoned. New impetus has lately been given to the enterprise, and the District Commissioners are now planning to spend \$40,000 in additional improvements to control the flood water of Coal Creek and provide internal improvements.

A second drainage and levee district was organized in the same township this year, and at the May term of the County Court the Crane Creek Drainage and Levee District was created, and George Hanna, H. V. Teel and Henry Kirkham were named as Commissioners. This district includes about 5,000 acres, and the plan is to carry Crane Creek outside the district, and levee against the Illinois River and Crooked Creek. Work will commence as soon as the preliminary court proceedings are completed.

CHAPTER X.

PIONEER LIFE.

HARDSHIPS AND PRIVATIONS ENCOUNTERED BY THE EARLY SETTLER—WHENCE HE CAME AND ROUTES OF TRAVEL—ST. LOUIS THE NEAREST CASH MARKET—NEAREST POSTOFFICE AND PHYSICIAN—IMPORTANCE OF THE RIFLE IN PIONEER LIFE—BEE-HUNTING AS A SOURCE OF REVENUE—EARLY INDUSTRIES AND BUSINESS ENTERPRISES—FIRST SETTLERS SHUN THE PRAIRIES—FIRST STEAMER ASCENDS THE ILLINOIS IN 1828—FARMING AS THE FIRST INDUSTRY—FURS AND PELTRIES AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR MONEY—EARLY FARM IMPLEMENTS—METHODS OF CULTIVATION AND HARVESTING OF CROPS—DAYS OF THE CORN GRATER AND WOODEN MORTAR—WHERE THE FIRST MILLS WERE LOCATED—PART BORNE BY THE PIONEER WOMEN IN EARLY DOMESTIC AND INDUSTRIAL LIFE—TWO TYPES OF SOCIETY—SPORTS AND PASTIMES—AN EARLY WEDDING AND THE INFAIR—COMING OF THE PREACHER AND DAYS OF THE CAMP-MEETING.

It is a matter of common knowledge that the present generation knows but little of the labors, the privations, the hardships and the countless dangers dared by the pioneers who first settled and improved Schuyler County. Their struggle with natural conditions was enough to try the most courageous and the most hopeful, and that they did succeed and did triumph, goes to show they were animated by a mighty zeal, and sustained by a backing of the toughest moral fiber.

Too often in the days of our prosperous times we forget how the sturdy pioneers pushed into the wilderness of the Military Tract, even while the Indian yet roamed over the country, and built their cabins along what was then known as the northwestern frontier. They came from the settlements of New England, from the middle and southeastern coast States, and from the border lands of Kentucky and Missouri, and met on common ground as countrymen and neighbors.

There were two great routes of communication open to Schuyler County in those early days. One was by means of the overland trail, which wound its devious way southward across the

Illinois River, and then eastward to Terre Haute. The other was by way of the Illinois River, and many of the settlers from Missouri and Kentucky chose this route.

Under the most favorable conditions, it was a dreary, tiresome journey, fraught with many dangers and privations, especially by the overland route, where the only road was a trail through the prairie, and where streams had to be forded at all seasons of the year, save during the winter season, when crossing was made on the ice. Yet hundreds so came, even from distant New England, Texas and North Carolina.

Even after the toilsome and perilous journey was made in safety, great courage was required to brave the dangers and trials incident to building a home in the trackless wilds. The life of the pioneer—and by this we mean the noble women as well as the men—was one of unceasing vigilance and activity. It involved every possible danger from exposure, illness or accident, and called for the highest quality of courage and endurance. To some, no doubt, the element of constant adventure was a great inducement to settle here, and fully were they realized; and, even after the country began to fill with homeseekers, we find that love of adventure, yet unsatisfied, stirred some of the early settlers to move farther westward onto the new frontier.

It is a well known sociological fact that humans are molded by environment and the rugged life, and the scenes of the primitive wilderness, inculcated in the pioneers courage, patience, self-reliance and an abiding faith in God. They were, in brief, an intelligent, honest and hardy race. Their private virtues were hospitality, courage and fidelity, their public virtues were patriotism, love of order and readiness for the most arduous public service, and the stamp of their qualities, modified by the lapse of years, may still be observed.

In that first year in the county, the little colony of settlers, less than two score in number, must have been depressed by the solitude of the wilderness that everywhere surrounded them. Distances were mighty and means of communication slow and laborious. The nearest market was St. Louis; the nearest blacksmith shop at Carrollton; the nearest postoffice, Sangamon, sixty miles away, and the only physician known to the settlers lived at Diamond Grove, near where Jacksonville is now located. It has been said by some Illinois historians that ague became

a habit with the early pioneers, and that the only medicine known or prescribed in the settlement was calomel and whisky, with an occasional blood-letting when a physician was called. As for luxuries, there were none; and ceaseless, toilsome labor was the only pastime, if we except hunting.

The rifle was an important adjunct in the equipment of the pioneer, and for many years after their arrival, the forest supplied the settlers with the greater part of their subsistence. Furs and peltry were the circulating medium of the country, and they had little else to give in exchange. Constant practice, and the fact that their means of support depended upon it, made every man a marksman. In those pioneer days, each gun was hand-made, and while they look crude compared with the perfect mechanical excellence of the present day, they were oftentimes costly weapons, for the hunters took pride in their guns and had them made to their special order.

Another source of revenue that the pioneers were quick to take advantage of, was bee-hunting. This was followed as a regular business by some of the young unmarried men, and, during the year 1823, a joint company, composed of Thomas Beard, Samuel Gooch and Orris McCartney, shipped twenty-seven barrels of strained honey to St. Louis, in addition to a large quantity of wax. Bees were then so abundant that it was no unusual thing to find ten swarms in one day, and the yield ran as high as thirty to forty gallons per tree, but such a find was an unusual one. This product found a ready market in St. Louis and was one of the main sources of supplying the early home seekers with the necessities of life.

Rafting logs, staves and hoop-poles down the Illinois River to the St. Louis market was another of the early business enterprises of pioneer days which yielded good returns, and it was continued long after the country became thickly settled. The great majority of the early settlers shunned the rich, flat prairie land, now the very finest in Illinois, because it was wet and "boggy," and in looking for an ideal location for a home, chose the timbered country. Here many years of their life were spent in clearing off the heavy timber and grubbing stumps in their cultivated fields. But while thus engaged in clearing their homestead, they were getting a little ready money from the sale of logs and staves, and the cooper

shops gave employment to men who otherwise would not have been able to establish a home of their own.

It was not until 1828 that the first steamboat came up the Illinois River to Beardstown from St. Louis, but in the years preceeding that the settlers carried on a regular traffic with St. Louis, which was in fact their only market. The young men of the settlement looked forward with great glee to the trip down the river on the log-rafts and keel-boats, and it had a fascination sufficient to cause many of them to leave the settlement and engage in rafting as a business. It was a rough, hard life, full of danger and privations, but the sturdy youths were accustomed to no other mode of living, and chose it in preference to the routine work of the farm.

Farming was engaged in by all the settlers, as their purpose in coming here was to establish permanent homes, but during the early years of their occupancy, the products of the farm were almost worthless, save for home consumption. The ground was easily cultivated and the yield abundant, but there was no cash market for grain and vegetables of any kind. Corn was valued in trade at five cents a bushel, and oats were so abundant nobody wanted them. Good cows, with calves at their side, sold for \$8, and hogs ran wild in the woods and were hunted like other wild game. Money there was none, and, as we have said before, the circulating medium of the country consisted of furs and peltry.

Cultivating the soil and harvesting the crops was accomplished with the crudest implements, and the work was all done by hand. The first plows used were made with an iron share and a wooden mold-board, and they were heavy and cumbersome. In breaking the native sod, the plow was usually drawn by a yoke of oxen, and it would throw a furrow from twenty to thirty inches wide and three to five inches deep. Corn was oftentimes planted in the sod without cultivation, and good crops were thus harvested. Grain was cut with the cradle, bound by hand and threshed with a flail of the farmer's own manufacture. All the smaller agricultural tools were hand-made, and were limited to the hoe, rake, spade and pick, and, as a rule, they were heavy and unwieldy, and productive of many back-aches for the lads who were called upon to do their full share of farm work. At harvest time the farmers joined together in garnering their crops, and gaiety and good fellowship

abounded on every hand. The harvesters always expected the farmer for whom they worked to have a jug of whisky in the field, and it was handed about as freely as water. Whisky in those days sold for eighteen to twenty cents a gallon, and, while there were occasional excesses, the pioneers as a rule were not addicted to drunkenness. The evolution of mechanical appliances on the farm has been so rapid and wonderful as almost to exceed belief, and it has been accomplished largely within the memory of the present generation, many of the older residents of the county being familiar with the primitive methods by actual experience.

With no mill less than fifty miles distant, the first settlers in the county were dependent upon hominy mortars and tin graters for their meal. The former was constructed by scooping out a dish-like hollow in top of a stump, and directly above it suspending a huge wooden pestle that was operated by a sweep, much the same as used for drawing water. Corn or wheat was placed in the improvised mortar and crushed by the operation of the suspended pestle. The finer particles of corn were thus available for meal, and the coarser particles for hominy. Even more primitive was the tin-grater, whereby the corn in the ear was reduced to edible proportions. To meet the growing demands of the settlement, Calvin Hobart constructed a hand-mill, driven by horse-power, which would grind two or three bushels of corn an hour. In 1826 another mill was erected on the southeast quarter of Section 17 by Mr. Hobart, and it was successfully operated by him for several years. The mill-stones were manufactured from boulders found in the neighborhood, and while at work dressing down the stones, it was necessary to travel six miles to the nearest blacksmith shop, where tools could be sharpened. This mill was operated for several years, and settlers living forty and fifty miles to the north, brought their grain to the Hobart mill. Some years afterwards, when advantage was taken of water-power for the operation of mills, the old hand-mills were abandoned, but they had served their purpose well, and were a great convenience to the early settlers.

In considering the home life of the early settlers, the pioneer woman should most surely be extolled, for her life was one of hardship and self-denial, and building a home in the undeveloped West meant many privations to her that did not affect the stronger sex. In the long,

wearisome journey from the Eastern States, only the most essential household furnishings were brought along, and while some of the settlers could boast of a bureau and bedstead, in the majority of the early homes even these necessities were provided for on the spot. Cooking stoves were unknown, and all the baking and cooking was done in the big fire-place that was built in one end of the cabin. Here the venison and fowl were roasted on a spit, and hoe-cakes were baked on the hearth, and while the daily diet may have been monotonous, the appetite of the pioneer needed no coaxing, and cornbread and side-meat were relished as a daily fare.

In addition to her regular household duties, the pioneer mother had to "break" the water for washing, for no one enjoyed the luxury of a cistern; also make her own soap, and dip or mold the candles, and during the summer and fall, she dried the fruit for winter use and rendered out the lard at butchering time. The women also brought with them from the eastern settlements their spinning wheels, with which yarn was made, and it was not long until rude looms were improvised to weave cloth. Not every cabin, however, in which spinning was done had a loom. But there was always someone in each settlement, who, besides doing her own weaving, did work for others. Nearly all the clothes worn by the men and women were home-made. The men and boys wore butternut-colored jeans, and linsey-woolsey was a popular fabric for both sexes. Deer hides were also tanned, and served the men for wearing apparel, and the coon-skin caps were much in vogue. During the summer season footwear was generally discarded entirely, or buckskin moccasins worn, and the settlers served as their own shoemakers. After the country became more populous, the settlements were visited regularly by itinerant shoemakers, who boarded with the settler while he worked up the family stock of cow-hide into footwear.

Among the early settlers of Schuyler County there existed two distinct types of society. The Yankee brought with him the Puritan ideas of the East, while the Southerner was of that jovial, generous disposition, with a fondness for fun and frolic. While this social distinction was clearly marked, there was no diminution of the neighborly spirit that so perfectly characterized the pioneer, and they met together on a plane of equality in the social activities of the settle-

ment. Notwithstanding their cabins were widely separated, whenever there was a "house-raising," a "log-rolling," or a "husking-bee," the entire settlement, including men, women and children, took part. And, even though the serious minded and deeply religious settlers did not join with the Southerners in their horse races and revels, the conditions of the times demanded that there be no serious estrangement, for all were mutually dependent upon each other. Individuality counted for much more in those days than now, for the people were brought into closer contact one with another, and were wont to gauge a man's standing and capabilities accurately from their own observation. As in every new country, physical prowess was held in higher esteem than mental endowments, and about the fireside the familiar topics of conversation were the exploits of the chase and of the border warfare. Then, too, in all their gatherings, the common amusements were wrestling, foot-racing and shooting matches, and, when difficulties arose, it was the common practice to settle them by personal combat.

At the "house-raising" and corn-huskings, the women vied with the men in the festivities. These gatherings usually ended in a dance, and greatly prized in the settlement was the cheerful fiddle that enlivened the long winter evenings, and relieved the tedium of their lonely life. For those who could make music with their favorite instrument there was always the heartiest welcome, and the choicest seat near the great log-fire that supplied alike heat and light.

A true glimpse of pioneer life is afforded us in the following account of the second wedding in the county, written by Jonathan D. Manlove, one of the early pioneers:

"In the spring of 1826, Mr. Samuel Green and Miss Caroline Trainer were married at the cabin of the bride's father, James Trainer, in Littleton Township. The cabin was small—say sixteen by eighteen. The company was some dozen, besides the family. There were two beds and a table in the house, leaving but little room for the guests. The night was stormy. The chimney was but little above the jambs, and the smoke found vent in the house. Chairs then were not fashionable, and there was no room for them if they had been so. All went off well. Plenty to eat—venison, turkey, honey and metheglin, besides other luxuries. Songs were sung and old-fashioned plays were the order of the night; but, as all things come to an end, so did the night.

The past was a reality, but the infair was in the future, and its events unknown.

"Readers, did you ever see 'the bottle run for?' I have, often; and on this occasion the first and last time in Schuyler. This is the way it is done—this case will illustrate: On leaving the bride's home for the home of the groom, John Green and Mr. McAllister made tracks for the residence of the groom's father, Henry Green, which was just where Mr. Vail lives above Rushville. The person who could first reach there got the bottle, and in triumph returned to meet the delighted party and give them a dram. John Green, to use his own language, took a bee-line, and was far in advance of his competitor (who was not a woodsman), and met the party some miles back. When the party arrived it was raining, and continued incessantly most of the evening and night. The cabin here was smaller than the other and the crowd larger."

In every phase of life the pioneers entered heartily into the spirit of the occasion, and while their sports and recreation may now seem rough and uncouth, the same hearty zeal that was noticeable in their pleasures was a predominating trait of their religion as well.

The first settlers were hardly settled in their rude log-cabins in 1823, when the itinerant preacher appeared, and, as the settlement increased in number, almost every denomination was represented by ministers, who, with untiring zeal, had consecrated their lives to the Divine Master. As a rule, they were men of little education or refinement, but they possessed the earnestness of deep conviction, and their passionate utterances moved the people mightily. In their travels, which sometimes included a circuit of fifty or sixty miles, they married the lovers, baptized the converted, christened the children and spoke words of consolation above the still forms of the dead.

But it was at the camp-meetings that their greatest power was shown, and, with fiery zeal, they enthused the multitude. These meetings often lasted for a week or more, and were held in the open air beneath the big forest trees. Here such intellectual giants as Peter Cartwright were often heard, and as often a whole community was wrought up and converted by the unmeasured force that leaped from uneducated, unpolished backwoods preachers. These men were types of a civilization that, in the rapidly changing and marvelous development of the country,

has passed away; but their influence in guiding public sentiment and action aright in that formative period can hardly be overestimated.

CHAPTER XI.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

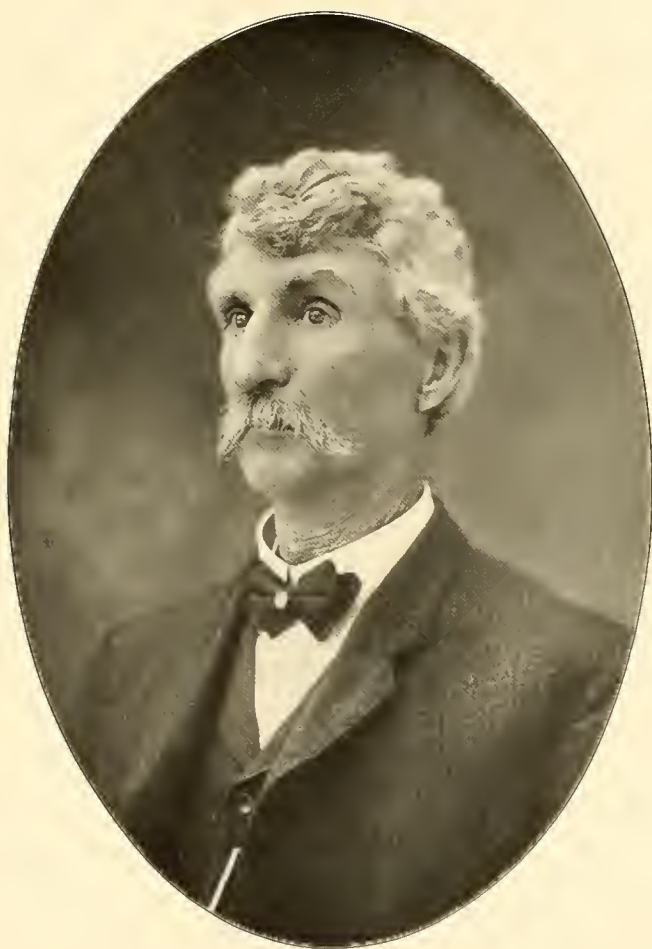
SOME PIONEER MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SCHUYLER COUNTY—HAT AND CHAIR FACTORIES—TANNERIES AND IMPORTANCE OF THEIR PRODUCTS TO THE EARLY SETTLER—FIRST CARDING MILL IN RUSHVILLE—A WAGON FACTORY ESTABLISHED IN THE EARLY 'FORTIES—THE RAMSEY FLOURING MILL—THE COOPERING INDUSTRY—WOOLEN MILLS, KNITTING AND SPINNING FACTORY—BRICK-MAKING—CIGAR FACTORIES—COAL MINING A PROSPECTIVE INDUSTRY—FISHERIES AND THEIR PRODUCTS—MANUFACTURES FROM MUSSEL-SHELLS A GROWING INDUSTRY.

While agriculture, as the method of securing means of support for the pioneer and his family, was necessarily the first industry receiving attention of the early settlers of Schuyler County, yet in the decade beginning with 1830, we find that many small mercantile industries flourished in Rushville, and it will be interesting to review the history of the most important ones.

A. La Croix established a hat factory on what is now known as the B. C. Gilliam property, in the early 'thirties, and for many years, maintained a flourishing business.

William Sneider's chair factory, established about the same time, was located near where H. B. Roach's residence now stands. There was a good demand for household furnishings at that time, as the pioneers were prospering, and they had brought little if any furniture with them to the settlement. The Sneider chairs were of the split-bottom, hickory kind, but were substantially made, and there are a few of them to be found in Rushville today, and, perchance, bedecked with white enamel and a velvet cushion, and occupying a place of honor in the front parlor.

There were cabinet-makers in those early



John T. Brines

days who also turned out furniture that now, after a lapse of seventy-five years, is brought out from the garrets and refurnished anew. Of these cabinet-makers, E. H. O. Seeley is the most widely known. He established his business in 1831, on the site of the present brick store building owned by his heirs, and it is interesting, in this connection, to state that he paid for the two corner lots on the public square by making a dresser and a set of pigeon-hole postoffice boxes for Hart Fellows.

Dr. James Blackburn established the first tannery in the county at Rushville, in 1830, near where G. H. Scripps' residence now stands, and operated it until 1836, when he sold the property to George Baker and removed to Brooklyn to engage in the practice of his profession.

The tannery business appears to have been a profitable one in the early days of the county, and there were eight or ten establishments in Rushville in the later 'thirties and early 'forties. George Baker, George H. Scripps, John Scripps, Mr. Kirkham, and Mr. Orendorf are remembered by the older citizens as proprietors of tanneries. In later days, Philip, William and August Peter continued the tanning business on an extensive scale, but it was finally abandoned as unprofitable by August and William Peter, about 1880.

Geer Brothers operated a small shop, near the old Peter Fox property, in the early days, for the manufacture of horn-combs, but their business was a limited one, and was soon abandoned.

John Hodge established the first carding mill in Rushville, and he brought his machinery here from Kentucky. His first mill was located on the present site of the Electric Light building. The mill was at first operated as a horse tread-mill, and it had a capacity of from 90 to 100 pounds per day. When first established, the standard price for carding wool was a picayune ($6\frac{1}{4}$ cts.) a pound, but in war times the price was advanced to ten cents a pound.

Mr. Hodge also installed a flaxseed crusher, and engaged in the manufacture of linseed oil, but the business did not prove profitable, as local dealers bid up on the seed and imported the manufactured product from St. Louis.

John Whorley became owner of the carding mill business in the early 'fifties, and he installed the first steam engine used for motive power in the county in 1854. This engine and boiler was afterwards in use at McCabe's brick

yard, and has only lately been put out of commission.

William H. Hodge learned the carding trade under his father, and engaged in the business for many years. He dismantled the plant and retired from the business in 1878.

The financial depression following the panic of 1837 had a wide-spreading effect on industrial conditions in Illinois, and it was not until ten years later that we observe any marked improvement in conditions in Rushville. In that year John and Joseph Knowles established their wagon-shop in Rushville, and it thrived and prospered for nearly fifty years. The business was started on a small scale, but grew steadily, and, at one time, a force of twenty to twenty-five men was employed, and machinery was installed to manufacture all parts of the wagons in the local shops. Then came the era of the machine-made wagon, and this firm closed out its business in 1894 to Corbridge & Glossop, who continued the manufacture of hand-made wagons, and later the business was merged into a corporation known as "The Rushville Wagon and Machine Company."

In this same year what is known as the Ramsey flouring mill was built by Little & Ray, and William Hardy was put in charge as superintendent. Samuel Ramsey afterwards operated the mill for many years, and it finally passed to the ownership of Kerr Brothers, and was owned by them when it was destroyed by fire.

From the earliest days of pioneer settlement, coopering was one of the industries of Schuyler County, and it was a productive source of wealth for many of those who engaged in it extensively. There was abundance of fine native timber, and, as the wooded tracts were settled first, coopering came to be regarded as the main industry of the settlement.

Perry Tolle was one of these old pioneer coopers, and we are indebted to him for the facts here presented. He says the halcyon days of the cooper were from 1844 to 1852, and places the number of men engaged in the business in Schuyler County during that period, at about 1500. He says there were 500 cooper shops in the county, and they would easily average three men to the shop.

Good wages were earned by expert coopers, as they were paid by the piece. A whisky barrel that sold for \$1.25 netted the cooper 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents, and a good man could make four or five

in a day, and some could turn out six. Fifteen cents was paid for flour barrels, and an average day's work was ten barrels. Then there was what was called "nest work," a half barrel, a quarter barrel, and a keg, one inside the other.

Ham barrels, with a capacity of fifty gallons, netted the cooper 37½ cents each, and slack hog-heads were made for 75 and 80 cents each.

White oak timber was used exclusively for pork and whisky barrels, and red or black oak for the other barrels.

Broom making was another industry of the early day that flourished in Schuyler County, and broom corn was looked upon as a staple crop. With the advancement in agriculture, however, farmers found other crops more profitable, and it is now wholly eliminated as a product of the county.

Industrial disaster, rather than industrial development, would more fitly describe the history of the woolen mill business in Rushville, which was carried on at intervals between 1850 and 1887. The private fortunes of several well-known Rushville citizens were depleted by their connection with this business, which held out alluring prospects of success, but always ended in financial disaster.

The pioneers in the woolen mill business in Rushville were George Wheelhouse, George Weber and John Korstian, who established a small plant about 1850. They did spinning and weaving for the local trade, and put in the first fulling and shearing machines brought to this county. The business was continued for a number of years and successfully managed on a small scale.

In 1867 a local stock company was organized to engage in the business on a large scale, and the large three-story brick factory building was erected that year. The equipment was modern, and the prospects looked bright for the new commercial industry. Joseph Duncan came from the East to act as superintendent, but he was incompetent, and within two years the mill shut down.

In 1880 Dr. N. G. Slack and Albert L. Gavitt formed a partnership and refitted the woolen mill. They, too, operated for about two years, and found the venture a financial burden.

Again in 1884 the mill was reopened, this time by a local stock company, and Lester Gordon was placed in charge as superintendent. At this time a specialty was made of the manufac-

ture of shawls, but the business failed to prove a financial success, and it was closed out in 1887 and the mill dismantled, thus ending for all time the effort to establish a woolen mill in Rushville.

John Foote came to Rushville in 1876 and started a knitting factory, and the business thus established is continued by his sons, G. H. and Walter Foote. For many years this factory had a large output of hosiery, but in late years it has been a spinning factory exclusively, and operated in connection with a factory owned by Charles Foote of Ipava, Ill.

John McCabe, a pioneer in the brick-making business in Rushville, first opened his yard here in 1866, and he continued the business until 1905, when he retired.

The manufacture of cigars is a local industry of considerable importance in Rushville, and there are now three factories in operation. They are owned by Keeling & Schuur, Guy Grubb and Joseph McKee.

COAL MINING is one of the undeveloped industries of Schuyler County, and there are vast coal fields adjacent to Rushville that will one day furnish employment to hundreds of men. Just now coal is mined for the local market alone, and at this the total output will aggregate some \$40,000 to \$50,000 annually. Round about Rushville and Pleasantview, the coal vein is four to five feet thick, and at Littleton a thirty-six inch vein is being mined. But with this wealth of coal deposits, closely adjacent to a line of railroad, there will soon come a time when it will be fully developed, and made a source of profit to the owners.

FISHERIES.—The fisheries of Schuyler County in the Illinois River and its tributaries are extensive and profitable, but exact statistics as to the business is difficult to obtain. All along the river, from Bluff City in Hickory Township to Crooked Creek, which forms the southwestern boundary line of the county, there are men engaged in fishing for a livelihood. During the fishing season there are probably two hundred men thus engaged, and the value of their catches runs into thousands of dollars. The fact that Beardstown and Havana are competing fish markets, with Browning for the catch in this county, makes it difficult to obtain accurate statistics. Browning, however, is one of the important fish markets on the Illinois River, and

in some years more than 1,000,000 pounds of fish are marketed there.

MUSSEL FISHING—A rapidly growing industry on the Illinois River is mussel fishing, which in the past few years, has attracted hundreds of men to the work. All along the eastern boundary of Schuyler County there are found extensive beds of mussels in the Illinois River and, to a lesser extent, in Crooked Creek. These mussel beds are said to be from eight to ten feet deep, and since an economic use has been found for the shells in the manufacture of buttons, the mussel fishing industry has developed a hitherto neglected source of wealth.

Clam fishing in the Illinois River was first begun some four or five years ago, but not until the summer of 1907 was it pushed vigorously. With the finding of a number of valuable pearls by the mussel fishermen, a new impetus was given this industry, and now some 300 or 400 men are at work fishing for mussels between Browning and the mouth of Crooked Creek.

The price of mussel shells ranges from \$4 to \$12 a ton, and fabulous prices are paid for pearls which are oftentimes found by the fishermen. The method of fishing for clams is simple, cheap and effective. A flat boat, with scow-bow and end, is generally used and on the gunwale are placed standards from three to four feet high. The utensils consist of an iron bar to which is attached a succession of lines and hooks, the latter being made of bent wire without barbs. The bar is thrown overboard and drawn along the bed of the river and, at the touch of the hooks the clams close their shells and hold on, and the bar is drawn to the surface and rested on the gunwale standards while the mussels are detached. After the shells are unloaded they are put into a large galvanized iron vessel, and boiled or steamed until the shells open and the flesh can be removed. In removing the flesh from the shell a sharp watch is kept for pearls, and they are easily detached by the men who become expert in the work.

Dr. W. S. Sirode, of Lewistown, has made a special study of the mussels in the Illinois River, and we quote as follows from an article written by him for the History of Fulton County:

"The Unionidae, or Pearly Fresh Water Mussels, are the most important of shell-bearing species of the county or state. Our rivers and lakes are densely occupied with them and they are destined, at no distant day, to become of some

commercial importance, as well as of scientific interest. In many localities on the Mississippi River, where the demand by pearl button factories has made a market for the shells, the supply has been nearly exhausted, and as it takes about four years for a new crop to be produced, new fields are being sought where the shells are more plentiful. All our fresh water mussels are harmless. They are the scavengers of our water courses, and do much good in purifying the streams. They furnish much of the food of many fishes and water fowls and should not be wantonly destroyed.

"Some of the mussels are very clannish in their habits, associating only with their kind and remaining in certain localities or beds during their lifetime. Others are great travelers and wander far and near in search of food and their kind, plowing little furrows in the sand or mud as they go. The different species vary greatly in size, as well as in configuration or architecture of shell. Some are so small, as the *donaciformis*, that scores of them could be put into a pint measure, while the heras, the giant of the family, attains a weight of two or three pounds and a length of shell from eight to ten inches. As an article of food they do not appeal to the tastes of an epicurean, but in case of emergency they would keep off starvation. Some of the peasants of the old world do not disdain them as an article of food.

"About twelve hundred species of mussel are found in the world. Of these six hundred are found in North America and about one hundred in Illinois and, up to date, over sixty of these are accredited to Fulton County. In time, with a more thorough research of the waters of the Illinois and Spoon Rivers, the full hundred or more will be found in the county."

CHAPTER XII.

MERCANTILE AND BANKING INTERESTS.

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS AT AN
EARLY DAY—METHODS OF BARTER AND TRADE—
ST. LOUIS EARLY MARKET—FURS, HONEY AND

BEES-WAX AS A LEGAL TENDER—FIRST MERCHANT IN SCHUYLER COUNTY—OTHERS OF A LATER PERIOD—THE CAREER OF THOMAS W. SCOTT—BUSINESS HOUSES IN RUSHVILLE IN 1834—COMING OF THE FIRST STEAMBOAT UP THE ILLINOIS IN 1830—SPANISH AND FRENCH CURRENCY—RAPID PROGRESS BETWEEN 1830 AND 1835—THE PANIC OF 1837—PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AND DRY-GOODS—STATISTICS OF THE PACKING INDUSTRY—BANKING HISTORY—UNCERTAIN VALUES OF PAPER CURRENCY—FIRST BANK ESTABLISHED IN RUSHVILLE IN 1864—ITS FOUNDERS AND OFFICERS—CHANGES AND PRESENT OFFICERS—OTHER BANKING INSTITUTIONS IN SCHUYLER COUNTY—OFFICERS AND PRINCIPAL STOCK-HOLDERS.

In our investigation into industrial conditions existing in Rushville in the early day, we have hunted up old account books and market prices, and find many things of historic value furnishing light upon general business and commercial condition of more than a half-century ago. A few of the entries alluded to here are taken from the cash book of Nelson & Robertson, who were in business on the north side of the public square in Rushville, where Nelson Brothers' store now stands. The entries of produce received are not numerous but they give an insight into current market prices.

Dec. 20, 1849, Wm. Weightman,	
by 1186 lbs. pork.....	\$23.72
Dec. 20, 1849, Sam'l McCreery,	
by 211 lbs. ham.....	7.38
Dec. 20, 1849, Sam'l McCreery,	
by 204 lbs. shoulders.....	5.10
Dec. 18, 1848, Wm. Green,	
by 5 pairs venison hams.....	5.00
Aug. 1, 1847, Jonathan Patteson,	
61 yds. flannel.....	30.50
Aug. 1, 1847, John Brown,	
23½ yds. calico.....	4.35
Aug. 1, 1847, John Brown,	
barrel salt	2.50
Aug. 4, 1847, James Kinman,	
14 lbs. sugar.....	1.00
Aug. 4, 1847, Robert Wells,	
10 lbs. coffee.....	1.00
Aug. 22, 1847, John Hetrick,	
2 lbs. candles.....	.25
Aug. 24, 1847, James A. West,	
3 gal. molasses.....	1.50

Aug. 31, 1847, David Louderback,	
1½ lb. powder.....	.25
Sept. 7, 1847, David Louderback,	
2 tin buckets.....	.75
Sept. 8, 1847, R. M. Worthington,	
1½ yds. linen.....	1.50
Sept. 9, 1847, Sam'l McCreery,	
19 lbs. lard.....	1.19
Oct. 31, 1847, Jos. N. Ward,	
6½ lbs. harness leather.....	1.75
Aug. 21, 1848, Robt. Brooks,	
3 lbs. nails.....	.25
April 13, 1849, P. H. Walker,	
1 bolt window paper.....	1.25
May 1, 1849, Wm. Cox,	
tin dipper .....	.18
May 1, 1849, Dennis Walker,	
3 lbs. rice.....	.25
Dec. 24, 1849, W. A. Minshall,	
3 chickens .....	.25
Dec. 24, 1849, John C. Bagby,	
15 yds. calico.....	3.75
Dec. 29, 1849, Geo. W. Maulove,	
5½ lbs. sole leather.....	1.38
Jan. 9, 1850, E. Edmonston,	
2 oz. indigo.....	.25
Jan. 5, 1850, James A. West,	
4 chisels	2.25
Mar. 14, 1850, Jonathan Patteson,	
15 yards gingham.....	5.63
Jan. 30, 1850, Abner Mullen,	
1 wash pan.....	.35

In searching the early papers for market reports we find that not until 1848 did the papers deem it worth while to give prices of local country produce, and these prices were doubtless based upon an exchange basis, as there was no cash market for grain. The market prices here given are taken from Rushville papers of the date mentioned:

July 13, 1848—Wheat 50c, corn 15c, oats 15c.
 June 20, 1851—Wheat 50@60c, corn 20@30c, barley 55@60c, rye 30@35c, potatoes 60@65c; beef 5c, bacon 7c, ham 8@10c, shoulders 6@8c, lard 6@7c, tallow 10c, butter 12c, eggs 5c, flaxseed \$1, clover \$6, beeswax 18c, feathers 40c.
 Sept. 1, 1854—Wheat 85@ \$1, corn 25@35c, rye 60c, oats 18@25c, clover seed \$5@ \$6, timothy seed \$2@ \$2.50, beans 90@ \$1, potatoes 75@ \$1, butter 10@15c, coffee 14c, sugar 6¼c, rice 8 1-3c, tea 60@ \$1.25, hams 7@9c, shoulders 5@6¼c, lard 7@8c, eggs 6¼c, wool, unwashed, 14@17c, washed, 21@25c.

June 26, 1855—Flour \$8.50@ \$9, wheat \$1.20 @ \$1.40, corn 50@ 60c, oats 35c, corn meal 65c, potatoes \$1.25@ \$1.50, flax \$1.50, clover \$7.50, rye 60c, beef 8c, butter 10c, cheese 10c, broom corn \$50 per ton, eggs 5c, chickens \$1.25 per dozen.

Sept. 13, 1859—Wheat 45@ 47c, flour \$6.00, corn 60@ 75c, oats 25@ 30c, hams 10@ 12½c, hides 12c dry, 5c green, broom corn \$60.00 and \$75.00, hoop poles 63c to \$1.00, staves \$8 to \$10, cord wood \$1.50 to \$2.00, coal 8c per bu.

Nov. 27, 1860—Flour \$5.00@ \$6.00, wheat 60c @ 80c, corn 20c, oats 15c, meal 40c, potatoes 20c, cheese 8c, lard 9c, whisky barrels 75c, flour barrels 30c, hoop poles 50c to \$1, staves \$7, broom corn \$40.

April 7, 1864—Flour \$6.50 to \$7, wheat 90@ \$1, corn 65c, wool 60c, hay \$15, coal oil 75c, coffee 40c.

Nov. 8, 1865—Flour \$8 to \$9, wheat \$1.25 to \$2.00, oats 20c, corn 30c, rye 40c, lard 20c, tallow 10c, hides 10c dry, hoop poles \$1.50 per 100, staves \$12 to \$15 per thousand.

Pork-packing was an industry of some magnitude in Schuyler County before the civil war, and it was continued on a smaller scale until as late as 1880. It was a business that afforded labor during the winter months to a large number of men, and the product was hauled to the Illinois River for shipment. The traffic, in fact, became so constant that a plank toll-road was built from Rushville to Frederick, a distance of ten miles, in 1854, and was maintained until probably 1866. We have found in old Rushville papers a record of the amount of business done by local pork-packers for certain years, which is here given:

Years	No. Hogs	Av. Wt.
1856.....	15,598.....	212 lbs
1857.....	9,650.....	199 lbs
1858.....	10,136.....	206 lbs
1859.....	9,486.....	179 lbs
1860.....	9,826.....	

During the winter of 1859-60 the following firms were engaged in the business and the figures show the extent of the business operations:

	No.	wt.	price
Ray, Little & Co.....	4,073		
Nelson & McCroskey	336		
Thomas Wilson	1,653	182 lbs	\$5.61
Wells & Co.....	1,460	186 lbs	5.49
M. Farwell & Co.,			

Frederick, Ill.	1,928	191 lbs	5.54
Randall & Blackburn, Brook-			
lyn, Ill.	376		
Total in county.....	9,826		

A study of the industrial and commercial history of a community has an interest to the student of affairs equal to its social or political relations, but we find that even the historians of Illinois have passed lightly over this interesting phase of State history, and the facts and figures here given have been obtained from original sources. They are not as complete as it might be desirable to make them, but they give an insight into the industrial conditions that have prevailed in Schuyler County from the earliest time. What is more, they give a record of human interest, the every day life side of history, and show plainly the economic development from the pioneer times, to the present day.

The early pioneers of Schuyler County were mutually dependent, and having no costly tastes to gratify or expensive habits to indulge, they obtained by barter and trade the necessities of life that were not raised on the farm. There was no market for grain and Calvin Hobart, one of the first settlers, notes the fact that corn could be purchased in 1824 for five cents a bushel, and a cow with calf sold for \$8.

St. Louis, however, offered a market for furs, honey and beeswax, and it is a fact worthy of note that the industrial development of Schuyler County began before the date of the first permanent settlement, for it is a matter of record that Messrs. McCartney, Gooch & Beard joined together to engage in bee-hunting in this county the fall previous to the coming of the first homemaker. The outcome of this business venture was that the firm shipped twenty-seven barrels of honey and several thousand pounds of beeswax to St. Louis in the fall of 1823, which was the first natural product of Schuyler County to find a market. Bee-hunting was, for many years afterward, a profitable business, and in the history of the Schuyler County Courts, attention is called to the fact that the first retainer fee given a lawyer in a Schuyler County court was a barrel of honey.

Five years elapsed from the time of the first settlement of Schuyler County until the mercantile era began, and the name of the first merchant is lost to history. He came from Jacksonville in 1828, and opened his store in a log cabin Hart Fellows had erected near where

H. M. Dace's brick store building now stands. His stay here was a brief one, and soon afterward Benjamin Chadsey started a store in the same cabin. His stock was purchased in St. Louis, was brought up the Illinois River by keel-boat and hauled overland from the landing near Frederick. Hart Fellows was his clerk, and the firm was later known as Chadsey & Fellows. A frame building was erected near the log cabin for store purposes, and this was really the beginning of the mercantile era in Rushville and Schuyler County. Mr. Fellows set the precedent that has long been followed in rural communities, of combining the postoffice with mercantile business, as he was Rushville's first post master.

Thomas W. Scott was another of Rushville's pioneer merchants, and in those early years he made a start that was the foundation of the largest private fortune ever accumulated in Schuyler County. It was the privilege of the writer to see a letter written by Mr. Scott, under date of December 4, 1830, to his brother Walter D. Scott, of Kentucky, who was then associated with him in business. In this letter Mr. Scott states that there are four business houses in Rushville, and that one can easily get rich if he will only buy land and raise cattle. He was wise enough to see into the future, and soon afterward bought 320 acres of school land on Section Sixteen in Rushville township, which is now owned by his children, and is rated with the best land in the county.

A little later on we find that Rushville had grown in a mercantile way, and Rev. J. M. Peek, in his "Gazetteer of Illinois," in 1834 gives the following facts regarding the business enterprises of the town: "Rushville has six stores, two groceries, two taverns, four cabinet makers, four brick-masons and plasterers, three carpenters, two blacksmiths, four tanneries, four lawyers and two physicians."

In those early days the merchants were mere retailers of dry-goods and groceries, as they purchased and shipped abroad none of the productions of the country except a few peltries and trend of the times was just beginning to show furs, and, perhaps, beeswax. The economic gleam of hope for a mercantile career in 1830, when the steamboats first began to ply upon the Illinois River. But the merchants had neither capital nor an extensive market for their goods, and they were sustained largely by the influx

of immigrants who came to the settlement with money.

It is interesting to note in this connection that the coins of general circulation were of Spanish denomination, and were brought to the settlement from New Orleans and St. Louis. There was the Spanish dollar, half-dollar and quarter, and the "picayune" ($6\frac{1}{4}$ cents) and "bit" ($12\frac{1}{2}$ cents), and occasionally a French five-franc piece (95 cents) or an English sovereign (\$4.85) was seen. But with the early merchants, furs and skins were the best known legal-tender, and barter and trade was the general rule throughout the settlement, the gold and silver coin being used almost exclusively in paying for government land, taxes and postage.

The years from 1830 to 1835 marked an era of unprecedented activity in a commercial way in Illinois, and many smaller manufacturing industries were established in Rushville at this time. The internal improvement scheme, which was to provide railroad and canal transportation for all parts of the State, was the alluring dream of the future, and its purposes, as viewed from a politician's standpoint, is well set forth by the following passage from Gov. Duncan's message, in alluding to the construction of railroads and canals, as "bearing with seeming triumph, the rich productions of the interior to the rivers, lakes and ocean, almost annihilating time, burden and space."

It was a roseate dream that had an entrancing fascination for the sturdy pioneers, and the wily politicians of that time were quick to catch the drift of public opinion and grant any and all appropriations that might be asked to press forward the scheme for internal improvements. Then came the panic of 1837, with its attending financial disasters, and the first chapter in "Frenzied Finance" was enacted in Illinois.

BANKING INSTITUTIONS.

In taking up the history of the financial institutions of Schuyler County, we find that the banking business was closely allied to the mercantile trade in the early days, and that there was a gradual evolution to the conditions and systems of the splendid service of the present day. Prior to 1840 there was practically no money in circulation in the county and business was done almost entirely by barter and trade. With the development of the agricultural resources of the county the mercantile business



Elizabeth P. Brines

expanded in proportion, and there came into vogue a credit system that made the general stores of that day a clearing house for the entire community.

As an outgrowth of this system there was inaugurated a primitive banking business, as it were, and as early as 1844 the firm of Little & Ray made drafts on the eastern money centers for the accommodation of their customers and patrons. In those days financial affairs were in a chaotic state and the paper currency of the country was known by such names as "Shinplasters," "wild cat," "red dog," and "stumptail," and the bills of the different banks had a constantly fluctuating value that made it impossible to accurately determine one's wealth in bank note currency.

This variation in the value of the bank note currency was such that each merchant was required to consult a weekly publication known as "The Bank Note Reporter," before he would accept a bill in payment for goods, and he then made proper discounts from its face value as shown by the figures in his financial paper. The uncertainty that surrounded the currency of those days was, in itself, an incentive to business, for the widespread distrust of its value precluded any inclination to hoard and money circulated freely.

The first regular banking business in Schuyler County was established in 1864, when the mercantile firm of Little & Ray organized the First National Bank. The original capital stock was \$100,000, but it was afterwards reduced to \$50,000. The first officers of the bank were: President, Wm. H. Ray; Vice President, George Little; Cashier, August Warren.

On October 9, 1884, this bank was reorganized and was changed from a national bank to a co-partnership, and the capital stock fixed at \$75,000. The officers elected at this time were: President, Geo. Little; Vice President, S. B. Montgomery; Cashier, August Warren; Assistant Cashier, Dwight E. Ray. In the fall of that year the bank moved from its old quarters in the Little & Ray store building to the building now occupied, which was built especially for the banking business.

Again on December 1, 1901, the bank was reorganized and new stockholders taken in and the bank capital and surplus is now \$140,000, with the personal responsibility of the stockholders amounting to \$1,000,000. The officers and directors of the Bank of Rushville are:

President, S. B. Montgomery; Vice President, John S. Bagby; Cashier, John S. Little; Assistant Cashiers, J. H. Young and H. H. Brown.

Directors: William R. McCreery, S. B. Montgomery, L. J. McCreery, Perry Logsdon, John S. Bagby, Robert Brown, D. H. Glass, John S. Little, H. V. Teel, George Hanna and Charles B. Griffith.

Rushville's second bank was started January 1, 1870, by James G. McCreery & Co., and was known as the Merchants & Farmer's Bank. Mr. McCreery was president and his son-in-law, S. M. Hume, cashier. Thomas Wilson was one of the financial backers of the new bank, which continued in business until January 1, 1874. The bank was located on the south side of the public square on the site of the building now occupied by James V. Knapp's jewelry store.

The Bank of Schuyler County, which was organized by J. March Patterson, of Jacksonville, Ill., began business in Rushville, January 4, 1890. It was organized as a State bank with a capital stock of \$25,000, and the original stock holders were: J. March Patterson, Thomas Wilson, George R. Hunter, James A. Teel, John M. Darnell, Edwin Dyson, S. S. Prentiss, P. E. Mann, F. G. Farrell and R. W. Mills.

The officers of the bank were: President, Thomas Wilson; Vice President, James A. Teel; Cashier, J. March Patterson.

In October, 1898, the bank was reorganized and A. P. Rodewald was elected Cashier and George Dyson Second Vice President, and under their management the bank has had a steady and increasing growth.

On May 1, 1902, the capital stock of the bank was increased from \$25,000 to \$40,000, and on March 12, 1904, it was again increased to \$50,000 and on January 1, 1908, the capital stock was made \$100,000.

Under the State banking law quarterly reports are made to the State Auditor and, under date of May 12, 1908, we note the following statement of the Bank of Schuyler County:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts.....	\$243,023.31
Overdrafts	1,161.31
Bonds and Stocks.....	3,550.00
Banking house	7,500.00
Furniture and fixtures.....	1,000.00
Cash and due from banks.....	120,716.42
Total	\$376,951.34

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in.....	\$100,000.00
Undivided profits	6,623.66
Deposits	270,327.68
Total	\$376,951.34

The present officers and directors of the Bank of Schuyler County are: President, George R. Hunter; Vice President, George Dyson; Cashier, A. P. Rodewald.

Directors—Geo. R. Hunter, J. M. Darnell, J. L. Sweeney, George Dyson, Fred. Rodewald, A. J. Lashmett, Edwin Dyson, A. P. Rodewald, Hiram Graff.

The first bank to be established in Schuyler county outside of Rushville opened for business in Littleton, December 3, 1904. It is known as The Bank of Littleton, and is a co-partnership bank with a capital stock of \$10,000. The officers are: President, John F. Snyder; Cashier, E. B. Dixon; Assistant Cashier, Doan Dixon.

The Merchants & Traders Bank of Browning is the latest addition to the banking institutions of Schuyler County and it opened its doors for business May 25, 1907.

The bank was organized on a co-partnership basis with a capital stock of \$12,000. The officers are: President, C. B. Workman; Cashier, L. H. Yeck. Stock in the bank is owned by the following residents of Browning Township and Beardstown: John Schultz, C. B. Workman, A. E. Schmoldt, Martin McDonough, T. K. Condit, W. E. McCullough, J. V. Jockisch, J. S. Nicholson, T. J. Schweer, H. C. Meyer, Morris Walton, C. W. Fowler, Ed. McLaren, F. M. Skiles, L. H. Yeck, A. D. Stambaugh, Albert Stambaugh, Michael Schuman, Raymond Walton, Peter Strong, Edward A. Stambaugh, Frank W. Dodd, W. F. Hireman, Joel Robertson, John F. Bryant, J. M. Venters, W. M. Venters, W. J. Bates, Charles Bates.

CHAPTER XIII.

COUNTY BUILDINGS.

EVOLUTION OF PRESENT COUNTY BUILDINGS—ADVANCEMENT FROM THE PRIMITIVE LOG CABIN TO THE HANDSOME STRUCTURES OF TODAY—FIRST

COURT HOUSE A ONE-ROOM LOG BUILDING. ERECTED IN 1826—FIRST JAIL BUILDING—SECOND COURT HOUSE ERECTED IN 1830—SECOND COUNTY JAIL OF 1838 REPLACED BY A STONE STRUCTURE IN 1857—THE PRESENT COURT HOUSE COMPLETED IN 1882—FOURTH JAIL BUILT IN 1902—DESCRIPTION OF PRESENT COURT HOUSE—LIST OF DOCUMENTS DEPOSITED IN CORNER-STONE—COUNTY FARM PURCHASED IN 1855—ITS PRESENT VALUE ESTIMATED AT \$25,000.

The substantial and handsome public buildings of Schuyler County, now in use, have been evolved by natural degrees and at long periods, from the primitive log cabin which served for the seat of justice when the county organization was perfected in 1825. It was most natural that the early settlers should desire a court house, and soon after the town of Rushville was laid out the first county building was erected. It stood on the north side of the square, about where the Griffith hardware store stands today, and was built of logs. The specifications for this, the first county building, were meager and are found in the Commissioners' record of April 24, 1826. Notice was given that a court house would be erected, occupying a ground space of 22x18 feet, and one and a-half stories high. It was further specified that "there should be two good floors, and a good and sufficient chimney." The public letting of this building was announced for July 4, 1826, but we can find no record of the name of the contractor or the cost of the structure, though it was paid for and used by the county for several years.

The next record of a public building is found in the proceedings of the Commissioner's Court of September 3, 1827, when lot 1 on block 13 of the town of Rushville was reserved for a jail and stray-pen. It was specified that the jail building should be 15x15 feet and the stray-pen 40x40 feet, and the contracts for building the two structures were to be let to the lowest bidder on September 27, 1827. Isaac Linder was the builder of this first jail and, on March 20, 1828, he presented his bill for \$150. Objections were apparently filed to its payment for we note that William McKee and Jesse Bartlett were appointed a committee to arbitrate the claim, and failing to reach a decision, Mr. Linder brought suit against the county. The stray-pen was built by Elisha Kellogg, and his bill for \$9.50 was allowed without protest.



COURT HOUSE

While the general specifications of the jail simply called for a building fifteen feet square, it later appears that it was a story and a half building, and that the prisoners were let down into their dungeon through a trap-door in the ceiling. This door was the all important part of the jail building, and was let under separate contract according to the following specifications:

"The inner door of the jail shall be made of plank one and one-quarter inches thick, to be of two thicknesses, laid across each other and spiked together with broad-headed spikes, driven within three inches of each other, said spikes to be driven through and clinched, the under thickness of said door to be cut so as to fit hole in floor, the upper thickness to jut over one inch all around, said door to be hung on two iron hinges, the strap part of said hinges to be one-half inch thick and two inches wide, and to extend across the door, the staples to be three-fourths of an inch, and drove eight inches into floor; also a bar of iron one and one-half inches thick and two inches wide extending across the middle of the door, hung on staples at one end and to fit on a staple at the other end like a hasp, and a strong, substantial padlock fixed thereon. The outer door to be made in like manner and of material, except there is to be no bar across middle of said door, and said door to be hung on hooks in place of staples, also there must be a good, strong stock-lock put on said door."

It was further specified that the inner door was to be completed May 10, 1828, and the outer door September 1, 1828, contractor to give bond for faithful performance of the work and accept in payment therefor state paper at par. In accordance with these specifications Joel Tullis secured the contract for the jail doors for \$43.50.

Within a year after the first court house was completed, the county officials were asking for larger quarters and on December 3, 1828, notice of letting for the construction of a Clerk's office in the middle of the block on the east side of the square was given. This building was to be 14x16 feet and ten feet high, the joist being eight feet from the lower floor. A porch six feet wide was also to be built across the front. The specifications called for two doors and four windows of twelve lights each, and a good brick chimney. The records show that James Power was allowed \$116.75 for construction, and Alex-

ander Hollingsworth and Mathias Mastin \$14 and \$15, respectively, for lathing and plastering.

This building was not completed before there was a demand for a more pretentious county building, and the question of a new court house was discussed at the May meeting of the Commissioners in 1829, but definite action was postponed until the June meeting. When the Commissioners met on June 1, 1829, it was decided to erect a new brick court house, and Hart Fellows was appointed a Commissioner with full power to contract for the building and also to superintend its construction.

Mr. Fellows was apparently a man of action, for on July 4, 1829, the Board ratified a contract made with William McCreery to construct the foundation for a court house for \$375. Later changes were probably made in the plans, for he was afterwards allowed \$486 for his work. The brick work and enclosing were contracted for by Benjamin Chadsey, who was allowed \$2,360; the inside finishing was done some time later by William Wright, James Hunter and John Brown, at a cost of \$785, which, with smaller items of expense, made the total cost of the building \$3,735.

This court house stood in the center of the park and was a brick building measuring 42 feet square and without ornamentation or display, save for a modest cupola, but it served the needs of the county for more than fifty years, and was ever a monument to the good workmanship of those early pioneer builders.

With what was then regarded as a magnificent court house the County Commissioners desired to have the other county buildings in keeping and, on March 11, 1837, it was decided to build a new jail. The building was designed to be 26x24 feet and two stories in height. The outside wall was to be of brick eight inches thick, with an inside wall of timber, ten inches thick, and each story ten feet in height. The plans called for a hall eight feet wide and sixteen feet in length, the jailor's room 18x15 feet and the kitchen 18x11. In addition to the cells for prisoners, there was also a debtor's room. The contract was awarded to Alexander Penny for \$4,000 and the building was completed in January, 1838. Mr. Penny had another contract to furnish locks for the building and make minor improvements, for which he was to receive \$150, but there was a disagreement as to terms and he refused to sur-

render the keys to the building. The matter was later amicably adjusted by arbitration.

Although this building had cost more than the court house, it was deemed unsafe for the confinement of prisoners in 1855, and in July of the following year the Board of Supervisors advertised for proposals to construct a new county jail. On January 17, 1857, a contract was entered into between the county and Jeremiah Stumm, wherein he agreed to construct a stone jail, with iron doors and window grating, for the sum of \$6,445. The jail was built according to contract from limestone quarried along the McKee branch, and it served as a county bastille until 1902, when the present new jail was completed, and the older building now does duty as a calaboose for the city of Rushville. In the construction of this building Mr. Stumm met with unforeseen misfortune and, on account of the bad condition of the roads, the stone cost him almost double what he had figured on, and when the building was at last completed and settlement made with the county, he was loser on the contract by some \$700.

THE PRESENT COURT HOUSE.—Schuyler was now provided with county buildings that were to serve for the next twenty-five years, and not until 1877 was there any movement made to secure more modern structures. In 1879 Edwin Anderson, Supervisor from Rushville Township, renewed the agitation for a new court house, but his motion before the Board was voted down. At the meeting of the Board in September, 1880, the motion was again renewed and this time received the sanction of a majority of the Board of Supervisors. It was at that meeting that the initial step was taken for the construction of our present handsome county building, by the adoption of a resolution which called for the construction of a court house to cost not more than \$40,000. It was also decided to apportion this sum so that one-third the total amount would be levied on the taxable property of the county for the years 1880, 1881 and 1882. In the original resolution the location of the new court house was fixed on the site of the old one, in the center of the park; but on February 24, 1881, this action was rescinded and the site of the county building fixed on the southwest corner of the public square. To effect this change in location, it was necessary to expend \$3,500 for a site, and of this sum the county paid one-half, the city of Rushville \$1,000 and

the remaining \$750 was contributed by public-spirited citizens. It was further provided that the county should lease the park in the center of the square to the city of Rushville.

In designing a plan for the new county building the committee appointed for that purpose were most favorably impressed with the court house at Monroe, Mich., and decided to duplicate it; and, on December 17, 1880, the contract for construction was awarded to Thomas Keegan, of that city, for \$36,000.

Work on the new court house began early in the spring of the following year, and on June 24, 1881, the corner-stone was laid with imposing ceremony under the auspices of the Masonic fraternity. Deputy Grand Master DeWitt C. Cregier, of Chicago, was master of ceremonies and Hon. Carter H. Harrison, Sr., delivered the oration in commemoration of the event. The occasion was made a gala day for Rushville, and visitors from all parts of the State were entertained and feted.

DOCUMENTS AND OTHER ARTICLES DEPOSITED IN CORNER-STONE.—The following is a list of documents and other articles deposited in the corner-stone of the Schuyler County Court House, at the time of formal beginning of work on the building in 1882:

Holy Bible.

Square and compass.

Copy of Revised New Testament.

Copy of Charter and By-Laws of Rushville Lodge, No. 9, A. F. & A. M.

History of Rushville Lodge No. 9, with a list of all officers and members since its organization in 1842.

History of Huntsville Lodge, No. 465, A. F. & A. M., and Camden Lodge, No. 648, A. F. & A. M., with names of officers and members.

Names of State, County, Township and City officers, Judges of the Supreme Court of the State, Judges of the Sixth Judicial Circuit, and names of all Circuit Judges who have ever presided in the Circuit Court of Schuyler County.

List of attorneys practicing in Rushville at the present time (1882).

Draft of the First National Bank of Rushville on the National Bank of New York for \$10.

Copies of county papers, containing proceedings of the Board of Supervisors relating to the building of the court house.

Copy of invitation addressed to citizens by

Building Committee, inviting them to be present at the laying of the corner-stone.

Copies of the Rushville Times and the Schuyler Citizen, of June 23, 1881.

History of the churches of Rushville.

History of Schuyler County.

Plat of the public square of Rushville, showing location of all the buildings and names of present occupants.

Copy of the premium list of the twenty-fifth annual fair of the Schuyler County Agricultural Board.

Copy of tribute of respect to the memory of Josiah Parrott, Sr., deceased.

Copy of proceedings of the Grand Lodge of A. F. & A. M. of Illinois, for the year 1880.

A short sketch of the ceremony of laying the corner-stone.

The erection of this county building was unusual in many respects. For one thing it was completed well within cost of the appropriation voted, and was paid for when finally completed. By the plan of providing for the tax-levy well in advance of construction, the tax payers had paid for the building ere they were aware. From the standpoint of architectural appearance, substantial construction and convenient arrangement, the Schuyler County court house defies just criticism, and, considering the cost of erection, is unsurpassed by any county building in the State.

COUNTY FARM AND POOR HOUSE.—The care of the needy and unfortunate was a charge that the County of Schuyler accepted soon after its organization, and one of the first acts of the County Commissioners was to appoint Riggs Pennington and Nathan Eels Overseers of the Poor. As occasion demanded, aid was extended by the county and the unfortunates were cared for in private families at public expense. When the Commissioners met in December, 1850, it was decided to levy a tax of one mill on every dollar of taxable property in the county and provide a sinking fund for the purchase of a county farm. In 1855 this fund amounted to \$3,802.56 and, in March of that year, the Board of Supervisors purchased of John Micheltree the southeast quarter of Section 26 in Beuna Vista Township and plans were made for the county to assume the care of its indigent citizens. At this time there was a frame dwelling house on

the farm and two single log cabins, which were used for housing the inmates. The county farm was formally opened June 25, 1855, with Michael G. Sandeford as Superintendent. In 1869 the large brick building, which now serves as a residence for the Superintendent and lodging quarters for the female inmates, was erected at a cost of \$12,000. Later improvements have since been made in the way of two cottages for men and the construction of barns and granaries. The area of the farm has also been increased from 160 to 310 acres, and it is so managed as to be practically self-supporting. J. R. Leary is now serving as Superintendent of the county farm at a yearly salary of \$1,200, and in addition to the farm produce raised each year, he has been able to turn into the county a good revenue from the sale of hogs and cattle, which are fed and fattened there. The farm lies within a mile of Rushville and, with its present improvements, is conservatively valued at \$25,000.

CHAPTER XIV.

COURTS OF SCHUYLER COUNTY.

SCHUYLER COUNTY ORGANIZED IN THE FORMATIVE PERIOD OF STATE HISTORY—TYPE OF EARLY JUDGES AND MEMBERS OF THE BAR—FIRST CIRCUIT COURT HELD IN CABIN OF SAMUEL TURNER AT THE ORIGINAL BEARDSTOWN IN NOVEMBER, 1825—JOHN YORK SAWYER FIRST PRESIDING JUDGE—PROMINENT ATTORNEYS PRESENT—LIST OF GRAND AND PETIT JURORS—SOME OF THE CASES TRIED—A BARREL OF HONEY SERVES AS LAWYER'S FEE IN FIRST CASE—COURT CUSTOMS OF THOSE DAYS—SOME REMINISCENCES OF SECOND COURT TERM—CHANGES MADE IN JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—LIST OF JUDGES WHO HAVE PRESIDED IN SCHUYLER COUNTY COURTS—JUDGE RICHARD M. YOUNG, STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, T. LYLE DICKEY AND OTHERS—PROMINENT LAWYERS WHO HAVE PRACTICED AT SCHUYLER COUNTY BAR—PROBATE COURT AND JUDGES.

Schuyler County was organized and given a civil government while the State of Illinois was

yet in the formative period, and the early history of her courts brings out clearly the inevitable result of the experience and development of the legal profession in the State. In those early days the courts had few guiding precedents, save the fundamental principles of the English common law, which formed the basis of legal jurisprudence. The statutes of the State were not then burdened by the numerous and conflicting acts of an over-zealous General Assembly, and each Judge was in a measure a law unto himself and unto his court, and in their decisions they marked the legal trail in the frontier State.

In reviewing the history of the Schuyler courts, it will be noted that many of the Judges and attorneys, who played a conspicuous part in the early day, were men of strong personality, versatile scholars and profoundly versed in the law, and that they afterwards attained positions of distinction and honor in the State and nation.

It was the old custom for lawyers to accompany the court and cover almost the entire State in their practice. This brought to Rushville many of the brightest lights in the legal profession, and their names and memory are today familiar to every one. In those days there were no court stenographers, no printed forms, no legal digests, but the practicing lawyer had wider scope for personal effort, and many of these pioneer lawyers deservedly rose to high distinction.

Four months after Schuyler County was organized, the first circuit court was convened in the cabin of Samuel Turner at Beardstown, the county-seat. This was on November 4, 1825, and Judge John York Sawyer was on the bench and John Turney was Attorney-General pro tem. Other lawyers present were James Turney, Jonathan H. Pugh, A. W. Cavarly and David Prickett.

One of the first acts of the County Commissioners when they met on July 7, 1825, was to select grand and petit juries for that term of court, and we find the following named gentlemen assigned for that service:

Grand Jury—Abraham Carlock, Cornelius Vandeventer, Isaac Vandeventer, David E. Blair, Hezekiah M. Hobart, William Pennington, James Vance, Peter Perkins, Philip Spoonamore, Ephraim Eggleston, Nathan Eels, Jesse Bartlett, James H. Smith, Henry Green, George Green, Henry Green, Jr., John Green, John Ritchey, Martin L. Lindsey, James B. Atwood, James

Lammy, Amos Waddle, Charles Tracey and William Spoonamore.

Petit Jury—Lyman Tracy, John Osburn, George Naught, David Wallace, Samuel Gooch, Riggs Pennington, Willis O'Neal, George Stewart, William H. Taylor, Calvin Hobart, Asa Cook, Jonathan Reno and John B. Terry.

An indictment was returned against Orris McCartney, Sheriff of the county, for selling liquor without a license, and he plead guilty and was fined \$12 and costs. Samuel Gooch plead guilty to assault and was fined \$5 and costs. In the case of the People vs. Bird Brewer, indicted for perjury, a jury was called, which was made up as follows: John B. Terry, Asa Cook, Benjamin Chadsey, John Orton, Jacob White, Willis O'Neal, Oliver Lund, George Stewart, James Lammy, Edward White, Levin Green and Joseph Jackson. They returned a verdict of "not guilty." Mr. Brewer was defended in this case by A. W. Cavarly and in lieu of a cash fee, he gave his attorney a barrel of honey.

Court etiquette was free and easy in those pioneer days, as may be imagined from the following story told by Jonathan D. Manlove: "At the first term of the Schuyler County circuit court, held near Pleasantview, where George L. Greer now resides, whilst Bird Brewer was having his trial, I saw Jonathan Reno present to James Turney, Esq., a tin quart cup filled with whisky. Mr. Turney took a swig, handed it to the jury and they took a swigger; he then gave it to the Judge, he swiggled it; again the jury swiggled a second time and there was no more left to swigger." Mr. Manlove further states that court was held in a log cabin that measured 14x16 feet.

The second term of court was held October 12, 1826, Judge Sawyer presiding. Benjamin Cox was admitted as Chancellor. At this term the grand jury returned five indictments and Orris McCartney, Sheriff, was cited to appear at the next term of court to answer an indictment for slander. He was twice tried on this charge, the jury failing to agree.

Judge Samuel D. Lockwood presided at the terms of court held in 1827 and 1828, and Jonathan H. Pugh was Prosecuting Attorney. The first divorce case in the county came before the court at the October term, when Stephen Osborn asked to be divorced from his wife, Phebe Osborn, whom he charged with adultery. The case was proven most conclusively, as the officer who made the return of the service papers stated he

had served the same on Mrs. Phebe Toney, formerly Mrs. Phebe Osborn, in Vermilion County.

David Wallace, who figured prominently in the early court records as a litigant and defendant in criminal cases, was indicted at this term of court for sending a challenge to fight a duel. The case was tried twice and each time the jury failed to agree.

The court records of those early days tell a wonderful story of the strenuous times of the pioneer settlers. The country was then sparsely settled, but indictments made by the Grand Jury outnumbered those of the present day and included every offense known to criminal law. The Grand Jury was looking for trouble in those days, and many of the most prominent pioneer settlers were called before the bar of justice. Even the court officers did not always escape, as was shown by the indictment of Sheriff McCartney and again, in 1828, when Hart Fellows was indicted for omission of duty. There does not appear to have been any basis for this charge, as the case was dismissed when presented to the court.

From 1825 until 1829 Schuyler County was in the First Judicial Circuit, but in January of the latter year there was a rearrangement of court circuits, and Schuyler was placed in the Fifth District. Richard M. Young was chosen by the General Assembly as Judge of this district, and he presided at the Schuyler courts until 1837, when he resigned to take his place in the United States Senate, where he served one term. He was afterwards one of the Supreme Court Judges of Illinois.

While counted a stickler for court etiquette and known as an austere and impassionate jurist, Judge Young gave free vent to his convivial tastes when among his associates, and his wit and good nature made him the natural leader among all classes of men. Many interesting stories are told of his escapades and eccentricities, but withal he seemed to have always held the confidence and respect of the people.

About this same time another person appeared as lawyer in the Schuyler Circuit Court, who was destined to achieve high distinction. Diminutive in size, and unassuming as an orator, he yet exhibited judgment and talent of promise. He was Thomas Ford, Prosecuting Attorney for Schuyler County, and afterwards Governor of Illinois.

There were intellectual giants pacting in the courts of that early day, and among the lawyers who were regular attendants at the Schuyler

courts were: Abraham Lincoln, Stephen A. Douglas, William A. Richardson, Orville H. Browning, P. H. Walker, Cyrus Walker, T. Lyle Dickey, E. D. Baker, William Minshall, Robert Blackwell and others who, later, were at the head of the legal profession in the State and leaders in the two political parties.

When Richard M. Young retired from the bench of the Fifth Judicial Circuit James H. Ralston was commissioned to succeed him. In 1839 Peter Lott presided and he was followed in 1841 by Stephen A. Douglas, who served from 1841 to 1843. In the years from 1843 to 1849 Jesse B. Thomas, Richard M. Young, Norman H. Purple and David M. Woodson served as Judges of the Circuit Court. In 1849 William A. Minshall, then a resident of Rushville, was elected to the circuit bench. He was succeeded in 1852 by P. H. Walker, also a resident of Rushville, who, in 1858, was appointed by Governor Bissell to the Supreme bench of Illinois. He was elected the same year for the full nine year term, and served for more than a quarter of a century in the State's highest tribunal. T. Lyle Dickey, another resident of Rushville and a practicing attorney in our courts in the 'thirties, was later elected to the Supreme Court from the Northern Illinois District.

From 1858 to 1861 John S. Bailey presided in the circuit courts of Schuyler County, and he was succeeded by Chauncey L. Higbee, who presided over every term of court held in Rushville for the next sixteen years, and whose record as a jurist is an illustrious one. He was first elected Circuit Judge in 1861, and re-elected in 1867, 1873 and 1879, and continued on the bench until his death, which occurred at Pittsfield, December 7, 1884.

In 1873 Schuyler County was placed in the Sixth Judicial District, and Chauncey L. Higbee, Simeon P. Shope and John H. Williams were elected Judges. They were succeeded in 1885 by William Marsh, Charles J. Scofield and John C. Bagby. The last election held in the old Sixth Judicial District was in 1891, and Oscar P. Bonney, Jefferson Orr and Charles J. Scofield were chosen for a term of six years.

The General Assembly of 1896-97 made a new apportionment of the judicial districts and, while Schuyler remained in the Sixth District, there were many changes made. From this new district in 1897 there were elected Harry Higbee, Thomas N. Mehan and John C. Broady. In 1903

Judges Higbee and Mehan were re-elected with Albert Ackers as their associate, and upon the death of Judge Mehan in 1907, Guy Williams was elected to fill the vacancy.

In 1900 two additional terms of court were granted Schuyler County annually, and in June and December of each year the attention of the Judges is given to chancery cases exclusively, while the regular jury terms are held in April and October.

PROBATE AND COUNTY COURTS.—Hart Fellows, who held all the county offices of Schuyler County at one time or another by self-assertion and common consent, was the first Judge of Probate in Schuyler County, and he took the oath of office before Judge Sawyer of the Circuit Court at the October term, 1826. The first record of business in his court begins with July 28, 1827, when "in pursuance of the statute in such cases made and provided," a court of probate was begun and held at Rushville in and for the county of Schuyler. At this session the first business transacted was the appointment of a guardian for Anderson Walker, and the court appointed John Thompson to act as such.

The first estate settled in probate was that of Solomon Stanberry and the appraisement showed personal property to the amount of \$159.75. The first will recorded was that of Roswell B. Fenner, which was admitted to probate December 14, 1832.

Henry B. Bertholf succeeded Hart Fellows as Probate Judge and served from 1833 to 1837. He in turn was succeeded by Adam Dunlap, who served until 1847, and James L. Anderson, whose term of office was from 1847 to 1849. These two later judges were known as Probate Justices of the Peace. By the adoption of the new State Constitution, and on the organization of the County Court, the County Judge was given jurisdiction of probate matters. William Ellis' term of service was 1849-1857; DeWitt C. Johnston, 1857-1861; James L. Anderson, 1861-1865; Ephraim J. Pemberton, 1865-1882; John C. Bagby, 1882-1886; S. B. Montgomery, 1886-1890; H. C. Schultz, 1890-1894; D. L. Mourning, 1894-1898; Herschel V. Teel, 1898-1906; William H. Dieterich, 1906 to the present time.

CHAPTER XV.

POLITICS AND PUBLIC OFFICERS.

EARLY POLITICS IN ILLINOIS—FORMATION OF NEW POLITICAL PARTIES—SENTIMENT IN SCHUYLER COUNTY FAVORABLE TO GEN. JACKSON IN 1828—WHIGS CARRY THE COUNTY IN 1840 AND 1848—BIRTH OF THE "KNOW NOTHING" PARTY—ORGANIZERS OF REPUBLICAN PARTY IN SCHUYLER COUNTY—SENATORIAL CAMPAIGN OF 1858—LINCOLN'S VISIT TO RUSHVILLE—PRESIDENTIAL VOTE FROM 1860 TO 1904—CONGRESSIONAL REPRESENTATIVES—STATE SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES—DELEGATES WHO HAVE REPRESENTED SCHUYLER COUNTY IN CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS—COUNTY OFFICERS FROM 1823 TO 1906.

When Illinois was admitted as a State in the Union James Monroe was serving his first term as President, and his re-election in 1820 created no partisan strife among the homogenous class that made up the population of our then frontier State. Little interest was taken in the principles of the old Federalist and Republican parties, and with national issues eliminated, we find that in State affairs men and not measures were the dominating force.

Events were shaping themselves, however, to bring Illinois into the vortex of political strife, and the election of John Quincy Adams to the presidency, in 1824, marked the beginning of partisan politics in Illinois as clearly as though it had been brought about by legislative enactment. In that memorable contest for the presidency Andrew Jackson, Henry Clay and William H. Crawford were candidates opposed to Adams. In the election none of the candidates received the required number of votes to elect (i. e., a majority in the Electoral College), and the matter went to the House of Representatives where John Quincy Adams was chosen President.

Daniel P. Cook, the Representative from Illinois, voted for Adams notwithstanding Gen. Jackson had received two votes in the State to Adams' one, and this created a storm of protest from Gen. Jackson's friends, who charged that their leader had been cheated out of his election by bargain, intrigue and corruption. Nor did this



J. M. Darnell

feeling diminish in the succeeding four years, for in 1828 Gen. Jackson carried the State triumphantly, and Daniel P. Cook was retired from politics for the part he had played in the election of John Quincy Adams.

The election of Gen. Jackson proved an epoch in the political history of the nation, as it brought about the formation of new political policies and meant the total collapse of the old Federalist and Republican parties. In the eight years during which he dominated the policies of the country, there was a new alignment of political forces under the names of the Democratic and Whig parties, and a majority of the people of Illinois were not slow to ally themselves with their favorite political leader. With the ascendancy of Jackson to political power, Henry Clay became the leader of the Whig party and partisan feeling ran high throughout the State.

The sentiment of Schuyler County was favorable to Gen. Jackson and, in the elections of 1828 and 1832, he was enthusiastically supported at the polls, and the spirit of Democracy then engendered has continued on down through the years of ceaseless conflict and political machination to the present day. In the election of 1836, when Martin Van Buren was the candidate of the Democracy, the influence of Jackson was strongly felt in Illinois, and Schuyler County remained true to the peerless leader and voted strongly for Van Buren.

In 1840, when Van Buren and Johnson again contested with Gen. William H. Harrison and John Tyler for the national honors, the campaign in Schuyler waxed warm. Political clubs were formed and the best of Illinois' brilliant orators were heard at meetings held in the old brick court house. The military prestige of Gen. Harrison exerted a powerful influence upon the hardy pioneers, and the political songs of "Tippecanoe and Tyler too" reverberated from Chicago to Cairo. When the votes were counted in Schuyler the Whigs were wild with delight, for Harrison had received 732 votes to 611 for Van Buren.

There is no record of the vote in Schuyler in 1844, when Henry Clay was the leader of the Whig forces, but in 1848 Gen. Zachary Taylor, the hero of Buena Vista, won the hearts and the votes of the Mexican War veterans and carried the county by a plurality of three votes. The total vote was 1,645, of which Taylor received 807, Cass 804, and Van Buren, the anti-slavery

candidate, 34. This was the last political victory won by the Whigs in Schuyler County and in every election since 1848 a majority has been returned in favor of the Democratic candidate.

During the decade of the 'fifties the "Know Nothing" party, with its mysterious secrecy and dark and hidden ceremonies, exerted more or less influence on politics in Illinois and, by its operations, sought to influence elections where the Democratic and Whig parties were evenly divided. But when the party came out in the open and made nominations of its own, it soon lost power and what little influence it possessed. In Schuyler County, as in all other portions of the State, the "Know Nothings" flourished for a time and had many adherents who were attracted by the mysterious rites and ceremonies, but greater issues than mere prejudice soon caused "Know Nothingism" to be forgotten.

Gen. Scott, the Whig presidential candidate in 1852, did not arouse the same enthusiasm in Schuyler as did the other military heroes and, in the election, Pierce and King (Democrats) received 980 votes; Scott and Graham (Whigs) 844, and Hale (Independent) 16.

The disintegration of the old Whig party, as foreshadowed by the election of 1852, and the new issues involved through the pressing to the front of the slavery question, was noted and recognized in Schuyler County as the forerunner of a new political party and, in the spring of 1856, there assembled a small company of citizens to discuss the political situation. It was at this meeting, held in George W. Scripps' school building on West Lafayette Street, that the Republican party of Schuyler County came into life. There were present George W. Scripps, Rev. John Clarke, Wilhelm Peter, Masox Frisby and James E. Scripps. The latter afterwards became founder of the Detroit (Mich.) News, but died May 29, 1906. At this meeting the subject of the approaching State convention at Bloomington, called for May 29th, was talked over and Rev. John Clarke was finally elected a delegate to represent the embryo Republicanism of Schuyler County.

Sentiment on the slavery question as the paramount political issue crystalized slowly in Schuyler and resulted in a division of forces in the election of 1856, which gave James Buchanan the largest plurality ever recorded for a presidential candidate in the county. It was the first political landslide in the county, and makes all others seem

small in comparison. Buchanan and Breckinridge were the standard bearers of the united Democracy, and they received 1369 votes. Fremont and Dayton, the candidates of the new Republican party, received 388 votes, and Fillmore and Donelson, of the American or Know-Nothing party, 570. This was the final effort of the Know-Nothing party as a factor in national politics, though in that year it was largely instrumental in the defeat of William A. Richardson, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Illinois.

In reviewing the history of the political campaign following the organization of the Republican party, no effort will be made to describe the bitter hate and venom that marked the partisan contests in Schuyler County. The present generation can form no idea of the intense and bitter excitement that characterized the mad political turmoil which finally terminated in the Civil War. There are, however, many facts of political history of this period which can be reviewed and that have a true place in the political history of the county, and these will be correctly reported without bias.

The senatorial campaign of 1858, with Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas as the commanding central figures, before its close became of national importance, but it likewise is full of historic interest from a purely local standpoint, as Schuyler County had four candidates for the Legislature in the field and was made a battle ground by both political aspirants.

The senatorial district of which Schuyler was a part, was composed of the counties of Hancock, Henderson and Schuyler. Rev. John P. Richmond was the Democratic candidate for the State Senate and Hon. L. D. Erwin, of the same political party, was up for reelection as Representative. Hon. John C. Bagby was a candidate for State Senator on the Republican ticket, and John B. Seeley was the legislative candidate of the National Democratic party.

Abraham Lincoln opened his senatorial campaign of 1858 at Beardstown, on August 12, and Schuyler Republicans were well represented, as the issues of the campaign were stirring the people as they had never been stirred before.

On Wednesday October 20, 1858, Lincoln came to Rushville. It was a raw, cold day, but the people turned out by thousands. Great preparation had been made to welcome him and at an early hour wagons, horsemen and people on foot began pouring into the town. As they entered

they were taken in charge by marshals on horseback and escorted to the rendezvous north of town. The united procession, under direction of Chief Marshal Levi Lusk, then moved forward to the square, then down Washington Street to Jackson and east on Lafayette to St. Louis Street, and on returning to the square the wagons, carriages and footmen dispersed, and the horsemen, headed by the Rushville band and a martial company known as "The Wide Awakes," marched to the home of William H. Ray, where Mr. Lincoln was entertained. While Lincoln's reception in Rushville was a most enthusiastic one, it was marred by partisan demonstrations of the most flagrant kind. As has been previously stated, party feeling ran high and it showed itself in a most unfavorable light at the Lincoln meeting.

On the night before Lincoln came, some one climbed to the top of the old court house and hung a black flag from the steeple, and during the speaking the Sheriff was required to clear the court house roof of boys who made such a din as to drown the speaker's voice.

In one of the court house windows, directly over the stand from which Lincoln spoke, was a crowd of young ladies who waved aloft a nigger doll, to which was attached a banner bearing the inscription "Hurrah for Lincoln!" Growing more bold when they saw they were detracting attention from the speaker, they cheered for Douglas and publicly announced that he would speak in Rushville in the near future. Mr. Lincoln stopped in the midst of his great speech and, turning to the window, politely asked the young ladies to be still until he had finished his speech when he would yield the stand to them. The kindly rebuke administered by Lincoln restored order, and he was allowed to finish his speech without further disturbance.

The great joint debate between these two peerless leaders had been held when Lincoln came to Rushville, and his fame had gone to the uttermost parts of the Union as the one man who was a worthy antagonist of Stephen A. Douglas. Both candidates delayed their visit to Schuyler until late in the campaign, as they wished to make the most of the political situation where so many direct votes in the Legislature were at stake.

Stephen A. Douglas came to Rushville the last week in the campaign (the exact date we are unable to give), and the welcome that was extended to him was unparalleled in its enthusiasm. Douglas was the idol of the Schuyler Democrats.

He was known personally to every man of prominence in the county, having frequently visited Rushville while practicing at the bar and in earlier political campaigns. He was at this time at the zenith of his career and the acknowledged leader of his party in State and Nation. His old friends in Schuyler had watched his meteoric rise to the proud eminence he now held, and were eager to follow the "Little Giant" in political battles that were yet to come, for they all looked upon him as the logical successor to James Buchanan as President of the United States.

The Lincoln meeting had spurred the Democrats to even greater efforts, and the crowd that welcomed Douglas on that fair October day was the largest that had ever gathered in Rushville, and was not to be eclipsed until many years afterwards when the population of the county had greatly increased.

The platform was erected on the north side of the court house and was not completed at the time set for the speaking to begin; but when Douglas appeared he was lifted by some of his strong armed constituents to the speaker's stand, His answer to Lincoln was along the same lines that he had used during the long campaign now rapidly drawing to a close, and was given with unparalleled spirit and eloquence. He spoke for three hours and his magnetic presence and matchless eloquence is remembered, even to the present day, by those who heard him.

At the Douglas rally an incident occurred which is worthy of note. The Democrats were eager to overshadow the recent Republican rally, and as an aid to this purpose, borrowed a cannon at Beardstown to be fired on the day of the speaking. They had planned to have a pageant that would delight all spectators and fill their rivals with envy. The cannon was mounted on the running gears of a wagon and hauled about the square, and the announcement made that it would be fired at the close of the speaking.

While Senator Douglas was still talking, the boys undertook to load the cannon, "Jack" Zeigler was master of ceremonies. The old method of loading by cramming down paper, to him was good enough in its way, but it didn't make noise enough. He suggested wet chipped leather, and there were loads of it in the rear of Ryan's harness shop.

"Ram that down tight and they'll hear your old cannon in every adjoining county when she speaks," said "Jack."

The boys did as directed. When all was ready the lanyard was jerked; the powder flashed into a geyser of flame; there was a flash, a pause and then a shock which shook the very earth and shattered all the glass windows on the northeast corner of the square. The noise was awful, the result disastrous. The leather had clung to the gun's interior, refusing ejection, and the cannon was shattered into a hundred pieces. The broken parts leaped into the air and flew sky high, and that was the last of the Democrat's mighty cannon. Miraculous as it seems, no one was injured. A large piece of the cannon fell in the center of the park just grazing the shoulder of James Lawler, but he escaped uninjured.

In the ever memorable political contest of 1860, Schuyler was again loyal to Douglas and he polled 1559 votes; Lincoln and Hamlin, 956; Bell and Everett, 15; and Breckinridge and Lane, 8. The vote in 1864 stood; McClellan and Pendleton, 1691; Lincoln and Johnson, 1106.

Following is a table of the official vote for President in Schuyler County since 1864:

1868—Seymour, 1,756; Grant, 1,311.

1872—Greeley, 1,577; Grant, 1,430.

1876—Tilden, 1804; Hayes, 1,522; Cooper, 115.

1880—Hancock, 1,937; Garfield, 1,520; Weaver, 69.

1884—Cleveland, 1,956; Blaine, 1,533; St. John, 24; Butler, 25.

1888—Cleveland, 1,991; Harrison, 1,610; Fisk, 92; Streeter, 18.

1892—Cleveland, 1,880; Harrison, 1,563; Bidwell, 142; Weaver, 209.

1896—Bryan, 2,325; McKinley, 1,848; Levering, 63; Palmer, 11.

1900—Bryan, 2,167; McKinley, 1,791; Wooley, 74; Baker, 4.

1904—Parker, 1,682; Roosevelt, 1,636; Swallow, 275.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.—The first congressional district of which Schuyler County was a part, embraced the whole State of Illinois and Daniel P. Cook was the Representative in Congress. He was followed in 1827 by Joseph Duncan, who served until 1834, when he resigned to accept the governorship.

In 1831 the first Congressional apportionment was made and the State was divided into three districts. Schuyler was in the Third District which included Pike, Morgan and Sangamon Counties and all the territory to the north of them. Joseph Duncan of Jacksonville, who suc-

ceeded Daniel P. Cook, represented this Third District and he was succeeded by William L. May, a Democrat, who served from 1834 to 1839. John T. Stuart, Whig, of Springfield, succeeded May and served two terms to be followed by John J. Hardin, of the same political party.

It was during Hardin's term of office that the State was again redistricted and Schuyler was placed in the Fifth Congressional District with Greene, Jersey, Calhoun, Pike, Adams, Marquette, (a part of Adams,) Brown, Fulton, Peoria and Macoupin Counties.

William A. Richardson, then a resident of Rushville, was elected to Congress from this district in 1847 to succeed Stephen A. Douglas, who had been elected to the United States Senate. Mr. Richardson served six consecutive terms (the first being a fractional term to complete that for which Douglas had been elected in 1846), but during his third term he moved to Quincy, where he afterwards made his home.

In 1852 Schuyler County was placed in the Fifth District composed of the counties of Adams, Pike, Calhoun, Brown, Schuyler, McDonough, Hancock and Henderson, and again in 1861 there was another rearrangement when the Ninth District was formed to include the following counties: Fulton, Mason, Menard, Cass, McDonough, Brown and Pike.

The Republicans having succeeded to political power in Illinois, the new Congressional Districts created in 1872 were designed to be favorable to that party. Schuyler was placed in the Tenth District, which was made up of Mercer, Henderson, Warren, Hancock, and Schuyler Counties. The first Republican convention in this district nominated William H. Ray of Rushville, as their candidate and he was elected and served one term. Two years later the Democrats nominated John C. Bagby, also of Rushville, and he too was elected, notwithstanding the adverse Republican majority, and served in Congress from 1875 to 1877.

Ten years elapsed before the boundary of the Congressional District was changed and in 1882 the Eleventh District was formed with the counties of Rock Island, Mercer, Henderson, Warren, Hancock, McDonough and Schuyler. While nominally Republican, the district was not proof against Democratic victories and the elections were, in consequence, spirited ones.

When the Democrats once more came into power in 1892, they turned their attention to

congressional districts and a new apportionment was made, and the Fifteenth District was created of the counties of Henderson, Warren, Hancock, McDonough, Adams, Brown and Schuyler. Like the Republicans they had planned a district along partisan lines, but with popular candidates and vigorous campaigning the Republicans were successful in every campaign save the last one in 1900.

A typical "gerrymander" marked the last change of Congressional Districts in 1901, and it was planned and designed to be hopelessly Republican. The new Fifteenth District is composed of the counties of Henry, Knox, Fulton, Schuyler and Adams, and it is ably represented in Congress by George W. Prince of Galesburg.

MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.—In reviewing the history of Schuyler County's representation in the General Assembly, it becomes apparent that the Representatives from this county have played a prominent part in the legislation for the State. From the year 1832 until 1900, Schuyler was represented in the General Assembly by one of its citizens as a Senator or Representative, with the exception of two sessions in 1864-66 and 1882-84.

On the organization of the county in 1826 Schuyler was placed in a district composed of the counties of Pike, Fulton, Adams, Morgan and Peoria. In 1832 a new district was formed of Fulton, Knox, Henry, Calhoun, Mercer, McDonough and Warren Counties, and William McCreery was elected Senator and William A. Minshall Representative, both being residents of Schuyler County. From 1836 to 1840 Schuyler was set apart as one district and elected a Senator and Representative. After 1840 Brown County was added to the district.

Since 1848, when the second State Constitution went into effect, the Legislative Districts of which Schuyler has been a part, have been as follows:

1848 — Sixteenth Senatorial: McDonough, Schuyler, Brown, Highland. Thirty-sixth Representative: Schuyler.

1854—Eleventh Senatorial; Schuyler, Henderson, Hancock. Thirtieth Representative: Schuyler.

1861—Twelfth Senatorial: Menard, Cass, Schuyler, Brown, Morgan. Thirtieth Representative: Schuyler.

1872—Twenty fifth Senatorial: Fulton, Schuyler.

1882—Thirty-fourth Senatorial: Mason, Menard, Cass, Schuyler.

1893—Twenty-eighth Senatorial: Hancock, McDonough, Schuyler.

1901—Thirtieth Senatorial: Tazewell, Mason, Menard, Cass, Brown, Schuyler.

State Senators elected from Schuyler County are: William McCreery, 1832-34; George W. P. Maxwell, 1834-38; William A. Richardson, 1838-42; John Brown, 1846-48; John P. Richmond, 1848-52 and 1858-62; Robert Brown, 1874-78; John M. Darnell, 1884-88.

Representatives elected from Schuyler County are: William A. Minshall, 1832-34; Jacob Vandeventer, 1834-36; William A. Richardson, 1836-38; John Brown, 1838-40; William A. Minshall, 1840-42; P. C. Vance, 1842-44; John Brown, 1844-46; Lewis D. Erwin, 1846-48; Jesse Darnell, 1848-50; Allen Persinger, 1850-52; Francis E. Bryant, 1852-54; John P. Richmond, 1854-56; Lewis D. Erwin, 1856-62; Joseph Sharron, 1862-64; George W. Metz, 1866-68; John Ewing, 1868-70; Samuel S. Benson, 1870-72; John M. Darnell, 1872-74; James DeWitt, 1874-76; William T. McCreery, 1876-80; Hosea Davis, 1878-80; William C. Reno, 1880-82; Perry Logsdon, 1884-86 and 1888-90; William T. McCreery, 1888-90; Bernard P. Preston, 1890-94; U. A. Wilson, 1894-98; James A. Teel, 1894-96; George M. Black, 1898-1900; J. E. Wyand, 1900-1902; A. M. Foster 1906-1908.

DELEGATES TO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS.—In the three Constitutional Conventions that have been held since Schuyler County was organized as a county, the representation has been as follows: 1847—William A. Minshall; 1862—John P. Richmond; 1869-70—Jesse C. Fox. The constitution framed by the Convention of 1862 was rejected by vote of the people.

State's Attorneys—From 1825 until 1872 the Prosecuting Attorney for the county was chosen to represent a district rather than a county, and it does not always happen that the attorney was a resident of the county, though a number of the attorneys who held this office and afterwards achieved national reputation were members of the Schuyler County bar. The attorneys who have served in this official capacity are: James Turney, 1825-26; Jonathan H. Lugh, pro tem., 1826; William Brown, 1826-31; Thomas Ford, 1831-34; William A. Richardson 1834-38; William Elliott, 1838-44; Henry L. Bryant, 1844-48; Robert S. Blackwell, 1848-52; John S. Bailey,

1852-58; L. H. Waters, 1858-59; DeWitt C. Johnston, pro tem., 1859-60; Thomas E. Morgan, 1860-68; L. W. James, 1868-72; Edward P. Vail, 1872-76; Sylvanus B. Montgomery, 1876-84; David H. Glass, 1884-96; Thomas E. Bottenberg, 1896-1904; Herman H. Brown, 1904.

County Clerks—John B. Terry, 1825-27, resigned December, 1827; Hart Fellows, 1827-37; William Ellis, 1837-1847; Nathan Moore, 1847-56, resigned September, 1856; Edward Bertholf, September to December, 1856; Charles Neill, 1856-60; DeWitt C. Johnston, 1860-64; A. L. Noble, 1864-68; John M. Spangler, 1868-72; John C. Scripps, 1872-76; Mark Bogue, 1876-90; A. P. Rodewald, 1890-98; Isaac Lewis, 1898.

Recorders—John B. Terry, 1825-27; Hart Fellows, 1827-38; Richard Dougherty, 1838-46; Thomas I. Garrett, 1846-48. By the adoption of the State Constitution of 1848 the offices of Recorder and Circuit Clerk were merged, and since that date both offices have been filled by the Circuit Clerk.

Circuit Clerks—Hart Fellows, 1825-36, resigned December, 1836; Robert A. Glenn, 1836-40; Joseph Montgomery, 1840-52; Lewis D. Erwin, 1852-56; Joseph Montgomery, 1856-60; Thomas J. Kinney, 1860-64; Simon Doyle, 1864-68; Edward Bertholf, 1868-72; William Paris, 1872-80; William H. H. Rader, 1880-84; Charles H. Wells, 1884-88; Nathan S. Montgomery, 1888-96; Eli B. Dixon, 1896-1904; Edward J. Ryan, 1904 to date.

County Treasurers—David Blair, 1827-28; Willis O'Neal, 1828-33; Edward Doyle, 1833-34; Adam Dunlap, 1834-35; Harvey Lester, 1835-36; Robert H. Burton, 1836-37; Marshall Smith, March, 1837 to September, 1837; William Cox, 1837-38 (removed); Clark Dennis, 1838-39; Joseph T. Campbell, 1839-42; John Scripps, 1842-43; James DeWitt, 1843-45; Nathan Moore, 1845-47; E. H. O. Seeley, 1847-49; Enoch Edmonston, 1849-52; Peter L. Campbell, 1852-60; Simon Doyle, 1860-62; Enoch Edmonston, 1862-64; Elias D. Leach, 1864-66; Joseph N. Ward, 1866-68; Edwin M. Anderson, 1868-70; George H. Nelson, 1870-72; Edward D. Wells, 1872-76; Edwin Dyson, 1876-78; August Nell, 1878-82; Edwin Dyson, 1882-86; John S. Stutsman, 1886-90; George Hanna, 1890-94; A. H. Clark, 1894-98; George T. Whitson, 1898-1902; Charles K. Strong, 1902-06; William Cooper, 1906-08.

School Commissioners and Superintendents.—Alexander Curry, 1826-35; Henry B. Bertholf,

1835-39; William Ellis, 1839-40; Edward Doyle, 1840-42; Jonathan D. Manlove, 1842-43; John Scripps, 1843-47; George Little, 1847; Wheeler W. Wells, 1848; John Scripps, 1848-49; Daniel T. Berry, 1849-50; John S. Bagby, 1850; Charles Neill, 1850-56; William Ellis, 1856-58; George R. Benton, 1858-60; Anderson D. Davies, 1860-62; Henry Smither, 1862-64; Jesse C. Fox, 1864-68; Jonathan R. Neill, 1868-72; William A. Clark, 1872-76; Henry H. Foley, 1876-86; D. M. Stover, 1886-94; J. G. Marce, 1894-98; L. J. McCreery, 1898-1902; J. Rollo Black, 1902-06; L. J. McCreery, 1906.

Sheriffs—Orris McCartney, 1825-28; Joel Pennington, 1828-34; Thomas Hayden, 1834-38; John G. McHatton, 1838-42; Joseph T. Campbell, 1842-44; Enoch Edmonston, 1844-48; Asa Goodwin, 1848-50; Lewis D. Erwin, 1850-52; Asa Goodwin, 1852-54; Charles Neill, 1854-56; John Hugh Lawler, 1856-58; Enoch Edmonston, 1858-60; Edward Bertholf, 1860-62; Joseph Dyson, 1862-64; John C. Brown, 1864-66; Joseph Dyson, 1866-68; Henry J. Sapp, 1868-70; Joseph Dyson, 1870-72; George T. Whitson, 1872-74; George M. Campbell, 1874-76; John A. Harvey, 1876-78; John C. Brown, 1878-80; John Neill, 1880-82; Jacob Pruett, 1882-86; John Neill, 1886-90; George S. Greer, 1890-94; Felix Jackson, 1894-98; John Neill, 1898-1902; Felix Jackson, 1902-06; S. R. Moore, 1906.

Coroners—Levin Green, 1825-29; Thomas Raines, 1829; Alexander Penny—; John P. Skiles, —; Peter Wampler, 1848-50; A. H. Perkins, 1850-52; Peter Wampler, 1852-54; A. H. Perkins, 1854-56; Peter Wampler, 1856-58; William G. Denny, 1858-60; John R. Randall, 1860-62; Alexander Montgomery, 1862-64; Henry J. Sapp, 1864-66; John P. Skiles, 1866-1868; Adam Trone, 1868-70; Hud M. Deane, 1870-74; C. M. Grimwood, 1874-76; Barnett P. Watts, 1876-78; Hud M. Deane, 1878-80; John S. Vance, 1880-82; John P. Skiles, 1882-86; Hud M. Deane, 1886-1900; Nathan Parish, 1900-1902; E. S. Chipman, 1902—.

Surveyors—Jonathan D. Manlove, 1825-29; William P. Manlove, 1829-34; Allen Persinger, 1834-38; F. E. Bryant, 1838-42; J. Miles Sweeney, 1842-46; Leonidas Horney, 1846-61; Charles Prather, 1861-62; Jeremiah Stumm, 1862-64; John M. Campbell, 1864-66; James W. Watts, 1866-68; Jeremiah Stumm, 1868-74; James W. Watts, 1874-76; Jefferson Horney, 1876-85; Jeremiah Stumm, 1885-1904; J. Clarke Graff, 1904-07;

Howard F. Dyson, appointed to fill vacancy, December 13, 1907.

CHAPTER XVI.

HIGHWAYS—POST ROUTES—RAILROADS.

DEVELOPMENT OF HIGHWAYS—LAYING OUT OF ROAD FROM RUSHVILLE TO ROCK ISLAND—EARLY ROADS IN SCHUYLER COUNTY—FIRST POST ROUTES—IN-AUGURATION OF RURAL MAIL ROUTES—FERRIES AND BRIDGE SITES—MILL-SEATS—THEIR HISTORY AND LOCATION—FIRST COUNTY BRIDGE OVER CROOKED CREEK COMPLETED IN 1830—FIRST RAILROAD PLANNED IN 1836—COUNTY VOTES \$150,000 IN RAILROAD BONDS—RAILROAD BUILT TO RUSHVILLE IN 1869—TELEPHONE CONSTRUCTION—LIST OF TELEPHONE LINES NOW IN OPERATION.

In 1823, when the first settlement was made in Schuyler County, there were few well established roads in Illinois. In the south and central portions of the State there were well defined lines of travel, but these were little more than paths or trails, and as they approached the Illinois River they grew less distinct, and when Schuyler County was reached they had disappeared altogether. Here the trail of the settler ended and, to the north as far as the Hudson Bay country and west to the Rocky Mountains, there were none of the familiar signs to mark the path of the adventurous homeseeker.

Following the trail was not as easy as the name suggests, and to do it successfully the settler had to exercise the keen knowledge of woodcraft that he had gained by observation and experience. Animals and Indians had located the fords in many instances before the coming of the white man, and thus had outlined a general line of travel, and the emigrants, following the line of least resistance, made a well beaten path through the trackless forests and across the wide expanse of prairie which, in time and through constant travel, became a well defined highway.

When the first settlers who located in Schuyler made their journey north from the southern



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part of Indiana, they found only a rude trail that here and there had been roughly corduroyed over the worst sloughs. The trees along the route had been blazed to mark the trail, and in many instances those who had gone before had written their names on the smooth barked trees, telling where they were from and where they were going, a message that was often read with welcome by friends who came after them. When some one had found a better road leading off from the trail, it was marked by setting a row of stakes at the points of digression, which was a sign well understood by the pioneers of the plains. The roads thus improvised by the frontiersmen were laid out without reference to section lines and, as necessity arose, they were straightened, but the first rude trail very often determined the destiny of what are now flourishing cities and, in a manner, affected the greater lines of commerce when railroad building began.

In this connection it will not be out of place to refer to the establishment of a trail, or road, from Rushville to Rock Island, which afterwards became a well defined route of travel when the excitement over the lead mines at Galena started a stream of emigration northward. This road was laid out in 1827 by J. D. Manlove and Thomas Beard, who were engaged in the work for ten days. They left Rushville on horseback and, in their travels northward, did not find a single settlement until Fort Armstrong was reached. In a reminiscence of pioneer times Mr. Manlove writes that the road was marked by stakes and buffalo bones, which were found in abundance, and that after they had finished their work, the first team passed through Rushville in the spring of 1827 for the Galena lead mines.

By authority of a State law the County Commissioners were given very broad, but rather vague, authority to lay out roads, and in the first year of Schuyler's history the question of roads was one that occupied a considerable share of the attention of the County Commissioners. It was on December 5, 1825, that the first road district in Schuyler County was laid out, and it embraced a territory included within the following bounds: "Beginning at the Illinois River on the Base line, along river to mouth of Sugar Creek, thence with main branch to the county line, thence along said line to the county of Adams, thence south along said line to the base line, thence east to place of beginning."

At this meeting of the Board a report of the Commissioners appointed to lay out a road from Beard's ferry to the southeast corner of Section 16, 2 N., R 1 W., was received, and Jonathan Reno appointed to supervise the construction of the same. The Commissioners who had laid out the road were Ephraim Eggleston, Jonathan Reno and Levin Green, who had each received \$1 for their services. David E. Blair was the first Supervisor of Roads in the county. By order of the Commissioners on March 7, 1826, the road from Beard's ferry to Section 16, in Rushville Township, was ordered straightened so as to leave Beardstown, first named as the county-seat, off the route.

Frequent changes were made in the road districts and, on April 5, 1827, the county was divided in four districts and Supervisors were appointed as follows: Edward White, Manlove Horney, William Pennington and William Stephens. To keep pace with the demand for road building the number of districts was increased to ten, March 4, 1828, and Supervisors named as follows: John T. Norton, Elisha Kellogg, Moses W. Pettigrew, Willis O'Neal, William H. Taylor, Thomas Justus, Isaac Linder, William McKee, Joel Tullis and William Stevens. Two years later the number of districts was increased to fourteen and McDonough County, which was then under jurisdiction of the civil government of Schuyler, constituted one district.

In laying out the first roads in the county the work was accomplished without the aid of a surveyor and no permanent record made. In the year 1829 a petition was circulated for a new road from Beard's ferry to Rushville and thence west to the county line, the object being to continue the State road that ran through Illinois from Terre Haute, Ind., by way of Paris, Decatur, Springfield and Beardstown, which afterwards became an important highway for western travel. The road was surveyed by William P. Manlove, County Surveyor, and in his notes, dated November 29, 1829, he stated that he began at a forked maple on the west bank of the Illinois River opposite Beardstown, and surveyed to the northeast corner of the public square in Rushville, a distance of eleven and a half miles, and from there to the west county line, a distance of twenty-five miles. The line was run its entire length by courses and distances, with blazed trees for witness points, and while no other surveyor has ever been able to follow

the original survey, the road as now established follows the general course as laid out in 1829.

The list of early roads of Schuyler, in the order of their establishment, is here given:

From Beard's ferry to Rushville, 1825.

From Rushville to intersect road leading from Lewistown to county line, 1827.

From Rushville to the north boundary of McDonough County, as staked by Manlove and Beard in their route to Rock Island, 1827.

From Rushville to ford on Crooked Creek, Sec. 35, 1 N., 2 W., thence to intersect road from Atlas, seat of justice in Pike County, 1827.

From Rushville to mouth of Crooked Creek, 1828.

From the Narrows in the Illinois River to Six Prairie, near Mt. Sterling, 1830.

From west line of what is now Brown County to cross Crooked Creek at Henley's mill-site and intersect State road from Rushville, 1831.

From the southwest corner of Sec. 33, 2 S., 2 W., by way of Wilson's ferry at the Narrows on Illinois River to Rushville, a distance of thirty-two miles, 1831.

There were scores of other roads established with the development of the county, but the ones named were the principal lines of travel from adjoining counties and they were commonly designated as "State roads."

By 1853 the development of the pork-packing business in Rushville created a demand for highway improvement, and a local company was organized to build a plank road to Frederick, on the Illinois River, a distance of nine miles. The road was built, toll-gates established and a charge made for every vehicle or animal that used the road. With the decline of the pork-packing business the road was abandoned, though it well served its purpose during the years it was in use.

Post Routes.—In the days before the building of the railroads all the mail was handled by contractors, and these men were usually the owners of important stage-lines and had thousands of dollars invested in their equipment of coaches and horses. At Rushville previous to 1841, Abraham Tolle had the contract for delivering the mails, and he operated stage-routes to Peoria, Springfield, Burlington, Jacksonville, Quincy, Macomb and many near-by stations. He owned four big Troy coaches, each drawn by four horses, and they were regarded as the finest conveyances in the West, and were operated on

a regular schedule time between the larger cities named. The mail-routes were let by contract and, in 1841, an Eastern concern underbid Mr. Tolle and secured the business. These men did not give their personal attention to the business, but sublet the route in minor divisions, and this was the beginning of the government "Star Routes" which, if not conceived in iniquity, soon developed into the most brazen fraudulent dealings and involved the department in endless scandals. For more than sixty years Rushville was a hub, as it were, for numerous "Star Routes," but, with the development of the rural free delivery, there has been a gradual diminution until there now remains but two routes out of Rushville.

The first rural free delivery routes were established in Schuyler County, August 1, 1901, Route No. 1 was from Rushville to Littleton, while Route No. 2 covered portions of Bainbridge and Woodstock Townships. New routes were added in subsequent years and, in 1905, a complete county system was established and twenty-four routes, not all of which start in this county, makes it possible for nearly every farmer in the county to have a daily mail delivery. Seven of these routes have their headquarters in Rushville.

FERRIES AND BRIDGE SITES.—The question of licensing ferries was one that devolved upon the County Commissioners and, inasmuch as the county was bounded on one side by the Illinois River and traversed by two large streams, there were numerous applications to come before that body.

The first ferry license was issued to Thomas Beard, who desired to establish a means of communication across the river where Beardstown is now located. His license was issued June 5, 1826 and he was given authority to charge the following rates:

Wagon and four horses or oxen.....	\$.75
Wagon and two horses.....	.50
Wagon or cart and horse.....	.37½
Man and horse.....	.12½
Loose horse .....	.06¼
Footman .....	.06¼
Cattle, per head.....	.05
Sheep, Hogs and Goats.....	.02

Double rates were allowed when it was necessary to take passengers to or from the foot of the bluffs. This license proved to be a remunerative one and a ferry was maintained until 1889.

when a bridge was constructed over the Illinois river at that point.

Other ferry-licenses granted were as follows:

Andrew Vance, September 4, 1826, upper landing on Illinois River.

William Wilson, March 1, 1830, on Illinois River at the Narrows, three miles below mouth of Crooked Creek.

Willis O'Neal, March 9, 1831, on Crooked Creek on Rushville and Quincy road.

David Tallman, December 5, 1832, on Crooked Creek, opposite Section 11, 1 S., 2 W.

William Haskell, June 2, 1834, on Crooked Creek, opposite Section 23, 2 N., 3 W.

Allen Alexander, March 4, 1835, on Crooked Creek, opposite Section 33, 1 N., 2 W.

William Wilson, March 7, 1836, on Crooked Creek, opposite Section 13, 1 S., 2 W.

Benj. V. Teel, June 6, 1836, on Illinois River opposite Schuyler City, located near the mouth of Sugar Creek.

John Knight, September 1, 1837, on Illinois River, at foot of Grand Island.

MILLS AND MILL-SEATS.—The old band-mill, operated by horse power, did service in Schuyler County for many years after the county was first established, but the pioneers were not slow to avail themselves of the water-power afforded by Sugar and Crooked Creeks, and the first petition for a mill-seat was made by John Ritchey, who asked permission to build a dam across Crooked Creek on northwest of Section 33, 1 N., 2 W., the present site of Ripley. The writ was issued December 7, 1829. The next step was the appointment of a commission by the County Commissioners, who visited the proposed mill-site and made an estimate of the probable damage to adjoining property caused by the erection of a dam. They also specified the height of the dam. The records of the Commissioner's Court give the date of establishment of the early mills in Schuyler County as follows:

Benj. V. Teel, June 7, 1830. N. E. Sec. 6, 2 N., 1 E., on Sugar Creek.

David Wallace, June 7, 1830. S. W. Sec. 20, 2 N., 1 E., on Sugar Creek.

Thomas Justus, June 7, 1830, S. W. Sec. 17, 2 N., 1 E., on Sugar Creek.

Walter D. Scott and Osborn Henley, June 6, 1831, N. E. Sec. 11, 1 N., 3 W., on Crooked Creek.

Wm. C. Ralls, June 6, 1831, S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 20, 3 N., 3 W., on Crooked Creek, at present location

of Brooklyn. (Today the mill on this site is the only one in operation in Schuyler County.)

Benj. Chadsey and John Johnson June 6, 1831, E $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. Sec. 5, 1 N., 1 E., on Sugar Creek.

James A. Chadsey, March 5, 1833, N. W. 22, 2 N., 1 E., on Sugar Creek.

Scott & Bull, March 5, 1833, N. E. 11, 3 N., 4 W., on Crooked Creek, the present location of the town of Birmingham.

Abel Logan, March 20, 1835; N. W. 3, 1 S., 2 W., on Crooked Creek.

Wm. McKee and John Taggart, Dec. 8, 1835, S. W. 11, 1 N. 3 W., on Crooked Creek.

Wm. A. Hindman and Samuel A. Clift, June 9, 1836, S. W. 2, 1 S., 2 W.

Asa Benton, Sept. 6, 1836, S. W. 29, 1 S., 2 W., on Crooked Creek.

Robert H. Burton and Eli Alden, June 5, 1837, S. W. 29, 1 N., 2 W., on Crooked Creek.

Asa Benton, June 6, 1837, S. W. 4, 1 S., 2 W., on Crooked Creek.

Peter F. Jonte, June 5, 1834, S. W. 20, 1 N., 1 W., on Crane Creek.

Samuel S. Cloughburgh, June 5, 1838, N. W. Sec. 28, 1 N., 1 W., on Crane Creek.

Adam Dunlap, September 4, 1838, S. W. Sec. 28, 2 N., 3 W., on Little Missouri Creek.

John King, Sept. 4, 1838, N. $\frac{1}{2}$ 15, 3 N., 4 W., on Flour Creek.

FIRST COUNTY BRIDGE.—The General Assembly of Illinois having enacted a law making appropriation for building bridges, the County Commissioners on March 31, 1827, gave notice of the erection of a bridge over Crooked Creek, where it was crossed by the State road from Rushville to Quincy. This is what is now known as the Ripley bridge. The contract for building this bridge was let to Benj. Chadsey for \$100. Thomas McKee constructed the abutments, for which he was paid \$160. The bridge was accepted by the Commissioners February 9, 1830, and Mr. Chadsey was allowed \$12 for bringing the money from Vandalia that had been appropriated by the General Assembly.

RAILROADS.

The history of railroads in Schuyler County, if it should cover the general lines of railroads planned and promoted for this region, would require a book of itself; but for actual results accomplished a paragraph would suffice. Not another county in Illinois has had as many

alluring prospects as Schuyler, and few there are that have fared worse in actual construction.

As early as 1836, two years before a single mile of railroad was built in the State, a company was formed in Rushville to build a railroad from this city to the Illinois River at Beardstown. Considerable money was spent on it, but the panic of 1836 caused its temporary suspension and the burning of the building in Rushville, which contained all the books and papers of the company, buried the scheme forever. The construction of this road would have been of inestimable value to Rushville, for it would have given connection with the commerce of the Illinois River and afterwards served as a connecting link in a great railroad system. The period of financial depression that followed cut short the many ambitious plans for internal improvement in Illinois, and it was not until 1854 that Rushvillites began to have fanciful dreams of being made a railroad center. It was a time when railroad building had its first great impetus in Central Illinois. Much was promised, but little done towards fulfillment. Schuyler, like many other counties, took the bait eagerly and voted enthusiastically to give whatever the railroad promoters asked.

On May 1, 1854, Schuyler County, by a popular vote, took favorable action towards subscribing \$75,000 for the building of the Peoria & Hannibal Railroad. Not satisfied with extending aid to one road, the county did the hospitable act of welcoming all comers and, in 1856, the county voted \$75,000 to the Rock Island & Alton. In February, 1860, the people of Schuyler awoke from their dream. The tax rate for that year was 29 cents for county purposes and 37 cents for interest on railroad bonds, which seemed exorbitant to the frugal settlers of that day. There immediately ensued a strong opposition to railroad bonds and talk of repudiation was rife. The railroad promoters held the bonds and the county was, figuratively speaking, "holding the sack," for up to this time there had been no actual operation of the roads. Added fuel was heaped on the flame by the action of the Rock Island & Alton Company in bringing suit against the county, which was defended at a cost of \$1,042.44, and with the railroad victorious.

When the same road threatened to renew the suit in 1865, Schuyler County asked for terms of settlement and a compromise was effected

by refunding the old bonds on a basis of fifty cents on the dollar, which were to draw interest at 5 per cent. Emboldened by this success, the county in 1867 brought suit against the Peoria & Hannibal Company for the return of the bonds issued in 1858. Another compromise was effected and, in July, 1868, new bonds were issued to the amount of \$73,000, bearing 6 per cent interest. These bonds were placed in the hands of a trustee, and \$4,000 of the same were to be delivered when two miles of road was built in the county, and a given number of bonds with each successive mile until Rushville was reached. This hastened the building of the road, and in 1869 trains were running into Rushville on what is now the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy track.

In 1888 the Peoria & Hannibal bonds were refunded at 5 per cent interest, and were sold at a premium of \$2,115 to the American Exchange National Bank of New York. In the meantime the Rock Island & Alton bonds had been retired and, in 1893 and 1898 the county took up \$30,000 of the Peoria & Hannibal bonds, and in 1903 another \$20,000, which leaves \$20,000 of the \$150,000 bond issue for railroads to be paid in 1908, when the county will be free of her old outstanding obligation and out of debt.

The first train on the Peoria & Hannibal Road came into Rushville July 4, 1869, and it was made a day of great rejoicing. The taking over of the road by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, put an end to further extension, however, and Rushville has had to be content with a stub road.

The Rock Island & Alton Road, that was planned to pass through Rushville, had a roadbed graded and bridges built from Frederick to Littleton, and there seemed no likelihood of a change in route when the promoters decided to follow the river to Browning and then continue northward, and Rushville was cut off entirely. This road likewise became part of the great Burlington system and is known as the Rock Island and St. Louis Division.

The only other railroad in the county is the Macomb & Western Illinois, which has its southern terminal at Littleton. This road was promoted by C. V. Chandler and William A. Compton, of Macomb, and extends from Macomb to Littleton. Train service was established from the latter village on January 30, 1904.

TELEPHONES.—The development of the telephone from a mere mechanical curiosity to a

house-hold necessity, was accomplished in Schuyler County within a decade, and now every portion of the county can be reached by some one of the many lines that radiate from Rushville.

The first telephone line was built in Schuyler County in the early winter of 1894 by Philander Avery, of Industry, who ran a line from that village to Rushville, and had the terminal office in the feed-store operated by E. W. Parker. At the time this line was building, Samuel Work was engaged in constructing a line to Beardstown, and it was in operation by January 1, 1895. The terminal station at Rushville was in the Cottage Hotel, and there were toll-stations at Pleasantview and Frederick. At Beardstown Mr. Work met with strenuous opposition from the city authorities, who did not wish to have poles set in the city streets, and he was not allowed to carry his line into the business district, but secured an office near the wagon bridge, which he used in carrying his line over the river. During the time this line was maintained it paid fair returns on the investment, though Mr. Work says he was put to much extra expense and trouble by men and boys shooting off the insulators. Business men did not take up with the telephone idea, and when Mr. Work approached some of our prominent business men, he was told they did not want to be bothered with such a "nuisance" as a telephone in their store.

The Rushville and Beardstown and Rushville and Industry lines were operated independently for eighteen months, when they were sold to the Western Illinois Company, with headquarters at Macomb, and made a part of that system. In January, 1897, this company established a local exchange in Rushville and gave its patrons connections with all the towns in the county, and the rural subscribers of the company among the farmers were now beginning to see the advantage of the telephone and were eager to have connection with the outside world.

The demand for telephones among the farmers of Schuyler County led to the formation of the Grange Telephone Company, which was incorporated under the laws of Illinois on June 10, 1897. The first line built by the Grange Company was from Rushville to Littleton, and they have constantly extended their service until they have lines in nine of the thirteen townships of the county. These townships are Oakland, Littleton, Brooklyn, Camden, Buena Vista, Rushville, Frederick, Bainbridge and Woodstock. The company

now maintains a central office in Rushville, and has about 250 miles of line in operation.

In the years 1902 and 1903 a number of independent mutual companies were organized in the county, and as they did not have access to Rushville, they started an agitation among the business men to construct a mutual city exchange that would serve as connection point for all the mutual lines of the county. This demand of the farmers for city connection led to the organization of the Rushville Telephone Company, which began business in December, 1903. The company was capitalized at \$5,000 and the stock was subscribed by business men and citizens who realized the need of more adequate telephone service. The local exchange was built at a cost of about \$10,000, and now has 358 city subscribers and connection with 37 rural lines, which reach to every village in the county.

The Central Union Company built their line to Rushville in January, 1897, and made it possible to reach any of the cities in the United States over their long distance connections. The local toll business is now handled through the Rushville Telephone Company switchboard.

CHAPTER XVII.

TOWN-SITE BOOMS—ABANDONED VILLAGES.

TOWN-SITE BOOMERS IN SCHUYLER COUNTY ACTIVE IN 1836—TOWNS PLATTED AND ADVERTISED IN EASTERN CITIES—ATTRACTIONS FURNISHED TO EMIGRANTS FROM THE EAST—CHECK PRODUCED BY THE PANIC OF 1837—A SPECIMEN OF TOWN ADVERTISING—IMPORTANCE ATTRIBUTED TO THE LA MOINE RIVER AS A NAVIGABLE STREAM—THE BROOKLYN OF TODAY—LONG LIST OF ABANDONED TOWNS AND VILLAGES—INTERESTING REMINISCENCES OF SEVENTY YEARS AGO.

As early as 1830 the town-site boomers invaded the Military Tract, which was then regarded as the extreme western frontier of the United States, and through their efforts this section of the country was well advertised in the

East and South, and many new settlers were attracted here by the persistent land agents. Up to this time there were widely scattered settlements, where a few families had kept together and made their improvements, but these were not known as towns, the neighborhood generally taking the name of the oldest or most prominent settler, and it was only the newly platted county-seats that were designated by a village name.

With the close of the Black Hawk War, the tide of immigration from New England and Kentucky brought many new settlers into the Military Tract, and Schuyler County received its full share. The settlers from the East were usually attracted to the towns that they might enjoy the advantages of the schools, churches and social intercourse, and this brought about the rapid growth of the earlier settlements and the founding of many new towns.

One can fancy the bustle and activity of those years; the optimism induced by the attractiveness of the country and the large returns offered in the advancement of land values. Richness of soil and salubrity of climate made this the favored section of the western frontier, and the first settlers exploited the excellence of the country in their letters to relatives and friends in the East, and urged them to locate in the new country which was destined to be both populous and wealthy.

The rapid increase in population caused towns to spring up like magic, for the promoters in those early days were as persistent and as eloquent as those we now meet from Texas or Oklahoma, and their operations marked an economic advancement in the development of the country which history should record.

The spirit of speculation was rife in Illinois in the early 'thirties, nor were transactions in "city lots" confined to the western markets, for land titles came gradually to form a part of the circulating medium in New York, Boston and Philadelphia.

On paper each of these new cities was destined to become the metropolis of a dense population, and where water power was available, it offered an added inducement to boom the place as an industrial center. Every village with the smallest prospect of growth, and some uninhabited spots in the wilderness, had a large area staked off into town lots and platted in a highly ornamental style for the information of purchasers, and all the eastern papers carried the ad-

vertisements of these new towns which were striving to attract the new settlers.

The years 1835 and 1836 were the halcyon period for this land speculation, for in 1837 came the hard times felt so generally throughout the country. As a result of this economic situation, town-site booming in Illinois received a sudden check, and many of the towns promoted by land speculators developed very perceptible signs of decadence, and some were wiped off the map entirely and now are not known as having existed, save by those who search the old court records in the preparation of abstracts of title to farm lands, which now occupy the early town-sites.

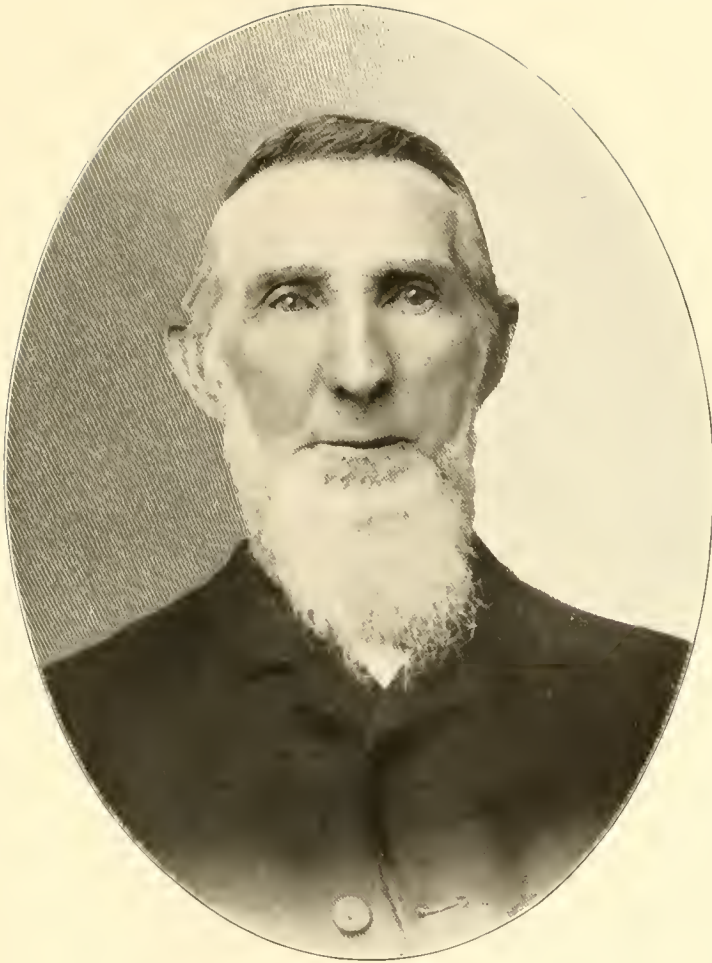
That the early town-site promoters were accomplished in holding out great inducements to prospective purchasers, and laid great stress on the advantages of water-power, is shown in the following advertisement of the town of Brooklyn, which appeared in the Rushville Journal of July 30, 1836;

"1,000 lots for sale in the City of Brooklyn—Sale October 27, 28 and 29, 1836.

"This city is situated on the La Moine River, nearly in the center of the Military Tract, on a direct line from Beardstown, on the Illinois River, to Commerce, on the Mississippi River, by way of Rushville and Carthage; from Quincy on the Mississippi to Peoria on the Illinois; from Mt. Sterling to Macomb. On one of these routes a state road is already established and the other two are petitioned for and will be established the ensuing spring.

"The City of Brooklyn in its local situation with regard to other places of business, is a place of very considerable importance; being 14 miles from Rushville; 23 miles from Carthage; 37 miles from Commerce; 40 miles from Quincy; 18 miles from Macomb; 25 miles from Beardstown and 70 miles from Peoria.

"History has not yet given an account of a country (in point of health, beauty and fertility) equal to the one surrounding this city. La Moine River is a most delightful stream, affording water at all seasons of the year for immense machinery. It has been examined by competent engineers from its mouth to this CITY, and the estimated cost to construct dams, with locks to make it a perpetual navigable stream, is \$30,000. The water-power gained by the construction of said dams must, and will, pay 10 per cent per annum on the stock exclusive of tolls. The proprietors think the stock worth a premium of 10



JAMES DEWITT

per cent. They intend having a company chartered at the next session of the Legislature of this State to accomplish this great and desirable object.

"The proprietors have no hesitancy in saying that there is no hazard in the purchase of lots in this City, as there is no city on any canal in the United States, which has advantages equal to Brooklyn in point of health, beauty and soil; the farmers producing from one-half to double the quantity of wheat and corn over any other State in the Union.

"The number of 1,000 lots will be laid off for a beginning, many of which will be sold in different cities throughout the United States. Agents selling abroad will recollect that all numbers of lots marked for sale at home, will not be offered abroad.

"TERMS—10 per cent on all sales, cash in hand. The balance in six and twelve months.

"Other sales from time to time as required. The best mills in the State are now in successful operation in the immediate vicinity of the City; two other mills are in successful operation, one five miles above, the other six miles below.

"W. C. RALLS.

"JOS. DUNCAN.

"BENJ. CLARK.

"DR. GREEN.

"*Proprietors.*"

This advertisement was published in *The Rushville Journal*; *The Saturday Courier*, Philadelphia; *Courier and Enquirer*, New York; *Advertiser*, Louisville, Ky.; *Eagle*, Maysville, Ky.; *Missouri Republican*, St. Louis; *Courier*, Palmyra, Mo.; *Argus*, Quincy; *Patriot*, Jacksonville; and *Journal*, Springfield.

This is one of the several advertisements of Schuyler's boom towns, and it is reproduced to show the enthusiasm that marked those prosperous and hopeful days in the early 'thirties, when every hamlet had a chance to become a metropolis. It was not for lack of publicity, or of the rich fertile country that surrounds it, that caused Brooklyn to fall short of the promise of its promoters, but rather the development of the vast system of railroads which has left this community, abundantly favored by nature, some twelve miles inland. The placid waters of the La Moine River continue to flow along its border, but its glory as a navigable stream and its value as a source of water-power have departed. To-day Brooklyn is a thrifty country village, with a rich

trade territory, and her citizens yet hope to achieve that proud distinction looked for by the early promoters, with the building of electric railroads that will some day traverse the western part of Schuyler County.

In our research for historical data among the court records and old papers, we find towns mentioned which are now not heard of, but are of interest, nevertheless, from a historical standpoint. Prominent among the decadent cities of the pioneer days is Atlas, once the county-seat of Pike County, and well known to all the early Schuyler settlers. Atlas is located in the south-western part of Pike County, three miles from a railroad station, and its population has now dwindled to a few families. Commerce, a village on the Mississippi River, is also frequently mentioned in the early records and its passing came with the rechristening of the village by the Mormons, who located there in 1838 and changed the name to Nauvoo.

But it is the story of the abandoned villages of Schuyler County that will be of most interest to the readers of this volume. The idea of deserted or abandoned human habitations, forsaken and forgotten towns and villages, has long been the theme for writers of romance, but when we contemplate the situation from its historical standpoint, intense interest is added. No old ruins mark the sites of these now forgotten villages in Schuyler County, for they were typical of the times in which they were created, and the old log or frame structures have long since been moved away or destroyed by the owners. Only the sites remain, revealing nothing of the past history, and such facts as we have been able to gather have been gleaned from county records or the reminiscences of old settlers.

Most prominent of these abandoned villages is Erie, which was located on Section 26 in Frederick Township. Located on the river, it was the landing place for all the steamboats that plied upon the Illinois. Founded about 1834, its history is spanned by a decade, for the great flood of 1844 forever blasted the hopes of those who looked upon Erie as the river port for all Schuyler County. But the town will always live in history, for it was the landing place of many of the first pioneers of Schuyler County. In locating the town it is probable the river landing had more controlling influence than the general topography of the country, for the river bank at this point is low and swampy. Erie's improve-

ments were confined to a big warehouse built by Ransellar Wells and a hotel, which was operated by a Mr. Seaman. Hon. L. D. Erwin, of this city, was warehouse clerk for Mr. Wells in the early 'forties and, during those years, an immense amount of business was transacted there, for it was the shipping point for the country fifty miles northward, and nearly all of the merchandise to supply the Rushville stores was delivered at Erie by steamboats.

Schuyler City was another river town that failed to fulfill the promise of its promoter. It was laid out by B. V. Teel in 1836, on Section 4 in Frederick Township near the mouth of Sugar Creek, and it flourished for a time as a steamboat landing and shipping point. One of the old pioneers, in reciting the story of the founding of Schuyler City said, the ground where it was situated was so low a fog on the river would cause an overflow. After the flood of 1844, Schuyler City was heard of no more.

While Brown County was yet a part of Schuyler, the town of Milton was platted and extensively advertised by William C. Ralls and Lewis Gay, the proprietors. The town was laid out in 1836 on McKee Creek, five miles from the Illinois River, and in the prospectus advertising the sale of town-lots, the promoters referred to it as located at the head of slack water navigation. Milton long ago passed from the memory of man.

With the water courses as the principal channels of commerce, it is natural the town-site promoters should choose the site for their villages along the inland streams, which gave promise of development for water-power as well as navigation. And, while some of the towns so located exist today, there were others now wholly abandoned and, in some cases, even their location cannot be identified.

In Woodstock Township on the northwest quarter of Section 11, Township 1 S., 2 W., Samuel A. Cliff founded the town of New York in 1836. The town-site was surveyed by Allen Persinger and the improvements consisted of a store and a mill. Micha Warren, afterwards a resident of Rushville, erected and operated the mill.

That same locality, which in pioneer times, was designated as "Ague Bend," was a favorite locality for the promoters and the town of York was laid, but never platted. York was located on the Gilead road to Calhoun County and its tavern afforded entertainment to many weary travelers.

Richmond is another town we find mentioned in

the early newspapers, but its history has passed from the memory of the old pioneers and not until the record of survey was found could it be located to a certainty. The town was laid out by Allen Persinger, March 15, 1836, for Wm. Wilson on the northeast quarter of Section 13, 1 S., 2 W. Six blocks were platted and the location on the north bank of Crooked Creek, and adjacent to the main traveled road, was considered an ideal one. G. O. Wilson advertised a barbecue to be held at Richmond in 1836, and that is the only mention of the town-site in history. Another town was located on Section 2, 1 S. 2 W. but even its name has passed into oblivion.

Centerville was one of the inland towns of Woodstock Township, and was founded by Isam Cox on the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 21. Its only history exists in the county records.

Ridgeville, the voting place of Browning Township before township organization was perfected, was located on Section 16. The village was laid out by Isaac Garret, April 19, 1836, and, in after years it boasted of a store, postoffice, church and school house, but when the postoffice was discontinued, it soon lost its identity as a town site.

Mosco, located on the northwest quarter of Section 6, Frederick Township, also gained distinction as a government postoffice, and Anthony Messerer was Postmaster, but the town was never platted and when Frederickville was founded on the river, the postoffice was moved down from the bluff.

In 1836 Joseph Haskell made plans to establish a town just below where the old Camden bridge stood, but the plat was never put on record and the improvements were not sufficiently extensive to attract general attention at a time when the competition in town-site booming was keen.

Mt. Meacham was one of the few abandoned towns that achieved sufficient distinction to secure a postoffice. It was laid out by W. L. Gay, on the southwest of Section 17 in Oakland Township, and a number of quarter-acre lots were platted. Mr. Gay had a store there and was postmaster.

Newburg was founded in the spring of 1840 on the north-east quarter of Section 28, in Bainbridge Township, by Joseph Newburg, and of all the abandoned towns of Schuyler County, it alone is designated in the plat book of Schuyler County. The town was surveyed by Francis E. Bryant, April 24, 1840, and twenty-four lots were platted

on either side of Main street. Two lots were set aside by Mr. Newburg for a school building site and a Methodist "meeting house," but they were never utilized.

In the early days, however, Newburg showed thrifty signs of growth and boasted of a store, blacksmith shop, grist mill, saw mill and two saloons, but in time the town diminished in importance and, timber by timber, brick by brick, it scattered to the four winds; the town lots were vacated, and even the name became a misnomer, for the government postoffice, which was maintained there for many years by L. O. Huff, was known as Center. The inauguration of the rural mail route removed the last vestige of even a distinguishing name to the locality which, in 1894, gained renown as the headquarters of the Populistic agitation in Schuyler County.

CHAPTER XVIII.

CITY OF RUSHVILLE—DEVELOPMENT.

VILLAGE FOUNDED IN 1826—FIRST COUNTY-SEAT NAMED BEARDSTOWN—SEAT OF JUSTICE CHANGED TO RUSHVILLE FEBRUARY 20, 1826—IT IS FIRST NAMED RUSHTON—FIRST SALE OF LOTS—TOWN IS INCORPORATED AS A VILLAGE MAY 10, 1831—HEARTY WELCOME EXTENDED TO NEWCOMERS—REV. JOHN SCRIPPS CONTRIBUTION TO VILLAGE HISTORY—FIRST ELECTION AND FIRST VILLAGE OFFICERS—THREE EPOCHS OF TWENTY-FIVE YEARS EACH IN RUSHVILLE HISTORY—FIRST RESIDENTS AND FIRST INDUSTRIES—BUSINESS HOUSES IN 1834—IMPRESSIONS OF A VISITOR IN 1833—GROWTH RETARDED BY PANIC OF 1836-37—EARLY STAGE ROUTES—FAILURE OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT SCHEME—MERCANTILE AND MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISES 1850-75—FORMER CITIZENS OF RUSHVILLE WHO ROSE TO DISTINCTION—RUSHVILLE OF TO-DAY—MUNICIPAL HISTORY—CITY IS INCORPORATED UNDER GENERAL CHARTER LAW IN MAY, 1898—LIST OF MAYORS FROM 1898 TO PRESENT TIME.

The city of Rushville is one of the oldest towns in the Military Tract and, while it has not gained

the prestige that comes from big commercial enterprises and large population, it is rich in its historical relations. The city was founded in 1826 by a commission appointed by the Illinois Legislature to establish a county seat for Schuyler County, and it has this honor without question or contest and is, today, the only incorporated city in the county.

From the date of the founding of Rushville to the present time there has elapsed a period of eighty years, and yet there are those living who remember when there were scarcely a dozen houses in the city. This brings us home to the fact that, while Rushville can claim prestige as one of the early Illinois towns, its history is spanned by a single life and its present stability achieved by two generations.

Soon after Schuyler County was organized three Commissioners from Morgan County selected a site for a county-seat on the south half of Section 35 in Rushville Township, which was named Beardstown, but the location was not favored by the residents of the county and a new commission was appointed. Levi Green, Thomas Blair and Benjamin Chadsey were the new Commissioners, and their first choice of a town-site was on the prairie about a mile north of Rushville. Here was an ideal location for a town-site, but the quarter-section selected had already been entered, and the county finances would not permit of any extravagance, so the Commissioners looked about for a cheaper tract and finally on February 20, 1826, selected the south-west quarter of Section 30, 2 N., 1 W. The price of this quarter-section was only \$200, but before the town-site was finally agreed upon, the Commissioners bargained with Jacob White to purchase the east half for \$150, and with the money thus obtained the county was able to make the necessary payment and on December 26, 1826, the government patent was issued.

The report of the Commissioners selected to locate the county-seat was made to the County Commissioners on March 6, 1826, and on their recommendation the town was named Rushton, in honor of Dr. William Rush, a celebrated Philadelphia physician. On April 24th, however, the name was changed to Rushville.

After the town site was selected and approved by the County Commissioners Samuel Horney drew a plan for laying out the town, and designed that one tier of ten-acre lots be surveyed off the east side of the quarter, each to be divided

into two five-acre lots, and ninety-six lots agreeable to the plan. The first public sale of lots was announced for July 4, 1826, and notice of such sale was ordered published in the *Edwardsville Spectator* for six weeks. Before the sale took place the County Commissioners ordered an additional tier of ten-acre lots to be surveyed off the west side of the quarter, and on June 5, Jonathan D. Manlove was ordered to survey the public square.

The first sale of town lots did not bring much money into the county treasury, and a second sale was announced for October 13, 1826. In the records of the Commissioner's Court of April 1, 1828, there is notice of another sale of lots on June 7, 1828, and the record states that no lots are to be sold for less than \$5, and bond for deed will be issued to those who execute notes. There were numerous sales made at subsequent date, and in some instances the county had to bring suit to force the payment for the lots sold as the court records show.

During these early years Rushville was having a steady growth as the tide of emigration from the East and South was turning to the fertile prairies of Illinois, and the town was on the State road from Springfield to Quincy. It is a fact worthy of note, that the first railroad built in Illinois, from Springfield to Meredosia, had its effect in shaping the destiny of Rushville, for with its completion much of the travel westward to Quincy was deflected to the south and, in consequence, Rushville lost its proud distinction of being one of the gateways to the West.

In 1831 Rushville had sufficient population to permit of its organization as an incorporated town, and, on May 10 of that year, an election was held to gain the coveted distinction. In the poll of those who voted to incorporate are found many names familiar to the present generation, for children and grand-children of these early pioneers still continue to make Rushville their home. The twenty voters who were unanimous in favor of incorporation were: John Scripps, Hart Fellows, William C. Ralls, I. J. C. Smith, Richard Redfield, Andrew Ross, William Layton, A. E. Quinby, Samuel Brazzleton, Samuel Beattie, William Putnam, Proctor P. Newcomb, Thomas W. Scott, E. Grist, Joel De Camp, John M. Jones, John Mitcheltree, B. V. Teel, James A. Chadsey and Luke Seeley.

At this election the first Board of Trustees was elected, and we find that the following gen-

tlemen were selected to administer affairs: John Mitcheltree, I. J. C. Smith, William McCreery, John Scripps and Benj. V. Teel. An organization was effected by electing B. V. Teel Chairman; John B. Watson, Clerk; I. J. C. Smith, Treasurer; and Thomas Hayden, Constable.

A most interesting account of the incorporation of Rushville from the pen of Rev. John Scripps is found in the *Prairie Telegraph*. It reads:

"Early in the year 1831, we of Rushville, beginning to look up and wanting to be something somewhat consequential, in appearance at least among ourselves, if no farther, conceived the idea of becoming a borough under the general law of the State recently passed granting the boon to any town, hamlet or village numbering a population of 150 souls.

"Resolving to avail ourselves of the privilege, we set about like men, but had close work of it and much managing to make up the requisite legal number; but persevering and persistent, we enlisted in our enumeration every transient straggler, every human formed biped we could lay any kind of claim to, and babies; why every pigmy spraddler, as it counted one, was an acquisition as important as any adult who might shoulder his rifle, swing an axe or twirl her spinning wheel; and had any lady presented her lord with a pair or more of them on census day, she would have been lauded to the skies, her name heralded as a true patriot to the best interests of Rushville, and the acquisition hailed as quite a God-send. But we had nearly failed, for with the most gumelastic stretching of our calculations, we could only contrive 149 into our list. But 'fortune favors the brave,' so it does the persevering, and so it did us. For just at this critical juncture, while our every anxiety was on the stretch to call up some forgotten identity to fill that hated vacuum, down from Peoria, on their way to Alton, came two pedestrian knapsacked tramps, bolting into the tavern and calling for a dram (which we believe the very patriotic land-lord bribed them with), to say they intended to become denizens of the place if they could get 'shopped'—which they couldn't, for they were tailors, and there was no shop in town. The ladies, 'God bless 'em,' made our clothes in those days, and every married man had a tailor of his own; so our prospective citizens couldn't get 'shopped.' But that was their business and not ours; we took their word for it, and their professed willingness to be two of us for the

deed, and as none of us inquired about their subsequent denizenship, or non-denizenship, we didn't know and never said, and we shut our eyes and closed our ears to any diminutions of our 150 that might be going on between census and election, at which later time, probably, we will not hazard a say that it was so, but probably it might have been a tighter squeeze to have recognized 130 than 150 at the former, as the population, as has been observed, was quite loose-footed and very unsartin.

"On the 25th of May, 1831, we held our first municipal election and twenty voters attended to cast 100 votes for five Trustees. No candidates offered; no nominations were made; no party lines drawn; but the votings were given on the true old Republican principle of every man voting for the identities he most approved of. The polling resulted in the election of Dr. Teel, 11 votes; Dr. Smith, 13; William McCreery, 13; John Mitcheltree, 14; John Scripps, 14; scattering, 35.

"The first year of our incorporate existence was singularly distinguishable for the frequent meetings, parliamentary etiquette, violent debate and crowded audiences, for it was the only source of amusement then afforded to those who didn't read to break the monotony of long nights, and relieve them from the ennui of want of thought and vacant mind, for we had tall speechifying and long controversial discussions on hog and dog laws, street paving and sidewalks, public wells and private awnings, nuisances, and what were or were not such; levying taxes, erecting a town hall and, above all, what the majority considered of highest importance, and a minority of no importance at all, or next to a nuisance as a place to breed fleas in, a Market House. But we exerted all our utmost energies of thought, displayed all our highest oratorical powers, occupied more time and legislated on money matters and concerns, and devised means for laying out more dollars in improving our town, than would at this day finish the Washington monument in the District of Columbia."

There have been three epochs in the history of Rushville which mark clearly the various periods of her existence. Each one stands to a certain well-defined degree apart from the others; each has produced its leaders and has exerted its far-reaching influence upon the growth and development of the city.

First comes the period of settlement to recite

the history of which is to tell the story of the fortitude and struggles of the pioneer settlers, who made for themselves a home in the wilderness. Following this is what may be termed the speculative period, when fortunes were made by shrewd business men and dazzling prospects for the future greatness of Rushville were indulged in at a time when the industries of the State were in their infancy. Then came the era of slow substantial growth, when Rushville, as it appears today, was builded. For the sake of comparison it is most convenient to divide these epochs into periods of twenty-five years, each.

Let us first consider Rushville for the years 1825 to 1850. This was the formative age when city and county were yet undeveloped and sparsely settled. It was a time when every village on the then western frontier aspired to be the metropolis of the West. Rushville, like other towns, had her aspirations and in those early days the future indeed looked bright, but in the later development of railroad building the city was unfortunately located and did not come in for the benefits that the great lines of transportation bestowed so lavishly.

When the Commissioners decided upon the southwest quarter of Section 30, 2 N., 1 W. for the site of the county-seat, Richard Black was in possession of the land. He had purchased the claim of Willis O'Neal, and lived in a house on the lot now owned by Mrs. E. D. Leach. Mr. Black was entered out of his land by the county, and lost what he had paid on his claim.

The first cabin erected within what is now the bounds of Rushville was built by John B. Terry, on a lot south of the Webster School building. Soon afterwards Hart Fellows erected a cabin where H. M. Dace's store stands, and it was here the first stock of goods was put on sale, a gentleman from Jacksonville owning the stock. In 1828 Rushville was granted a government postoffice and Hart Fellows was named as Postmaster. The first industry to be established in the village was a tannery that was operated on West Lafayette street near the town branch by Dr. James Blackburn. In 1831 Hodge & Hunter established a carding mill, the first to be operated in the Military Tract, and they did a thriving business for many years. Among the early merchants were Benj. Chadsey and Thomas W. Scott, who were in business here in 1830.

The first tavern in Rushville was kept by Orris McCartney, and in the County Commissioner's

court of November 3, 1825, he was granted a license and his scale of prices fixed as follows:

One Meal	\$0.18 $\frac{3}{4}$
With Horse.....	.25
Horse Feed .....	.12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lodging .....	.06 $\frac{1}{4}$
Whisky ($\frac{1}{2}$ pint).....	.12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Whisky (1 gill).....	.06 $\frac{1}{4}$
Foreign spirits ($\frac{1}{2}$ pint).....	.25
Foreign spirits (1 gill).....	.12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cider or beer (1 quart).....	.12 $\frac{1}{2}$

In 1834 Rushville was credited with a population of 750 in "Peck's Gazetteer of Illinois," and the following facts were given of the town's industries: "Rushville has six stores, two groceries, two taverns, four cabinet makers, four brick masons and plasterers, three carpenters, two blacksmiths, four tanneries, one steam saw and grist-mill, one carding factory, four lawyers and two physicians."

Within the next two years the town had a rapid growth. Churches were erected and almost every denomination was represented. In 1835 a newspaper was established, and this indeed was a luxury that few of the Illinois towns supported. In a copy of the Rushville Journal of 1836 we find the names of the following business firms: General merchandise—Nelson & Robertson, Drake & Penny, G. H. Scripps, J. & R. H. Burton, McCrosky & Bailey, J. & T. Parrott, Fellows & Burton, Dawley & Wells, R. H. Hurblut & Co., Parrott & Olcott, Montgomery & Gray; Drugs and books—J. W. Clark; Groceries—G. W. Baker, McCabe & Ritchie; Tin shop—Robert Dorsey and Isaac Greer; Hat factory—A. La Croix; Chair factory—Wm. Snieder; Tannery—Geo. Baker; Saddlery—True & Garrett; Cabinet-Maker—E. H. O. Seeley; Blacksmith—John B. Seeley; Physicians—Dr. J. S. Dunlap, Dr. G. B. Roger, Dr. J. W. Clark, Dr. B. V. Teel, Dr. F. J. Maloy, Dr. Hall; Attorneys—W. A. Minshall, William A. Richardson, J. M. McCutchen.

It is interesting in this connection to record the impressions of a visitor to Rushville, a man of wide experience in the world and who had traveled from London, England, to visit with relatives in this city. We refer to William Armiger Scripps, who visited Rushville in the summer of 1833. To reach this city he traveled a distance of 1650 miles from New York City by boat and stage, and was thirty-six days making the trip. He arrived in Rushville July 25, 1833,

having traveled by way of Chicago, thence to Ottawa overland, and from there down the Illinois River in a canoe to the Frederick Landing. In a letter written to his wife in England, he gives a description of Rushville of that day, which is full of interest. It reads:

"This is an inland town, very healthy and dry and free from mosquitos, situated on a prairie with extensive woods behind it. When brother (John Scripps) came here there were only four or five houses. Now the population is 500 or 600, with a court house, steam mill, seven stores and two groceries, and is increasing in trade and magnitude. Business to any extent could be carried on here at enormous profit. Money is in great demand for which 25 to 50 per cent can be obtained, and mortgage security. Twelve per cent is the legal interest, which is considered so very little that capitalists despise it.

"As for living, this is a land literally flowing with milk and honey. Fine cows cost about \$10 each, cost nothing to keep, and scarcely any attention. Honey, if bought, is about six cents a pound. The finest coffee I ever tasted, brought up the Mississippi from San Domingo, retails at five pounds for \$1, or twenty cents a pound. Tea is equally good and cheap. Beef is about four cents a pound, pork about half that price; chickens from 75 cents to \$1 per dozen; flour is from \$4 to \$5 a barrel. In short, eating and drinking they consider as costing next to nothing. But wages and clothing are very high. A journeyman carpenter or smith gets from \$1.75 to \$2 a day, besides lodging and board. I shall have much to say on my return. The last week or two have opened my eyes a little. The traders are carrying all before them—100 per cent!!! 12 per cent on unpaid accounts!! household expenses scarcely nothing."

While there was great prosperity in the year Mr. Scripps visited Rushville, the panic of 1836-37 swept away many hastily built mercantile businesses, and merchants who had large outstanding accounts were utterly ruined. Business stability thus shaken to its very foundation, was not restored for ten or twelve years to come.

The rapid development of Rushville in the first decade of its history was such as to attract attention in the great trade centers of the East and South, where our merchants made annual trips to purchase merchandise, and the town grew rapidly. The fever of speculation was rife throughout the West, and this was augmented by



Cyrus L. De Witt

a vast scheme of State internal improvement, wherein the Legislature was to spend \$7,500,000 on river improvements and railroad construction. Rushville at this time was an important station on the State road from Springfield to Quincy, and a great portion of overland travel to the Galena lead mines also passed through the village. There were stage routes to Quincy, Carthage, Beardstown, Macomb and Lewistown, and the government mail contractor for this part of the State made his headquarters at Rushville. Greater things were expected when the gigantic scheme of internal improvements was inaugurated, but it was a strange stroke of fate that the first railroad constructed in Illinois detracted from Rushville a great portion of the transient business she had heretofore enjoyed. This road, running from Springfield to Meredosia, was first operated on November 8, 1838, and when trains began to run regularly, much of the traffic from Quincy to Springfield that had formerly passed through Rushville, was turned southward to Meredosia. The hard times of 1836-40, following close upon the collapse of the internal improvement scheme, was a sad blow to the booming Illinois towns, and its effect was widespread and general throughout the State and Rushville, along with other ambitious villages, suffered in consequence and, in the decade from 1840 to 1850, her growth was slow.

The second period of Rushville's history—from 1850 to 1875—was, we might say, the heroic age. Speculation in land was at its high tide; new enterprises were inaugurated and the business of the town had reached tremendous proportions for an inland village. To add to the glowing prospects for future growth was the certainty of railroad construction. In 1850 pork-packing was the most important industry in Rushville and, during the winter months, employment was given to a large force of men and big shipments were made to St. Louis each spring when navigation on the Illinois River opened.

Among the prominent merchants of that period were George Little, William H. Ray, Thomas Wilson, John Beatty, R. H. Griffith, August Nell, W. W. Wells, August and Joseph Warren, G. W. Metz, James McCreery.

Among the leading manufacturing industries were the following: Wagon Factory, established by J. & J. Knowles in 1849; Schuyler Flouring mill, established by George Moench in 1867; Rushville City Flouring mill, established by Lit-

tle & Ray in 1847; Rushville Brick and Tile Works, established by John McCabe in 1866; Rushville Marble Yards, established by William Crosier in 1859; Rushville Tannery, established by August Peter 1862; Rushville Woolen Mills, established 1868. In 1856 Rushville's two oldest papers, *The Times* and *The Citizen*, were established and given the names they now bear.

During these same years Rushville men in public life were soaring at the top. Hon. William A. Richardson was in the United States Senate; John Locke Scripps was aiding in founding *The Chicago Tribune*; P. H. Walker was on the supreme bench of Illinois, and John C. Bagby and William H. Ray were representatives in Congress. L. D. Erwin and John P. Richmond were prominent members of the Illinois Legislature before the war and the favorite sons of Rushville were conspicuous in the affairs of State and nation.

Meantime the town continued to thrive and prosper and many of the mercantile houses established during this period still exist, and the business is carried on now by another generation of the same families in larger and more pretentious buildings, but of the scores of prominent merchants whose business was founded in the year 1850 and 1860 none remain in active business life. And so it happens that, while the primitive business houses have long since disappeared, some of the early builders lived to aid in the regeneration of the modern Rushville, and have left the impress of their industry and progressive ideas upon the city of today.

The story of Rushville's growth during the last twenty-five years is too long to be told in detail, but the main facts can be chronicled briefly. In 1880 there were four brick store-buildings on the public square. Now there are scores of them of a uniform style of architecture and only one frame building remains as a relic of the old days. The symmetrical style of the buildings in the business district give hints of disastrous fires and Rushville has suffered severely in this respect, but, Phoenix-like, has each time arisen from the ashes and the old buildings were replaced by fine new business blocks.

The south side of the square was the first to suffer and on January 11, 1882, half the block was burned; the year following the east end of the north side was burned on Aug. 14, 1883, and May 20, 1893, four buildings on the east side of the square were destroyed.

In the residence portion of the city the im-

provements have kept pace with those in the business center and new additions have been planned to allow the city's growth. After all is said, the spirit that is abroad among the people themselves; the spirit that appreciates the wealth of nature and the need for effort on the part of man; the spirit to work and do its best, is more significant and important in the long run than anything proved by existing facts and reminiscences of the past.

First incorporated as a village May 10, 1831, Rushville so continued until March 2, 1839, when the Illinois Legislature granted a special charter and Rushville was incorporated as a town, and the municipal government was vested in seven Trustees, who served without compensation.

On Monday, May 11, 1898, the voters of Rushville decided to abandon the special charter and adopt city organization under the General State Law. At an election held May 10, 1898, Dr. R. C. Amrine was elected the first Mayor of Rushville. Since then the following Mayors have served the city: George Hartman, 1899-1901; D. H. Glass, 1901-1903; Dr. T. W. Scott, 1903-1905; Lewis A. Jarman, 1905-1907; A. J. Lashmell, 1907—

The population of the City of Rushville, according to the census of 1900, was 2,292, of which 629 fell within Buena Vista Township and 1,663 in Rushville Township.

CHAPTER XIX.

TOWNSHIP HISTORY.

SKETCHES OF INDIVIDUAL TOWNSHIPS IN SCHUYLER COUNTY—BAINBRIDGE, BIRMINGHAM, BROOKLYN, BROWNING, BUENA VISTA, CAMDEN, FREDERICK, HICKORY, HUNTSVILLE, LITTLETON, OAKLAND, RUSHVILLE AND WOODSTOCK TOWNSHIPS—GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION AND CHARACTERISTICS—FIRST SETTLERS, WHENCE THEY CAME AND WHERE THEY LOCATED—FIRST CHURCHES AND FIRST SCHOOLS—LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS AND IMPORTANT EVENTS—POPULATION IN 1900.

In the following pages will be found an individual history of each of the thirteen town-

ships comprised within the limits of Schuyler County, arranged in alphabetical order for convenience of reference:

BAINBRIDGE TOWNSHIP.

Bainbridge, by reason of its location near the Illinois River, was one of the first townships in the county to be settled and, during the year 1823, it was invaded by the pioneers who built their cabins and made a clearing in the timber for the cultivation of their crops.

Bounded on the south by the Illinois River and Crooked Creek and traversed from north to south by Crane and Coal Creeks, it naturally follows that the land surface of the township is broken and rugged. Along all these streams there is a rich alluvial soil that yields tremendous crops in seasons when the land is not overflowed by water. Much of the land that was considered unfit for cultivation twenty years ago, and carried each successive year on the delinquent tax-roll, has now been reclaimed and a large portion of it is in cultivation.

Along the Illinois River a tract of land embracing 7,000 acres has been taken into a drainage district and, by a system of levees and lateral drainage ditches in the enclosed portion, an effort is being made to reclaim the land. Another reclamation project was started in 1908 when the Crane Creek Drainage and Levee District was organized and 5,000 acres will be reclaimed.

Bainbridge Township is the only section of Schuyler County that does not show an outcropping of coal veins of sufficient thickness for mining purposes. But while this mineral vein is lacking, there are others present that may prove more valuable. In the neighborhood of Newberry a well marked deposit of zinc has been located, but whether it is present in sufficient quantity to work profitably has never been determined. In the same neighborhood specimens of lead have been found, but the surface indications are not so favorable for this mineral as for zinc.

Thomas McKee and Willis O'Neal were the first settlers in Bainbridge Township. In the fall of 1823 they came to Schuyler County from Kentucky and built their cabins six miles south of the Hobart settlement, where the entire population of the county, numbering perhaps a score of people, was centered. Thomas McKee built

his cabin on the northeast quarter of Section 20 and Willis O'Neal located on Section 16. McKee was a trained mechanic and, as soon as he had erected a home for his family, he constructed a workshop and this was the first blacksmith shop in the county. His coming was a valuable addition to the little settlement, for he was a natural mechanic and gunsmith, and in his little log shop he did a good business for those pioneer times. Willis O'Neal later moved from Bainbridge and settled on the present site of Rushville, and took a prominent part in the affairs of the county in the early years of its history. He afterwards removed to Brown County.

In 1824 David and Thomas Blair and Jacob White settled on Sections 2 and 3, and in that same year George Naught, who had come from Whiteside County with his brother Isaac and settled on Section 36, Woodstock, removed to Bainbridge where he afterwards made his home.

Jonathan Reno and John A. Reeve were among the newcomers in 1825 who settled in Bainbridge. In November, 1826, Abraham Lemaster and his son-in-law, Charles Hatfield, moved into the township and purchased Willis O'Neal's improvement. James B. Atwood, William Mitchell, Moses Pettigrew, Archibald Parris, James Edmonston, James, William and John Evans were among those who came in 1827. Rev. Joseph Bell, a Baptist minister, Isaac Briggs, George Butler, Peter DeWitt, Samuel Jackson, Sanford Close, Elisha Hudson, Jerre Jackson and Thomas Howell were all residents of the township prior to 1830. Among other early residents were: Allen Persinger, Daniel Matheny, Jonathan Reddick, Harvey Phinney, John Jacobs, John Bowling, John Dougherty, James Lawler, Jonathan Patteson, Ebenezer Grist and Apollos Ward.

The first mill in the township was built by Ephraim Eggleston on the bank of Crane Creek on Section 19. The mill was erected in 1827 and was barely in operation when there came a sudden flood on this now famous erratic stream, that carried away the improvement down stream. Zeph Tyson built the second mill in 1835 and it was operated by horse-power.

The first school building in the township was on Section 15, and John Parker, Joseph Bell and William Burnside were among the first teachers.

There is not now a town or postoffice in Bainbridge Township, the postoffice at Center having been discontinued in 1904, when the rural free delivery system was extended to the township.

The town of Newburg, now commonly known as Newberry, was founded by Joseph Newburg and was surveyed and platted by Francis E. Bryant, County Surveyor, April 24, 1840. There was once a store and blacksmith shop there, but all semblance of a town has long since disappeared.

The population of Bainbridge Township, according to the census of 1900, was 1,210.

BIRMINGHAM TOWNSHIP.

The farthest outlying township in Schuyler County is Birmingham, located in the extreme north-west corner. It is bounded on the north by McDonough County and on the west by Hancock County, and its business is largely tributary to Plymouth, the nearest shipping point. This township is almost equally divided between undulating and fertile prairie land in the south and north, and heavy timber land along the water courses. The farms are well improved and the land valuable for grain farming and stock raising.

Brummel Sapp was the first settler in Birmingham Township. He was a neighbor in North Carolina of the Manlove family, who first settled in Schuyler in 1824. Their glowing accounts of the new country fired his enthusiasm and, in the early fall of 1831, he started on the long journey to the frontier in Illinois. His family consisting of his wife and children, Harmon, Jefferson, Jacob, Adam, Newell, William, S. R. and Sarah, accompanied him, and they reached Rushville in early winter of that year. Here the family remained until the spring of 1832, when they once more packed up their household belongings and began the journey westward. Far removed from all other settlements he located on the southwestern part of the northwest quarter of Section 3, in Birmingham Township, and there in the solitude of the forest built his home, and his after years were spent on the old homestead and his descendants are today numerous represented in the population of the township.

Soon after Mr. Sapp settled in Birmingham his old neighbor in North Carolina, David Manlove, removed there from the Rushville settlement. He was followed soon afterward by Moses and Jonathan D. Manlove, who settled nearby. Other settlers who came in 1832 were Peter Popham from Kentucky, and a man named Haggard, also Edward and David Wade. Isaac Pigeon was a

near neighbor of Mr. Sapp in 1833, and William and Jesse Bodenhammer and Adam Wier came from North Carolina in that same year. In 1834 the settlement was further increased by the arrival of three brothers, Alexander, John and Charles Bilderback, who came from Adams County, Ill., where their father had arrived from Kentucky some years before. William H. and James Bilderback, the remaining brothers, followed in the fall of that year. About this time James G. King and David Graham settled in the township. Thomas Twidell and Simeon Morris, from Virginia, were among the settlers of 1834, settling in Round Prairie. In 1836 James and Harrison Graham and John L. Carden and family made the long journey west from Virginia, in response to letters that had been sent home by David Graham. William Edwards, John T. Gash, Col. Geo. H. Briscoe, John L. Ewing, William Noel, S. S. Walker and Edward Whipple were others of the early pioneers who settled in Birmingham Township in the 'thirties.

The early home-seekers in Birmingham were men who had faith in the future development of the rich country of Illinois, and as soon as they had reared their cabins and planted their crops, they turned their attention to developing the resources nearest at hand. In 1835 Robert Wilson, a practical mill-wright came to the settlement, and in partnership with David Graham, began the construction of a water mill on the northeast quarter of Section 11. They built a dam across Crooked Creek at this point, and the first grist was ground in 1836. The mill was a two-story frame building, and the power was obtained from an undershot wheel. It remained in service until 1882 when, on May 5, a spring freshet undermined the wheel and it was carried down stream.

The building of the mill was an incentive to greater effort in the development of the country, and on July 1, 1836, the village of Birmingham was platted by Allen Persinger for David Graham, David Manlove and Moses Manlove, the proprietors. The prospectus issued by the town-site promoters, and published in all the eastern papers, was a most glowing one, and the new town-site was heralded as a thrifty manufacturing center at the head of navigation on the La Moine River. Like many other of the boom towns of 1836, Birmingham failed to fulfil the expectations of its enthusiastic promoters, but is today a pretty little country village along

whose boundary flows the waters of Crooked Creek.

The first school in Birmingham was taught by William Noel in a log cabin in the village. In 1839 Birmingham was made a government post-office and William Noel was named as Postmaster. The first church erected in the township was built by the Protestant Methodists in the village in 1852.

Population of the township in 1900, according to the United States census, 894.

BROOKLYN TOWNSHIP.

Brooklyn is in the northern tier of townships that border on McDonough County and, though far removed from the first settlement made in Schuyler County, not many years elapsed until the homeseeker had reared his humble cabin within its border. This was due, perhaps, to the fact that Crooked Creek flows through the township, from north to south, for the early pioneer followed the water courses in his search for a new home, and the earliest settlements were usually made not far from the stream. The timber country was always first choice of the early homeseekers, and Brooklyn afforded many choice locations of this kind, for all the country adjacent to Crooked Creek abounded in the finest kind of timber. When Brooklyn Township was first settled Crooked Creek was known as La Moine River, and was regarded as a navigable stream, and great things were expected from the development of the water power along its course. While these expectations were never realized, Brooklyn Township has made great progress as an agricultural country and its people are prosperous as a result thereof.

William Owens was the first settler who made a home within the bounds of Brooklyn Township. Reared in Kentucky, he was married in 1828 to Miss Helen Swan and, in the fall of the year following, the young couple decided to follow the bride's parents to Illinois. They made the trip on horseback and were six days in the saddle, and, on reaching Schuyler County, found a warm welcome at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Swan, who were then residents of Buena Vista Township. There they spent the winter and, in the spring of 1830, pushed on farther west and built a cabin in Brooklyn Township. After putting in his crop Mr. Owen returned to Kentucky

to get his household goods, and, on his return, sold his pre-emption right in Brooklyn and returned to Buena Vista Township.

William Manlove, who came to Schuyler from North Carolina in 1825, was attracted by the rich prospects of Brooklyn Township and, in 1832, settled with his family on the northeast quarter of Section 7. He was accompanied by his brother-in-law, William Huff, who with his family settled on an adjoining quarter. About this time John E. Rigsby settled on the east half of the southeast quarter of Section 7. He referred to his claim as "Guinea Prairie," and the neighborhood is, to this day, known by that name.

William C. Ralls will always occupy a conspicuous place in the history of Brooklyn. He was a man of energy and determination, and had unbounded faith in the ultimate development of a great manufacturing center in the wilderness of Illinois. On December 6, 1831, he was granted a mill site on Crooked Creek on the southwest quarter of Section 20, and was authorized to build a dam not to exceed nine feet in height. Before his improvement was completed came the call for volunteers to fight the tribes of the Indian Chief Black Hawk, and Mr. Ralls entered the service of the State as Captain of a volunteer company. He did not forget his pet project of developing the water-power on Crooked Creek, however, and in 1832 returned to his claim and resumed work on the dam.

Another of the prominent Brooklyn settlers of the early day was Rev. Samuel Dark, a Baptist minister, who labored in the Lord's vineyard for more than fifty years, and whose name is yet honored and revered not only in Brooklyn, but in all the adjacent country. Samuel Dark was a native of North Carolina, but removed to Tennessee when a child. Accompanied by his father, Samuel Dark, and two cousins, Horace and Samuel Dark, Jr., and a brother-in-law, Hugh Hays, he came to Schuyler County in February, 1830. The little party first located in Buena Vista Township, where Robert L. Dark had builded a home, and in the fall Samuel L. Dark moved to Brooklyn Township and settled on the northwest quarter of Section 5.

William Lewis was one of the pioneers in Brooklyn and, for more than fifty years, one of her most prominent citizens. Mr. Lewis was a native of Philadelphia, where he was born March 7, 1801, and was a grand-son of Francis Lewis, one of the signers of the Declaration of Inde-

pendence. In early life he was admitted to the bar in Philadelphia and planned to follow a professional career, but came west in 1829 for the benefit of his health. He spent three years in Rushville and, in 1832, in company with Samuel Oliver, who had accompanied him from the East, he located on the northwest quarter of Section 19, in Brooklyn Township. The rugged life of a pioneer restored his health and he lived to a ripe old age, his death occurring in 1889.

Dr. James S. Blackburn, one of the pioneer physicians of the county, first located in Rushville in 1830 and there erected the first tannery in the county. He afterwards studied medicine and in 1836, removed to Brooklyn, where he achieved success and honor.

Philip Chipman, a native of North Carolina, located in Brooklyn in 1836 and he served as a volunteer in the Mormon and Mexican wars, and enlisted in the army of the North in the Civil War, but was discharged on account of illness. Mr. Chipman is quoted as saying that he often hauled produce to Quincy, where he sold wheat for 30 cents a bushel and pork at \$1.25 per hundred, and in payment therefor took calico at 25 cents a yard, and bull skin boots at \$8 a pair.

Jackson Higgins, one of the few surviving old pioneers, accompanied his father, Daniel Higgins, to Brooklyn in 1838. Mr. Higgins, Sr., was a tailor and made into clothes the cloth the wives had woven from carded and spun wool. Jackson Higgins, in conversation with the writer, says the old camping grounds of the Indians were clearly discernible when they first located in Brooklyn. At the time Mr. Higgins and family took up their abode on Section 9, which is only a short distance from their present home, there was a class of rough characters living along the creek, who made their livelihood by hunting and fishing. They were not a desirable class of citizens and, as the country settled up, they moved away to other frontier points, and Brooklyn has never since been troubled by such as their kind.

The town of Brooklyn has for its founder William C. Ralls, who as early as 1831 planned to there build a city that would rival any in Northern Illinois. The first step in the realization of this plan was the erection of a mill, which was built on the northeast quarter of Section 20, in the year 1832. To assist in this work Richard Redfield moved from Rushville, where he had located in 1830, and he operated the first black-smith shop in the township.

With the establishment of the mill accomplished, Mr. Ralls unfolded his plans for the establishment of a manufacturing center near by. Thus it was that, on October 26, 1836, on the south bank of Crooked Creek, on a rolling piece of ground sloping gradually towards the stream, Allen Persinger platted the town of Brooklyn. The proprietors were William C. Ralls, Joseph Duncan, Benjamin Clark and Dr. Green. They did not sit idly by and wait for the town to grow—that was too slow a proceeding for those stirring times. Instead they spread abroad the news that there was to be a sale of town lots, and it was advertised in every paper of prominence in the United States.

Brooklyn, like many other towns of that time, fell short of the promised greatness. Fate did not deal kindly with the village when the great railroad systems girded the country and, in a day, made towns where before there had been a wilderness. But Brooklyn is, today, a thrifty inland town, surrounded by a rich agricultural country and, in its long history, no disastrous storms, fires or pestilence have marred its serene prosperity.

The first school in the village was taught by Miss Dodds in 1844. Brooklyn was made a government postoffice in 1840, and William Horney was the first postmaster. On the site of the old mill, erected in 1832, there stands a mill today, the only flouring mill operated within the bounds of Schuyler County.

The census report of 1900 showed a population for Brooklyn Township of 1,173.

BROWNING TOWNSHIP.

Browning is one of the fractional townships lying on the eastern border of Schuyler County. It was named in honor of Hon. O. H. Browning, of Quincy, United States Senator from Illinois and for many years a prominent attorney.

The Illinois River and Sugar Creek form the southern boundary of Browning Township, and along these waterways are high bluffs. The general land surface is broken and, in the early days, was covered with a heavy growth of valuable timber. This has all been cleared away save along the streams, and the land put in cultivation.

William Robertson was the first settler in

Browning Township. He came to Schuyler County from Kentucky in 1826 and built his cabin on Section 16 beside a bubbling spring of fresh, clear water. He was a young man, full of energy and fond of adventure and skilled in the art of woodcraft. He located there on account of the abundance of wild game and unmindful of the fact that his nearest neighbor was six miles away. Bee-hunting was a profitable business in those pioneer days and Mr. Robertson was not slow to realize it. Fur-bearing animals were also numerous there, and their pelts found ready market in St. Louis, and frequent trips were made down the Illinois River by Mr. Robertson in his canoe.

Soon after locating in Browning Township Mr. Robertson was married to Miss Elizabeth Kirklin by Squire Isaac Lane, and a family of nine children was born to them. One son, Joel Robertson, still resides on the old homestead and Alexander has his home close by. Malcomb Robertson, another son, is also a resident of Browning Township.

In August, 1828, four brothers, Thomas T., William, Henry and Hartwell Lancaster, came to Browning from Kentucky and located on Section 22. The following year their mother and a younger brother, Gabriel, joined them. They made permanent homes in the township, and their descendants continue to reside there.

Thomas T. Lancaster, the oldest of the brothers, was born January 28, 1807, and lived to the ripe old age of almost ninety-nine years, his death occurring January 24, 1906. He was married March 1, 1831 to Miss Elizabeth Jackson, and the following year located on Section 10, where he lived the remainder of his life.

Isaac Lane, also from Kentucky, settled in Browning on the southwest quarter of Section 16 in 1828. He was accompanied by his wife and their child was the first born in the township.

Shelton Luttrell a veteran of the War of 1812, and George W. Justus, both from Tennessee, were settlers of the year 1828, and were accompanied by their families. Mr. Luttrell settled on Section 16 and Mr. Justus near Ridgeville.

John M. Campbell, a native of North Carolina, located on Section 14 in 1829, and Stephen Robertson and wife, of Kentucky, also came that same year, but in 1831 removed to Macoupin County, Ill. Other pioneers of 1831 were John



W. H. Dulerich

Baker of Tennessee, who settled on Section 23, and George Garrison, who made his home on Section 29.

George Skiles, who became a resident of Browning in the early 'thirties, first located in Schuyler County December 2, 1826, when he built a cabin on Section 16 in Rushville Township. He was a soldier of the war of 1812 and was with Gen. Jackson in the battle of New Orleans. In 1816 he located in Indiana, moved from there to Kentucky, and later to Missouri in 1819, where he lived until he took up his home in Schuyler County. Mr. Skiles was Coroner of Schuyler in 1830, and held the first inquest in the county over the body of George Everett, who was murdered by James Morgan.

Jonathan Reno, a native of Tennessee, was one of the pioneers of Schuyler County, locating in Bainbridge Township in 1825. From there he removed to Section 16, Rushville township, where he resided until 1830, when he took up his home in McDonough County. He afterward lived in Iowa and finally removed to Missouri, where he died. Mr. Reno had ten children, and of these Jonathan Reno, Jr., was the only one who became a permanent resident of Schuyler County. His life was spent in the county with the exception of the years 1842-43, which were spent in Iowa and, in 1849, he located in Browning Township. Mr. Reno was married to Miss Eliza Thornton, who had come from East Tennessee in 1826, and she is one of the few surviving pioneers of the county who came here previous to 1830. Mrs. Reno makes her home with her son, B. F. Reno, and has the full enjoyment of all her faculties in her ripe old age.

The first school taught in Browning Township was presided over by Nathaniel Grover, who came from Tennessee and opened his school here in 1835.

The first mill in Browning Township was erected on the east bank of Sugar Creek, in Section 20, in 1829, by George Skiles, David Wallace and Alfred C. Wallace. At first it was rigged for a sawmill, but burrs were added in 1831 to grind wheat and corn. Thomas Justus also built a mill above the site of this one in 1829, which was a combined saw and grist-mill.

The village of Browning, which is the only incorporated village in Schuyler County, was surveyed and platted by Leonidas Horney for

Robert Dilworth, and the plat on record bears date of May 11, 1848.

John Lippencott, who located in the township in 1829, built his cabin on the present site of the village of Browning, and has the honor of being the first settler. Peter Holmes was another of the early residents, locating there in 1830.

The first merchant in Browning was James Austin, who opened a general store there in 1849. Others of the early merchants were Benjamin Kirkbride, A. L. Wells, R. R. Dilworth, George McEvans, Albert and Marion Bates, G. B. and Wiley Hollingsworth.

The first school in the village was taught by Miss Dilworth and the first school house was built in 1854. The village now has a fine brick school building and employs three teachers.

The fisheries at Browning constitute one of the important industries of the village and a large business is done in this branch of trade. Just now the village is having a business boom, as it were, and a bank and a newspaper have lately been established, the histories of which appear in their respective chapters in this volume.

The village of Osceola, which has later been renamed Bader, was laid out by Jeremiah Stumm for Samuel Fowler, August 5, 1870. It is situated on the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 2, and is a thrifty and prosperous little village.

Population of the township in 1900, including Browning town, 1,480, that of the village being 455.

BUENA VISTA TOWNSHIP.

Buena Vista Township is located near the geographical center of Schuyler County, and is the only one of the thirteen townships in the county that does not, at some point, touch the outside boundary of the county. Like all the other townships, Buena Vista has wide spreading prairies and embraces a part of the broken timber country which lies along the many small streams that flow southward into Crooked Creek. Along these streams there is found a good quality of building stone that was extensively quarried at an early day. A good vein of coal also underlies a portion of the township.

Levin Green, the pioneer Methodist preacher

whose history has been given in another chapter of this work, was the first settler in Buena Vista Township. He came to Schuyler County in November, 1823, from Missouri accompanied by his family and brother-in-law, George Stewart, and his family. They spent the winter in the Hobart settlement and early in the following spring took up their abode in Buena Vista. They were joined soon afterwards by Henry Green, Jr., and his family, who had driven overland from Texas.

Levin Green selected for his home the southeast quarter of Section 23; Henry Green, Jr., the southeast half of the northeast quarter of Section 20, and George Stewart the southeast quarter of Section 13. The Greens had always lived in the South and the first year they spent in Schuyler they planted a crop of cotton, and the yield must have been at least partially successful, for in 1827 Henry Green, Jr., erected a rude cotton gin to handle the crop.

John Ritchey settled in Buena Vista on the southeast quarter of Section 25 in 1824, but soon sold his pre-emption right to Samuel Turner and removed to Littleton Township. In March, 1825, Samuel and Manlove Horney settled on Section 14, where they resided until 1834, when they removed to Littleton.

In May, 1825, the Green settlement was greatly increased by the arrival of Henry Green, Sr., and wife; Philip Spohnamore and family of eight; George Green, wife and six children; John Spohnamore, wife and two children; John Green, wife and three children, and James Robinson, wife and three children. They all came from Missouri and, being related by marriage, took up their home in the Green settlement and their descendants are today residents of the township.

Samuel Turner, who first came to Schuyler in 1823, returned to St. Clair County soon after building his cabin, and on his return in 1825 found it occupied. He sold his improvement and removed to Buena Vista Township and settled on the southeast quarter of Section 25. Here he cleared a piece of ground and made improvements, but in 1834 a claimant with a superior title appeared and the work of years was lost. He then removed to the southeast quarter of Section 14, and it is said had to buy off three different persons who claimed to have title to the land. Mr. Turner was married on May 24, 1830, to Miss Rachel Robertson, and their son,

Allen Turner, still resides on the old homestead farm.

Charles Teas settled on the northwest quarter of Section 23 in 1826, and resided there until 1829, when he sold his claim to Lemuel Sparks, and the old homestead is now owned by J. B. Sparks of Rushville, who is a son of the old pioneer settler.

Alexander Ross, a native of Kentucky, settled in Buena Vista in the summer of 1826, with his wife and six children, and built a cabin on the northeast quarter of Section 16, where he made a permanent settlement.

Joel McKee came to Schuyler County in 1826 with his father-in-law, William McKee, and in the following year he removed to Buena Vista Township and built a cabin on the northwest quarter of Section 2. Here he resided until 1847, when he made an overland trip to Oregon. He returned in 1851 and again took up his abode in the township where he lived to a ripe old age. Mr. Tullis had the first distillery in the township which was built in 1833. John Tullis and John Thompson were neighbors of Joel Tullis and built their cabins on Section 1.

Drury Sellers, a native of Kentucky, moved to Buena Vista in the spring of 1828 with his family, and settled on the southwest quarter of Section 2, but afterward removed to Littleton.

Other early settlers were: Robert L. Dark, George Swan, William Owens, Ephraim Haines and John R. Skiles, and, in the early 'thirties, there came a number of families who made permanent homes in the township.

The first wedding in the township was that of William Hobart Taylor and Miss Elizabeth Spohnamore, which occurred November 27, 1825. Rev. Levin Green performed the ceremony.

The first death was that of a four year old son of Henry Green, Jr., in the summer of 1827.

The first school house was built in 1828 on the northwest quarter of Section 1, and Robert Sexton was the teacher in charge. There had been a school taught in the Green settlement as early as 1825 by William Hobart Taylor, but the residents found it more convenient to send their children to the schools in Rushville Township.

The first mill in the township was operated by Joel Tullis. It was supplied with power by the old tread-wheel with horses for motive power. It was erected in 1831 on the northeast quarter of Section 2. Col. Clark, an Englishman, also

had a horse mill in operation in 1835 on the northeast quarter of Section 17. The first steam gristmill was built in 1857 by George C. Clark in the southeast quarter of Section 14.

A portion of the city of Rushville lies within the bounds of Buena Vista Township, and this tract of land was originally owned by William McCreery. He purchased 160 acres lying west of the original town site for \$350, and the owner in New York was so astonished at receiving so munificent an offer, that he feared he might be losing some unknown treasure, and in his deed, now on record at the court house, expressly reserves all minerals to be found on the land deeded.

Population of the township in 1900, including part of the city of Rushville, 1,651, the portion coming within the city of Rushville being 629.

CAMDEN TOWNSHIP.

Camden Township, traversed from north to south by Crooked Creek and intersected by the minor streams of Cedar, Brushy and Missouri, has a varied topography that includes low alluvial bottoms, upland plains and heavily timbered sections, but withal it is one of the most prosperous communities in the county, and its romantic history dates back to the year 1829, when the first permanent settlement was made within its border.

In the fall of that year John and Robert Brown and their brother-in-law, Luke Allphin, of Morgan County, made their first trip to Schuyler County, crossing the Illinois River at Beard's Ferry, now Beardstown, and pushing on westward past the settlements in Rushville and Buena Vista Townships, to what is now Camden Township, where they settled on Sections 17 and 20. Here they made rude improvements in the wilderness, and the following spring the families of the three men were removed from Morgan County, where they had made their home since leaving Kentucky.

They were all natives of Grant County, Ky., and had left that State in 1825 to seek a home in Illinois. While a resident of Kentucky John Brown was married to Sarah Points, who, with her two children, Lucy and Thomas B., were in that first party of Camden homeseekers in the spring of 1830. They settled on the northeast

quarter of Section 20, and here Mr. Brown resided until his death, January 10, 1871. Robert Brown, a brother of John Brown, built his cabin on the southwest quarter of Section 17. He was accompanied by his wife, and they were permanent settlers in the neighborhood, residing there until their death. Luke Allphin, the third member of the party, was accompanied by his wife and two children, Zebadee and Jane, and they settled on the southeast quarter of Section 17. Mr. Allphin was a restless, adventurous man and, when the settlers began to invade the regions of Camden, he again sought the frontier and, in 1837, emigrated to Lee County, Iowa, and from there to California, where he died in 1849.

These families had raised only a partial crop during the summer of 1830, and when the deep snow came the following winter, they endured great hardships, and the men had to make a trip to the Rushville Settlement, at the peril of their lives, to get food; and it is said Mrs. John Brown kept her calves from starving by feeding them straw and shucks taken from the bed tick. But the men made the trip in safety and returned with a supply of corn that was ground into meal in the old hominy mortar, as at that time there was no mill nearer than the Hobart settlement.

When these first pioneers came to Camden Township, they followed an Indian trail that crossed Crooked Creek near where the bridge now stands. Two miles north of Camden, on what is now the Callison farm, there were plainly marked traces of an Indian village, and arrow-heads and stone axes were strewn about the ground in countless numbers. This had probably been one of the last camping grounds of the Indians before they made their final emigration northward.

Ephraim Eggleston, who had settled in the Hobart settlement in 1823, removed to Camden in 1830 and settled on the southwest quarter of Section 15, and his son, William, was the first child born in the township. Philander Avery first visited Camden Township in the fall of 1830, but he migrated to Knox County and it was not until in the 'fifties that he returned to make his permanent home in the township.

In 1831 Thomas J. Chapman arrived in the Camden settlement from Kentucky. He was a brother-in-law of John Brown, and was induced to come to Illinois by the glowing accounts received from his relatives. Ephraim and Ira Ow-

ens arrived in Camden in 1833, and that same year Hensen Marlow emigrated with his wife and children from Indiana, and settled on the southwest quarter of Section 22.

The year 1835 marked a period of rapid growth for the Camden settlement, and among the new arrivals of that year we may note: William Alphin, who journeyed from Indiana with his family in a wagon drawn by a yoke of oxen, and settled on the northeast quarter of Section 31; Robert Points, who settled on the northwest quarter of Section 5; Isaac Cady and his son, Isaac G., who settled on Sections 19 and 20; Benjamin West settled on the southwest of Section 26, and his brother, William West, on the northeast of 35.

Among other early settlers may be mentioned Robert Brooks, Hazel Dorsey, Adam S. and John Corrie, M. M. Cleek, John L. Callison, George L. Gray, Robert G. McHatton, R. B. Stubblefield, B. F. Taggart and Joseph N. Ward.

The first pioneer who attempted to utilize Crooked Creek for motive power to operate a grist-mill, was John Taggart, and on December 8, 1835, the County Commissioners granted a petition for a millsite on the southwest quarter of Section 11, and it was specified that the dam across Crooked Creek was not to exceed nine feet in height. Two years previous to this Mr. Taggart and his father-in-law, Mr. Wolberton, had begun the erection of a mill on Section 26, but before it was completed the owner of the land forced them to abandon the enterprise. But in the year 1836 the second mill was completed and it did a good business for many years.

Dr. B. P. Watts, in writing of the early history of Camden Township, gives an interesting story of a Dr. Ward, a retired United States army surgeon, who took up quarters in a cave near the Taggart mill when he first came to the settlement. He was a man of more than usual ability, but very odd in his ways, and his cave was filled with cages of snakes, birds and wild animals that he kept for pets. That he was a skilled surgeon was demonstrated on several occasions, but he chose the free life of the pioneer in preference to the thickly settled communities where his talent would have been a source of pecuniary profit.

We are also indebted to Dr. Watts for the following description of social life in the Camden settlement: "Shoes were unknown to children;

they went barefooted, winter and summer, and their feet got so tough they would knock fire out of a flint rock, drive a ten-penny nail with their heel or chase rabbits all day in snow ankle deep.

"Those times they were accustomed to live three or four days on baked squash alone. We heard of one instance where the wife and mother baked the last of the meal for breakfast, and just as the meal was ready, a couple of neighbor men came in, and being asked to partake sat down (the children those days always waited), and ate all the bread and the little children had to go hungry until their father could go forty miles to mill and, perhaps, be a whole week making the trip. We were told that even the mother did not get any of the bread, and that when the men folks left, she sat down and cried. Poor woman! She was not the only one who suffered those cruel heartaches during pioneer times."

The first school taught in Camden Township was presided over by John Thornbill, a Kentuckian, who came to the settlement in 1836 and opened his tuition school in a cabin on Section 17. George L. Gray was another of the early school teachers, and his cabin was on Section 22.

The village of Camden, which is situated on the southwest quarter of Section 17, was laid out by Robert Brown and Joseph N. Ward, January 28, 1831, and was surveyed and platted by Samuel McHatton, Deputy County Surveyor. The first store was established in the village in 1838 by John and Joseph N. Ward, and the following year Camden was made a government postoffice, and Alexander McHatton was named as the first government official. David Campbell built a flouring mill in the village in 1856, and it was operated until recent years. Today Camden is a flourishing inland village, with good schools, churches and mercantile houses, and her citizens are looking forward to the time when they can be put into closer touch with the outside world through the agency of an electric railroad.

The village of Erwin, located on the northwest corner of Section 26, was laid out by Columbus C. Meeks, March 27, 1860. Four years previous he had built a cabin and opened a store, and was that year appointed postmaster. The first school house in the village was built in 1866 and James Bliss was the first teacher.

The population of Camden Township, according to the census of 1900, was 1, 278.

FREDERICK TOWNSHIP.

Frederick is the smallest township in Schuyler County and the most irregular in shape, two of its triangular sides being bounded by the Illinois River and Sugar Creek, a tributary stream. North and south the township measures nine miles, while the greatest width is three and a half miles, and it contains but twelve full sections, although there are fractional sections lying along the boundary streams. The land surface is broken and a portion of the township is subject to overflow from the Illinois River.

Frederick Township was the gateway to Schuyler County in the first years of its history, and all of the early pioneers crossed its borders and mounted the high bluff in their journey inland. Some of them doubtless tarried for a time in temporary homes along the bluff, which makes it difficult to name any one person as the original settler in the township. Among the first to make a permanent home within the bounds of Frederick Township was James Lammy, who settled about a half-mile north of the present site of the village of Frederick in 1825. Andrew Vance, Timothy Harris and Edward White were also early settlers. Abraham Hollingsworth made his first permanent home in the county in Frederick Township, locating there in the spring of 1827. He was one of the early Justices of the Peace and Hollingsworth branch was named in his honor. Others of the pioneer settlers, with the year of settlement, are as follows: John D. Wren, 1829; Lyman Utter, 1830; Anthony Messerer, 1832; Jesse Darnell, 1834; Thomas Belamy, 1835, and John Utter, 1838.

In the early 'thirties, soon after the first steamboats began to ply the Illinois River, George Frederick Jonte and Frederick Merchant, two Frenchmen, located on Section 17 in Frederick Township. Mr. Jonte took note of the natural conditions, and decided to found a city that would be the shipping point for all the rich inland country to the north and west. Allen Persinger was employed to plat the town, which he did, May 12 and 13, 1836, and in honor of its founder it was named Frederickville, and is so recorded on the court records, but the United States Postoffice Department in 1892 shortened the name to Frederick.

Samuel P. Vail was the first storekeeper in the village. In 1844 Charles Farwell & Co. established a mercantile business in Frederick that

afterwards grew to large proportions. Maro Farwell came from the East in 1848 and joined his brother and, in 1852, they built a large store building in the village and a warehouse on the Illinois River. They engaged in merchandising, pork-packing and steamboating, and had probably the largest business of any firm on the Illinois River. In those flourishing days Frederick was connected with Rushville by a plank road, and was the shipping point for towns as far north as Maconub. Steamboats, loaded at Pittsburg, Pa., brought their entire cargo to Frederick, and on the return trip carried back to the East their valuable cargo of pork and lard. In those days it looked as if Frederick was destined to be one of big towns along the Illinois River, but when railroad building began, its business was diverted and the gradual decline of the river traffic made unprofitable its big mercantile business, and the firm of Farwell Bros. ceased to exist in 1877. But while the village had its most prosperous days in the early 'sixties, it is yet a thrifty little town and has a number of prospering mercantile houses.

The first school taught in Frederick was presided over by Horatio Benton in 1845. In 1871 a two-story brick school building was erected which is in use at the present time.

Population in 1900, according to United States census, 628.

HICKORY TOWNSHIP.

Hickory Township lies in the extreme northeast part of Schuyler County, and is bounded on the north by Fulton County and on the south by the Illinois River. It contains but fourteen full sections, and by reason of its location along the Illinois River, the land surface is about equally divided between uplands and bottom lands. The narrow strip of sloping bottom land, extending the entire length of the township, is wonderfully rich and productive and is valued as highly as any land in Schuyler County. The lower bottom lands are also rich and fertile, but a crop there is uncertain on account of the danger from floods. In the northern part of the township there are several large lakes lying inland a few rods from the river, and all this country is now owned by hunting clubs on account of the splendid feeding ground it affords for wild game.

In the spring of 1826 a party of pioneers com-

posed of Amos Richardson, Jonathan Viles, Nicholas Viles and his son-in-law, William Stevenson, crossed the Illinois River at Beard's Ferry and followed an Indian trail along the bluffs until they reached the point where Butlersville is now located. Here they built their cabins and cleared the ground for the cultivation of crops. Richardson was the only one of the party who remained there, and he was killed in 1830 by Burrell Bassett.

Abraham Carlock moved to the township in 1827 and lived there until his death some years afterwards. Jacob Guinn was another early settler. He first cleared a farm on Section 8, which he afterwards sold and purchased another raw tract, which he transformed into good farming land. William Moss and Stephen Y. Jolly were pioneers of 1830, and lived in the township for many years.

In 1834 William K. Jones came from Kentucky and settled on Section 7. He was followed two years later by William H. Gregory, who settled on the bluff west of Butlersville. William Sackman was another pioneer of 1836 and he resided on Section 4 until 1866, when he removed to Missouri. Other settlers of this period were: Thomas Wilson, Philip Ruby, Mosier Alley, Lyman Tracey, Enoch Steward, William Brown, Martin Crafton, William Powell, James Stewart, David Venters, Levi Sparks, Reason Prather and Darius Prather.

Abraham Louderback, who settled in Schuyler County in 1829 near Rushville, removed to Hickory Township in the early 'thirties and became one of the large land owners, and his descendants are still residents of the township.

John Sharp was one of the prominent citizens of Hickory in the early days, and he acquired a fortune in merchandising and land speculation. He located along the Illinois River near the mouth of Alum Creek in 1837, and built a large warehouse and store-room there. This point became known as Sharp's landing, and it still bears that name. He was in business there for thirty years and later removed to Astoria, Fulton County, where he purchased 700 acres of land that afterwards greatly increased in value.

Daniel Sheldon was another of the prominent early settlers of Hickory. He was a native of Rhode Island and located in Butlersville in 1838, where he taught the first school in the village in the winter of 1838. He was also the first post-

master of the village and continued in office until his death, August 5, 1869. When the postoffice was established it was given the name of Sheldon's Grove, thereby rechristening the village which, up to that time, had been known as Butlersville. Noah Butler was the original founder of the village and it was surveyed and platted by J. M. Sweeney, November 29, 1846.

Bluff City, which is located on the northwest quarter of Section 1, was laid out by Abraham Louderback and was surveyed and platted by Leonidas Horney, November 2, 1860.

The first mill in the township was a saw mill, built by James S. Turner, on Alum Creek in 1839.

DeWitt Allen taught the first school in the township in 1834 in a cabin on Section 3.

Population, according to census of 1900, 586.

HUNTSVILLE TOWNSHIP.

Huntsville is one of the townships located on the extreme southwestern corner of Schuyler County, being bounded on the west by Adams County and on the south by Brown County. It is drained by Cedar Creek in the north and Little Missouri in the south, both tributaries of Crooked Creek. In an early day the country was heavily timbered, but where once were towering forests there are now rich, cultivated fields and handsome farm residences.

Huntsville enjoys the unique distinction of being the only township in the county settled by a pioneer who came from the West. In all the other townships the pioneers crossed the Illinois River and either went direct to their destination or tarried a while in the Rushville settlement. But the first homeseeker in Huntsville Township came from the West. This honor belongs to William Spangler, a native of Pennsylvania, who had afterwards lived in Kentucky and Indiana. He had reached manhood and had a wife and family when he decided to push on further west. Taking passage on a boat he went down the Ohio River and up the Mississippi, landing at Quincy in the summer of 1832. He brought with him a team and wagon, and loading his household goods, drove east through Adams County to the northeast quarter of Section 5, Huntsville Township, where he built his cabin and cleared a tract for cultivation, afterwards securing title by pre-emp-



Edwin Lyson

tion. Mr. Spangler resided on his homestead farm until 1851, when he removed to Hancock County.

Before Mr. Spangler and his family were settled in their new home, Willis G. Moffett came overland from Kentucky and settled with his family on the southwest quarter of Section 4, and in the fall of that year John Thornhill and Jamison Wilson settled on the north half of Section 22. Jesse Burke, a Virginian, was one of the first to settle in the south part of the township, and in 1832 he built his cabin on the northeast quarter of Section 30.

In 1833 the settlement was further increased by the arrival of Benben Allphin, from Kentucky, who settled upon the southeast quarter of Section 10; Robert Clayton built a cabin on the northwest quarter of Section 13, but never acquired title; David Tyree and Hamilton Anderson, with their families, located on the southeast quarter of Section 11, and Samuel Warren, Stephen Mendenhall, Alfred Jamison and Stephen Perkins were others who came during that year.

Rev. William Crain, a Methodist minister, and Abraham Newfield came from Missouri in December, 1834, and entered land on the northeast quarter of Section 3, and also the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of the same Section for Ezra Dorsett, who joined them the next year. Among the settlers of 1835 were: William Anderson, who located on Section 12, and William Nesbit and Samuel Smith, who located near by. John and Thomas Allphin came that year and settled on the northwest quarter of Section 16.

The first marriage in the township occurred in 1835, when Rev. William Crain joined in wedlock a Mr. Cruikshanks and Miss Keziah Perkins.

The first birth was a child of Mr. and Mrs. William Spangler in 1832.

The first school was taught by Jeremiah Briscoe in a log cabin on the southwest quarter of Section 4 in 1835.

The first sermon in the township was preached by Rev. Milton Kimball, at the cabin of William Spangler in 1833, and Rev. Peter Borin, Rev. John P. Richmond and Rev. W. Pitner, Methodist circuit riders, also held services at an early day.

Among the early physicians were Dr. North, Dr. John P. Richmond, Dr. Samuel Clarkson, and Dr. A. J. Mead.

The first mill in the township was built by

Dr. Samuel Clarkson on the south bank of Big Missouri Creek, on the southeast quarter of Section 25, in 1837.

The town of Huntsville was platted February 21, 1836, by Allen Persinger for Willis G. Moffitt, John T. Gast, William Spangler, George H. Briscoe, Samuel Warren and John L. Ewing, proprietors. The village is situated on the northwest quarter of Section 4. T. A. Burton erected the first dwelling house in 1835, and Willis G. Moffitt was the first store-keeper and postmaster. John L. Ewing was the first Justice of the Peace. The first church built in the township was erected by the Presbyterians in the village in 1841.

Population of the township in 1900, 976.

LITTLETON TOWNSHIP.

Littleton may well be referred to as the "Prairie" Township of Schuyler County, and, with a location on the watershed between Crooked and Sugar Creeks, its wide expansive prairies make it one of the most populous and wealthy townships of the county. It is one of a tier of four townships which forms the north boundary of the county, lying adjacent to McDonough County on the north. The south part of the township is the more broken, where flows Horney Branch and Brushy Creek, but even this land has now reached a high price on account of its close proximity to the rich level lands that surround it.

The first pioneer settlers in Schuyler County were attracted by the richness of the virgin fields of Littleton Township, and as early as 1825, David Tramor located there and built his cabin on the west half of the northeast quarter of Section 27 and put in his first crop.

The following year Thomas McKee and his son-in-law, Garrett Wycoff, moved from Bainbridge Township to their new home on the southeast quarter of Section 35. Another of the first settlers of Schuyler County, who was attracted to Littleton Township, was John Ritchey, who had located in Buena Vista Township in 1824 and, two years later, removed to Littleton. He purchased the claim of Garrett Wycoff on the southeast quarter of Section 35 and his travels in search of a home then ceased, for he was an honored resident of the township up to the time of his death.

Among other early settlers in the township were David Snyder, who entered the north half of the northeast quarter of Section 33 in the fall of 1830; Elijah M. Wilson, who came from Kentucky in 1831; James Thompson, also a Kentuckian, located in Littleton the same year. Mr. Thompson had come to the county in 1826 from Kentucky in a spirit of adventure, but was impressed with the possibilities of the country and, in the fall of 1831, returned to his old home, where he was married to Miss Catherine Crawford, and they soon afterwards took possession of the cabin he had built in the wilderness.

The Littleton settlement was further increased in 1832 by the arrival of Richard P. Applegate, who made the long trip overland with his wife and two children. The following year William H. Crawford, wife and five children were attracted from their Kentucky home to Schuyler County and settled on the southeast quarter of Section 20.

By this time Littleton Township was well known among the settlements of the county, and the rush of immigration makes it difficult to follow the settlements in their natural order. But among the settlers who came to the township in those early days, and made it their permanent place of abode, we may mention the following: Randolph Rose, Drury Sellers, Michael Matheney, Joseph Logan, Col. Samuel Horney, George Garrison, William Lambert, James DeWitt, John S. Walker, Samuel Dodds, Joseph W. Snyder, Adam Walker, John Seward and D. C. Payne.

Hon. L. D. Erwin, one of the few pioneer residents of Littleton now surviving, in conversation with the writer, says he well remembers when deer and prairie wolves were plentiful in Littleton Township, and gray wolves were occasionally seen. Mr. Erwin has also given us some interesting facts regarding the early elections in the township. It was customary to hold the elections at the cabin of one of the settlers, and in the early 'forties the cabin of Richard Applegate was chosen on account of its central location. This was before the county was divided into townships, and the residents of that precinct agreed upon Oregon as an appropriate name and it so appears on the early election records. But when a postoffice was first established in the township, Dr. W. H. Window filed with his petition to the Postmaster General a request that the postoffice be named Littleton, in honor of his

father-in-law, James Little, and this was done and the township was so named when it was organized in 1854.

The first school in Littleton Township was taught by Thomas Bronaugh in the summer of 1835, in an old deserted log cabin on the southwest quarter of Section 21, and the first building erected for school purposes was built in 1838 on the southwest quarter of Section 19.

The first marriage in the township was that of James Trainor and Miss Mary Shields, which was celebrated on Christmas Day, 1828, Thomas McKee, a Justice of the Peace, officiating.

The village of Littleton is located in the geographical center of the township, and was platted by Leonidas Horney, County Surveyor, July 31, 1849. James Little and his son-in-law, Dr. William H. Window, were the townsite promoters, and the latter had built the first house in the village in 1847. He also kept the first store and, in 1847, was appointed postmaster. The first school building in the village was erected in 1849, and was replaced in 1856 by a two-story brick building. On October 26, 1856, Littleton was devastated by a destructive tornado, particulars of which are given in another chapter of this history.

By reason of its location in a rich agricultural country, Littleton has always been a commercial center for the country round about, but with the coming of the Macomb & Western Illinois Railroad, which made the village its southern terminus, new vigor was enthused and, in late years, many extensive improvements have been made. The old frame business houses have been replaced with substantial brick buildings; a bank, elevator and newspaper have been started, and a coal company, with a capital stock of \$25,000, is making an effort to develop the mineral wealth of the locality. In 1907 a handsome new and modern church was erected by the Methodist Episcopal congregation, and a four-room, two-story school building, of concrete block construction, replaced the old frame building that had done service for many years.

The village of Doddsville, located on the northern boundary of Littleton Township, lies partly in Schuyler and partly in McDonough County. It was laid out by Samuel Dodds and Paris Wheeler, July 6, 1836, and was platted by Allen Persinger, County Surveyor. Samuel Dodds built the first house and kept the first store in

the village. Since the inauguration of the rural free-delivery system, Doddsville has lost its identity as a government postoffice, and its business is tributary to adjacent towns.

The population of Littleton Township in 1900, according to the census of that year, was 1,092.

OAKLAND TOWNSHIP.

Oakland is one of the four townships in Schuyler County bounded on the north by McDonough County, and it is bounded on the east by Fulton County. The land surface of the township is broken and in early days was covered with heavy timber that has long since been cleared away on the uplands where we now find expansive and fertile farms.

Sugar Creek and its tributaries drain this wide scope of country and the stream flows the entire width of the township, entering on the west in Section 7, winding its course southward and east to Section 36. The stream is now an insignificant one, with the bluffs towering high above it, and from whose sides there are numerous outcroppings of coal veins that are worked profitably, even though the coal is but thirty-six inches in thickness.

In the month of April, 1882, a natural phenomenon occurred on the north half of Section 27 that is worthy of note. In one night a portion of a hillside sank deep down into the earth, carrying with it the large trees growing on the surface. This sunken area included a tract of land five acres in extent, and in a night it sank to a depth of forty-five feet and the big trees were left intact with their tops waving where only a short time before was the level of their roots. The walls of the depression were left as perpendicular as the walls of a house and all the lateral fissures were the same. A creek running at the foot of the hill was made higher than the surrounding ground, and a new channel, fifty yards away, was cut by the stream. The coal that was pushed out with the mud and gravel, and into the creek bed, showed that there was a cave or chamber in the coal vein that had been formed when the coal was made, probably centuries ago.

The first settler in Oakland Township was Richard Ashcraft, a pioneer of Kentucky. In 1832 he drove to Illinois from Indiana in a one-

horse wagon, and brought with him his wife and three children, William, Abner and Abisha. Crossing the Illinois River at Beard's Ferry he pushed northward and, in November, 1832, settled on the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 25, where he built his cabin and prepared to make his home. Mr. Ashcraft afterwards became a licensed preacher of the Baptist denomination and resided in Oakland until his death.

Daniel Matheney moved to Oakland from Woodstock Township soon after Mr. Ashcraft settled there, but later left the county. William Burress, a brother of Mrs. Ashcraft, came from Kentucky in December, 1832, and, together with his wife and one child, lived with his sister until a house could be built. In the spring of 1833 Josiah Downen located on Section 23, and the following year Joseph Logan settled on the same section, but afterwards removed to Littleton.

Prominent among the other early settlers were Caleb Houston, who located on Section 27 in 1834; Ephraim Hills, who removed from the Hobart settlement to Section 31 in 1835; Thomas Pemberton, who arrived in the fall of 1836 and took possession of the southwest quarter of Section 11, and Nicholas Pittenger, who came from Virginia in 1837 and located on the southwest quarter of Section 13.

The first birth in the township was that of James Ashcraft, September 3, 1833, son of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Ashcraft. The first death also occurred in this family, their son, Abisha, dying in the spring of 1833.

The first school was taught by a man named Preston in the summer of 1835, in a cabin erected by Frederick Noble, on the southeast quarter of Section 21. Mr. Preston remained in the township only two years.

Rev. Thomas Kane, a Free-Will Baptist, preached the first sermon in the fall of 1834 at the home of Richard Ashcraft. Rev. John P. Fast, Richard Ashcraft and Rev. Deacon Brown were other pioneer ministers.

James Skiles was the first merchant in the township and he opened a store on the northeast quarter of Section 34. In 1867 a postoffice known as Oil Hill was established there, and Mr. Skiles was first postmaster.

When the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad built its line through Oakland Township, a town was founded on the southeast quarter of

Section 26 by William Seachrist, and named Oakland, but was afterwards renamed Ray by the Railroad Company. The town was platted by J. W. Watts, County Surveyor, and lies along the edge of the bluff. After the town was established James Skiles removed his store from Oil Hill and the postoffice was transferred at the same time.

Township population in 1900, 1,192.

RUSHVILLE TOWNSHIP.

Rushville Township was the home of the earliest pioneer in Schuyler County, and it dates its history from February, 1823. Nor could those early pioneers have found a more suitable location. There was timber in plenty and an abundance of sparkling spring water, and the rich prairie land had natural drainage that allowed the cultivation of the deep black loam soil by the first settlers, who harvested abundant crops with but little labor.

These same lands where the first homeseeker broke the sod are the finest in Schuyler County, and more than eighty years of constant cultivation has not impaired their fertility. But to this limited area of prairie land has been added a valuable area of land that, in those early days, was thickly covered with timber. Where the giant forest stood are now cultivated fields, save along the streams where the marketable timber has been removed and the young growth left standing.

Rushville Township is underlaid almost entirely by an excellent vein of coal. Along the streams the coal seams crop out, and they furnished coal in the early days with but little effort on the part of the miner. Best results, however, are obtained by the shaft mines, and coal is found from forty to fifty feet below the surface. The vein varies in thickness from four to five feet and is of fine quality. Although extensively mined near Rushville and Pleasantview, it can be said that there are yet hundreds of acres of the finest coal lands in Illinois yet undeveloped in Rushville Township, and this great store house of mineral wealth will one day add immensely to the wealth of the property owners.

Inasmuch as the story of the early settlement of Rushville Township is so closely associated with the general history of the county, it would mean but a repetition of other chapters to go into

detail. But it can here be said that the location of the county seat on the southwest quarter of Section 30 was a most fortunate one, for with Crooked Creek running through the center of the county as originally formed, it was the natural result that the county would be divided and, after this division, Rushville was almost the geographical center of what became known as Schuyler County.

The only other town in Rushville Township is Pleasantview, located on the south half of Section 36. The town was laid out and platted by Ebenezer Dimmick, who was the first merchant and Postmaster.

Pleasantview is surrounded by a rich agricultural country and, in addition, there are several coal mines in operation there, which add to the wealth and prosperity of the village.

The total population of Rushville Township in 1900, including the larger part of the City of Rushville, was 2,893, of which 1,663 was within the city limits.

(A more detailed history of events in Rushville Township will be found in the following chapter on the City of Rushville.)

WOODSTOCK TOWNSHIP.

Woodstock is one of the fractional townships of Schuyler County, Crooked Creek cutting off a portion of the southwest corner, making the township triangular in shape. The area included within the township, however, is equal to those six miles square, for there are fractional additions on the south and west.

The land surface of Woodstock Township is well drained by numerous streams that flow into Crooked Creek, and in consequence the greater portion of the township is rolling, although there is a large area of small prairies lying between. The soil is rich and productive, and suited alike for the cultivation of corn and wheat. The resources of the township are wholly agricultural. Coal is found in small quantity, but veins are not sufficiently large to mine profitably. There are no towns or postoffices in the township.

George and Isaac Naught were the first settlers in Woodstock Township, locating there the year following the first invasion of Schuyler County by homeseekers. They came from Whiteside County in 1824, first settling on Section 36. Soon afterwards George Naught removed to

Bainbridge Township, where he made his permanent home. Isaac Naught continued to make his home in the township and reared a family of eleven children, and his grandchildren and great-grandchildren are today residents of the township. In 1825 John Starr and son, Hasting Starr, and Thomas Eggleston joined the Naught settlement, locating on adjoining sections.

William Black was the pioneer settler in central Woodstock, moving there from what is now the city of Rushville in 1826. Mr. Black came to Schuyler in November, 1825, and purchased the claim of Willis O'Neal on the southwest quarter of Section 30, Rushville Township. The following spring the committee chosen to locate a county-seat selected this quarter, and Mr. Black was entered out, thereby losing the \$200 he had paid O'Neal. When thus compelled to seek a new home he moved into Woodstock Township, locating on the southwest quarter of Section 15. The Indians were then in possession of the country, but a few years after Mr. Black had erected his cabin here a road from Rushville to Quincy was laid out, and his little cabin was the frequent stopping place of travelers, and the locality was known for years as the Black settlement. Mr. Black reared a large family and his descendants continue to make their home in Woodstock.

In 1827 Isaac Sanders located on Section 15 and made an improvement, where he resided until his death some years afterwards. He was accompanied to the county by Jacob Fowler, who drove a flock of geese all the way from Indiana. Those were probably the first domestic geese in the county. James Edmonston was another settler of 1827, and he took a prominent part in county affairs in the early days. Other settlers of that year were Moses Pettigrew, Benjamin Golston and John Logsdon and his brothers, Vaughn, Amos, Redman and Jackson Logsdon.

In 1829 Mrs. Amelia Riley, with a family of six sons, Daniel, Caleb, Anderson, Martin, Isaac Shelby and Pressley, and a married daughter, the wife of Mordecai Fowler, drove from Indiana and settled on Section 7, Woodstock Township.

Allen Alexander and family took up their home on Section 28 in 1829, and for a time he operated a ferry across Crooked Creek near where the wagon bridge now stands.

Timothy Harris came from the neighborhood of Springfield in 1830, and settled on the northwest

quarter of Section 15, and lived in the township until his death many years afterwards. Prominent among the other early settlers were: John Howell, James Beard, Pierre J. Jonte, Peter Hermetet, James F. Grosclaude, and Alexander Stutsman. John Brown, who represented Schuyler County in the Legislature when the State capital was at Vandalia, serving at different periods in both House and Senate, first became a resident of Rushville in 1831, and eight years afterwards removed to Woodstock Township, locating on Section 16, where he lived until his death in 1858.

The first marriage in the township was that of John H. Starr and Miss Nancy E. Black.

The first school taught in the township was in a cabin on Section 36 and John Taylor was teacher.

The first church was built by the Baptists on the northeast quarter of Section 2, Range 1 South, in 1831. Rev. John Logan was the first preacher. Rev. John Ray, Rev. Wm. Crow, Rev. John Taylor and Rev. Granville Bond were among the earliest preachers.

As early as 1829 a mill-seat was granted John Ritehey on Crooked Creek, where Ripley is now located, and on June 6, 1831, Walter D. Scott and Osborn Henley were granted permission to build a dam across Crooked Creek on the northeast quarter of Section 11, One North, Three West. Both these early mills were in what afterwards became Brown County, and it was not until 1837 that a mill was erected in Woodstock Township. This mill was erected by Robert Burton on the southeast quarter of Section 28, and was a combination grist and saw-mill.

Population in 1900, according to United States census report, 1,076.

CHAPTER XX.

GENERAL CHURCH HISTORY.

CHRISTIAN CHARACTER OF EARLY SETTLERS IN SCHUYLER COUNTY—LEVIN GREEN PREACHES THE FIRST SERMON IN THE COUNTY IN NOVEMBER, 1823—SKETCH OF HIS CAREER—REV. JOHN

SCRIPPS, ONE OF THE FIRST METHODIST MINISTERS IN ILLINOIS, LOCATED IN RUSHVILLE IN 1831—A METHODIST CHURCH ORGANIZED IN 1828—SESSION OF ILLINOIS CONFERENCE HELD IN RUSHVILLE IN 1836—EPISCOPAL CONVENTION OF ILLINOIS MEETS HERE IN 1838 AND 1842—EARLY HISTORY OF CHURCH DENOMINATIONS AND PROMINENT CLERGYMEN WHO HAVE VISITED SCHUYLER COUNTY.

The ecclesiastical history of Schuyler County is of more than local interest, for the reason that it is closely interwoven with the early history of almost every religious denomination in the State. The settlers from the East and South, who came to Illinois at an early day, were, as a rule, devoted Christian people. Their first object was to obtain a home for themselves in the undeveloped Prairie State that held out such rich promises of worldly wealth, but they did not forget the need of spiritual teaching and, as soon as they had builded a home, they joined together in establishing a church in order that they might worship together. Coming, as they did, from every section of the country, there was a wide variation of religious beliefs and, as the distinction between the sects would not permit of their joining together in worship, each little band of settlers built their own church and established their own form of worship. Thus it appears that, in the early 'thirties, Rushville had as many churches as she has today; and, while it meant extreme self-denial on the part of the clergymen, there were noble, self-sacrificing men who consecrated their lives to the work of the Lord without hope or thought of any other reward than that the teachings of the gospel might be carried to all mankind.

COMING OF THE PIONEER METHODIST.—There were a number of these God fearing men, who should receive their full meed of praise and credit for the work they accomplished, but let us first consider Levin Green, the pioneer of them all. The history of Illinois Methodism affords no more picturesque or romantic figure than that of Rev. Green, who was on one occasion referred to by Rev. John Scripps as the "Lord's Prodigy."

The first settlement had been made in Schuyler County in 1823 and, in the fall of that year, Levin Green put in appearance. He was a tall, straight, gaunt man, attired in Kentucky jeans, with deer-skin moccasins and coonskin cap, and

his coming brought joy to the Hobarts, who were loyal Methodists. As soon as they learned the stranger was a licensed preacher, they welcomed him to their home and assisted in moving his family from Dutchman Creek, sixteen miles above on the Illinois River, whither they had come from below St. Louis in a canoe. On the first Sabbath in November, 1823, Levin Green preached the first sermon in Schuyler County at the home of Calvin Hobart, and he had for his congregation the entire settlement, numbering thirty persons. Afterward services were held regularly every two weeks throughout the winter, and here in the wilderness the corner-stone of Methodism in the Military Tract was laid.

Levin Green was one of those queer products of pioneer times, that cannot be gauged in the standards of our present civilization. He could barely read intelligently, having had no scholastic opportunities, and yet he played a prominent part in the evangelist work of his day. He was licensed to preach by Jesse Walker, Presiding Elder of Illinois, in 1814, and the early years of his ministry were spent in Missouri. In his Book of Reminiscences, Rev. Chauncey Hobart says: "Levin Green belonged to that remarkable class of men, so well known on the frontier line of civilization. Born where the howl of the wolf and the war-whoop of the savage were well known sounds; accustomed to supply the larder from the chase, and to eating bread made of meal manufactured by the 'hominy mortar,' he was of a race of men whose perceptive faculties were keenly developed by the new and strange surroundings of their exposed lives, and whose resources, mental and physical, were, by the very exigencies pressing upon them, always equal to the demand. To him God, eternity, death, the resurrection, the judgment, Heaven and hell, were vivid and solemn realities. In many of his discourses he spoke as if these were actually present, being seen and felt by him."

At the Methodist campmeetings Levin Green, attired in his buckskin breeches and coon-skin cap, entranced the pioneers with his peculiar style of oratory and, in civil affairs, he was accorded honors becoming his station. The love for the romantic pioneer life, however, was ever present and, with the coming of the settlers and homemakers, he left to seek his home anew on the borderline of the western frontier, and Schuyler County knew him no more.



METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, RUSHVILLE, ILL.

In every community there are men who are looked upon as leaders; men who take the initiative and plan and build for the future. Such a man was Rev. John Scripps in the religious life of Rushville, and a history of the times would not be complete without some reference to his life and its activities.

It was in the summer of 1831 that Mr. Scripps moved to Rushville, coming here from Cape Girardeau, Mo., where he had resided since 1809, and although his object in locating in the city was to engage in merchandising, he entered heartily into the work of up-building the Methodist Church, which had been established a few years before. No one in the village was more capable of assuming the leadership of the little congregation than he, for he was then a member of the Methodist Conference of Missouri and had done valiant work on the circuit in earlier years.

As early as 1812, while a resident of Cape Girardeau, Mo., he had been given a license to preach, and in the fall of 1814 he had been employed by the Presiding Elder of Illinois to travel the circuit while the ministers went to conference. Without his knowledge his name was presented to the conference, and he was assigned to the Indiana circuit. The following year he was transferred to Illinois, and one of his stations was Kaskaskia, afterwards the first capital of the State. In 1816 his circuit covered a portion of Missouri, and to him belongs the honor of holding the first Methodist service in the city of St. Louis. There was no church in the city and the meeting was held in an old dilapidated log building used as court house, legislative hall and theater. There, amid the rude scenery of the theater, he preached to a large audience comprising the entire American population. In later years he traveled a circuit in Arkansas, and in 1823 returned to the St. Louis circuit. In the years 1820 and 1824 he was a member of the General Conferences. The Methodist Conference in Illinois was not formed until 1824, and Rev. Scripps continued a member of the Missouri Conference until the division of the church in 1845. Refusing to go South with his conference, he was transferred to the Illinois Conference in 1846 and placed on the superannuated list.

Rev. Scripps had practically retired from the ministry when he located in Rushville, but his years of service had given him a knowledge of affairs that was invaluable to the struggling lit-

tle church here. He entered heartily into the work and was often called upon to fill the pulpit in the absence of the regular pastor. Rev. James Leaton, in writing of Rev. Scripps in Rushville, says: "The coming of such a man and Christian minister into the young society at Rushville was hailed as a providence; God's hand was seen and recognized in it. His long experience in the itinerancy, his intimate acquaintance with the working of Methodism, his personal acquaintance with the ministry, and his influence with the Bishops pre-eminently fitted him for a counselor and leader in the young society. How much he loved, how wisely he planned, and how well he built, is attested by the permanent and efficient character of the church today."

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—In the foregoing chapters we have noted the fact that Methodist services were held in Schuyler County as early as 1823, but it was not until several years afterwards that an organization was effected. In August, 1826, Rev. William See, of the Peoria circuit, which extended a hundred miles along the east side of the Illinois River, came to Schuyler County and a church of twenty members was formed. All united by letter except W. H. Taylor, who united on probation and was converted a few days afterwards, being the first convert in the county. Regular services were afterwards held every three weeks by the circuit preacher, Rev. Levin Green filling the pulpit on intervening Sabbath days.

The first quarterly meeting in the county was held in 1827 by Rev. Peter Cartwright at the home of Levin Green. Schuyler County was at this time attached to the Atlas circuit, with William Medford as minister. In 1828 the first society was organized in what is now the city of Rushville, the meeting being held at the home of Richard Black. Among the early preachers may be mentioned Asa D. West, 1828-30; James Bankston, 1830; Barton Randle, 1830-31; David B. Carter, 1831-32; Henry Summers, 1832; Thomas N. Ralston and Peter Borein, 1833; W. H. Window, 1833-34.

In February, 1834, plans were made for a revival meeting, and Rev. W. C. Stribling, a celebrated divine from Jacksonville, was engaged to assist. Such a religious awakening had never before been witnessed in Illinois Methodism and, at the close of the conference year, 544 members were reported to conference.

At the session of 1834 the town of Rushville was separated from the circuit and made a station. Up to this time services had been held in the court house and in the room over Rev. John Scripps' store; but, with the rapidly increasing congregations, there was a demand for a church edifice and a fine brick church was erected, which at that day was the finest church building north of the Illinois River. This church was completed in 1836 and that same year the Illinois Conference met in Rushville. The preachers came from Green Bay, Lake Superior, St. Peter, Minn., Prairie du Chien, Cairo and Shawneetown, and were accorded a warm welcome by the citizens of the village.

The conference sessions were held in the new brick church and were presided over by Bishop Morris. The Illinois Conference then included not only our own State, but Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin and there were many questions of importance to be discussed, which kept the conference in session from Wednesday, Oct. 5, to Friday, the 14th. The routine business of the conference had little interest for the lay members, but the camp meeting held a mile north of town was largely attended and great interest was shown.

Among the new members admitted to the conference in Rushville were a number of young men, who later played a prominent part in the church work. Prominent among these were Chauncey Hobart, afterwards known as the Father of Methodism in Minnesota, who spent more than fifty years in active ministerial work. Richard Haney, one of the best known and beloved ministers in Illinois, was admitted at this time, as was also John P. Richmond, afterwards missionary to Oregon, and Norris Hobart and Wm. H. Taylor, who were both residents of this county.

By this time Methodism in Schuyler County was firmly established, and it has since had a steady and constant growth as the city grew in population. In 1867 the present church building was erected.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The date of founding of the Presbyterian Church in Schuyler County is Jan. 31, 1830, and the first meeting was held in a store room on the north side of the public square, then owned by Thos. W. Scott. Revs. Cyrus L. Watson and J. M. Ellis were the leaders in this movement to establish

a church and they met with great encouragement. The original members were: Wm. Blair, Thomas Blair, Margaret Blair, Sarah Blair, Hugh McCreery, Sarah McCreery, Mathew McCreery, Jane McCreery, Margaret McCreery, Sarah McCreery, William Moore and Jane Moore.

Rev. Watson took keen interest in the little church that he had established, and ministered to its welfare until 1835. There was no regular place for holding services and the court house, store buildings and taverns served for a place of meeting. Mrs. Sarah Young, one of the early members, once told of a meeting held in the bar room of the tavern, where the sacrament of the Lord's supper was solemnly celebrated.

About 1836 plans were made for the erection of a brick church, where the present edifice is located, but before the structure could be roofed in, winter came and the walls were damaged to an extent that repairs could not be made. The persons who bought the wrecked building, built for the church a frame building as an equivalent, and this was used until 1876, when the present handsome church was occupied. It was during the pastorate of Rev. J. M. Paige, who served as minister from 1873 to 1880, that the new church was erected, the corner stone of which was laid Aug. 23, 1875, with appropriate ceremony.

Among the early ministers of the church were: Rev. Samuel Wilson, Rev. Breese, Rev. Alfred Carrington, Rev. J. T. Tucker, Rev. Henry Bergen, Rev. J. Haswell and Rev. L. P. Kimball, but it was not until 1850 that a regular resident pastor was chosen. A call was extended to Rev. Alex. B. Campbell in that year, and he served as pastor until 1855.

Internal dissensions within the Presbyterian Church, as regards general church doctrines, had its effect in retarding the growth of the local society. During the pastorate of Rev. Samuel Wilson the Presbyterian Church in the United States separated into two branches known as the Old and the New. Rev. Wilson went with the Old School, but the greater part of his Rushville congregation was not in sympathy with his ideas. The New School branch, having the majority, retained the church edifice, but in finishing and furnishing the interior they incurred a burdensome debt. At this juncture the Old School branch proposed to assume the debt, pay a certain additional sum and take the church property. The offer was accepted and it passed tem-



PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, RUSHVILLE, ILL.



CHRISTIAN CHURCH, RUSHVILLE.

porarily into their hands and Rev. Breese was engaged to preach at stated intervals, and he was followed by Rev. Carrington, and some years afterwards the church property once again came into the possession of the New School. During these early years of the church the discipline was strictly enforced, and it is recorded that Elder Daniel V. Dawley was placed on trial for playing chess for amusement.

The history of Presbyterianism in Schuyler County should also include some mention of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, which was founded here in 1834. Rev. J. C. Jewel was their first pastor and a church building was erected the year they organized, but the society made slow growth and in after years the members became identified with the Presbyterian Church. Even in the early days of the church, during the period of strife and contention, the local society took a prominent part in affairs, and the Presbytery for this part of Illinois goes by the old name of Schuyler Presbytery.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.—It was in 1829 that the first service of this denomination was held in Schuyler County, and the minister was Elder James Hughes, who was on his way to Missouri from Ohio. He stopped at the home of Benjamin Chadsey, one of the prominent early settlers, and was eagerly welcomed. Services were held at Mr. Chadsey's home, two and a half miles northeast of Rushville, and while no attempt was made to found a church, the members of that denomination were brought closely together and looked forward to the time when they could have a place of worship in accordance with their beliefs.

In 1830, Barton W. Stone, of Kentucky, came to Rushville and held a series of meetings in the old log court house.

Great interest attended these meetings, and the following year Elder James W. Davis and James Urbank came from Kentucky to continue their work. Then it was that the first steps were taken towards the organization of a church, which was accomplished in 1833. In that year a church was built and Elder Barton W. Stone returned to perfect the organization, which was accomplished December 29, 1833. In succeeding years the church continued services regularly, and in 1874 the building now in use was erected and was dedicated, March 1, 1875.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.—Dis-

sensions within the Methodist Episcopal Church, growing out of the slavery question, led to the organization in Illinois of the Christian Union Church in 1864, and two years later a church of that denomination was founded in Schuyler County. The first society was organized at Kinderhook school house, Rushville Township, January 1, 1867, by Rev. Rumsey Smithson. On January 17, Rev. D. T. Sherman organized a society at Sugar Grove and, on April 20th, the Rushville circuit was organized.

In June, 1867, the members of the Christian Union Churches of Illinois met at Clinton and decided to change the name of the church to that of the Episcopal Methodist Church, and after being taken under the jurisdiction of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, the name was again changed.

The church at Rushville was organized in August, 1868, by Rev. William R. Howard, and since that time regular services have been conducted in this city and on the circuits.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH.—Just when the first services of the Baptist Church were held in Schuyler County is not a matter of record, but the ministers of that faith were early in the field and had reached Rushville in the latter 'twenties. A division of the church at this early day tended to disorganize the evangelistic work and the effects of it were felt in this county.

On October 20, 1832, a Baptist Church of Christ, called Concord, was organized, and there were twenty-three persons in Schuyler who signed the constitution and articles of faith. Elder John Logan was called as pastor and he served until 1836 when he was succeeded by Elder Newell. Services had been held principally in the country up to this time, but in 1837 a building was erected in Rushville. After a short time this building was sold and a new church was built on the Macomb road, four and a half miles north of Rushville. Elder Davis was pastor of the church from 1840 to 1847, and during these years there was a great revival of interest. This culminated in the building of a new church in Rushville in 1851, but for some reason the church never thrived in this city, and finally the congregation was unable to keep up their organization, and the building was sold to the Rushville Union School district and is now used for the primary grades.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—In the history of the

Episcopal Church of Illinois Rushville stands pre-eminent as one of the first towns to establish a church of that denomination. Although the Diocese of Illinois was not organized until March 9, 1835, Christ Church Parish, Rushville, was organized in February, 1834. There were then but three or four other Episcopal churches in the State and when Bishop Chase, the first Bishop of Illinois, made his first visitation to the State, Rushville was included in his itinerary.

Little is known of the early history of the church in this city, but it is a matter of record that a church was erected and on March 19, 1837, was consecrated. There is added interest in the local history of the church for the reason that the Annual Convention of the Diocese of Illinois was held here on June 4 and 5, 1838, and again in 1842. In this latter year the church records show that there were but 491 communicants in the whole State.

It is not possible to review the early history of this church, for all the old members have long since passed away. In the 'forties the church maintained its own building and Rev. Robert J. Walker served the parishes of Rushville and Beardstown, giving alternate Sundays to each. He was succeeded by Rev. Clotworthy, who remained for a few years and sometime in the 'fifties regular services ceased and the building reverted to the donors. About ten years ago Rushville was made a station in the missionary field, and regular services are now held every fortnight, in a mission room which has been fitted up by the local congregation.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH—Since early in the 'sixties, the Roman Catholics have had services in Rushville, but the congregation was never large enough to support a resident priest. In the early days, when Rushville was a parish in the Chicago diocese, services were held at the home of Patrick Fox, and the priest made regular visits here to minister to the little congregation. About 1870 the present church building was erected, and services are held once a month. When the diocese of Peoria was erected in 1870, Rushville parish was included in the territory taken from the Chicago diocese.

CHAPTER XXI.

SCHUYLER COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

FIRST SCHOOL DISTRICT IN SCHUYLER COUNTY LAID OUT JULY 22, 1825—FIRST FREE SCHOOL LAW ENACTED THE SAME YEAR—WM. H. TAYLOR THE FIRST TEACHER IN THE COUNTY—ATTEMPT TO ESTABLISH FREE SCHOOLS IN 1826 PROVES A FAILURE—JONATHAN D. MANLOVE'S REMINISCENCES OF AN EARLY PIONEER SCHOOL—THE PERIOD OF SUBSCRIPTION SCHOOLS AND OTHER EARLY TEACHERS—SOME CHRISTMAS-DAY LOCKOUTS—STATE CHARTER GRANTED RUSHVILLE UNION SCHOOL DISTRICT MARCH 30, 1869—HISTORY OF RUSHVILLE SCHOOLS—LIST OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS—TOWNSHIP SCHOOL HISTORY—THE GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE COUNTY.

The history of the public schools of Schuyler County is coincident with that of the State of Illinois, and it must ever be a source of local pride to know that, at the first meeting of the County Commissioners, held on July 7, 1825, plans were made for the organization of a school district, and by petition the same was regularly formed two weeks later.

The wisdom and foresight of the pioneers of Illinois was shown most clearly in their endeavor to establish a system of public schools at a time when the cause of popular education was by no means popular. The foundations for free schools, thus laid, commands our admiration and surprise, and the names of the early supporters of popular education should be unperishable in the records of the county, and it is our purpose to thus aid in honoring the pioneer supporters of the great free school system.

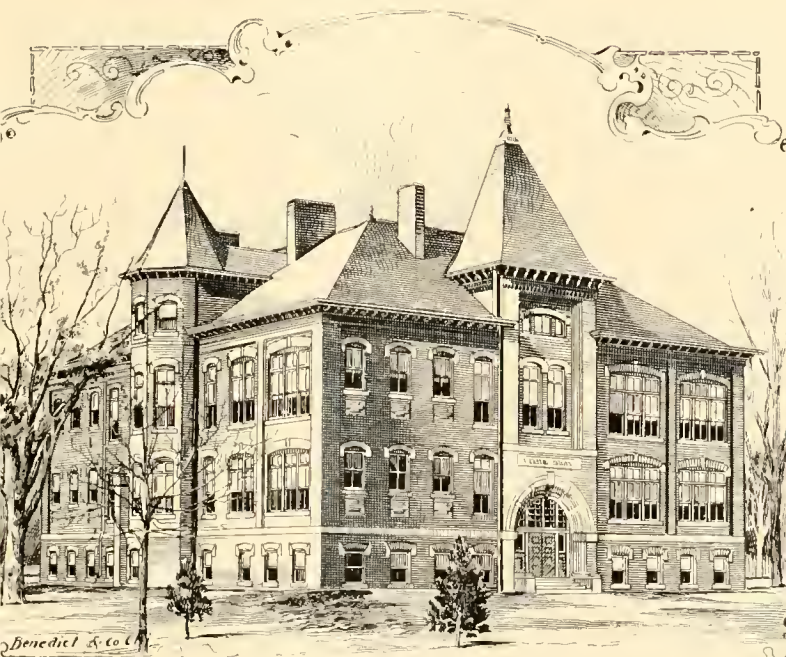
Schuyler County was formed and granted powers of local government by the Illinois Legislature in 1825, and in January of that year there was passed the first State School Law, under which the district in this county was formed some six months later. The development of the most excellent school system of the State renders it somewhat superfluous to cite reasons for the enactment of this law, but in the pre-



OLD COURT HOUSE.



OLD HIGHSCHOOL BUILDING, RUSHVILLE,
BURNED 1893.



WEBSTER HIGHSCHOOL BUILDING, RUSHVILLE, ILL.



WASHINGTON SCHOOL,
RUSHVILLE, ILL.

amble of the first school law of 1825, they are set forth most lucidly as follows:

"To enjoy our rights and liberties, we must understand them; their security and protection ought to be the first object of a free people; and it is a well established fact that no nation has continued long in the enjoyment of civil and political freedom, which was not both virtuous and enlightened; and believing that the advancement of literature always has been, and ever will be, the means of developing more fully the rights of man, that the mind of every citizen in a republic is the common property of society, and constitutes the basis of its strength and happiness; it is, therefore, considered the peculiar duty of a free government like ours to encourage and extend the improvement and cultivation of the intellectual energies of the whole; therefore, a common school, or schools, shall be established in each county of this State."

The growth and development of the schools of Schuyler County may be said to date back to the winter of 1823-24, for scarcely had half a dozen families located within a radius of three or four miles and secured indispensable shelter in their primitive log-cabins, before effort was made to provide a means of education for the children.

The first school taught in the county was at the home of Calvin Hobart in the winter of 1823-24, where William H. Taylor, then a young man who had come to the county with the first settlers, acted as teacher. His pupils probably did not exceed six in number, for there was but a small settlement made that year.

At the meeting of County Commissioners held on July 22, 1825, a petition was presented asking for the organization of a school district, and the petition was granted and the district formed as follows: "Beginning at the N. E. cor. of Sec. 1, 2 N., 1 W., thence west to N. W. cor. of Sec. 1, 2 N., 2 W., thence south to the S. W. corner of Sec. 36, thence east to the S. E. corner of Sec. 33, thence north to place of beginning." The district thus formed included the west half of Rushville Township within its boundary.

Jonathan D. Manlove, one of the early pioneer settlers and among the first school teachers of the county, tells of the attempt to establish free schools in Schuyler County in 1826. He says: "The first school house in the county was built near Benj. Chadsey's in 1826. A log house was put up and, perhaps, covered, but no school was

ever taught in it. It was built under a very imperfect law, the first in the State that was called a free school law. But at that early period the same difficulty in regard to the ways and means and location of school houses existed that too often yet exist, and the school house was never finished because of ignorance and prejudice then extant."

In the summer of 1826, however, a school was taught on Section 16 by Miss Sophronia Chadsey and another by Mr. Manlove at his cabin. In a letter to the Schuyler Citizen, in 1881, Mr. Manlove thus describes his pioneer school: "My mind reverts back to the summer of 1826, when I taught a school in a log cabin, where Mr. Little's house now stands northeast of Rushville. The cabin was the largest one in the county, and had been occupied by a family not censurable for the Godly virtue of cleanliness, and was infested with a numerous progeny of bugs, whose odorous perfume was not pleasant to the olfactories of teacher or pupils. They had prior possession, and had fortified and were taking possession of the books and dinner baskets. We were compelled to declare a war of extermination. We procured a large iron kettle, and when ready with boiling water, all hands moved on the enemies' works, and after a long and bloody battle, succeeded in destroying all their army, except a very considerable number of stragglers that returned early to their well-known and impregnable hidings. Peace reigned in Warsaw, the six-inch benches were again occupied, and the daily supply of musk melons, which was furnished by the teacher, was eaten; and all were happy and contented."

The growth of the public school system, as now understood, was slow, and in a quarter of a century after the settlement of the county it had made but little progress in Schuyler. It is true there were schools taught, but they were the result of purely voluntary effort either of an individual or of a few associated persons, and the master was paid by the parents whose children attended the school, a one-room log cabin, whose only furniture was a teacher's desk and rude seats fashioned from the slabs of logs, with pegs driven into holes near the end for legs. Text books were few and did full duty where there happened to be several children in one family. The children went to school wearing jeans and linsey, and it was not uncommon for

the boys to be attired in buckskin pantaloons and coon-skin caps.

It was in such fashion the schools were begun, and they have been steadily improved in material comforts, facilities and elegance, and in culture, training and efficiency of teachers, until we reasonably and justly boast a school equipment throughout the county as complete and thorough as that of any county in our great State.

In reviewing the history of the schools of Schuyler county we will first consider those of the city of Rushville, where the growth from the rude log-cabin to the finely graded schools of the present day present a most interesting study. The evolution of the educational system was not accomplished without strife and bitter warfare, but this is accounted for as more a difference of personal opinion than an effort to embarrass the cause of education. The early pioneers were men of earnest purpose and strong determination and, when differences of opinion arose as to public school management, there was bitter internecine warfare that, in some cases, lasted for years to the detriment of the rapidly growing system of education.

The first building erected for school purposes in Rushville was a small one-story brick house that stood where the Christian church now stands. It was erected in the early 'thirties, and one of the first, if not the first, of the teachers was Levi Lusk. In the winter of 1837-38, Upton Smith organized a subscription school and occupied the attic of the old Methodist Episcopal church with his classes. The attic was divided into two rooms, and the boys' department occupied the north room, while the girls were taught by a lady teacher in the south room. A few years later I. S. Wright and daughter taught in the same building. Another one of the early teachers was a Mr. Shetland, a man of brilliant mind and attainments whose career was cut short by dissipation, and he died soon afterwards. Miss Rebecca Davis taught a school in the early 'forties on the south side of East Washington about half a block from the square. Miss Sarah McMacken, of Jacksonville, taught in a log school building that was located on West Lafayette Street, between where Mrs. Little's and Dr. Ball's houses now stand, and Mrs. Houghland taught in a log cabin located a little farther west. Mrs. Joseph Haskell was another of the

pioneer teachers who had a school where the court house now stands.

Of the old pioneer teachers who taught subscription schools in Rushville in the 'forties Edward Bertholf lived to see the development of the present day. Mr. Bertholf taught in the old Methodist Church, and among his pupils was Francis Drake, who afterwards became Governor of Iowa.

Following the era of small subscription schools we find that Rushville had its Western Seminary, Cottage Seminary, Female Academy, Scripps' Academy, The Seminary, M. E. Church High School, and Parrott High School, all of which flourished and thrived for a time, but eventually gave way before the progress of the system of free schools which eventually resulted in the formation of the Rushville Union Schools.

On June 25, 1845, John Clarke, Lyeurgus I. Kimball, George B. Rogers, Roland M. Worthington, James G. McCreery, Abraham Tolle, William E. Withrow, Joseph Montgomery and James L. Anderson purchased the lot where the Webster School building now stands and built The Seminary. The school was in charge of Alonzo J. Sawyer, afterwards prominent in educational work in Chicago, with Miss Amelia Dayton and Miss Matilda M. Williams as assistants. The rates of tuition ranged from \$2.50 to \$6, for a term of eleven weeks. Later teachers in this school were: R. H. Griffith, Miss Sophia Barber, Dr. Thomas C. Nichols, Dr. J. A. Speed, Mr. Lucas, G. W. Scripps, Mr. English, George I. Ramsey, Miss Lydia Ramsey, Henry Smither and others.

Rushville was not without its public schools during this period, but they were small and no effort was made to teach anything but the elementary branches, and the situation was further complication by reason of the fact that the city was in two separate school districts. It was when an endeavor was made to unite districts 8 and 9, and form the present Union School District, that passion ran riot, and it had its culmination in a pitched battle, which took place at the Seminary on May 11, 1858, that was participated in by a number of Rushville's leading citizens.

It appears that District No. 9 had purchased the Seminary building in 1855 and that District No. 8 had come into possession of the Parrott School building. District No. 8 had one hundred

more pupils than district 9, while the latter had \$75,000 more taxable property, and they resisted the effort made to unite the two districts.

After the two districts were united by a vote of the people, some of the leading citizens of District No. 9 met and resolved to regain possession of their property, but the Directors of No. 8, getting news of their intention, entered the building at night, nailed down the windows and barred the doors. The Directors of No. 9 gained possession the day following, when the former occupants decided to take the building by storm and armed themselves with rails to batter down the doors. This led to a general melee, and the Sheriff of the county was called upon to establish peace. The matter was afterwards taken into court and was carried to the Illinois Supreme Court, where a decision was rendered that declared the union of the two districts legal and the costs were assessed against District No. 9. Eleven years later, by the union of District No. 3, in Buena Vista Township, and District No. 8, the Rushville Union School District was formed and was granted a special charter by the Illinois Legislature, the same being approved March 30, 1869.

Thus was the foundation laid for carrying forward the work of free schools in the city of Rushville, and, out of the turmoil and strife that had existed for a score of years, there developed a united support of the public schools which has ever since continued and has resulted in the building up of the splendid school system of the present day.

The first Board of Education in the Rushville Union School District was composed of the following gentlemen: William H. Ray, Thomas Wilson, W. W. Wells, R. H. Griffith and W. S. Irvin. They went to work at once to provide a suitable school building and, during the year 1870, a three-story brick building was erected on the site of The Seminary at a cost of \$45,000. This building served for school purposes until destroyed by fire in September, 1893. On the site of the old building the handsome and modern Webster School building was erected at a cost of \$25,000. In the later 'eighties the growth of the city made it necessary to provide additional room, and the old Baptist church, in the same block, was purchased and used for primary grades. Again in 1893 there was need for still greater expansion, and a two-story brick building was erected in the east part of the city

at a cost of \$8,000, which is used for primary grade pupils.

The Rushville Union Schools were graded by John F. Gowdy, in 1869, and, in 1871, when the new building was first occupied, they were brought to a high standard of excellence by J. M. Coyner. He was succeeded as superintendent by John Hobbs. In 1875, H. A. Smith was put in charge and the following year the first class graduated from the Rushville High School. Mr. Smith established the school on a solid educational basis and continued as Superintendent until 1887, when he was succeeded by Nathan T. Veatch and, for fourteen years, the schools made most excellent progress under his direction. Henry H. Edmunds, was Superintendent from 1901 to 1907, when he resigned to go to Clinton, Ill. L. T. Shaw, was Superintendent in 1907-08, and he was succeeded by C. E. Knapp, who is now in charge.

The following history of the country schools of Schuyler County was compiled by Prof. H. A. Smith, who was Superintendent of the Rushville High School from 1875 to 1887:

The first school in Oakland Township was taught by a Mr. Preston in a log cabin built by Frederick Noble, on the southeast quarter of Section 24, in the summer of 1835. Scholars in attendance were Abner and William, children of Richard Ashcraft; Harriet, daughter of William Burress; Rebecca and Nancy, children of Josiah Downer; Benjamin, Martha Ann, Sarah Jane and Joseph S., children of Joseph Logan; and the three children of the teacher. The school term was three months, and subscription rate was \$1.50 per month. Oakland Township sold her school land in June, 1837.

Thomas Bronaugh taught the first school in Littleton in a deserted cabin in the summer of 1835. The pupils were: Julia, Margaret, John and Ephraim L., children of David Snyder; Martha, Nancy, Evaline and Ludwell, children of Elijah M. Wilson; Eliza and Benjamin, children of R. P. Applegate; Andrew Wycoff, a nephew, and John, Thomas, Jacob, Daniel and Asher, children of Garrett Wycoff; Jane, Eliza, Ann and Tolbert, children of William H. Crawford. The first school house was built on the southwest quarter of Section 19, in 1838, and Samuel Horney was teacher. Littleton sold her school land in 1840.

The first school in Brooklyn Township was taught by Richard Kellough in a log cabin in the

village in 1837. The first school house was built in 1842. The school section was sold March 25, 1841.

The first school in Birmingham Township was taught in a log cabin in the village by William Neill in the winter of 1837. The following named persons were appointed by the Schuyler County Commissioner's Court trustees for the school land of 3 N., 4 W.; William Dron, James G. King and J. G. Graham. On petition the Sixteenth Section was sold April 7, 1847.

Mr. Kimball, an old man from Kentucky, taught a school in a small cabin south of Huntsville in 1835-36. There were three windows covered by leather, which was fastened up during the day to permit the light to pass in between the logs, and were closed at night. The teacher permitted all to study aloud. Jeremiah Brisco taught the first school in Huntsville in 1836, in a log cabin built for the purpose that season. He taught the same school for several terms.

Huntsville has had many excellent teachers. Miss Mary Hart of Connecticut taught the school south of Huntsville during the summer of 1836. H. E. Bryant, afterwards banker at Bement, Miss Eunice Kimbal, an eastern lady, and Alvin Bacon, each taught several terms at Huntsville. Miss Letitia Biscoe taught in a log cabin near Shilo. The windows of this cabin consisted of an opening between the logs, which was protected by a board fastened up with a strap. The first frame school house in Huntsville was built about 1840. The township school land was sold April 8, 1839.

The first school in Camden Township was taught by John Thornhill in 1836 in a neglected cabin built by a squatter in 1835 on Section 18. The second school was taught in the winter of 1838-39 by George L. Gray. On Christmas Day Mr. Gray was fastened out by the big boys until he would promise to treat to toddy. He finally yielded and furnished the money, when a boy by the name of Brown went to what is now Brooklyn for the whisky. The toddy was made in buckets and the teacher and pupils enjoyed it together and harmony was restored. The rate for tuition was \$1.50 per quarter. John Anderson taught in the northern part of what is now the village of Camden in 1839. A brief description of this school house, may, with very few changes, apply equally well to any of our early "temples of learning" in which the youth were wont to woo the Goddess of Wisdom.

It was built of logs, as were all the houses at that time. The fireplace occupied nearly the whole of one side of the room and a recess in the wall. After reaching a height of about six feet, the logs were placed straight across that side of the room, and the chimney of sticks was continued up on the outside of the house. It had a puncheon floor and seats, and greased paper placed between the logs for windows. The large boys cut and carried the wood for the fire. Camden Township sold her school land in October, 1837.

The first school house in Schuyler County was built in Buena Vista Township in 1828 on the northwest quarter of Section 1, and Robert Sexton taught a two-months' term. On May 10, 1830, Samuel L. Dark commenced a six-months' term on the northeast quarter of Section 22. In 1843-44 he taught at the cross-roads. The subscription rates were paid in various kinds of produce; one patron agreeing to pay a certain number of bushels of wheat, another a certain number of bushels of oats, etc. It was not always the easiest matter to collect in those days, and the teacher employed Jacob Snyder to collect for him. Another teacher of the same school was Mr. Wheadon. Instead of the usual mottoes around the room, each pupil could read the penalty for certain offenses—so many lashes for talking aloud; so many lashes for fighting; so many lashes for quarreling going to or from school, and other rules with the penalty.

Buena Vista has the largest school fund of any township in the county, owing to the foreclosing of its mortgage and reselling of a portion of its school section after it had advanced in price. The section was first sold in April, 1838.

The first school in Browning Township was taught by a man from Tennessee in 1835 in a small log cabin built by Nathan Glover. This was the second township to sell its school section, which was done October 29, 1833, by Alfred Wallace and John M. Campbell, Trustees.

The first session of school in Hickory Township was taught by a Mr. Sheldon in 1838, in a cabin built on the bluffs. There were but two small fractions of Section 16 in this township.

The first school in Frederick was held in a private cabin built by Horatio Benton. The first school house was built in 1846, a small one-story frame building, afterwards used as a town hall.

The first school in Bainbridge was in a log

CHAPTER XXII.

cabin built for the purpose on Section 22, about the year 1830. The first teachers were John Keeton, a Mr. Sexton, John Parker, Joseph Bell and James M. Stevens. John Greene taught school in the winter of 1835-36 in a log cabin built on the northeast quarter of Section 1. Samuel Haines, James Lawler and Nathan Winshall were appointed trustees at the June term of court, 1836. The school land was sold December 5, 1836.

The first school in Woodstock Township was taught by John Taylor in 1827. The first school in the northern part of the township was taught by Charles Hatfield, in 1833, in a house built that fall of elm poles in an elm grove near Joshua Griffith's. The pupils and teacher mixed the mud on the floor of the school house, after school began, with which they daubed the house at recesses and noon. Pupils in attendance were William T. and Isaac Black, children of Richard Black; Sarah and Rebecca, children of Jacob Fowler; Houston and Elihu, children of Allen Alexander; James and Thomas, children of Isaac Sanders; Anderson, Isaac S. and Pressly, children of Mrs. Amelia S. Riley. The day before Christmas Anderson and Pressly Riley took the teacher out and wallowed him in snow and left him tied, because he would not treat to whisky. The teacher treated to two gallons of whisky on New Year's.

In the same school house taught Thomas Binkly, Mr. Johnson, Enoch Boughton, Faunton Muse and Robert Glenn.

While the strife for the Christmas treat was going on, when Mr. Muse was teacher, he attempted to descend the spacious chimney, when one of the boys threw water on the coals in the fireplace which nearly caused him to fall, but he managed to crawl out and promised the usual treat.

Robert Glenn spent much of his time in reading law, while the pupils amused themselves. One day, desiring to obtain some young squirrels in the top of a dry tree, about one hundred yards from the school house, the pupils built a fire around the tree in the morning and agreed to run when they heard it fall. On hearing the tree fall, all ran without asking permission except two small boys. When they returned, the teacher looked up and asked them if they had got back.

SCHUYLER PRESS—PAST AND PRESENT.

PROMINENT PART PLAYED BY THE NEWSPAPER PRESS IN CONNECTION WITH HISTORY — ITS VALUE AS A RECORD OF LOCAL FACTS AND EVENTS — TYPE OF MEN WHO WERE EARLY EDITORS AND DIFFICULTIES WHICH CONFRONTED THEM — RUSHVILLE'S FIRST NEWSPAPER — THE RUSHVILLE JOURNAL AND MILITARY TRACT ADVERTISER ESTABLISHED IN 1835—ITS FOUNDERS AND FIRST EDITOR—SUBSEQUENT CHANGES IN NAME, OWNERSHIP AND EDITORIAL MANAGEMENT—TOPICS WHICH ABSORBED THE ATTENTION OF THE EARLY EDITOR—PROMINENCE GIVEN TO POLITICS AND GENERAL NEWS — PRAIRIE TELEGRAPH RUSHVILLE'S FIRST PERMANENT PAPER—ESTABLISHED JULY 8, 1848—ITS SUBSEQUENT HISTORY—THE TIMES AND CITIZEN FOUNDED IN 1856—HISTORY OF OTHER LOCAL JOURNALS.

The newspapers of a county occupy a place in its historical relation which makes them an important factor in reviewing the history of the past. They not only played a prominent part in creating history, but in their columns we find a faithful chronicle of the events of the period in which they were published. The oldtime pioneer settler has passed away, but in the pages of the old papers we have preserved for all ages the records of his deeds and achievements, and the editor of this history has drawn largely upon the newspapers of the early days for many of the facts and occurrences here related.

Rushville's first paper was established in 1835. Up to this time there was no newspaper being published between Peoria and Quincy, or between Springfield and Rock Island, and it was not until four years afterwards that the first daily paper was established in Illinois, this being a paper named *The Chicago Daily American*, founded in April, 1839.

Publishing a newspaper in those early pioneer days was not an easy task, for there were no regular means of communication with the outside world, even the great stage-routes not yet having been established throughout the State, while the steamboat service on the Illinois River

was in the first stages of its development. Then, too, the country was sparsely settled and the field for journalistic efforts surely not an inviting one. But the pioneer editor was of a fine type of brainy men who were leaders in the intellectual life of the community, and even though their efforts were not always financially successful, they kept manfully at their work. The mission of the early newspapers was largely a political one, and the ideas and policies of government rather than news was the predominating feature. Dependent as they were upon political favors for existence, it is not to be wondered at that their careers were beset by many difficulties and obstacles, and that there should have been frequent changes in ownership. But, taken as a whole, the editors of Rushville's early papers were men well worthy of grateful remembrance, and the historian cannot fail to give high meed of praise to the intelligent, moral and public spirited persons who ruled the destiny of the local press in those pioneer days.

In 1835 Rushville was a flourishing town of probably one thousand population. At that time the prospects looked bright for a continuation of rapid growth, as all the traffic northward to Galena and westward to Quincy was passing through Rushville. There were probably a dozen mercantile establishments, and fine new brick buildings and churches were being erected. Such was the condition of affairs when *The Rushville Journal and Military Tract Advertiser*, a weekly newspaper, was established by G. W. Davis and R. W. Renfro. Mr. Davis was a practical printer and had come to Rushville from Cape Girardeau, Mo. He had purchased his newspaper outfit at St. Louis and, on May 8, 1835, the first number of the paper was issued. Abraham Marshall, a lawyer, was editor of the paper, though not financially interested in the enterprise. Within the next year Mr. Davis retired from the firm and the name of the paper was shortened to *The Rushville Journal* and R. W. Renfro & Co. were publishers.

The *Journal* was a four-page, six-column paper, and the typographical appearance was excellent, as the old copies, now in possession of Edwin Dyson, of the *Rushville Times*, show. The office of publication was in the upstairs room of the old brick building which stood on the site of the Bank of Schuyler.

In politics the paper was neutral and the entire tickets of both Whig and Democratic can-

didates were placed at the head of the editorial column. Local news was treated briefly and, in some issues, not a line of local happenings was recorded. News from Texas then was in abundance, as that State had only recently asserted her independence and was soon to become a sovereign State of the Union. News traveled slowly, however, in those days, as in *The Journal* of July 23, 1836, we note an announcement of the death of President Madison, who had died June 28, 1836.

On July 30, 1836, *The Journal* was sold to Dr. Adam Dunlap, who had been interested in the publication since the retirement of Mr. Davis. In that year *The Journal* published the delinquent tax-lists for Knox, Henry and Hancock counties, as no papers were yet established in these counties. Dr. Dunlap retained ownership but a short time, when he sold the paper to Benjamin V. Teel, who purchased it for J. B. Fuls. Publication was suspended for a time and the new editor changed the name of the paper to *The Schuyler Advocate*, and the first number was issued May 27, 1837. The paper remained under Mr. Fulk's control until February, 1838, when it was sold to T. Lyle Dickey, afterwards one of the Judges of the Illinois Supreme Court, and R. A. Glenn, who changed the name to *The Test*. The paper supported the Whig party, but its life of usefulness was brief and it suspended publication on its twenty-eighth issue. Some three months afterwards the twenty-ninth, and last, number of *The Test* appeared. In this issue the editors state that they have been unable to collect the accounts due them, and have arranged with Mr. Fuls to take the plant off their hands.

Publishing a newspaper seemed to have a fascination for Rushville politicians, and the next to enter the field was A. R. Sparks, who issued the first number of *The Illinois Republican*, December 14, 1839. The paper was a six-column folio, with columns sixteen ems wide, and was Democratic in politics. Mr. Sparks like his predecessors soon grew weary of the financial burden the publication of a newspaper imposed, and on April 9, 1840, he sold the plant to James L. Anderson. Mr. Sparks afterwards went to Washington, D. C., where he held a Federal office for many years.

The *Political Examiner* was the name Mr. Anderson gave to his paper, and it continued under this name until October 1, 1843. Mr. An-



George Dyson

derson then changed the name to The Rushville Whig, and placed the name of the great Whig leader, Henry Clay, at the head of the editorial column as presidential candidate. This ringing motto of The Whig was carried at the top of the first page: "Truth is the basis of all virtue." The defeat of Henry Clay in 1844 was a death blow to The Rushville Whig, and soon afterwards it suspended publication.

In nine years Rushville had seven different papers with double that number of editors, and the changes had been so numerous and suspensions so frequent that, for the next four years, no one had the courage to take up the task of enlightening the people of Schuyler through the medium of a county newspaper.

But in the summer of 1848 Benjamin F. Scripps, who at that time was engaged in teaching school, and R. R. Randall, a practical printer, formed a partnership, bought the old outfit of press and type and, on July 8, 1848, the first number of The Prairie Telegraph was printed. This proved to be Rushville's first permanent newspaper, for since the first issue there has been a continuous publication to the present time, the change in name to THE TIMES being made without missing the issue of a single number.

The newspaper office at that time was located in a one-story frame building on the east side of the square, and here the two young editors labored in the upbuilding of the city of Rushville. And now, after a lapse of more than half a century, one of these early editors, Mr. R. R. Randall, a resident of Lincoln, Neb., can look back and wonder at the changes that have been made in the art of printing since he first put The Prairie Telegraph to press on July 8, 1848.

On November 3, 1849, The Prairie Telegraph passed into the hands of Rev. John Scripps and his son, J. C. Scripps. From a memorandum jotted down by Rev. John Scripps, we learn that the circulation of the paper at that time was limited to 280 subscribers, but under the skillful management of the new editors the paper grew and was a power for good in the county. Rev. John Scripps was a forceful writer and he soon gave The Telegraph high rank as a provincial paper.

About this time a telegraph line was built into Rushville, and a telegraphic news report from St. Louis was one of the features of the paper, and on one occasion the President's message to Congress was taken off the wire and printed in

The Prairie Telegraph—a stroke of enterprise which calls for admiration, even in this day, but the President's annual message was read with more avidity then than now.

In conversation with J. C. Scripps a number of years ago, the writer was given some idea of the difficulties with which the early editors had to contend. It was customary to get the supply of print paper from St. Louis during the open season of navigation on the Illinois River and bring it overland from Frederick; but one winter in the early 'fifties The Telegraph exhausted its supply and Mr. J. C. Scripps drove to Springfield, thinking he could get his paper there. But he was unsuccessful, and returning home started at once for Peoria, where he secured enough print paper to last until the ice went out of the river, and by driving day and night reached Rushville in time to put the paper to press on the regular day of issue.

Messrs. Scripps continued the publication of The Prairie Telegraph until May 24, 1856, when the paper was sold to a stock company and the name changed to The Rushville Times, the first issue of that paper appearing May 30, 1856. The stockholders in this new company were Hon. L. D. Erwin, Leonidas Horney, Peter Campbell, Joseph Montgomery, D. W. C. Johnston, Charles Neill, James L. Anderson, John Scripps, Enoch Edmonston, John Hugh Lawler and Charles Wells. All the members of the new company, with the possible exception of John Scripps, were prominent Democrats, and it was their desire that Schuyler should have a paper that would support the policy of Senator Douglas and the Democratic party, and in the first issue was published the Democratic State ticket with William A. Richardson as candidate for Governor.

DeWitt C. Johnston, the first editor of The Times, was a lawyer and Methodist minister and before coming to Rushville had edited three newspapers in Ohio. He was not only a fluent writer, but a polished orator as well, and was afterwards elected County Judge in Schuyler. Mr. Johnston died in Rushville January 28, 1866.

When Mr. Johnston retired as editor on February 2, 1858, he was succeeded by Andrew J. Ashton, who was editor of the paper until May 9, 1860, when he retired on account of his health, and he died the same month at Morris, Ill. A. D. Davies was the next editor, and he was elected County Superintendent of Schools by the Democracy to aid him in maintaining his paper.

Mr. Davies was a talented editor and had married a daughter of ex-Governor Ford, a most estimable lady, but he was dissipated and dissolute, abandoned his family here and left for parts unknown and was never afterwards heard from. The stockholders of *The Times* then arranged with J. C. Fox to come from Missouri and assume editorial charge, and he was succeeded as editor in 1866 by E. A. Snively. Managing a political newspaper to suit the whims of the stockholders and, at the same time make it pay, was no easy task; and while *The Times* did its full duty politically under the editorship of Mr. Snively, it failed of reaching his expectations in a business way, and as there were several old judgments against the company, the paper was sold at Sheriff's sale and was purchased by Edwin Dyson, the present proprietor. Mr. Snively afterwards published a newspaper at Carlinville, and served for several terms as Clerk of the Appellate Court at Springfield. He is now a member of the Illinois Pardon Board, and, though he has been out of active newspaper work for many years, he still keeps in close touch with the editors and has rendered them good service during the years he has been at the State capital.

The first number of *The Times*, under the ownership of Edwin Dyson, was issued July 2, 1868. Fourteen years previous Mr. Dyson had entered the office of *The Schuyler Democrat*, established by D. E. H. Johnson, to learn the printer's trade and, with the exception of four years spent in St. Louis, he has been associated with the newspaper business in Rushville ever since.

In 1854 *The Schuyler Democrat* was founded. It was owned by a stock company and was edited by Daniel E. H. Johnson, the first number appearing April 20, 1854. George Washington Scripps purchased the paper in 1856 and changed the name to *The Schuyler Citizen*, the first number of which was issued July 6, 1856. At this time *The Citizen* was Independent in politics and remained so until 1858, when the historic campaign of Lincoln and Douglas brought to the front the newly formed Republican party, which was loyally supported by *The Citizen*. Mr. Scripps retained the ownership of the paper until 1879, when he removed to Detroit, Mich., where he died September 21, 1898. When Mr. Scripps retired from newspaper work in Rushville, he sold *The Citizen* to William I. Larash, who took

charge April 1, 1879, and has ever since been editor and proprietor. On June 1, 1895, Mr. Larash began the publication of a daily edition of *The Citizen*, which he still publishes in connection with his weekly issue.

The Rushville Republican, edited by F. A. Warden & Son, was established January 17, 1891, and was continued by them for ten years. It was Republican in politics and, during its existence, was the official organ of the party.

The Schuyler County Herald, owned and edited by H. E. McLaren, was established at Rushville February 28, 1901.

The Camden City Register, the first paper to be established in Schuyler County outside of Rushville, was founded by H. C. Harl, April 2, 1896. It suspended publication September 30, 1897.

The Littleton Leader was founded by Doan Dixon and the first paper was issued December 7, 1905.

The Browning Riverside Review, the latest addition to Schuyler County newspapers, was founded April 8, 1908, by Robbins Bros.

CHAPTER XXIII.

FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS.

RUSHVILLE LODGE A. F. & A. M. ORGANIZED IN 1842
—IS THE FIRST FRATERNAL ORGANIZATION IN SCHUYLER COUNTY AND NINTH OF THE ORDER IN THE STATE—OTHER FRATERNITIES IN THE COUNTY—KNIGHTS TEMPLAR, INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD-FELLOWS, WILLARD ENCAMPMENT, KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS, GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, MODERN WOODMEN, ROYAL KNIGHTS, MYSTIC WORKERS AND ORDER OF EAGLES—DATES OF ORGANIZATION, CHARTER MEMBERS AND FIRST OFFICERS—OTHER ITEMS OF PERSONAL AND LODGE HISTORY.

RUSHVILLE LODGE No. 9, A. F. & A. M., was instituted October 8, 1842, being the first fraternal society to be organized in Schuyler County, and the ninth lodge of the order in the State to get a dispensation and charter from the Grand

Lodge. The first lodge in Illinois was that organized at the old historic town and first capital of the State, Kaskaskia. The officers and charter members of Rushville Lodge No. 9, A. F. & A. M., were:

Levi Lusk, Worshipful Master.

James L. Anderson, Senior Warden.

John Todhunter, Junior Warden.

Adam Dunlap, Secretary.

James McCrosky, Treasurer.

John B. Seeley, Senior Deacon.

William Edgar, Junior Deacon.

Thomas J. Garrett, Tyler.

Samuel McHatton, William Davis, Abner McDowell, Josiah Parrott, Lewis Horton, Henry Murray, James H. Chick, Ranseler Wells, Marshal Smith, Alexander Brazelton, Nathan Brooks and Hart Fellows were the other members.

At the time Rushville Lodge was instituted there were eight subordinate lodges in Illinois located in the following cities: Quincy, Jacksonville, Springfield, Columbus, Decatur and Joliet.

Two of the charter members of the Rushville Lodge took a prominent part in the early Masonic work in the State, and held responsible positions in the Grand Lodge. Levi Lusk was elected Senior Grand Warden in 1843 and Most Worshipful Grand Master in 1845, and served as Grand Secretary from 1846 to 1847.

James L. Anderson was Senior Grand Deacon in 1845, Grand Treasurer from 1846 to 1847, and Most Worshipful Grand Master in 1854-55, and, while in this office, issued the dispensation for the first Masonic lodge in the territory of Nebraska at Bellevue, Douglas County.

The Rushville Lodge has passed through two fires since it was instituted, and many of the old records were destroyed; but from Grand Lodge reports and other sources, George R. Glosop, the present Secretary of the lodge, has compiled a historical record of each member, and it is fairly complete.

The first destructive fire sustained by Rushville Lodge, No. 9 A. F. & A. M., was in the winter of 1849-50. At that time the lodge occupied the second floor of a brick building which stood on the site of the Teel brick building. All the early records of the lodge were destroyed in this fire and, as the Grand Lodge suffered a similar loss at Peoria on February 10, 1850, it has been impossible to get a complete record of the lodge. Again, in 1882, when the south side of

the public square was ravaged by fire, the Masonic Lodge room in the third story of the E. H. O. Seeley building was wiped out, and again there was a loss of records.

The oldest member of Rushville Lodge, No. 9, A. F. & A. M., is Thomas P. Parrott, who was initiated during the year 1847. Other members have gained local renown by reason of long service in official positions in the lodge. Prominent among these is John McCabe who was elected Treasurer December 27, 1876, and served until December 25, 1906, when he declined a re-nomination. John C. Scripps served as Secretary from 1855 to 1882, and N. B. Seeley was Tyler of the Lodge continuously from 1855 to 1885, and was again elected in 1888 and served until December 27, 1894.

Levi Lusk, the first Worshipful Master of Rushville Lodge, was initiated as a Mason April 2, 1821, at Georgetown, Scott County, Ky. During the years he resided there he was elected to practically all the offices in the gift of the lodge. In 1835 he removed to Rushville and still kept in touch with the Masonic work, even though the nearest lodge was located at Quincy. In 1837 he was called upon to assist in constituting a lodge at Jacksonville, which is now Harmony Lodge No. 3.

On October 3, 1842, Mr. Lusk went to the Grand Lodge of Illinois at Jacksonville, and Rushville Lodge having been granted a charter, he was seated as the first representative of the lodge, and at that session was elected Senior Grand Warden and appointed chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

At the Grand Lodge session in 1843, Mr. Lusk was elected Grand Lecturer, being the first to hold that office in Illinois, and was directed to proceed to St. Louis and there meet the delegates to the Baltimore convention of May, 1843, and perfect himself in the work which he was to impart to the lodges at their request and expense. He visited St. Louis October 16, 1843, and was given the work by Brothers S. W. B. Carney and Joseph Foster, who had been delegates to the Baltimore Convention, and the work was duly reported and accepted by the Grand Lodge of Illinois.

From this time until 1862 Mr. Lusk took a prominent part in the Grand Lodge of Illinois, and was honored by the highest office in the lodge in 1845, and afterwards served on many important committees, also being Grand Secretary

from 1846 to 1847. In March, 1866, he removed from Schuyler County to Mt. Sterling, and by resolution was made a life member of Rushville Lodge, No. 9, free of all dues.

RUSHVILLE COMMANDERY KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.—The charter of Rushville Commandery No. 56, Knights Templar, bears date October 25, 1882, but on February 13th preceding this date, the first conclave was held in the old Masonic hall on the east side of the public square by ten dispensation members. The first members of this now flourishing lodge were: Mark Bogue, George W. Barnett, John M. Darnell, William F. Lowe, R. Homer Mead, S. B. Montgomery, Charles S. Nelson, Josiah L. Parrott, William H. H. Rader and George C. Ray, and the date of their dispensation was January 24, 1882.

Soon afterward steps were taken towards the formation of a local Commandery of Knights Templar and a list of the first officers elected and the first charter members is here given:

OFFICERS.—Eminent Commander, William H. H. Rader; Generalissimo, John W. Darnell; Captain General, George C. Ray; Prelate, Lewis C. Seeley; Senior Warden, Sylvanus B. Montgomery; Junior Warden, Mark Bogue; Recorder, John C. Scripps; Standard Bearer, George W. Barnett; Sword Bearer, Mortimer Ayers; Warden, Josiah L. Parrott; Captain of Guards, Charles S. Nelson.

MEMBERS.—Mortimer Ayers, Mark Bogue, Geo. W. Barnett, Samuel P. Cunningham, Leander Cassidy, John M. Darnell, David H. Glass, John W. Green, Charles B. Griffith, George E. Hall, John H. Hunter, John A. Harvey, Wm. F. Lowe, Wm. Lambert, Daniel P. Lyon, William L. Larash, Richard Homer Mead, Sylvanus B. Montgomery, John McCable, Howard C. McCabe, Chas. H. Nelson, James H. Parrott, Josiah L. Parrott, Marcus L. Parrott, Wm. H. H. Rader, Wm. C. Raper, George C. Ray, Dwight E. Ray, Lewis C. Seeley, Nathaniel B. Seeley, John C. Scripps, Albert T. Stodgel, Benj. D. Smith, Charles H. Wells, Thos. Wright.

FRIENDSHIP LODGE, No. 24 I. O. O. F.—In the upper room of the old Methodist Episcopal church on East Washington street, Friendship Lodge, No. 25, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was instituted February 24, 1847, by Thomas I. Burns, of Beardstown. There were five charter members to-wit: Charles M. Ray, John Todhunter, Sr., Simon Doyle, Samuel Lambert and James L. Anderson. On the night the

lodge was instituted Sammel McCreery and B. C. Gilliam were given their first degree. Within the first year the membership increased to more than thirty. The first Board of Trustees was made up as follows: E. H. O. Seeley, James L. Anderson, Nathan Moore, William Hastie and James G. McCreery.

The lodge has been honored on two occasions by having an officer in the Grand Lodge. B. C. Gilliam was elected Inside Guardian in 1859, and H. T. Pemberton was Grand Marshal in 1896.

In 1881 the lodge erected a two-story brick building on the north side of the public square, and the upper floor is used for their lodge room.

ADELAIDE REBEKAH, No. 381.—This lodge was instituted in Rushville, April 4, 1901, by Special Grand Master E. H. Kinney, of Table Grove.

WILLARD ENCAMPMENT, No. 64.—I. O. O. F.—Willard Encampment, No. 64, was named in honor of Samuel Willard, Most Worthy Grand Patriarch of the Grand Encampment of the I. O. O. F. of Illinois, under whose administration the charter was issued, February 22, 1866. On this charter the names of the following members were inscribed: Jesse C. Fox, Harry Maxwell, M. M. Prentiss, Anderson J. Goodwin, Andrew Mathews, Gilbert Ingraham and Henry Korstian. On April 3, 1866, the lodge was instituted by Joseph Hocking, Deputy Grand Patriarch, with the following officers:

Jesse C. Fox, Chief Patriarch.
Gilbert Ingraham, Senior Warden.
Harry Maxwell, High Priest.
A. J. Goodwin, Junior Warden.
Andrew Mathews, Scribe.
M. M. Prentiss, Treasurer.

SCHUYLER LODGE No. 209, KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.—Schuyler Lodge, No. 209 Knights of Pythias, was instituted in Rushville, June 6, 1889, a lodge team from Lewistown giving the work to twenty-eight charter members. The charter from the Grand Lodge bears the date of October 23, 1890. The first officers of the lodge were:

Past Chancellor, John B. Doyle.
Chancellor Commander, Ovrin Dilley.
Vice-Chancellor, Martin G. Rice.
Prelate, Hugh Greer.
Keeper of Record and Seal, A. P. Rodewald.
Master of Exchequer, J. M. Harvey.
Master of Finance, Fred Jackson.
Master of Arms, Chris Peter.
Inner Guard, Clarence Nell.
Outer Guard, Geo. E. Walker.

The charter members of this lodge were: Amos W. Ball, George Dyson, S. S. Prentiss, M. G. Rice, Frank E. Whitsel, A. P. Rodewald, Geo. H. Sencenich, Hugh W. Greer, Dwight E. Lawler, Fred Jackson, James V. Knapp, Leonidas Scott, George M. Greer, R. L. Prentiss, J. Maurice Harvey, Fred Rodewald, John B. Doyle, Clarence Nell, Geo. E. Walker, Orrin Dille, George Hartman, Levi Dean, Chris. C. Peter, Charles D. Smith, C. B. Kennedy, Lewis D. Wells, Wallie J. Wilson, Arthur M. Fassatt.

COL. HORNEY POST, G. A. R.—Col. Horney Post, No. 151, Department of Illinois Grand Army of the Republic, was organized April 8, 1882. The charter members were: George F. Owen, Henry Craske, George Johnson, William B. Underhill, D. S. Tetrick, John McCabe, Fred Decounter, John L. Sweeney, John A. Harvey, John N. Roach, Perry Lodsdon, Fred Wilmot and J. L. Parrott.

The officers elected were:

Post Commander, Henry Craske.

Senior Vice Commander, Perry Lodsdon.

Junior Vice Commander, John N. Roach.

Adjutant, D. S. Tetrick.

Quarter-master, J. L. Sweeney.

Outer Guard, George T. Owen.

Quarter-master Sergeant, Wm. M. Underhill.

Sergeant Major, J. L. Parrott.

T. J. Hutton was elected Post Commander in 1892 and has served continuously in the office since that time. J. A. Bankes has been Adjutant since 1897. The membership roll shows that there was at one time 203 members, but at the present time there are but forty-four. Of the charter members but four remain, viz: Henry Craske, J. L. Sweeney, John McCabe and Perry Lodsdon.

RUSHVILLE CAMP No. 308 M. W. A.—A camp of Modern Woodmen of America was organized in Rushville in the spring of 1887, but the charter of Rushville Camp, No. 308, bears date of November 5, 1887. The lodge was instituted with the following officers:

Consul, T. J. Hutton.

Worthy Advisor, M. J. Doolittle.

Clerk, Geo. P. Houck.

Banker, Aug. Fuls.

Sentry, George W. Henry.

Escort, George Mead.

Watchman, M. W. Greer.

Physician, J. A. Harvey.

Managers—N. S. Montgomery, M. W. Greer and J. A. Harvey.

T. J. Hutton has been elected every year since then to the office of Consul, which he now holds.

ROYAL NEIGHBORS.—Maple Camp, No. 1720, Royal Neighbors, was instituted June 22, 1899.

MYSTIC WORKERS.—Rushville Lodge, No. 474 Mystic Workers of the World, was organized March 19, 1902. The order admits men and women on equal terms, and the social side is one of the leading features of the organization.

KNIGHTS AND LADIES OF SECURITY.—Rushville Council, No. 487 Knights and Ladies of Security, was organized in Roach's hall December 23, 1896, with nine charter members. In November, 1907, the lodge was reorganized with five of the old charter members still on the roll.

ORDER OF EAGLES.—Schuyler Aerie, No. 1662, Fraternal Order of Eagles, was instituted July 2, 1908, a team from the Canton Lodge doing the work. This lodge had more than a hundred charter members and, soon after organizing, fitted up their lodgeroom in handsome style. The first officers elected were:

Past Worthy President, Guy Grubb.

Worthy President, Wm. H. Dietrich.

Vice Worthy President, J. Paul Moore.

Chaplain, A. M. Foster.

Treasurer, W. E. Smith.

Secretary, George Virgil.

Worthy Conductor, Carl Greer.

Inner Guard, Melvin Livingston.

Outer Guard, James Denny.

Trustees, A. E. Glossop, Nathan Spangler and Walter Teel.

CHAPTER XXIV.

MILITARY AFFAIRS—STATE MILITIA.

PLACE OF MILITARISM IN HISTORY—SOLDIERS' COUNTY LANDS—CITIZENS OF SCHUYLER COUNTY WHO SERVED IN WARS OF THE REVOLUTION AND 1812—SOME EARLY APPLICATIONS FOR PENSIONS—SCHUYLER COUNTY MILITIA AND REMINISCENCES OF MUSTER DAYS—SOME MILITIA OFFICERS—

FIRST INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATION—TOASTS
AND RESPONSES—EFFORT TO ORGANIZE AN ARTIL-
LERY COMPANY IN 1858.

Militarism demands an important place in any history, for it antedates all established forms of government, and is the acknowledged connecting link with the primitive tribal relations, which was the first advance in our sociological progress. And, in reviewing the history of Schuyler County, the fact presents itself that this region is included within what is known as "The Military Tract," a section of Illinois that was set apart as bounty lands for the soldiers in the War of 1812, which makes its very inception closely connected with the military history of these United States.

The action of the General Government in distributing this land among the soldiers is worthy of commendation, but few indeed of those intended to be the immediate beneficiaries ever took possession of their intended allotments. Some few of the early settlers of Schuyler County were veterans of the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812, and many more were descendants of patriotic heroes, who had served their country in one or both of these wars, or had been with that hardy band of patriots that blazed the path of civilization into Kentucky.

But the record of Schuyler's citizen soldiers in every war that has been fought since Illinois was admitted to the Union of States, is the best evidence of the fine military spirit that exists among her loyal and patriotic citizens.

Of the veterans of the Wars of the Revolution and 1812, and who were afterwards residents of Schuyler County, there is no accurate record. The names of a few of these soldiers, however, have been preserved in the county records where application was made for pensions.

Under an act of Congress, dated March 18, 1818, pensions were allowed soldiers in the War of the Revolution and the first application filed in Schuyler County was presented by Henry Green to the County Commissioners, June 4, 1827. In his petition to the court he states that this was his third application for pension.

Mr. Green's army record, as shown in his petition, recites the fact that he enlisted in March, 1779, in the State of Maryland, and served in Capt. John Gazway's company, commanded by Col. Thomas Wolford, and that he continued to

serve until the close of the war, receiving his discharge at Annapolis.

In making an application for pension, it was required that the applicant should accompany his application with a schedule of property owned by him and Mr. Green presented the following: One debt in trade \$10; one horse sixteen years old; one colt one year old; one cow and calf; two yearlings; two one-horse plows; two old hoes; one horse-collar; two pairs trace chains; two old clevises; one frow; one old iron wedge; one old log chain. The property scheduled was valued at \$80.

There was red tape in the Pension Department even as early as 1827, for we find in the County Commissioners record that it was required of Mr. Green to appear before that body on March 3, 1828, and again give an inventory of property owned by him on March 18, 1818, and explain what disposal had since been made of it. The following statement shows how Mr. Green explained his case to the inquiring government official: "Loaned mare; cow died; the \$20 received from James Turner was applied to purchase hat for myself, one tin bucket and the balance for clothing for my family; sheep killed by wolves; \$15 applied to purchase feather-bed."

In this application Mr. Green gives his age as sixty-three years, and states that age and infirmities forbid following the occupation of farmer. Mr. Green's statement clearly establishes the fact that he held the honor of making the first application for pension in Schuyler County, but the records do not show whether or not it was granted.

On September 3, 1832, applications for pensions were filed by William Blair, Benjamin Carpenter, James Lanman and George Taylor.

Mr. Blair enlisted in May, 1778, as a substitute for his father. He was in a battle with Indians at Tioga River, and was injured by carrying an ammunition box. He enlisted twice afterwards, and was finally discharged in 1781.

Benjamin Carpenter enlisted as minute-man for four years at Amherst, Va., in May, 1776; was in one engagement at Long Bridge on York River, and present at surrender of Gen. Cornwallis. Rev. Peter Cartwright vouched for Mr. Carpenter's reputation as a citizen.

James Lanman enlisted at Charleston, S. C., in July, 1776. He reenlisted March 3, 1781, in Capt. Tillman Dickson's cavalry company, and



Geo. H. Froot

served under Gen. Nathaniel Green. He participated in the battle of Guilford and Eutaw Springs, and in the latter fight was wounded in the thigh.

George Taylor enlisted in September, 1777, in Capt. Samuel Schackelford's company, commanded by Col. Broadhead, of Amherst County, Va. He was first sent to Fort Cumberland and served four months and a half. He reenlisted four times and in his petition for a pension, states that he served under Gen. Wayne and the French patriot, Gen. Lafayette. Rev. Peter Cartwright vouched for Mr. Taylor's good character.

SCHUYLER COUNTY MILITIA.—Of the militia organization in Schuyler County we have no record, and a careful examination of the histories of the State throws no light on this phase of the military history of Illinois. Nevertheless, an extensive system of military organization was maintained in the State from 1830 to 1840, with the Governor as Commander-in-chief, but no record was ever kept of the enrollment of troops, and we must depend upon the recollection of old settlers for the facts here presented.

As early as 1830 Schuyler County had organized a militia company and "Muster Day" was an important event in the life of the pioneer. Some of those who participated in those stirring times recall it, after the lapse of years, as the season for a general debauch, which finally led to the total abandonment of the entire local militia system in 1840.

Muster Day was usually held once or twice each year in every county, and at that time all the local companies were gathered in battalion and regimental drills. Men from distant parts of the county were then brought into friendly relations, and barter and trade in everything, from pocket knives to horses, engaged the attention of the citizen soldiers. Oftentimes the men would be accompanied by their wives and children, for Muster Day was the gala day of the year to the pioneers.

In Rushville the old Muster ground was on the prairie, where the new Little addition has been platted, and it was here the last regimental muster was held in the fall of 1840. Col. Russell Toneray was in command of the regiment. Alex. Hollingsworth was Lieutenant Colonel, Levi Lusk Major, and William Ellis was a staff officer, but we have been unable to get his title.

Among the captains old settlers recall the

names of Capt. Leonidas Horney, Capt. Michael Kirkham, Capt. William Berry, Capt. Peter C. Vance, Capt. Ebenezer Demmick, Capt. Russell Toneray, Capt. Mitch White, Capt. Archie Paris, Capt. Brant Brown and Capt. A. L. Wells.

Luke Allphin, of Camden, tells us that the militia in the west part of the county was commanded by Col. Doltson, of Huntsville, and that once each year several companies from that neighborhood attended regimental muster at Mt. Sterling, where Col. Thomas Brockman was in command.

FIRST FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION.—The first general celebration of the Fourth of July, in Rushville, occurred in 1836, and we are fortunate to have in our possession a copy of *The Rushville Journal* giving an account of the celebration in detail.

On the morning of the sixtieth anniversary of the nation's independence, the patriotic citizens gathered at the Cumberland Presbyterian church, where Rev. Mr. McDowell opened the meeting with prayer. The Declaration of Independence was read by Wm. A. Minshall and orations were delivered by Hart Fellows and George W. Wells. From the church the citizens marched to a grove west of town in the following order:

Rushville Rifle Company, under Capt. Toneray.
Revolutionary Soldiers, preceded by the flag.
Clergy, Orators of the Day.
The Ladies.
Citizens.

At the grove a basket dinner was served and short toasts were given by the citizens assembled.

James S. McCreery was President of the day and A. McHatton was Vice-President. Following is a list of toasts submitted with responses:

"The Heroes of the Black Hawk War"—Hart Fellows.

"The Judiciary of the United States"—W. A. Minshall.

"Davy Crockett"—J. M. McCutchen.

"The 4th of July, 1776"—J. T. Worthington.

"Our Star Spangled Banner"—Dr. J. W. Clark.

"The Young Tree of Liberty in Texas"—David Owens.

"Constitution Building"—Samuel McHatton.

"Our Constitution"—Jos. Burton.

"Patriots of the Revolution"—W. Smith.

"The State of Illinois"—G. W. Baker.

"Edward Livingston"—Dr. J. S. Dunlap.

"May all party spirit, founded upon the love

of speculation, be buried in Rushville"—Alex. Campbell.

"Comforts of Peace and Blessing of Liberty"—A. Maury.

"The Memory of Benjamin Franklin"—M. Kirkham.

"The Militia of the United States"—J. G. Randall.

"The First Settlers of Illinois"—John Todd-hunter.

"The Yankees"—David V. Dawley.

"The Brave Texans"—R. W. Renfroe.

"The Memory of Christopher Columbus"—Lewis Robertson.

"The Heroes of Texas"—Dr. R. M. Worthington.

"The Memory of Col. Ethan Allen"—Andrew Cruse.

"Texans"—George Henry.

"Knowledge is Power"—J. D. Manlove.

"The Fair Sex"—H. H. Anderson.

In 1858 an effort was made to raise an artillery company in Rushville, and an organization was effected by electing B. C. Gillam captain. The men composing this squad left no record of their service, but the brass cannon furnished them by the State was kept in Rushville for several years and, at the beginning of the Civil War, was called in by Gov. Yates and sent to Cairo. The following notice of the organization and equipment of the company is taken from THE RUSHVILLE TIMES:

"Notice is hereby given to the Rushville Artillery Company that Messrs. Ray, Little & Co., have taken the contract for furnishing material and manufacturing uniforms for said company on much better terms than I have expected, viz: Coat and pants of blue cloth, trimmed with yellow—the cloth to be superior to the sample furnished by M. L. Read & Co., of Beardstown. The price is \$18, to be paid in cash, coopeage or any kind of produce. Should any of the company wish it, they can have the cloth furnished ready cut out, with trimmings, so as to have them made up at home.

"I wish all to be uniformed by the first day of April, 1858. Our arms will consist of one or two brass cannon, and several stands of arms, with all the accoutrements of the best pattern and latest styles. Said arms and accoutrements to be delivered to us in January, 1858.

"Our next meeting will be on Christmas, the 25th day of December next. Let all come. If

there are any who wish to enlist, there is still room for a few more good men.

"For the pride and honor of our town and county, let us use every exertion to get up, and keep up, a martial spirit. We have the material and the ability to make a good company, and that is all that is necessary.

"B. C. GILLAM, Capt."

"December 11, 1857.

CHAPTER XXV.

THE BLACK HAWK WAR.

THE MILITARY TRACT A FIELD OF MILITARY OPERATIONS—THE BLACK HAWK INVASION OF 1831—IT IS BROUGHT TO A SPEEDY TERMINATION BY PROMPT GOVERNMENT ACTION—SOME CITIZENS OF SCHUYLER COUNTY WHO TOOK PART IN THE CAMPAIGN—SECOND COMING OF BLACK HAWK IN 1832—GOV. REYNOLDS' CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS IS PROMPTLY MET—BEARDSTOWN THE RENDEZVOUS OF TROOPS—O. H. BROWNING'S DIARY—RUSHVILLE ON THE LINE OF MARCH—PANIC CAUSED BY THE STILLMAN DEFEAT—REV. CHAUNCEY HOBART'S ACCOUNT—TWO COMPANIES FROM SCHUYLER COUNTY—STORY OF THE LINCOLN-MOORE WRESTLING MATCH—A MILITARY ORDER—MUSTER ROLL OF SCHUYLER COUNTY VOLUNTEERS.

The history of the Black Hawk war is one of thrilling interest, and especially to the residents of the Military Tract, which was the scene of active warfare, but inasmuch as the subject is ably treated in the supplement to the Encyclopedia part of this work (see "Encyclopedia of Illinois," pages 608-615), we will content ourselves with a review of the part Schuyler County soldiers played in this war, and other incidents that have a local interest.

Pioneer settlers of Schuyler indeed took a prominent part in this, the only war fought by United States troops in Illinois, and many there were who served in both the campaigns of 1831 and 1832. The pioneers were not only stirred to effort by a lofty patriotism, but it was in a measure a rally to protect their own homes and

loved ones, for had not Black Hawk and his warriors been checked at the Rock River they would have swooped down upon the scattered settlements along the Illinois, for Schuyler was at that day on the northern frontier for the home-seekers.

And so it was that the little settlement about Rushville was startled early in May, 1831, by the rumors which came from the north, that Black Hawk and his band of warriors had crossed the Mississippi River and threatened the destruction of the white settlers. Then came Gov. Reynold's call for volunteers, and the whole Northwest resounded with the clamor of war. The Governor asked for 700 men, but more than twice that number responded at the date of rendezvous, June 15, 1831. The troops crossed the Illinois River at Beardstown from the south, and met the frontiersmen from the west at the camp, two miles north of Rushville, and there organized into two regiments and two battalions. One regiment elected James D. Henry, of Sangamon County, Colonel, and the other elected Daniel Lieb, while Major Nathaniel Buckmaster was elected to command the "Odd Battalion," and Major Samuel Whitesides was appointed by the Governor to the command of the "Spy Battalion," and the whole brigade was placed under the command of Gen. Joseph Duncan, afterwards Governor of Illinois.

The muster roll of volunteers of this first expedition against Black Hawk was not preserved, but we have the written record of Rev. Chanucey Hobart, an early Schuyler pioneer, and a volunteer in this war, of the part taken by the Schuyler company under command of Capt. Hart Fellows and Lieut. William C. Ralls. We quote as follows from Rev. Hobart:

"Gen. Joseph Duncan took command, and, as our county lay immediately on the line of march to Rock Island, we were ordered to wait until the brigade came, when we were made a part of the Fourth Regiment, Illinois Volunteers, fifteen hundred strong.

"We marched in four columns, the baggage train keeping the road and two regiments on either side, ours being the extreme left.

"To most of the men this going to war was a time of rare frolic and nonsense. To us frontier boys, accustomed as we had been to roughing it, most of the time, and to all kinds of wind and weather, the camping out in blankets under the stars, and marching through heavy rains,

was not considered hardships. We vastly enjoyed it, we thought it was royal fun.

"Guards and scouts, however, were regularly detailed, as if there was danger near, but nothing occurred to interrupt the jollity of the march to Rock Island."

At Fort Armstrong the troops were met by Gen. Gaines, and when the volunteer brigade crossed Rock River they found the Indian village deserted. Black Hawk and his warriors had recrossed the Mississippi into Iowa, and the raw recruits who were thirsting for battle, put the torch to the abandoned Indian village as a record of their displeasure. On June 30th a treaty of peace was signed and the pioneers returned home, having been in the service about thirty days. Many were displeased at the favorable terms given Chief Black Hawk, and contemptuously referred to their adventure as a "corn war," instituted by the Indians to secure maintenance from the Federal Government.

Notwithstanding the treaty signed in June, 1831, Black Hawk, with five hundred warriors on horseback, again invaded Illinois in the spring of 1832 and sought to influence the Winnebagoes and the Pottawatomies, then stationed in Wisconsin, to join him in an expedition against the settlers.

On April 16, 1832, Gov. Reynold's issued the second call for mounted volunteers, to rendezvous at Beardstown on April 22d. Men left their plows, and, with little or no preparation hastened to respond. They all furnished their own horses and firearms, and it was a motley army that gathered to resist the Indian invasion, but the men were accustomed to the wild life on the frontier and entered heartily into the task before them.

While Beardstown was named as the place of rendezvous in the Governor's call for troops, the first camp of the volunteers was made on the Schuyler side of the river, and it was here the little army was organized into a brigade under command of Gen. Samuel Whitesides.

O. H. Browning, an Adams' County volunteer, afterwards United States Senator from Illinois, kept a diary during the period of his enlistment, and from this record we learn important facts of the campaign and the movement of the troops through Schuyler County.

Under date of April 25, 1832, Mr. Browning writes that his company left Quincy. They had no tents, and when dismounted stood ankle deep

in mud. On Friday, April 27th, they reached Rushville, and marched three miles east of town, where the troops were collecting from various places. On Monday, the 30th, the whole army, consisting of 1,300 horsemen and some on foot, removed seven miles and went into camp, four miles north of Rushville. Here the regiment commanded by Col. Jacob Fry, of Greene County, was organized and minor officers elected. The army was now fully organized and under the command of Gen. Samuel Whitesides, and Gov. Reynolds also accompanied the army on its march.

From Rushville the line of march was to Yellow Banks (now Oquawka), on the Mississippi River, which was reached on May 3d. By reason of delay in the arrival of the boat with provisions, the army was compelled to remain the 4th, 5th and 6th in camp. On the morning of the 7th the march was continued to the mouth of Rock River, which was reached about night-fall. From here the army marched to Prophet's Town, and then on to Dixon's Ferry. The season was unusually rainy and, by the time the troops had reached Dixon's Ferry, they were nearly exhausted with fording creeks and towing unmanageable keel-boats up the river, many times wading waist-deep in mire and water.

It was at Dixon's Ferry that the troop first heard of Stillman's defeat on May 14th, and the meager news first brought in by stragglers almost caused a panic, as the number of Indians swarming down upon the army was fixed at fifteen thousand.

Rev. Chauncey Hobart, a Schuyler County volunteer, in "The Recollection of His Life," states that they were awakened about 2 o'clock on the morning of the 15th by a straggler from Stillman's battalion, who stated there had been a desperate fight with Black Hawk's band and that Stillman and all his men had been killed.

"This aroused the camp," says Rev. Hobart, "The men were sent to bring in the horses—many of them miles away. Our scanty breakfast was hastily eaten and by sunrise we were two miles out on the prairie. During the march up Rock River to the battle field, we met squads of Stillman's men, who were perfectly demoralized and saying we would find Indians by the thousands just ahead of us.

"When we proceeded about twenty miles we came upon the indications of the fight; dead horses, blankets, guns and other articles, which

had been dropped in the flight. And before we had reached Stillman's camp, we had found the bodies of ten white men and two Indians, who had been killed. These we buried and then camped on the battle field."

The wily Black Hawk lost no time in making a hasty retreat, following this slaughter of the overconfident volunteer soldiers, and when the main army came up he was marching across the border into Wisconsin. The prospect of a long campaign was disheartening to the volunteers, who, for the second season, had neglected their crops at a time when it meant a considerable loss to them, and there was a general clamor to return home. Inasmuch as Black Hawk had left the State, and the federal troops were in close pursuit, the volunteer army under General Whitesides was disbanded and the soldier's received their discharge at Ottawa, May 28, 1832.

A number of the Schuyler boys under Capt. William C. Ralls, reenlisted to avenge the Indian Creek massacre, following Stillman's defeat, and they served until June 15th.

In response to the second call for troops following Stillman's defeat, Capt. John Stennett formed a company in Schuyler County, which was attached to the Odd Battalion of Mounted Rangers, and mustered into service, May 30, 1832. This company ranged between the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers during the summer, to protect the settlers from a surprise by any straggling bands of Indians. They were mustered out, September 4, 1832.

In the organization of troops for the Black Hawk War, the two Schuyler companies, under command of Capt. Moses G. Wilson and Capt. Wm. C. Ralls, were attached to the Fourth Regiment, the other company being commanded by Capt. Abraham Lincoln. This intimate association in camp, where sports and games were a feature, brought the Schuyler volunteers into close contact with Lincoln, and many of them were afterward his staunchest friends and supporters, though, perhaps, they never could really understand how he had outstripped them in after life and won renown and imperishable fame as the nation's most beloved and exalted executive.

The writer well remembers when a lad listening to the stories, told by John Brown, a Black Hawk War veteran, and the name of Lincoln was oftentimes mentioned in the recitals, which filled our boyish heart with wonder and excitement, but the details have long since passed

from memory, but there is no mistaking the fact that John Brown was one of the men who knew Lincoln intimately in those stirring pioneer days.

Much has been written concerning the celebrated wrestling match indulged in by Lincoln, when in the Black Hawk War, and there is now good authority for stating that the historic bout took place in Schuyler County.

Col. Risdon M. Moore, now United States Internal Revenue Collector at San Antonio, Texas, has written an account of the wrestling match, as he heard it from his father, and from Mr. Lincoln himself, and the same has been published in the "Transactions of the Illinois Historical Society." We quote as follows:

"The place where the contest came off was near Beardstown, on the Illinois River, perhaps just across the river on the west side. It was when the volunteers were meeting there preparatory to taking the field against Black Hawk, in the spring of 1832. The occasion of the 'wrassle' was this: A company of mounted volunteers from near Belleville, in St. Clair County, commanded by my uncle, Capt. William Moore, and one from Sangamon County under Capt. Abraham Lincoln, arrived at the same place at the general rendezvous at about the same time, and both wanted the same camping ground, which was just large enough, with conveniences of wood and water, for one company, but not large enough for two.

"The proposition to wrestle for choice of camp grounds came from the Sangamon Company, that the two captains, my uncle and Mr. Lincoln, wrestle for it. My uncle declined this banter, and then my father, Jonathan Moore, who was then Orderly Sergeant, designated Dow Thompson to represent the St. Clair Company."

Mr. Moore then tells of a meeting with Lincoln at Springfield on August 8, 1860, when this now famous wrestle was referred to, and his narrative as stated by Lincoln, reads:

"Gentlemen, I felt of Mr. Thompson, the St. Clair champion, and told my boys I could throw him, and they could bet what they pleased. You see, I had never been thrown, or dusted, as the phrase then was, and, I believe Thompson said the same to the St. Clair boys, that they might bet their bottom dollars that he could down me. You may think a wrestle, or 'wrassle,' as we called such contests of skill and strength, was a small matter, but I tell you the whole army was out to see it. We took our holds, his choice

first, a side hold. I then realized from his grip for the first time that he was a powerful man and that I would have no easy job. The struggle was a severe one, but after many passes and efforts he threw me. My boys yelled out 'a dog fall,' which meant then a drawn battle, but I told my boys it was fair, and then said to Thompson, 'now it's your turn to go down,' as it was my hold then, Indian hug. We took our holds again, and after the fiercest struggle of the kind that I ever had, he threw me again, almost as easily at my hold as at his own. My men raised another protest, but I again told them it was a fair down. Why, gentlemen, that man could throw a grizzly bear."

Biographers of Lincoln have given credit to this celebrated wrestle with Thompson and, inasmuch as the troops were assembled and camped for several days in Schuyler County, the natural conclusion is that the bout occurred at the camp three miles east of Rushville.

Military discipline was unknown to the raw-recruits composing Gen. Whiteside's Brigade, and the action of the troops on the march and in camp caused Gov. Reynolds much annoyance and chagrin. And so it was, that the celebrated General Order of April 30th, was issued, while the troops were in camp north of Rushville. A manuscript copy of this order has been preserved and it reads as follows:

"Headquarters near Rushville,
April 30, 1832.

(GENERAL ORDER.)

"There is to be no firing of guns in the lines or encampment without permission from the field officers under whose command the applicant may be placed, nor will any other disorderly conduct whatever be allowed in the brigade. At 12 sounds of the bugle officers and soldiers will rise up and prepare for the business of the day; at 6 sounds they will catch horses; at 8 sounds saddle up; at 10 sounds parade; at 3 sounds march; at 4 sounds halt; at 14 sounds officers to attend headquarters for orders.

"By order of Brig. Gen. S. Whitesides,

"N. BUCKMASTER,
"Brigade Major."

This order was meant to apply to the volunteers in the ranks, but it seems as though, Capt. Lincoln, while on the march, indulged in an unseemly display of firearms and, in consequence, was reprimanded and compelled to wear a wooden sword by his superior officer as punish-

ment for the offense. No doubt there were other offenders among the volunteers of the Fourth regiment, of which the Schuyler troops formed a part, but history has made no record of it. Of the three captains in this regiment, Moses G. Wilson, of Rushville, was the only one to achieve the distinction of promotion, and he was advanced to the rank of Major.

The record of the services of the Schuyler County soldiers in the second campaign of the Black Hawk War in 1832 is contained in the report of the Adjutant General of Illinois, published in 1882. The Fourth Regiment was commanded by Samuel M. Thompson, of the Brigade of Mounted Volunteers commanded by Brig. Gen. Samuel Whitesides. There were three companies commanded by Capt. Samuel Hollingsworth, who succeeded Moses G. Wilson, advanced to Major, Capt. Wm. C. Ralls and Capt. Abraham Lincoln.

MUSTER ROLLS.

The muster roll of the Schuyler volunteers is as follows:

Captain—Moses G. Wilson, elected Major, April 30, 1832.

Second Lieutenant—Alex. Hollingsworth, lost horse May 22, 1832, award.

Second Lieutenant—Harvey Skiles.

Sergeants—John B. Watson, appointed Adj't of 4th Reg., April 30, 1832; G. W. P. Maxwell, appointed First Sergeant, April 30; resigned May 19; Samuel Hollingsworth, elected Captain, April 30, 1832; I. G. Randall, resigned May 19, 1832.

Corporals—Ava. Hollingsworth, resigned, April 30, 1832; James Martin, appointed First Corporal, April 30, 1832; David Frayner, appointed Second Sergeant, April 30, 1832; L. B. Skiles appointed Third Corporal, April 30, 1832.

Privates—

Albott, Thomas, furloughed (sick), May 19, 1832.
Abbott, A., furloughed (to attend sick), May 19, 1832.

Hogart, Samuel, appointed First Sergeant, May 19, 1832. Lost horse.

Burnett, Wm.

Butler, George.

Cox, William, appointed Fourth Corporal, April 30, 1832.

Collins, Elijah, detailed on extra duty.

Dunlap, Adam, appointed First Surgeon's Mate, April 30, 1832.

Frakes, James.

Guinn, William.

Harrison, G. H.,

Hollingsworth, Abe,

Hollingsworth, John,

Holliday, J. S.,

Hobart, Chauncey, appointed Fourth Sergeant, April 30, 1832.

Hills, Gamaliel,

Horney, Nowlen, lost horse May 22, 1832.

Hills, Ishmael,

Horney, Samuel, appointed Quartermaster, April 30,

Justus, G. W.,

Kirkham, Ezra, lost horse May 22, 1832.

Lockhart, William,

Lane, Rutherford, lost horse May 22, 1832.

McFadden, John, appointed Third Sergeant, May 19, 1832.

Murphy, Robert, detailed on extra duty.

Morgan, John,

Moore, Willis,

Naught, George,

Riley, Daniel, lost horse May 22, 1832.

Reno, Jonathan, appointed Second Corporal, April 30, 1832.

Riley, Caleb,

Skiles, Benj.,

Wilson, William L.,

Wallace, Moses,

Wright, Henry,

Williams, Eli,

Young, William, lost horse May 22, 1832.

Captain—Wm. C. Ralls.

First Lieutenant—James Blackburn, resigned and returned home May 13, 1832.

Second Lieutenant—John Stennet, promoted First Lieutenant, May 13, 1832.

Sergeants—John M. Jones, Geo. W. Penny, James Hunter, James P. Hlinney, promoted Second Lieutenant, May 13, 1832.

Corporals—Theo. Jourdan, Stephen H. St. Cyr, Jeremiah White, Alfred W. McFadden, appointed Sergeant Major, May 18, 1832.

Privates—

Ballard, Noah B., sick and furloughed, May 26, 1832.

Brines, Roswell.

Brisco, John.

Boothe, John.

Coonrod, Jefferson,

Combs, Stephen.

Crawford, John D.,

Chapman, Johnson,

DeWitt, Gab'l.,

Davis, John.

Edmonston, David,

Earnest, Aaron, detailed in wagon service.

Glenn, Robert H.,

Gay, Lewis,

Hayden, Thomas,

Hambaugh, Stephen, appointed Fourth Sergeant, May 13.

Hill, James,

Ives, Joll,

Killion, Michael, sick and furloughed, May 26.

Morris, William,

Moore, Daniel,

McKee, William,

Owen, Luke,

Palmer, Benj.,

Rose, Wm. B.,

Richardson, Jacob,

Richardson, Aaron,

Redick, Thomas,

Starr, John H.,

Sellers, Thomas,

Seward, Luster,

Till, Flemming, sick and furloughed, May 10, 1832.

Van Winkle, Alex.,

Vandewenter, Cornelius, furloughed, May 26, 1832.

Vanwalter, John, sick and furloughed, May 19, 1832.

Wilkerson, Jacob, appointed Fourth Corporal, May 18, 1832.

Wilson, Benjamin.

ODD BATTALION MOUNTED RANGERS.—The Odd Battalion of the Brigade of Mounted Rangers, called into the service of the United States, on the requisition of Gen. Atkinson, by the Governor's proclamation, dated May 30, 1832, was mustered out of service September 4, 1832. The company was enrolled at Rushville, June 6.



THOMAS HABER AND FAMILY

Captain—John Stennett.
 First Lieutenant—Daniel Matheney.
 Second Lieutenant—Joel Pennington, absent on furlough from Aug. 27 to this date.
 Sergeants—John B. Smith, Samuel L. Dark, Norrls Hobart, Phillip Horney.
 Corporals—Robert Martin, Eli Williams, James Bell, absent on furlough from Aug. 27 to this date; Isaiah Price.

CHAPTER XXVI.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

Privates—
 Allen, William, absent on furlough from Aug. 27 to this date.
 Brown, William.
 Bristow, Isaac.
 Bristow, Mathew C.,
 Briggs, Elias.
 Brakewell, Charles, sick on way home.
 Busan, Jesse.
 Friend, Abel.
 Glenn, Fielding T.,
 Goiston, Benjamin.
 Howard, James.
 Hartley, Eli, absent on furlough from Aug. 27 to this date.
 Hunter, Jesse.
 Holliday, Sanford.
 Harrison, George H.,
 Horney, Samuel, appointed Quartermaster of battalion, June 15.
 Isaac, Allen.
 Jones, John M.,
 Kennett, William,
 Luster, Jesse, absent on extra duty.

McGeehy, William,
 McKee, William,
 McKee, James,
 Matheney, Daniel, Jr.,
 Martin, Richard D.,
 O'Neill, Simon P., detailed on extra duty.
 Oshourne, Joseph, on furlough, arm dislocated.
 Pennington, Riggs,
 Pennington, S. O.,
 Pennington, Riley,
 Peckingham, Peter,
 Penningham, Wesley,
 Pettigrew, George M.,
 Rice, Nicholas,
 Rose, Stephen,
 Rose, John S.,
 Rigg, William T.,
 Smith, George,
 Smith, Samuel,
 Smith, Hugh,
 Sallie, Oliver P.,
 Stewart, Samuel,
 Tullis, Joel,
 Van Winkle, John,
 Williams, Mervin,
 White, Jeremiah,

WAR DUE TO ANNEXATION OF TEXAS APPROVED BY CITIZENS OF SCHUYLER COUNTY—GOV. FORD'S CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS IS ANSWERED BY DOUBLE THE NUMBER CALLED FOR—SCHUYLER AND BROWN COUNTY VOLUNTEERS UNITE TO FORM COMPANY E, FIRST REGIMENT ILLINOIS, UNDER COMMAND OF COL. JOHN J. HARDIN—THE REGIMENT, AFTER BEING MUSTERED IN AT ALTON, ILL., REMOVES SUCCESSIVELY TO NEW ORLEANS, MATA-GORDA BAY AND SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS—ADVANCE TO THE RIO GRANDE PRECEDING THE BATTLE OF BUENA VISTA—LIST OF SCHUYLER COUNTY SOLDIERS KILLED IN THAT BATTLE—MUSTER ROLLS OF COMPANY E AND INDEPENDENT CAVALRY COMPANY—MEMBERS OF THE LATTER WHO DIED IN THE SERVICE.

INDEPENDENT COMPANY.—After the volunteers were mustered out of service at Ottawa, many of them reenlisted and Capt. Wm. C. Ralls was put in command of one of these independent companies. There were volunteers from many other regiments included, and the company served until June 15, 1832.

Captain—William C. Ralls, Schuyler County.
 First Lieutenant—Radford M. Wyatt, Monroe County.
 Sergeants—John M. Jones, Schuyler County; Samuel M. Pierce, Adams County; Stephen A. St. Cyr, St. Louis; S. G. Bond, Monroe County.

Privates—
 Bristow, John, Schuyler County.
 Brooks, Stephen, Monroe County.
 Beebe, Erastus, Adams County.
 Crawford, John D., Schuyler County.
 Coonrod, Jefferson, Schuyler County.
 Chapman, Johnson, Schuyler County.
 Eves, Joel, Schuyler County.
 Johnson, James W., Shelby County.
 Johnson, Thomas, Adams County.
 Kirkham, Ezra, Schuyler County.
 Lane, Rutherford, Schuyler County.
 Moore, Daniel, Schuyler County.
 Morris, William, Schuyler County.
 Melvan, Andrew, Missouri.
 Owens, Luke, Schuyler County.
 Richardson, Jacob, Schuyler County.
 Richardson, Aaron, Schuyler County.
 Trail, Xerxes F., Monroe County.
 Turner, Eben, Adams County.
 Wilkerson, Jacob, Schuyler County.

Without going into a detailed history of the causes that brought about the Mexican War, it will interest the student of Illinois history to know that the war was sanctioned by the residents of our own State. Such was not the case in the East, but Illinois people had favored Texas annexation and gave enthusiastic support to the Mexican War, and her soldiers won imperishable fame and renown by their display of valor on the battlefield.

The war sentiment in Illinois was shown most forcibly when Gov. Ford made his call for troops. Within ten days thirty-five full companies had organized and reported, and by the time the place of rendezvous had been selected, the number was increased to seventy-five. The full quota of this State was limited to thirty companies, which meant disappointments for many of the enthusiastic volunteers. It may be of interest to know that the pay of these volunteer soldiers was \$8 and commutation, amounting in all to \$15.50 per month. The men were required to furnish their own uniform for which they later received remuneration.

At the time of the breaking out of the Mexican War but little progress had been made in military equipment since the day of the Revolution. It is true percussion guns had been in-

vented as early as 1840, but only one regiment was supplied with these modern arms and, taken as a whole, the Mexican campaign was fought with the old fashioned flint-lock guns.

In any good general history may be found an account of the Mexican War; and the campaign against Gen. Santa Anna, in which Schuyler troops participated, forms the most thrilling chapter, culminating as it does, in the decisive battle of Buena Vista. We will not, however, attempt to give even a summary of this war, but will confine ourselves to the local history connected with the organization and achievements of the two companies formed at Rushville and commanded by men from Schuyler County.

The first call for volunteers in Illinois was made by Gov. Ford under date of May 25, 1846. Inasmuch as the militia had for several years been in a disorganized state, it was further ordered that the Sheriff convene the militia regiments or old battalions *en masse*, and enroll such volunteers as might offer in their respective counties.

Enoch Edmonston was Sheriff of Schuyler County at that time, and Lewis D. Erwin was his deputy, and they posted notices of the Governor's proclamation in every voting precinct in the county. When the Governor's proclamation was issued, Wm. A. Richardson, one of the leaders of the Schuyler bar, was attending court in Carthage, and he wrote to Mr. Erwin that he would be home on Saturday of that week and asked him to see a number of men who were likely to enlist.

Mr. Richardson reached Rushville on the appointed date, and a rousing meeting was held in the old court house yard, where animating strains of martial music were wafted upon the air inspiring the soldierly impulse in the men assembled. Mr. Richardson mounted a box on the west side of the court house and read the Governor's proclamation, following it up with a spirited, patriotic and effective appeal for volunteers. "I propose to go to Mexico to the relief of Gen. Taylor," exclaimed Mr. Richardson, at the close of his speech, "and would ask that all the men who will go with me move to the west part of the court house yard." There was instant response to this call for volunteers and the men were there formed in line and marched past the south door of the court house, where Mr. Erwin counted eighty-four men in line, the full quota for a company. Before the men disbanded

they were instructed to meet the following Saturday to drill.

During the week following there developed considerable opposition to the war, which was led by Robert Blackwell, one of Rushville's talented and popular lawyers, who afterwards located in Chicago and won for himself a state reputation as an authority on legal practice. Mr. Blackwell was bitterly opposed to the war and he used his influence to get the men to withdraw their names as volunteers. This was plainly evident when the men met for drill on the following Saturday, as there were only fifty present, and it began to look as though the patriotic efforts of Mr. Richardson would come to naught. Sheriff Edmonston had not enlisted up to this time as it was the understanding that Mr. Erwin would go to the war, but when Mr. Blackwell incited the men to withdraw their names and referred to the fact that the Sheriff was enlisting men when he himself was not a volunteer, Mr. Edmonston's fighting blood was aroused and he insisted that Mr. Erwin should take charge of his office while he went to war.

George S. Meyers, of Brown County, had endeavored to raise a company and failed, and he sent word to Mr. Richardson that he would like to bring his men to Rushville and join the company he was organizing. The offer was accepted and, when the company was organized, Mr. Myers was elected Second Lieutenant.

With the addition of the recruits from Brown County there was more than enough men to fill Mr. Richardson's company, and regular drills were held on the prairie south and west of where the Methodist church now stands. The most of the men had been members of the local militia and knew something of the manual of arms, and they entered heartily into the drills, as they wished to make a good appearance when mustered in with the other troops from Illinois, at Alton. It was on this drill-ground that Lewis D. Erwin took the names of the Schuyler volunteers who pledged themselves to go to the Mexican War. In detailing the occurrence to the editor of this history, Mr. Erwin states that he placed his paper on the head of a big bass drum, and took the name of each volunteer as they marched past. As he remembers, there were about fifty-three enlisted from this county.

It is most fortunate that the editor of this history has secured an interview with Luke Allphin, of Camden, who has given us valuable in-

formation concerning Company E, First Regiment Illinois, which was organized at Rushville. This information is all the more important by reason of the fact that it corrects and supplies important facts not stated in the Adjutant General's report of Illinois on the Mexican War. Mr. Allphin and F. E. Davis, of Rushville, are the two survivors of Capt. Richardson's company. Mr. Davis' name does not appear in the Adjutant General's report, but this is accounted for by the fact that he received his discharge from the service at San Antonio, Texas, while the company was discharged, June 17, 1847, at Camargo, Mex.

When Capt. Richardson's company reached Alton, Ill., the place of rendezvous, it was attached to the First Regiment Illinois Volunteers and was designated as Company E. On July 18, 1846, the troops embarked on three steamboats and went down the Mississippi River, landing July 24th, at the battle ground eight miles below New Orleans, where Gen. Jackson had defeated the British under General Pakenham. From there they were transported to Matagorda Bay in Texas, and went into camp on Placideres Creek, at what was known as Camp Irwin. From here they marched to San Antonio, where they went into camp August 24th, at Camp Crockett. On October 2d orders were received to start for Mexico, and after crossing the Rio Grande River, a forced march of 200 miles was made to get the army into position at Parras, and here the troops rested until December, when the historic campaign that preceded the battle of Buena Vista was begun.

The First Regiment of Illinois troops was in Gen. John E. Wool's Division, and it took a prominent part in the historic battle of Buena Vista, on February 23, 1847, where Col. John J. Hardin, in command of the regiment, lost his life. Company E was in the thick of the fight and of the forty-five men able to go into battle, eight were killed in the engagement. Capt. Richardson was promoted to Major three days afterwards, and G. W. Robertson was elected as his successor to the command of Company E.

The Adjutant General's report gives no record of the killed in Company E at the battle of Buena Vista, and we get the following correct list from Mr. Allphin:

Randolph R. Martin, Littleton.
Charles Walker, Pleasantview.
William Goodwin, Rushville.

Silas Bedell, Rushville.

Samuel Thompson, Bainbridge.

Greenberry S. Richardson, Mt. Sterling.

Henry H. Clark, Brown County.

James J. Kinman, Camden.

MUSTER ROLL.

The muster roll of the company, as published in the Adjutant General's report, is as follows:

FIRST REGIMENT. Company E.

Captain—G. W. Robertson.
First Lieutenant—Allen Perslinger.
Second Lieutenants—George S. Myers, John T. May.
Sergeants—Geo. W. Calvert, Francis R. McElroy,
Luke P. Allphin, James Cokenhour.
Corporals—Robert A. Lawler, Moses Littaker, Reuben Allphin, William Petefish.
Musician—James H. Carden.

Privates—	Jones, Walter,
Allphin, Wm. R.,	Jacobs, Daniel,
Billings, Jonathan,	Kock, Isaac,
¹ Black, John, Sr.,	Littaker, Joseph H.,
Black, John, Jr.,	Littaker, Rowland G.,
Bleach, Cyrus,	Lee, John P.,
Brooks, William,	Luttrell, Benj.,
Bennett, Lemuel,	Luttrell, James H.,
Berry, George G.,	Lawler, Jos. T.,
Curry, Isaac,	Lausdon, Richard,
Curtis, Geo. W.,	McClelland, Daniel,
Crane, Goodsell,	Ogden, Jonathan B.,
Clarkson, Franklin B.,	Rose, Isaac,
Carter, Irvin F.,	Richardson, Wm.,
Davis, Moses W.,	Richardson, W. R.,
Dalton, Franklin,	Stapleton, Wm.,
Doyle, James,	Strahan, James,
File, Henry,	Smotherman, Thos.,
Garrett, John,	Smith, Charles,
Gray, Hiram H.,	St. John, Wm. H.,
Gray, George L.,	² Stephenson, Wm.,
Gillett, Leonard M.,	Thompson, John B.,
Horney, Leonidas,	Turner, Berry,
Harris, James H.,	Thorp, Levitus M.,
Harris, William,	Van Tossell, F. M.,
Hewitt, Allen O.,	Wilson, James O.,
Ishmael, Geo. N.,	Wilson, Thomas,
Jones, Anderson,	

¹Killed by enemy near Cessaloo, Feb. 24.

²Died of wounds received at Buena Vista, March 25.

During the second year of the Mexican War four independent companies of cavalry were mustered into the United States service from Illinois, and one of these was organized at Rushville under the command of Capt. Adams Dunlap. The company was recruited during the month of May, 1847, at Rushville, and was mustered into the United States service at Alton on the 21st day of the same month, its enlistment being authorized by the same order under which Gen. Newby's regiment was recruited.

Capt. Dunlap's company was never engaged in any actual battle, but did considerable scouting service, and was thus in several skirmishes with the guerrillas and scouts of the enemy. The command, however, lost heavily by sickness

and fifteen of the members died in the service, the most of them dying of yellow fever at Matamoras, Mexico.

The company was finally discharged at Alton, Ill., November 7, 1848, having served eighteen months in all, this being the longest term of service of any company from this State during the whole war.

The muster roll of the company is as follows:

INDEPENDENT CAVALRY COMPANY.

Captain—Adams Dunlap.
 First Lieutenant—Samuel Lambert.
 Second Lieutenants—Simon Doyle, Calvin Jackson.
 Sergeants—Samuel W. Boring, James B. Wright,
 Geo. O. Backman, Richard W. Stephenson.
 Corporals—Victor C. Putman, William Ritchey,
 Newton D. Witt, John W. Snider.
 Buglers—Theodore Smith, Charles Hynes.
 Farrier and Blacksmith—David Duff.
 Privates—
 Angle, John,
 *Allen, Mark,
 *Brown, Robert,
 *Brown, Alexander,
 Bowen, James F.,
 Bricklee, Henry,
 Berry, Daniel F.,
 Beals, Samuel O.,
 Boyd, David,
 Boyd, Robert,
 Chipman, Seth,
 Chapman, Wm. W.,
 Cummings, Alfred,
 Cunningham, Caleb,
 Chipman, Phillip,
 Cram, Henry,
 Carden, Washington A.,
 *Curtis, Jesse,
 *Corbridge, Thomas,
 *Carter, Ruthford,
 *Carnes, John T.,
 *Duhnamell, Benj. F.,
 *Densmore, James C.,
 Derickson, Jos. M.,
 Erwin, George W.,
 Easley, William,
 Easley, Thomas M.,
 Elliot, William,
 *Fisher, Jacob,
 *Geiger, Davidson M.,
 *Gillett, Charles W.,
 Gilbreth, Samuel,
 Green, William,
 Gitchell, Calvin L.,
 Green, David,
 Gordon, Franklin,
 Gibson, Isaac W.,
 Haverkluft, C. H. C.,
 Holloway, William,
 Hatfield, Abraham,
 Hymer, George,
 Hoyt, Albert,
 *Hurry, David,
 *Hopkins, Lemuel,
 *Hopkins, David R.,
 *Hanson, William B.,
 *Jump, James D.,
 Jones, James B.,
 *Joined as recruits in Mexico.

Jones, Levi,
 Kelly, Patrick,
 Lambert, Henry,
 Lamaster, Erwin,
 *Lincoln, Jefferson,
 *Mullane, Carroll,
 *Mauck, Abram R.,
 *McGee, Elijah,
 *Myers, Jacob L.,
 *Maynard, Robert H.,
 *Mars, John L.,
 Martin, George W.,
 McKinney, John,
 McNeely, John,
 McMasters, William,
 Murran, James,
 Patterson, Charles R.,
 Parrott, Josiah,
 Puler, Jefferson,
 Presson, William,
 Peirce, George,
 *Parker, Oscar J.,
 *Roberts, DeWitt C.,
 *Redmon, William,
 Rhodes, Hinman,
 Scott, George R.,
 Schott, William B.,
 Spencer, Elijah,
 Smith, Wm. E.,
 Smith, Robert,
 *Sidwell, James C.,
 *Seemon, Cornelius,
 *Stetson, Clinton,
 *Turnbull, Thomas,
 *Todd, Simeon S.,
 *Tucker, William,
 *Troy, Jerome S.,
 Thompson, James,
 Thompson, James D.,
 Thurman, John,
 Vance, John,
 *Vancourt, Benj. P.,
 *Winsor, Clark,
 *Weatherbee, Wm. B.,
 *Whitehurst, Willis G.,
 Ward, Alfred,
 Whitlock, George C.,
 Wright, Isaac S. W.,
 *Ward, Luke G.,

The following members of the company died in the service:

Sergeant Thomas Tyre, Matamoras, Mexico, July 10, 1847.
 Corporal Anthony Porgollo, Matamoras, Mexico, Oct. 8, 1847.

Beales, Augustus F., Matamoras, Mexico, Sept. 18, 1847.
 Bliggs, Henry, Matamoras, Mexico, Oct. 23, 1847.
 Burton, Geo. W., Point Isabel, Texas, July 18, 1848.
 Castle, Henry, Matamoras, Mexico, Oct. 28, 1847.
 Clark, John, Matamoras, Mexico, Aug. 1, 1847.
 Cook, William W., Matamoras, Mexico, Sept. 28, 1847.
 Dyson, Samuel, Matamoras, Mexico, Oct. 30, 1847.
 Edmondson, N. H. R., Matamoras, Mexico, Oct. 18, 1847.
 Fletcher, James C., Matamoras, Mexico, Aug. 7, 1847.
 Gipson, Benj. F., Matamoras, Mexico, Oct. 13, 1847.
 Gillett, Plinney P., Alton, Ill., Aug. 31, 1848.
 Reu, Thomas, Matamoras, Mexico, July 15, 1847.
 Smith, John, Matamoras, Mexico, Sept. 27, 1847.

The following were discharged from service on Surgeons' certificates:

Sergeant Marcus Serrott, Thomas J. Cross, Francis Dickson, William A. Lansdon, Patterson V. Whitcher.
 Deserted: William Brunt, Wm. Brooks, Simeon A. Hoovey, Thomas J. Smith, David Wright.

CHAPTER XXVII.

WAR OF THE REBELLION.

PATRIOTISM OF CITIZENS OF SCHUYLER COUNTY SHOWN IN THE STRUGGLE FOR PRESERVATION OF THE UNION—CAUSES WHICH LED TO THE CONFLICT—SCHUYLER COUNTY POLITICALLY DEMOCRATIC—PARTY PREJUDICE WIPED OUT BY THE FIRING ON FORT SUMTER—SENATOR DOUGLAS' ELOQUENT APPEAL FOR THE UNION AND ITS EFFECT ON THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY—THE COUNTY FILLS ITS QUOTA OF TROOPS—ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF PROVOST-MARSHAL DR. SLACK—SERVICE RENDERED BY LADIES' SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETIES—MUSTER ROLL OF VOLUNTEERS FROM SCHUYLER COUNTY, WITH REGIMENTS AND COMPANIES IN WHICH THEY SERVED—SOME THRILLING EXPERIENCES OF THE WAR PERIOD—BRILLIANT DEFENSE OF BUZZARD'S ROOST GAP BY CAPT. HYMER'S LITTLE BAND—COL. LEONIDAS HORNEY'S GALLANTRY AND HEROIC DEATH.

Schuyler County, from the earliest times, has ever manifested a lofty patriotism, and this was most strongly shown in the War of the Rebellion, when the county more than filled its quota in the ranks of the Union Army and sent forth its most stalwart citizen soldiers, many of whom sealed their devotion to the Union with their

lives on the field of battle. The courage and patriotism of these men has placed their names upon an imperishable roll of honor, and we have endeavored to record in this volume the names of all the volunteers who enlisted from Schuyler County, though this is a difficult thing to do for the reason that many went outside the county to enlist.

The history of our Civil War is familiar to even the general reader, and it is needless to review even the general reader, and it is needless to review even the general causes which brought about the mighty conflict. But it will be well to give a few brief facts that have a purely local bearing on events prior to 1860.

Agitation of the question of slavery as a State issue ended in Illinois the year before Schuyler County was organized, and by popular vote in 1824 the anti-slavery forces triumphed by a large majority. Not until 1848, however, did this generally accepted policy of freedom for men of all classes become a part of the State Constitution.

As a national issue slavery entered largely into the political contest between Democrats and Whigs, and with the organization of the Republican party presented its first candidate for Governor, and with the organization of the Republican party presented its first candidate for Governor, and with the organization of the Republican party presented its first candidate for Governor, and with the organization of the Republican party presented its first candidate for Governor.

Schuyler County, from the time of its organization in 1825, had adhered to the principles of the Democratic party, and the year the Republican party presented its first candidate for Governor, in 1856, the Democrats nominated William A. Richardson, a former resident of Rushville, for that office. In view of this fact, Schuyler County gave a larger Democratic vote than ever, and when Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas were rival candidates for the presidency, Judge Douglas carried Schuyler County by a plurality of 603.

As this vote indicates, Schuyler County did not espouse the cause of Abolition, but when Southern treason culminated in open rebellion with the firing on Fort Sumpter, the partisan feeling, which had previously existed was swept away and Democrats and Republicans alike, laid aside party prejudice and rallied to the support of the Union.

Stephen A. Douglas, by his memorable speech in Chicago, immediately after President Lincoln's inauguration, unquestionably saved Illinois from being a battle-ground in the Civil War, for he rallied to the support of the Union the

greater part of his loyal and devoted friends throughout the State. Surrounded by a multitude that was swayed by his powerful personality and eloquence, Judge Douglas made plain his position, when treason threatened to destroy the Union, in these ringing words:

"There are only two sides to the question. Every man must be for the United States Government or against it. There can be no neutrals in this war; only Patriots and Traitors."

In 1860 the population of Schuyler County was 14,670 and the number of men subject to military duty (between the age of eighteen and forty-five) was 2,529, and yet this county sent more than 1,600 volunteers to the front that the Union might be saved.

On December 31, 1864, Schuyler County's quota, as shown by the Adjutant General's report, was 1,430, and the total credits 1,479—an excess of 49. Then followed other calls for troops, and Schuyler's quota was increased to 1,655, with a total credit of 1,570. Had the county, however, been given full credit for the volunteers who enlisted in Missouri and other parts of the State during the early years of the war, the quota would have been exceeded by at least 200.

During the war two townships in Schuyler County voted bounties to protect their citizens from the draft. Buena Vista voted \$5,325 for bounties, and Birmingham, \$8,995.92.

The office of Provost Marshal during the war held out no reward for advancement in military honors, but it called for bravery of the truest type, as the men who had left the ranks as deserters would resort to any cowardly crime to avoid being captured. This was shown in Rushville, when an attempt was made to assassinate Dr. N. B. Slack, who was Provost Marshal for this county. The attempt to kill the officer took place at his home in the west part of Rushville, when a rifle ball was fired through a window and lodged in the head of his bed. His barn was afterwards fired by the marauders, in an effort to intimidate him in the discharge of his duties, but Dr. Slack was absolutely fearless of danger and served as Provost Marshal throughout the war.

The women of Schuyler were no less patriotic than the men in this mighty struggle for freedom, and soon after the war began a Soldiers' Aid Society was organized. Meetings were held once a week, and the women scraped lint and

made socks, slippers and comforts for the men on the firing line and in the hospitals. Then, too, they looked after the soldiers' wives and children, who were often in dire distress, and from the society fund many a heart was lightened in homes that had been forsaken that the Nation's honor might be preserved.

The complete list of Schuyler County soldiers, as taken from the Adjutant General's report, is here given:

TWELFTH INFANTRY.

Company B.

Cook, John, Stephens, Jacob,
Kiemery, Andrew, McConoughy, Austin

Company D.

Conner, William T., Haynes, Austin

FOURTEENTH INFANTRY.

Company A.

Corporal—Gideon R. Leeds.

Privates—

Bell, Isaac,	Cole, Wm.,
Hatfield, Andrew,	Day, Geo. W.,
Boyd, Archibald,	Hatfield, Charles W.,
Hollingsworth, Orman,	Harris, John H.,
Randall, Josiah,	Muck, Wm. J.,
	Shaw, Eli.

FIFTEENTH (REORGANIZED) INFANTRY.

Company G.

Titus, John B., Wheeler, Joseph F.

Company I.

First Sergeant—Job T. Lane.

Corporal—William J. Dawson.

Privates—

Hyde, James W.,	Holdren, David,
Hough, Samuel,	Huling, John D.,
Lewis, Davis,	Melugin, Wm. J.,
	McClure, Hyde.

SIXTEENTH INFANTRY.

Commissary Sergeant—James H. Wilson.

Musician—James Baxter.

Company A.

Privates—

Odell, Alfred C., Hoskinson, Wm. O.

Company B.

Baxter, James,	McKinley, Charles W.,
Thompson, Isaiah,	Brown, Wallace,
Bowers, Marion,	Cole, John,
Eifert, Philip,	French, Wellington J.,
McKinley, Estes,	Points, Francis M.
Plymate, Benson,	

Company C.

SeEVERS, Adonijah, Dodds, Webster,
Roberts, John,

Company E.

Brumback, Irvine, Cox, Daniel J.,
Moore, Wm. R., Pennington, Isaac.

Company K.

Fleider, Wm. R., Fleider, John,
Fleider, Joseph W., Ledgewood, Newton G.

Company G.

Captains—William H. McAllister, William G. Ritchey, Marcus D. L. Manlove.
First Lieutenants—William G. Ritchey, Marcus D. L. Manlove, George W. Parrott, William S. Marlow.
Second Lieutenants—Marcus D. L. Manlove, George W. Parrott, Lewis E. Garrison.
First Sergeant—George W. Parrott.
Sergeants—George Barnhart, William J. Dodds, John Thrush, Matthew H. Bellamy.

Corporals—William S. Marlow, John F. Smith, Thomas Lashmett, Lyman Ryley.

Privates—

Abbott, Charles,	Ellis, William A.,
Baker, William H.,	Easley, Barton W.,
Berry, Frederick E.,	Jordan, James M.,
Botchlett, Adam,	Leonard, Orlando,
Bennett, John,	Milby, William,
Bowman, Jacob S.,	Naught, Charles,
Cramer, Walter,	Nelson, Andrew H.,
Clark, Benjamin M.,	Owens, Washington W.,
Curtis, Jefferson E.,	Sidebotham, Isaac,
Dimmick, James M.,	Stoddell, Tilmán,
Dimmick, Joseph W.,	Willard, Marshall.

Veterans—

Abbott, Charles,	Lashmett, Thomas A.,
Bowman, Jacob S.,	Milby, William,
Botchlett, Adam,	Marlow, James E.,
Barry, John,	Moriarty, John,
Blackburn, Thomas J.,	Marlow, William S.,
Easley, Barton W.,	Naught, Charles,
Garrison, Lewis W.,	Sidebottom, Isaac,
Kundell, John A.,	Shaw, Samuel,
Leonard, Orlando,	Wilson, Jeremiah.

Recruits—

Adkinson, Daniel,	McAuley, James,
Blackburn, Thomas J.,	Marlow, James E.,
Blair, James,	Manlove, Solon L.,
Boyce, John D.,	Teel, Nelson,
Barnes, Wilber A.,	Prickett, John J.,
Burson, Jesse A.,	Pitman, Baird D.,
Connors, Patrick,	Ridings, David A.,
Eaves, Enoch,	Rose, William B.,
Gapen, Eli,	Rhodes, Isaac N.,
Garrison, Lewis E.,	Tolle, Reuben H.,
Howe, James C.,	Tracy, Levi C.,
Howe, Edward,	Woods, Enoch.

Company G, Sixteenth Infantry, was the first company recruited in Schuyler County, and it was organized by Capt. William H. McAllister, of Rushville, who was elected Captain. The regiment was organized and mustered into service at Quincy under the "Ten Regiment Act" on the 24th day of May, 1861. It first moved to Grand River, Mo., in June, 1861, where it guarded the railroad, and the first skirmish that resulted in loss of life took place at Monroe Station, when 1,600 mounted rebels made an attack. Early in 1862 the regiment was sent to Missouri, and attached to the Army of the Mississippi. In April, of that year, the regiment was moved to Tennessee, where it participated in several battles and was attached to the Army of the Cumberland.

On December 20 to 31, 1863, the regiment re-enlisted as veterans and the volunteers were granted a thirty days' furlough. May 5th, the Sixteenth moved with Sherman's army on the Atlantic campaign, and was in the advance at Buzzard's Roost, where the regiment lost 18 killed and wounded.

After the investment of Atlanta the regiment held a position on the front line and was constantly engaged in skirmish fighting. It was in the thickest of the fight at Jonesboro and in the famous charge of the Fourteenth Army



Geo. R. Hunter

Corps at that place, in which Hardee's line was broken, a large portion of it captured and Atlanta won, the Sixteenth charged with fixed bayonets and empty guns. Owing to the depression of the ground over which the regiment charged, its loss was less than thirty, while regiments to the right and left lost twice that number.

After the capture of Atlanta the regiment was transferred to the Army of Georgia, and participated in the famous march through Georgia to the sea. Being on the most advanced post at the evacuation of Savannah, it had the honor of being the representative regiment of the Fourteenth Army Corps to take formal possession of the city. It marched north through the Carolinas, and assisted in the capture of Columbia and Fayetteville, and was in the fierce fight at Averyshoro, where during the afternoon of March 16, 1865, the regiment lost 15 or 20 killed. At Bentonville the Division of which the Sixteenth was a part, stood for five hours the repeated charges of Johnson's entire army. At this engagement the Sixteenth, aided by the Fourteenth Michigan, charged the rebel line and captured 800 prisoners. The second day of the battle these same two regiments, through a mistake order of the Colonel of the Michigan regiment, made a charge into the center of the rebel force and, for over a quarter of an hour, was under as murderous a front and flank fire as ever rained on troops. In this brief space of time a third of the regiment fell. This was the last battle of the war the Sixteenth was engaged in, but it was the most terrible of them all.

The regiment then marched with General Sherman to Durham Station, where General Johnson surrendered, and then on to Richmond and Washington, where it participated in the Grand Review, May 24, 1865. The regiment was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., after a term of service of four years and three months.

EIGHTEENTH (REORGANIZED) INFANTRY. Company F.

Sergeant—John A. B. Shippey.
Corporal—Randall Black.
Musician—Edward P. Vall.

Privates—
McClure, James T., Jackson, Felix.
Norton, George,

Company I.

Second Lieutenant—Daniel R. P. Johnson.

Privates—
Bishop, Daniel, Homman, Michael.
Hangstler, Bernhart, Kihnert, Augustus.
Jones, Ebenezer,

NINETEENTH INFANTRY. Company F.

Hamilton, Thomas A.,

TWENTIETH INFANTRY.
Lieutenant-Colonel—Richard Evans. (Killed May 12, 1863.)

TWENTY-FIRST INFANTRY. Company D.

Recruits— Hubbard, Albert.
Hall, George W., Company F.
Recruit—Standard, Charles B.

TWENTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY. Company G.

Captains—Barclay C. Gilliam, Oregon Richmond, Reuben B. Presson.

First Lieutenants—Oregon Richmond, Reuben B. Presson, E. G. W. Bridgewater, John McGorie, John J. Osmer.

Second Lieutenants—Reuben B. Presson, Michael Gapen.

First Sergeant—Michael Gapen.

Sergeants—William Thompson, William Deal, E. G. W. Bridgewater, Abraham Bell.

Corporals—Calvin Boyles, William H. Bell, William B. Rose, James W. Sergeant, A. J. Revarch, Resin B. Strode, William F. Robbins.

Musician—Robert Zink.

Privates—

Black, William,
Bouser, John M.,
Bridgewater, James H.,
Casteel, John C.,
Canada, William A.,
Clifton, George W.,
Dixon, Charles,
Dupuy, George W.,
Dodds, David,
Dance, Jacob,
Edmonston, John,
Fulk, Levi,
Flaury, Michael,
Frisby, Hiram,
Gossage, Hiram,
Gillett, Charles C.,
Hardy, James M.,
Haskell, Charles F.,
Hamilton, William H.,
Hurlbut, Alanson P.,
Hill, Nathan,
Hamilton, Joseph,
Ingram, George W.,
Johnson, Andrew,
Jones, Albert,
Keller, Joseph,
Kirkham, William H.,
Kirkham, George H.,
Lesure, William J.,
Leslie, Albert G.,

League, Albert R.,
Lynch, Edward,
Mitchell, James M.,
Mason, George H.,
Mason, Abraham T.,
Mason, William E.,
Masterson, Sylvester T.,
Mann, Robert,
Maxwell, H. C.,
Martin, George,
Osmer, John J.,
Parker, John W.,
Pridmore, George,
Parks, Henry J.,
Robbins, John M.,
Roberts, Wesley E.,
Ruark, Robert M.,
Seddeh, Rice D.,
Shaw, Duncan,
Starr, Edward,
Sykes, Joseph B.,
Stockwell, Jasper,
Tyson, William T.,
Tyson, George W.,
Tyson, Cornelius,
Taylor, Duncan,
Tucker, Green B.,
Vanorder, Andrew J.,
Vanorder, John E.,
White Jasper.

Veterans—
Bridgewater, James H.,
Casteel, John C.,
Dodds, David,
Davis, Jesse G.,
Frisbie, Hiram,
Hardy, James M.,
Hamilton, William H.,
Kirkham, George H.,
League, Richard A.,
Lesure, William J.,

Masterson, Sylvester P.,
Pridmore, George,
Ruark, Robert M.,
Ruark, Andrew J.,
Robbins, Francis M.,
Sergeant, James W.,
Starr, Edward,
Tyson, George W.,

Recruits—
Adams, John Q.,
Rest, Napoleon,
Casteel, William M.,
Davis, Cyrus,
Kelley, William L.,
McGorie, John,
Paisley, William W.,

Vanorder, Andrew J.,
Rittenhouse, Henry,
Rittenhouse, Enoch,
Sloat, Ansel W.,
Suddeth, George W.,
Suddeth, William H.,
Vanormer, William A.

Company H.

Corporal—Charles Potts.

Privates—
 Harmon, Stanfield P., Larkin, Cameron.
 Hooker, Reuben, Hollingsworth, John J.,
 Manlove, John R., Milby, Edward,
 Sparks, Edward B., Potts, Nelson,
 Potts, Wilson, Harmon, John P.,
 Potts, James,
 Potts, George, Potts, William.

Company G, Twenty-eighth Illinois Infantry, was recruited in Rushville by Barclay C. Gillam, who was promoted to Major when the regiment was organized at Camp Butler. Lieut. Oregon Richmond was elected Captain in his stead. The regiment was mustered into service August 19, 1861, and nine days afterwards was sent to St. Louis, where it was armed. From there it was moved to Thebes, and General Grant accompanied the regiment to that point. After doing duty in Kentucky the regiment was moved up the Tennessee River, and the Twenty-eighth was the first to enter Fort Heiman when it was evacuated by the rebels. From there it moved to Pittsburg Landing and was with General Grant in the fight at Peach Orchard, where he gave orders for the regiment to hold its position at all hazards, which it did until ordered back by Gen. S. A. Hurlbut. In this engagement Major B. C. Gillam was badly wounded in the left shoulder and his horse killed under him. The regiment sustained a loss of 239 killed, wounded and missing in this engagement. During May, 1862, the regiment was engaged in the siege of Corinth and later in the battle of Metamora. On November 21, 1862, Major Gillam resigned, being unable to serve longer from the wound received at Shiloh.

On July 12, 1863, the Twenty-eighth Infantry was with others ordered to charge an open level cornfield some 600 yards, and carry a strong line of the enemy's works manned by 2,000 men and 12 guns. The eight companies of this regiment in line, lost 73 killed and wounded and 16 taken prisoners.

On January 4, 1864, the regiment having re-enlisted as veterans was mustered for three years' veteran service. A number of Schuyler men from Co. G re-enlisted, and, after their veterans' furlough, reported at Camp Butler, May 29, 1864, and were sent to Natchez. From there they proceeded to New Orleans and were in the advance upon Spanish Fort March 27, 1865, and held a position on the extreme right during the fourteen days' siege. The regiment was mustered out of service at Brownville, Texas, March 15, 1866, having served four years and

seven months. The total enlistment of the regiment was 1,720 and the number killed, wounded and missing was 957, and of these 83 were officers.

Of the 104 men of Company G who left Rushville the following are still living: A. J. Vanorder, George H. Kirkham, William Kirkham, James Sargent, William Kelly, F. M. Robbins, Edward Starr, David Dodds and William A. Canada.

THIRTY-THIRD INFANTRY.

Drum Major—William C. Ralls.

THIRTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

Company B.

Marshall, Frank.

Recruits—

Ohmert, Jesse, Quackenbush, David J.,
 Upton, Geo. Y., Achman, Stephen N.

Company G.

Davis, William R.

FORTY-SIXTH INFANTRY.

Company D.

Wittenmeyer, John H.

FORTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

Company F.

Bailey, John H., McKinney, Jas. O.
 Black, Bernard.

Recruit—Joseph Pestil.

FIFTIETH INFANTRY.

Company D.

Merritt, Thomas.

Slater, Lewis C.

Company H.

First Lieutenant—John Cooper.

Corporal—David C. Long.

Privates—

Bruner, Zachariah, Friday, Geo. W.,
 Friday, Jacob, Long, John P.,

Recruits—

Bailey, William H., Bowman, Newton,
 Houser, Charles F., McClure, Charles W.,
 Moody, James W., McDonald, Levi T.,
 Wilmot, James W.,

Company G.

Lawson, James F.

Alexander, Seth.

Ellis, DeWitt C.

Company I.

Engineers—Benjamin Greer, Josiah Sheesley, Aaron Sheesley.

FIFTY-FIFTH INFANTRY.

Company I.

Dennis, Holden.

SIXTY-FIRST INFANTRY.

Company J.

Recruits—
 Anderson, Samuel M., Reed, Ami,
 Black, Samuel, Boon, John,
 Duke, Abram, Campbell, Lewis C.,
 Kirkham, Charles, Jones, John B.,
 Londry, John W., Londry, Wm.,
 Misener, Marion, Low, Wm. A.,
 Spangler, Cyrus, Ryan, Chas. W.,
 Tucker, Francis, Spiller, Isaac,
 Wilson, William S., Wisdom, Granville L.,
 Misener, Isaac.

SIXTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

Company I.

Captains—Joseph McLain, John J. Wyatt, John C. Parcel.

First Lieutenants—John J. Wyatt, John C. Parcel.
 Second Lieutenants—John C. Parcel, Edward P. Stone.

First Sergeant—William D. Ellis.

Sergeants—Robert Thrush, Daniel Richey, D. C. Pain.

Corporals—Charles Pershing, John Sites, James Legg, George Ellis, Joel Cooper.

Privates—

Ainsworth, Nelson,
Baker, William,
Barton, Elijah,
Bates, James,
Barnaby, G. W.,
Comberlidge, Nic'las S.,
Caldwell, John,
Dewitt, George,
Dodge, John S.,
Dank, Joseph,
Deedridge, Lewis,
Dowin, Aaron,
Freaks, John,
Fream, David,
Hatfield, Chas. W.,
Hicks, Henry C.,
Johnson, William,
John, Ferdinand,

Lowderman, Cornelius M.,
Lowderman, Austin H.,
Lee, David,
Lain, James,
McKelva, George,
Peeler, Samuel,
Roberts, Thomas D.,
Starr, Robert,
Stoneking, David,
Stoneking, Samuel,
Towland, James W.,
Vanwinkle, James,
Vanwinkle, Moses,
Whiteman, Mathias,
Whiteman, Calvin,
Wheat, David H.,
Young, John,
Zapp, Otto.

Veterans—

Ainsworth, Nelson,
Bates, James,
Comberlidge, Nich.
Cordell, James,
Caldwell, John,
Deedridge, Lewis,
John, Ferdinand,

Lowderman, Austin H.,
Roberts, Thos. D.,
Reno, Alexander,
Sites, John,
Wheat, David H.,
Zapp, Otto.

Recruits—

Chandler, Seth,
Cooper, Joel,
Cooper, Noah J.,
Cooper, Arthur L.,
Devold, James,
Devold, Samuel L.,

Fream, David,
Green, James W.,
Merrick, Morris,
Peak, Robert,
Raper, Smith M.,
Tatham, Thomas.

The Sixty-second Infantry, Illinois Volunteers, was organized at Camp Dubois, Anna, Ill., April 12, 1862. Company I was largely recruited in Littleton Township by Joseph McLain, who was elected Captain.

The regiment was first ordered to Cairo, Ill., and from there went to Tennessee, with headquarters at Kenton. At the Holly Springs engagement 170 men of the Sixty-second, including the Major and three Lieutenants, were captured and the regiment records burned. The regiment was engaged in several minor skirmishes and at Brownsville, Ark., overtook Gen. Steele's army and drove him back to Little Rock, compelling the evacuation of that place.

January 9, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted as a veteran organization and remained at Pine Bluff, Ark., until July 28, 1865. The regiment was mustered out at Little Rock, Ark., March 6, 1866.

SIXTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

Company I.

Archer, Lewis,
Logue, Harrison,
Smith, Elijah,
Tipton, James W.,

Recruits—

Barnes, James, Bugher, Hiram.

SEVENTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

Company C.

Flannery, John,

Company G.

Goble, C., Johnson, Alonzo.

Company H.

Second Lieutenant—Hezekiah Stout.

Privates—

Andres, Armenis,
Husted, Henry,
Jones, John G.,
Scott, James W.,

Recruits—

Burtis, Stephen H.,
Libby, Marshall L.,
Rhodes, William H.,

Brooks, G. S.,
Husted, F. M.,
Ridenour, W.,

Loop, George W.,
McCaslin, Henry,

SEVENTY-THIRD INFANTRY.

Lieutenant Colonel—William A. Presson.

Adjutant—Richard R. Randall.

Quartermaster Sergeant—Thomas J. Window.

Commissary Sergeant—Riley M. Hoskinson.

Hospital Steward—Butler Presson.

Company G.

Captain—John Sutton.

First Lieutenants—James F. Bowen, William H. Dodge.

Second Lieutenants—William H. Dodge, John H. McGrath.

Sergeants—William H. Dodge, Jeremiah E. Bailey, William T. Talbot, William H. Horton.

Corporal—Reuben H. Tolle.

Musicians—William R. Vaughn, Henry C. Combs.

Privates—

Agnew, Elias M.,
Baker, John M.,
Brown, William H.,
Cameron, Thomas,
Colt, Peter H. K.,
Colt, John W.,
Criswell, Edward L.,
Crooks, William H.,
Cunningham, Joseph,
Davis, James W.,
Day, Lewis,
Derickson, Joseph,
Dimmick, William H.,
Daerfler, George C.,
Elser, Joseph S.,
Elser, George P.,
Emery, William,
Fuller, Maroni M.,
Goodwin, John P.,
Gorsage, Oscar,
Glassop, Frederick,
Hagle, James,
Hooker, Jasper,
Horton, Thomas,
Hoskinson, Riley M.,

Hoskinson, Stewart F.,
Lawless, Absalom H.,
Linkins, James A.,
Little, William H.,
Meacham, Orland,
Morris, Newton, Jr.,
McGrath, John H.,
Pennington, Alexander,
Presson, Butler,
Purnell, William T.,
Scott, Leven O.,
Sidebotham, John H.,
Stout, Stillman,
Swackhammer, Geo.,
Talbot, Isaiah,
Thurman, Meriday A.,
Thrush, Jacob J.,
Tolle, James F.,
Wilnot, Willard,
Wilson, George,
Window, Thomas J.,
Worthbaugh, John W.,
Wright, John,
Yaap, Karl.

Recruits—

Blackley, William H.,
Thompson, James O.,

Swackhammer, John,

The Seventy-third Regiment, Illinois Volunteers, was mustered into service at Camp Butler August 21, 1862, under command of Col. J. F. Jaquess, and Company G was largely composed of Schuyler volunteers. Immediately upon organization the regiment was moved to the front and was stationed at Camp Jacques, Ky. Here it was assigned to Sherman's division and remained in it until Sherman was ordered east in the spring of 1864. From the time the regiment left Kentucky up to and subsequent to the movement on Murfreesboro, it lost a number of men by disability and disease, quite a number dying at Bowling Green and many more at Nashville. The brigade, which at Mill Creek had been placed under the command of General Schafer, did not participate in any of the preliminary skirmishing at Stone River. On December 31, however, op-

portunity was afforded for every regiment to bear a part. General Schafer was killed before noon. Colonel Jaquess was with his regiment at Perryville, so the Seventy-third was commanded by Major William Presson of Rushville. During the day the regiment was in several conflicts and fully established its reputation for bravery.

During the war the Seventy-third regiment participated in the following engagements: Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Adairsville, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Franklin, Nashville, Pine Mountain, Lost Mountain, New Hope Church, Marietta, Jonesboro, Lovejoy Station, and Spring Hill. The total loss by death was 215 men. The regiment was mustered out of service at Nashville June 12, 1865.

SEVENTY-FIFTH INFANTRY.

First Assistant Surgeon—John C. Corbus.

Company F.

Dean, Henry, Hurst, Wm.,
Loucks, Wesley F., Loucks, Geo. R.

SEVENTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.

Company A.

Major—Robert S. Blackburn.

Captains—Robert S. Blackburn, Christian W. Hite.

First Lieutenants—Philip Chipman, Archibald H. Graham, George A. Brown, Christian W. Hite, Amos Scott.

Second Lieutenants—Archibald H. Graham, George A. Brown, Nathan P. Woods, Christian W. Hite.

Privates—

Avery, Stephen,
Brown, George A.,
Brundage, George W.,
Bodenhammer, Henry C.,
Belote, James E.,
Belote, Darwui,
Brundage, James,
Brunett, William,
Ball, Albin,
Box, John,
Bessell, Augustus C.,
Bain, Alexander,
Corria, John D.,
Curtise, William H.,
Curtise, James,
Curtise, Jesse,
Curtise, John,
Cox, William,
Driver, Samuel R.,
Davise, Benager,
Davis, Philip,
Davis, John,
Ewing, Samuel M.,
Fugate, Martain V.,
Fugate, Samuel H.,
Frisby, Abraham,
Frakes, Joseph,
Graham, Shepard,
Groves, James M.,
Gott, John R.,
Gilleland, Benjamin C.,
How, Samuel W.,
Howell, John,
Hite, Abraham,
Husted, Talmen,
Hite, Abraham L.,
Hite, Christian,
Harrison, George,
Hellyer, George,
Hellyer, William,
Johnson, John,
Lansden, William H.,
McKee, William,
Miller, John T.,
Miner, Samuel J.,
Mints, Lorenzo,
Morgan, Edward T.,
Mullin, Martin,
McClain, William H.,
Noeli, Theodore C.,
Peterson, Francis M.,
Peters, Tracey,
Riesby, George W.,
Robinson, Richard,
Reed, John E.,
Record, Josiah S.,
Robinson, Israel,
Robinson, Nimrod,
Seward, Charles W.,
Sapp, David M.,
Scott, Herman,
Steen, John,
Scott, Amos,
Toland, Solomon,
Tankersley, Andrew,
Toland, William,
Vandivier, Nelson,
Vandivier, John,
Woods, William S.,
Walker, John H.,
Wilson, Jasper,
Wyckoff, Wm. H. H.,
Wier, William,
Walker, William T.,
White, Benjamin F.,
Wilde, Henry H.,
Wheeler, Joel B.,
Wheeler, John H.,

Recruits—

Bodenhammer, Isaac H.,
Burton, William C.,
Burton, James E.,
Burmoor, Peter,
Bodenhamer, Chris'r G.,
Brooks, Oliver,
Cox, Christopher C.,
Clark, James T.,
Curtis, Joseph,
Davis, John W.,
Davis, William H.,
Davis, Robert H.,
Ewing, George W.,
Frakes, Robert,
Granger, Robert,
How, Isaac C.,
How, James,
James, Samuel,
Lacy, John S.,
Mullen, John W.,
Neida, Charles S.,
Ruggles, William K.,
Shamell, Alexander,
Scott, Richard W.,
Sapp, John W.,
Stewart, James,
Thorp, Lorenzo D.,
Thomas, James,
Vandivier, Henry,
Wilde, Howard,
Wheeler, Edward N.,
Woods, Nathan P.,
Wilson, Charles L.,

Under Cook of A. D.—
Noah Alexander Stevens.

Company B.

Glass, Geo. H.

Company A, Seventy-eighth Illinois Infantry, was recruited by Capt. Robert S. Blackburn at Brooklyn, Schuyler County, and upon the organization of the regiment at Quincy, he was elected Major and Lieut. Christian W. Hite was promoted to Captain. The regiment was mustered into service September 1, 1862, and the Adjutant General's report states that during the war about 400 men were killed and wounded. The regiment participated in the battles of Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Rome, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Averysboro and Bentonville. After Lee's surrender the regiment marched north through Richmond, Va., arriving at Washington May 19, and participating in the Grand Review May 24, 1865. The regiment was mustered out June 7, 1865, and sent to Chicago, where it was paid off June 12, 1865.

EIGHTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

Company A.

Privates—

Macumber, Anson,
Wisdon, Elijah S.,
Robinson, William.

Company B.

Chipman, Daniel,
Sellers, John A.,
Chipman, Samuel,
Chipman, David,
Robinson, Geo. W.,
Swink, Peter B.,
Baker, Israel H.,
Chipman, Levi,
Moore, Benj. F.,
Swift, Horace W.

Company D.

Clark, Thomas A.,
Pendleton, James S.,
Sprigg, Thomas C.,
Pendleton, Thomas H.,
Pendleton, Wm. B. C.

Company F.

Clark, Victor B.

Company I.

Binkley, N. A.,
Derry, Bassil,
Kimry, John J.,
Widenhammer, J. I.,
Bowker, Clark,
Davis, W. H.,
Wright, Alonzo.

EIGHTY-FIFTH INFANTRY.

Company E.

Byers, Enos.

Company G.

First Lieutenant—Lafayette Curless.

Sergeant—Lewis Post.

Corporals—J. F. Kennedy, Thomas Horton.

Privates—

Atkinson, Perry,
Brown, Perry,
Brown, Thos.,
Brown, Simpson,
Cunningham, Alex.,
Hays, Daniel,
Kelly, William,
Kerns, Franklin,
Longfellow, Daniel G.,
Livingston, Stephen,
McComb, Anderson,

McKay, John,
Smith, Lewis G.,
Sharge, Joseph,
Smith, Alford,
Seymour, Lewis,
Sandidge, Dan'l.,
Smith, Wm.,
Thompson, John,
Workman, Geo.,
Wheeler, Thos.

Company H.

Bushnell, John,
Gossage, Jeremiah,
Harris, Wm. H.,
Hulburt, Wm. H.,

Perkins, John H.,
Snodgrass, Robert,
Saffer, John M.,

Company I.

Captain—Albert O. Collins.

First Lieutenant—Edward Curless.

Unassigned Recruits—Severns, Francis M.

EIGHTY-NINTH INFANTRY.

Company I.

First Lieutenant—Charles M. Carnahan.

Sergeants—William B. Carnahan, Josiah B. McEylaa, John McKennett.

Corporals—James S. Quince, John Gaffney, Daniel D. Carnahan.

Musician—Thurston Smith.

Privates—

Butterfield, George,
Carr, Benj. F.,
Guthrie, Joseph,
Holden, Benj.,
Holden, Wm.,
Johnson, Andrew J.,
Malugin, Zachariah,
May, Martin H.,
Parker, Samuel P.,
Rouse, Alonzo G.,
Thompson, Wm. H.,

Vroman, Daniel R.,
Barrett, John W.,
Carnahan, David,
Graham, James,
Hopkins, Hiram,
Holton, Densid,
Loyd, Joseph,
Mannor, John,
Oliver, Wm.,
Ritchey, Thomas,
Smith, Samuel A.,
Van Campen, Daniel D.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTEENTH INFANTRY.

Company D.

Captains—Stephen M. Huckstep, Samuel Hymer.

First Lieutenants—Christ C. Bridgewater, Samuel Hymer, Michael P. Jones.

Second Lieutenants—Samuel Hymer, Michael P. Jones.

First Sergeant—Michael P. Jones.

Sergeants—Luther M. Hobart, George Frisby, Andrew Bridgewater, George Gillett.

Corporals—Robert Stewart, Daniel W. Smith, Francis Banks, James A. Deal, Andrew Jacoby, Charles Barker, Alva Bond, Perry P. Tolle.

Musicians—William Rhodes, James M. Huckstep, Wagoner—James Buckles.

Privates—

Bowman, William,
Byers, Monroe,
Bryant, John,
Bridgewater, Elias,
Bennett, William R.,
Bryant, James M.,
Bechtol, Squire,
Boyd, Joseph E.,
Bowling, William,
Barker, Andrew J.,
Buckles, Elisha,
Colvin, George W.,
Collister, Joseph,
Cokenour, Alfred,
Cross, George W.,
Campbell, George W.,
Dixon, William,
Dupuy, Francis M.,
Dupuy, Daniel T.,
Dupuy, James C.,
Dace, Michael,
Dace, Edwin,
Deal, Strathearn,

Lent, Jeremiah,
Lenover, Alexander,
Lane, Garrett,
Loe, Filden,
Masterson, George,
Myers, Daniel,
Moreland, John,
Muck, Humphrey,
Monnett, William,
Miller, Henry,
Newell, James,
Parish, John,
Park, Overton,
Pickenpauqh, John,
Russell, Isiah,
Robertson, James W.,
Root, Jacob,
Smedley, John M.,
Smedley, David L.,
Smedley, Thomas I.,
Smedley, William A.,
Stark, John,
Stoneking, Jacob,

Everhart, Samuel.

Eads, Samuel S.,
Fagan, Patrick,
Gory, Martin,
Gregory, George,
Harlow, William,
Herron, William,
Ishmeal, Francis D.,
Jackson, John D.,
Jackson, Andrew,
Jones, Nathan,
Jacoby, Christopher,
Kent, Asher,
Lamaster, Charles.

Recruits—
Howell, Thomas S.,
Jackson, Jesse,
Julian, Milton P.,

Stoneking, W. P.,

Smith, John S.,
Stephens, John M.,
Sebastian, George S.,
Terrill, Andrew J.,
Thompson, James,
Tyson, William,
Tyson, George W.,
Teepie, Jackson,
Thomas, James R.,
Underhill, William B.,
Underhill, Anson W.,
Welker, Stewart,

Stephens, Elias,
Scott, Richard,
Zimmerman, Patman,

Company C.

Sergeant—Edwin Utter.

Company II.

Farrar, Jasper P.,
Ward, Hiram K.,
Zegler, Ezra,

Whitsel, John D.,
Wren, John,

Company K.

Derrill, Henry S.

Company D. One Hundred Fifteenth Illinois Infantry, was recruited in Schuyler County by Rev. S. M. Huckstep, a Methodist minister who was on the Rushville circuit at the beginning of the war. The greater part of the volunteers in this company were from Bainbridge and Frederick Townships, and they were mustered into service at Springfield October 4, 1862. Rev. Huckstep was elected Captain and served his country as gallantly as he had served the Lord, until he received a mortal wound at the battle of Chickamauga September 20, 1863. The wound was inflicted by a shrapnel ball, and he was taken to the hospital at Chattanooga, where the ball was removed from his thigh. From there he was removed to Nashville, Tenn., where he died December 9, 1863. Soon after the death of Captain Huckstep, Lieut. Samuel Hymer was promoted to Captain and he commanded the company until the close of the war.

Company D. One Hundred Fifteenth Illinois Infantry, participated in the battle of Franklin and Harpeth River, April 10, 1863, also in the battle of Chickamauga, Ga., September 18, 19 and 20, 1863, and was in the Dalton raid under General Palmer from February 21 to February 27, 1864. They were also in the charge on Tunnel Hill, Ga., May 7, 1864, and when General Sherman started on his Atlanta campaign, the One Hundred Fifteenth Regiment was in the advance and took a prominent part in the battle of Resaca, Ga., May 15 and 16, 1864.

During the summer of 1864 Company D was stationed at Buzzard Roost Gap, and it was here Captain Hymer and his little band of Spartans gained renown by the defense of a block house,

where they held Gen. Hood's army of 40,000 men in check for nearly ten hours, thus blocking the advance of the enemy and securing the safety of the remainder of the regiment, as well as that of the Eighth Kentucky Infantry, then stationed at Ringgold and which retreated to Chattanooga.

For this conspicuous act of gallantry, Captain Hymer received the brevet rank of Major from President Lincoln, and on March 28, 1896, Congress bestowed upon him a medal of honor.

The defense made by Captain Hymer and the brave Schuyler boys of Company D is well worthy a place in the military annals of the county, as it is seldom soldiers are called upon to fight against such fearful odds. Of the forty-one men who aided in the defense of the block house five were killed, six were wounded and the survivors, who surrendered after a gallant defense, spent months in southern prisons.

Company D had been sent to Buzzard's Roost Gap in July to guard that strategic point, which was an opening in the valley about one hundred yards wide. During the summer a block house 24x24 feet was built of spruce logs, one tier being laid horizontal and backed up by other logs set perpendicular. The top was also covered with logs and on top of this was placed sod and dirt to a depth of three feet. Flaring portholes, 4x4 inches square, were cut in the logs on all four sides and a firing platform was built inside. The door to the block house was cut on an angle so the enemy could not get a direct fire in case it had to be opened, and surrounding the block house was a deep ditch. The little fort was well provisioned and the men were armed with rifles.

During the summer of 1864 General Sherman was transporting train loads of provisions over the Western & Atlantic Railroad to supply his troops, and the block house at Buzzard's Roost Gap was built with the idea of guarding the railroad at that point. The boys of Company D patrolled the railroad two or three miles each way twice a day to keep the rebels from pulling the spikes and wrecking the trains, thereby cutting off General Sherman's line of supplies.

Along in the middle of August Gen. Joe Wheeler came dashing up to the block house on one of his cavalry raids, but when he took in the situation that wily general wheeled about and retreated, as his force was not strong enough to carry the block house by assault.

But it was different with General Hood. He came with an army of about 40,000 men on the

morning of October 13, 1864, and that gap afforded him his only means of escape from General Sherman's army, which was pressing him so closely he could not get through at Snake Creek Gap or Rocky Face Ridge. At Buzzard Roost Gap the mountains rose abruptly on either side and there, in the center of the one hundred yards of open space, stood the little block house.

It was about noon when General Hood's army appeared, and then the battle was on. At first it was the rebel sharp shooters who were called into action, but as there was no sign of weakening by the gallant block house defenders, Captain Slocum's New Orleans battery was brought into play. Three guns were placed on each hill at a distance of from 400 to 600 yards, and an enfilading fire begun. In an interview with the writer Captain Hymer stated that about 130 or 140 shots were fired before any impression was made on the block house. One solid shot hit the southeast corner and tore the heavy timbers into splinters. Five balls entered the port holes, and with every shot a member of Company D gave up his life. Nathan Jones was the first man killed, a musket ball striking him in the forehead. Fielden Loe had his head shot off with a cannon ball. Joseph Boyd had his left arm torn off at the shoulder with a cannon ball. John Parrish's left arm was shot off between the elbow and wrist. William Dixon was struck by a cannon ball on the leg, which stripped the flesh to the bone, and amid the carnage within that little block-house, these brave men lingered, while their companions continued the combat, and died as bravely as they had fought.

All afternoon the artillery battle waged, and solid shot and shell were rained down upon the block-house by Captain Slocum's batteries on the hills. With the approach of darkness General Hood grew impatient, and thinking the block house commander might want to surrender he ordered a flag of truce sent out. Captain Hymer stated that he was too busy to be on the lookout for a white flag and, in the darkness, the truce bearer was shot down. Then followed a charge that was repulsed and the rebel forces received orders to take the block house at all hazards. But before a final assault was made, J. B. Schneider, a drummer boy in the Second Missouri Infantry, who was a prisoner in the rebel ranks, volunteered to bear a flag of truce and, behind the shelter of the railroad embankment, made his way toward the fort. This was about 9 o'clock



MRS. GEORGE E. LAWLER.



GEORGE E. LAWLER.

at night, and the moon having come out brightly the lad was noted and firing ceased. Sergeant Robert Stewart and Andrew Jacoby challenged the flag-bearer, who stated his errand was to secure the surrender of the company in defense of the block house. Soon afterwards Captain Hymer left the fort to confer with the Confederate officers and there, beneath the stars, the following terms of surrender were drawn up:

"In the Field Near

"Dalton, Ga., Oct. 13, 1864.

"Captain Hymer, commanding fort of U. S. troops near Dalton: I am ordered by Maj. Gen. Bates, C. S. A., to demand the immediate and unconditional surrender of the fort and garrison. Your command, your officers and men will be treated as prisoners of war and with the courtesy due their respective ranks. They will be permitted to retain their personal property and clothing. Your defense has been gallant and any further resistance an unnecessary effusion of blood.

"Respectfully,

"Theo. Carter, Capt. C. S. A."

"I accept the terms, believing further resistance hopeless.

"Samuel Hymer,

"Capt. Co. D, 115th Ill. Vol. Inf.,

"Commander."

As soon as the terms of surrender were signed Captain Hymer's company was marched out of the block house, and some of the old veterans say it was a surprise to the rebels to learn that there were only forty-one in that little company. That night was spent in the field and, on the following morning, Pat Zimmerman, Alva Bond and William Tyson were detailed to bury the dead. The five men who had sacrificed their lives in the gallant defense were wrapped in their blankets and buried in a shallow grave near the block house, and after the close of the war their bodies were removed to the National Cemetery at Chattanooga, and are buried in Section K. In addition to those killed at the block house, William Harlow died at Jeffersonville, Ind., January 2, 1865, from wounds received in the fight, and John S. Smith died in Andersonville prison of weakness and debility.

Under date of October 18, 1864, E. W. Dace, writing from Tunnel Hill, Ga., gives the list of killed, wounded and captured in the battle as follows:

Killed—Privates, John Parrish, Joseph E. Boyd, Fielden Loe, William Dixon, Nathan Jones.

Wounded—Corporals, Andrew Jackson, P. A. Zimmerman, George Masterson, James Thompson, James C. Dupuy, William Harlow.

Captured—Capt. Samuel Hymer, Lieut. Michael P. Jones, Sergeants, Andrew Jacobs, Alva Bond and Robert Stewart. Corporals, Andrew Jackson, P. A. Zimmerman, James C. Dupuy, James Thompson, Overton Parks, Garrett Lane and George Masterson. Privates James M. Bryant, Squire Bechtol, Andrew J. Barker, Joseph W. Campbell, George W. Cross, Joseph Collister, Samuel Eads, Martin Goree, George Gregory, William Herron, John D. Jackson, Jesse Jackson, Milton P. Julian, Charles Lamaster, John Moreland, James W. Robertson, Thomas Smedley, John Smith, John M. Stevens, Elias Stevens, Andrew Terrell, William Tyson and Anson W. Underhill.

Three of the wounded soldiers, namely: George Masterson, William Harlow and Squire Bechtol, were paroled, while the remainder of the officers and men of Company D were taken to the army prison at Selma, Ala. From there they were transferred to Cahaba, about twenty-five miles down the river, and then sent to Millen, Ga. Late in November a scouting party, sent out by General Sherman, drew close to Millen, and the prisoners were transferred to Savannah, and later marched across country from Thomasville to Andersonville prison, one of the most notorious of the rebel prisons.

On December 26, 1864, the doors of Andersonville prison closed upon the boys of Company D, and they remained there until March 25, 1865. They were put on board the cars and transported to Vicksburg and from there went up the Mississippi River on the steamboat "Henry Ames" to St. Louis, where they were paid by the Union Quartermaster, and a thirty day furlough was granted. At the expiration of the furlough, the company assembled at Springfield, where it was mustered out of service June 11, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETEENTH INFANTRY.

Colonel—Thomas I. Kinney.

Surgeon—Thomas Munroe.

Sergeant Majors—Edwin M. Anderson, Henry E. Worsham.

Quartermaster Sergeant—Daniel O. Cross.

Commissary Sergeants—Charles H. Sweeney, Cyrus W. Graff.

Principal Musician—Tracy F. Castle.

Company B.

Captains—George Parker, Johnston C. Dilworth, Charles H. Sweeney.

First Lieutenants—Johnston C. Dilworth, Charles H. Sweeney, George F. Owen.

Second Lieutenants—Ezekiel M. Bradley, Jason C. Duncan, George Warren.

First Sergeant—Jason G. Duncan.
Sergeants—Abraham K. Long, George Warren,
George F. Owen, Abraham Vall.
Corporals—George Rebbman, George W. Brown,
Levi Jones, McHenry Ruark, George Willard, John C.
Gregory, James Maynard, Andrew H. McCormac.

Privates—
Anderson, Edwin,
Bridgewater, Levi,
Black, John L.,
Brownfield, James H.,
Bensley, Edwin,
Baker, Baxter,
Bliggs, James P.,
Castle, Tracy T.,
Chapman, Elijah,
Carter, Lawrence C.,
Cox, John S.,
Dunn, James H.,
Daniels, Lewis B.,
Dennis, Francis M.,
Gain, George,
Gabbert, Alfred P.,
Garrison, Henry V.,
Garvin, Thomas,
Gillham, Thomas J.,
Gardner, Henry W.,
Geer, John M.,
Grubb, Horace,
Gwin, John,
Garrison, Daniel,
Gorsage, Joel J.,
Gorsage, John,
Gillham, David B.,
Herbert, Cyrus,
Hollingsworth, Avena't
Hollingsworth, En'ch B.,
Hatfield, William F.,
Hensley, William H.,
Huff, John,
Irwin, Eleazer D.,
Johnston, James M.,

Jones, Patrick,
Kelly, Henry P.,
Knowles, Edwin,
Leger, William,
Leek, Wm. (Allen),
Livingston, Hugh,
Lane, Alfred G.,
Lane, Benton Thos.,
Marquis, James,
McNew, Robert,
Meriwether, George,
Matheny, James,
McGraugh, David,
McCombs, Martin,
Morgan, Walter R.,
Nell, Frederick,
Phillips, Benjamin F.,
Price, Henry,
Pruet, Andrew J.,
Rodgers, William,
Randell, John R.,
Rose, James,
Sproul, Charles,
Smith, Hezekiah,
Shields, Joshua,
Sweeney, Charles H.,
Seborn, Jacob,
Simpson, William,
Tipton, George W.,
Tipton, John,
Tate, John W.,
Vaughn, Jacob,
Worsham, Henry E.,
Wisdom, Benton,
Winchel, Admiral M.,

Company B.

Recruits—
Arnold, Charles E. S.,
Duke, Abraham,
Edgar, John E.,
Garrett, Andrew M.,
Garrett, Patrick A.,
Gorsuch, Joshua,
Hollingsworth, John,
James, John C.,
Montooth, George,
Montooth, James,
Miller, Ezra,
Mace, Aurelius M.,

Miller, James L.,
Norval, Alexander,
Norton, John,
Peckenpaugh, Chris C.,
Phelps, William,
Parker, Henry C.,
Robertson, Joel,
Robertson, Daniel,
Sweeney, John L.,
Webster, Daniel,
Willard, Patrick H.,

Company C.

Captains—Robert L. Greer, Thomas J. Curry.
First Lieutenants—Thomas J. Curry, Adam J.
Bower.
Second Lieutenants—Adam J. Bower, Benjamin
Goodwin.
First Sergeant—Benjamin Goodwin.
Sergeants—George W. Potts, Thomas McNeeley,
William McNeeley, James R. Cooney.
Corporals—Thomas Goodwin, Jacob Washabaugh,
Perry James, Reservo M. Lesser, William T. Simpson,
Alexander Simpson, DeWitt C. Ellis.

Privates—
Anderson, Edwin,
Avery, Joseph C.,
Angle, John,
Belchamber, John,
Berry, David,
Boileau, Isaac G.,
Burnett, George H.,
Brown, William H.,
Beaston, Joseph,
Clarke, Thomas W.,
Collasure, William,
Curry, James,
Cross, Daniel O.,
Conner, Roger O.,

Lewis, William H.,
Lincoln, Charles,
Lewis, William,
Lewis, Jasper,
McCabe, Wilber,
Myers, Stephen,
McGraw, Michael,
McAmish, Thompson,
Owen, Jacob H.,
Parks, Thomas,
Pierson, John,
Price, John C.,
Pitner, Washington C.,
Quinn, Thomas,

Conney, James M.,
Clarke, William J.,
Coppage, James W.,
Carns, John E.,
Demoss, Thomas,
Davis, Richard,
Daugherty, Harkness,
Easton, George,
Ellis, John,
Easton, John,
Graft, Cyrus W.,
Garrison, Martin A.,
Gillman, James,
Harmon, Charles,
Holliday, William H.,
Horgan, Dennis,
Jenkins, Charles A.,
Jones, Osborne C.,
Kendrick, John,
Kennedy, Jno. Quincey,
King, Greenberry,
Recruits—

Avery, David,
Byers, James H.,
Berry, John J.,
Bellomy, James W.,
Brown, Frederick W.,
Chadsey, Asoph N.,
Campbell, John R.,
Cruise, John,
Curry, Matthew T.,
Ennis, James K. P.,
Eades, Henry,
Ennis, William,
Grafton, Samuel,
Hamilton, William,
Hall, James,

Company E.

Francis M. Bates, recruit.

Company F.

Captain—Josiah Slack.
First Lieutenants—Oliver P. Brumback, Lewis Cray-
craft, Charles Ward, James M. Asbury.
Second Lieutenants—Lewis Craycraft, Elisha G.
West.

First Sergeant—Preston E. Yeatch.
Sergeants—Charles R. Ward, James M. Asbury,
Frank B. Clarkson, James M. Baird.
Corporals—Obed Ramsey, Green B. Brown, Robert
Golden, John Wilson, John Angler, Jefferson Hicks,
Madison Koontz.
Wagoner—Robert McKoy.

Privates—

Ashcraft, Eli,
Brooks, Christopher C.,
Blackburn, Arthur,
Blackley, William,
Brown, Alfred,
Beard, John S.,
Black, William,
Bowling, Silas A.,
Biggs, Christopher C.,
Chapman, Thomas,
Cady, William H.,
Cady, Orin,
Clark, Henry,
Cornagie, George M.,
Clayton, Henry,
Craxton, Sampson,
Caldwell, William,
Ewing, William,
Fowler, Mordica,
Fitch, Marshall B.,
Gillingwater, Irving,
Griggs, Jacob M.,
Gillespie, Robert,
Green, James R.,
Green, James H.,
Haley, James B.,
Hawkins, James,
Hill, Amaziah,
Hedrick, James M.,
Irvin, William T.,

Reno, Oris McCartney,
Stockwell, Jeremiah,
Shields, David,
Stevenson, James,
Sloat, Lucian W.,
Sloat, Earland M.,
Sprigg, George,
Tharpe, James,
Todhunter, Washington,
Tweedle, William B.,
Underwood, Benj. F.,
Vincent, Merrick,
Waugh, Hiram,
Ward, Lewis E.,
Woods, John,
Young, James A.,
Young, William S.,
Yoe, George C.,
Young, William A.,
Young, Charles E.

Irwin, Harvey,
Jones, George,
Jones, James W.,
Lewis, Jonathan,
McCreery, John P.,
McNeeley, Alexander,
Potts, Lewis H.,
Price, Henry,
Race, William,
Smith, Matthew H.,
Stoneking, Thomas,
Thornton, George M. D.,
Winnans, William M.,
Williams, Elijah,
Young, James A.

McHatten, William,
Melvin, Samuel,
McCurdy, Arthur,
McHaley, John,
McCreedy, William A.,
McCreedy, John F.,
Owens, Benjamin F.,
Plunkett, Jesse,
Poe, Virgil D.,
Race, Sandy,
Race, Robert,
Rosson, John J.,
Ridenger, George,
Ridenger, Wilson,
Starr, Isaac H.,
Stacker, Abraham,
Smith, Peter,
Sims, Jasper,
Thurman, Meredith,
Thornhill, Bryant,
Truett, John,
Vanormer, Jackson,
West, Elisha G.,
Watts, William H.,
Wilson, Achilles,
Wilson, Lycurgus,
Wilson, Ptolemicus,
Wilson, Tlysses,
Wilson, Willis,
Wilson, Newton,

Kepler, Francis M.,
Lewton, William,
Lahman, Peter,
Lawson, William G.,
Loury, James,

Recruits—

Ashcraft, Harvey,
Buckley, Jeremiah,
Craycraft, Charles,
Gray, James B.,
Gillespie, John B.,
Hills, Reuben M.,
Irvin, Jerome B.,

Whitmore, John,
Whitmore, Jonas,
Williams, Henry,
Wood, William,

Murphy, Patrick,
Snediker, George,
Shaver, James L.,
Wilson, James,
Whitmore, Loren,
Yates, Rufus.

Company G.

Arlington, Frank J., recruit.

Company I.

Corporal—Shuble Huff.

Privates—

Bildenhack, Willis,
Harrison, Thos.,

Granger, Wm. J.,
Riley, Abraham,

Company K.

Corporals—James M. Baxter, Wm. T. Bonannon.

Privates—

Windle, Francis,
Noble, William H.,

Noel, Clement,
Roberts, John,

The One Hundred and Nineteenth Infantry was organized at Quincy in September, 1862, and was mustered into the United States service October 10th by Lieut. K. Knox of the United States army. Schuyler County furnished three full companies for this regiment, and Thomas J. Kinney of Rushville was elected Colonel when the regiment was organized. Colonel Kinney was Circuit Clerk of Schuyler County when the war broke out, and it was through his efforts that Company B was organized.

Capt. R. L. Greer recruited Company C and when he resigned from the service he was succeeded by Capt. Thomas J. Curry, also of Rushville. Capt. Joshua Slack recruited Company F in Camden Township. When Company C met in Rushville on August 9, 1862, for final organization, a handsome silk flag was presented by a number of Rushville ladies and it was carried by the company color bearer throughout the war. After the war the old comrades lost track of their flag, and it was just recently returned to them from Pasadena, Cal., where it was kept by Jacob Washbabaugh until his death. The flag is now in the custody of Capt. R. L. Greer, a treasured memento of the great conflict.

In October, 1862, the One Hundred and Nineteenth Infantry was ordered to Columbus, Ky., and thence to Jackson, Miss., where they did guard duty along the line of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, and where they came into a clash with that dashing rebel cavalry officer, Gen. Forrest.

On May 30, 1863, the regiment was ordered to Memphis, Tenn., and assigned to the Fourth Brigade, and its connection with the same brigade was continued until the close of the war.

On August 14, 1863, Capt. George Parker, of Company B, died from the amputation of a broken leg. Captain Parker enlisted from Browning Township, and was a brave and accomplished officer.

On January 27, 1864, the regiment moved down the Mississippi to Vicksburg. From there they marched under General Sherman to Meridian, Miss., and engaged in several skirmishes and, being far removed from their base of supplies, foraged on the country.

On March 4, 1864, began the Red River campaign, during which the One Hundred and Nineteenth was engaged in the battle of Shreveport, where the brigade in the second day's fight captured one of the lost batteries and several prisoners. Again at Yellow Bayou, the regiment did valiant service, losing a number of men, and the command of the brigade was turned over to Colonel Kinney. Moving up the Mississippi they next engaged the enemy at Lake Chicot, Ark., and returned to Memphis, June 24. From there they again went to Mississippi, where General Forrest was engaged July 14th at Tupelo, where, after several charges and retreats, a victory was won.

Ordered north again, the regiment made a march of 700 miles from St. Louis and on their return were sent to Tennessee where they engaged Hood's forces in a two days' fight near Nashville, where a battery of brass guns was captured.

March 27, 1865, Spanish Fort was invested and, on April 9th, the regiment was in the charge that captured Fort Blakely, near Mobile, Ala., on the day of General Lee's surrender, and when the war was practically ended. The last service of the regiment was at Mobile where Colonel Kinney was assigned to duty as Provost Marshal of the department and district of Mobile. Here the regiment was mustered out of service, August 26, 1865, and Colonel Kinney retired from service with the rank of Brevet Brigadier General.

ONE HUNDRED TWENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

Company D.

Corporals—William Orwig.

Privates—

Conner, Thomas,
Johnson, John,
Warntz, Jacob,

Causey, James,
Raper, Jacob.

Recruits—

Bloomshine, Nicholas,

McCullough, Hugh,
Duncan, Joseph,

Company K.

Baker, Abraham.

ONE HUNDRED TWENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

Company H.

Rice, William B.

ONE HUNDRED TWENTY-NINTH INFANTRY.

Company F.

Reynolds, Andrew J.

ONE HUNDRED THIRTY-FIRST INFANTRY.

Company A.

First Lieutenant—Thomas N. Stephens.

First Sergeant—Samuel B. McAfee.

ONE HUNDRED THIRTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

Captain—Robert A. Williams.

First Lieutenant—Luke W. Clark.

Second Lieutenant—William H. Rice.

First Sergeant—Albert B. Clarke.

Sergeants—Rice D. Suddoth, Ahira G. Meacham, William T. Yoe, George C. Ray.

Corporals—Finley Chandler, John Price, Charles Perkins, Nathan Montgomery, Joseph Manlove, John Tharp, George H. Sargeant, Robert M. Rose.

Privates—

Black, Richard,
 Beghtol, William,
 Bertholf, John A.,
 Berry, William E.,
 Beaty, Bartley,
 Bailey, Josiah F.,
 Boice, Wesley,
 Bridgewaters, Jos. N.,
 Bly, Thomas,
 Corbridge, Wm. H.,
 Dunn, Jasper,
 Dunn, Daniel,
 Demoss, James W.,
 Dewitt, Theodore,
 English, John C.,
 Ellis, Samuel E.,
 Fry, Joel,
 Howe, Wesley W.,
 Hand, Joseph,
 Hill, John,
 Harrington, Geo. P.,
 Ingraham, Oliver W.,
 Ingram, Ira,
 Jones, John T.,
 Jewell, Thomas T.,
 Landis, Benjamin,
 Mercer, Alfred S.,
 Mitchell, Francis M.,

McColly, Andrew,
 Noble, William,
 O'Neal, Daniel,
 Parrott, Josiah S.,
 Roberts, John,
 Ritchey, John A.,
 Ritchey, John Q.,
 Riley, Thomas,
 Ripetoe, Harrison,
 Spoonemore, John H.,
 Stewart, Thaddeus S.,
 Smith, Albert,
 Sayers, Francis M.,
 Shippey, John A. B.,
 Sours, Samuel,
 Schroder, William,
 Swan, Amos,
 Tolle, Leman A.,
 Teeples, George W.,
 Taylor, John,
 Vanorder, James,
 Vandever, Edward,
 Whitson, William H.,
 Withrow, Philip B.,
 Wright, George T.,
 Ware, Perry,
 Wingo, Richard,
 Woods, Mariau B.

Recruit—Burnham, Robert.

Company K. One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Infantry, was recruited at Rushville by Capt. Robert A. Williams. The regiment was organized at Camp Wood, Quincy, Ill., by Col. John Wood, and was mustered in June 5, 1864, for one hundred days. The regiment went from Quincy to Memphis, Tenn., and was later stationed on the Hernando road, where it did picket duty. The regiment was mustered out of service at Springfield, Ill., September 4, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED FORTY-NINTH INFANTRY.

Company G.

Byers, John R.,
Trader, James,

Johnson, Finley G.

ONE HUNDRED FIFTY-FIRST INFANTRY.

Company I.

Blair, Jerry.

Company K.

Captain—John Sutton.

First Sergeant—Samuel Everhart.

Sergeant—John O. Woods.

Corporals—James J. Mason, Wm. B. Jones, James E. Mathews.

Privates—

Bonner, James,
 Emerson, Harlow,
 Ingraham, Ira,
 Kiug, Edward,
 O'Neal, Daniel,
 Roberts, Chas.,

Swain, Amos,
 Spear, Bolin,
 Sites, Henry,
 Winters, James B.,
 Woods, Marlon B.

SECOND CAVALRY.

Company H.

Captain—Josephus B. Venard.

Second Lieutenants—Wm. Birdwell, Alexander M. Prather.

Sergeants—Jesse O. Beale, Shobal Chitman, Clinton L. Bissel.

Farrier—Samuel Reynolds.

Privates—

Angel, James M.,
 Atkinson, Joseph,
 Berry, Moses,
 Bowlin, John,
 Barker, James,
 Chitwood, James A.,
 Chitwood, John J.,
 Goree, William,
 Green, William,
 Gregg, Wm.,
 Hill, John,
 Lowry, Ross,

Lamaster, John,
 Montgomery, James,
 Metts, John H.,
 Muck, Francis M.,
 Quintin, John,
 Quinn, Wm. P.,
 Roberts, Wm.,
 Randall, Peter,
 Sparks, Wm. R.,
 Tyson, Alfred D.,
 Vail, Robert.

Recruits—

Barnaby, Joseph,
 Frakes, Henry H.,
 Frakes, Jacob,
 Frakes, John K.,
 Grass, Daniel,

Hill, Edmund B.,
 Moriarity, Gilbert,
 Owens, Peter,
 Acres, Lock P.

THIRD CAVALRY.

Company H.

First Lieutenant—George H. Horton.
Sergeant—John H. Reed.

Privates—

Bradley, John W.,
 Beretler, John,
 Bradley, Thomas H.,
 Bixby, Henry C.,
 Bollman, William C.,
 Edwards, William B.,
 Geer, Sidney A.,

Gossage, Andrew J.,
 Kingrey, Wm. H.,
 Onion, Wm. T.,
 Williams, Walter,
 Rucker, Eli,
 Shaw, Liberty.

Recruits—

Chapman, William,
 Chapman, John,
 Edwards, Charles N.,

Justus, John A.,
 Phillips, Asahel M.,
 Talbott, Isaiah.

Company B.

Horton, John,
Seward, David A.,

Seward, Stephen H.

SEVENTH CAVALRY.

Company E.

Cook, Isaac,
 Lamb, William,
 Lamb, Charles,
 Lake, Thomas,

Miller, Henry,
 Nicholas, Luzerne,
 Risley, Samuel,
 Vanderwort, Freegift.

Company F.

Mitchell, Charles W.

Company K.

Carnahan, David.

TENTH CAVALRY.

Company I.

Frakes, Robert.

Company K.

Corbridge, W. H. H.,
Herbert, Francis M.,Scanland, Sidney B.,
Williams, Wilson.

Company M.

Curry, John W.

ELEVENTH CAVALRY.

Company I.

Latier, Samuel W.

Company G.

Gregory, Geo. W.,
 Gregory, Milton H.,
 Kinsey, John R.,
 Hedenrich, Ferdinand,
 Jolly, Wesley,

Kelly, James,
 Burrell, Isaac,
 Hunter, John S.,
 Brown, Thos.

FIFTEENTH CAVALRY.

Company B.

Sergeant—David Laughlin.

Corporal—Fluce D. Francis.

Privates—

Brannum, James C.,

Lemley, John,

Madden, Wm. M.,

Patterson, Francis M.,

Patterson, Thos. N.,

SEVENTEENTH CAVALRY.

Company D.

Corporals—James M. Bell, Martin Richardson,
Henry C. Rue, Edwin C. Mercer.

Privates—

Bouser, William B.,

Ballen, Abijah,

Greenwood, W. B.,

Hamilton, J. W.,

Jump, Abraham,

Colter, Hugh,

Compton, Lewis,

Carman, James,

Kuch, Charles,

Keeler, Martin,

Lamaster, Wm. H.,

McKee, Wm.,

Morris, Napoleon B.,

Martin, George,

Richardson, William,

Thurman, John,

Moran, Wm.,

Stumpf, Leonard,

FIRST ARTILLERY.

Battery F.

First Lieutenant—Jefferson F. Whaley.

Second Lieutenant—Robert Ritchey.

Privates—

Berringer, O.,

Berringer, Lloyd,

Christance, G. W.,

Christance, Cornelius,

Doctor, Valentine,

Fuller, Frederick,

Parker, S. E.,

Young, Albert.

Recruits—

Aird, Frank,

Christianson, Wm. H.,

Fairchilds, Samuel C.,

Mead, Charles A.,

Sweet, Amos,

Winters, John,

Pierce, Franklin O.,

TENTH MISSOURI INFANTRY.

Lieutenant Colonel—Leonidas Horney.

Major—Joseph Walker.

Company A.

Captain—Leonidas Horney.

First Lieutenant—Joseph Walker.

Corporals—James Middleton, John McNeill and

George W. Bell.

Drummer—Wm. Line.

Piper—Moses C. Tolle.

Privates—

Applegate, B. T.,

Ainsworth, Albert S.,

Bushy, Zebulon,

Cott, A. R.,

Cracraft, Charles,

DeWitt, Edmund,

Dally, Michael,

Harbison, John S.,

Logan, Benj. R.,

McCabe, Miles,

Odell, Alfred,

Abbott, Moses R.,

Bowden, Wm.,

Briggs, Wm. H.,

Cross, James H.,

DeWitt, James A.,

Davis, A. J.,

Ellicott, Wm. H.,

Legg, James M.,

Long, Jacob C.,

Nichols, G. W.,

Odell, D. Clinton,

Pitman, Sandford,

Sprague, Samuel,

Sellers, Andrew,

Sellers, Lafayette,

Snyder, William,

Snyder, Wm. F.,

Thompkins, Geo. W.,

Toland, Howard,

Wyckoff, James A.,

Adkinson, Daniel,

Ashcraft, J. F.,

Snyder, David H.,

Thrush, George,

Thompson, Sam'l S.,

Vosburg, Cornelius,

Wilson, Elijah, Jr.,

Johnson, Samuel,

Line, Edmund,

Lucas, Wm. R.,

McGrath, Lloyd,

Middleton, D. F.,

Middleton, John M.,

Moriarty, G. L.,

Moore, Henry,

McIntire, Wm.,

Melton, Samuel,

Parson, Jacob,

Peyton, A. D.,

Reed, Samson W.,

Roach, John W.,

Roberts, Thomas,

Swim, John,

Cooper, Joseph A.,

Dunlavey, Jas. G.,

Dennis, William,

Holmes, Cyrus,

Severus, L. J.,

Sanford, Volney,

Thrush, Robert A.,

Williams, William,

Wimple, Minard,

Pare, David J.,

Reed, John S.,

Rice, Thomas A.,

Roach, Levi W.,

Sheesley, Daniel,

Raper, Henry F.,

Bell, James M.,

Castor, Lewis,

Dusher, Wm.,

Gould, John C.,

Herbert, James W.,

Sheppard, Robert,

Thrush, Wm. F.,

Tolle, Chas. W.,

Wilson, Parker.

Company A, Tenth Missouri Infantry, was recruited in Schuyler County by Leonidas Horney, who had been a soldier in the Mexican War and had been promoted from the ranks to a captaincy. The most of the volunteers in this company were from Littleton Township, but others were taken in to make a full company. At the time the company was organized, Captain Horney offered the services of his volunteers to Governor Yates, but the Illinois quota at that time was full, and as the men were eager for military service they went St. Louis, where they were mustered into service at Jefferson Barracks August 9, 1861, as Co. A, Tenth Missouri Infantry. This regiment was made up largely from Illinois volunteers who were unable to obtain admission to service in their own State.

From Jefferson Barracks the regiment went into service along the Gasconade River, and spent their first winter at Herman, Mo. From there they made an attack on General Cobb's troops at High Hill, Mo., and drove the Confederates to Boonesboro. Following this engagement Captain Horney was commissioned Major.

From Herman, Mo., the regiment was sent back to Jefferson Barracks and from there to Cape Girardeau, Mo., thence to Pittsburg Landing on the Tennessee River, where the regiment was in a hot skirmish May 29, 1862. They also took part in the battle at Iuka, Miss., September 13-20, 1862, and in the battle of Corinth, October 4, 1862, the regiment lost in killed and wounded 91 men. Major Horney was wounded in the right leg in this engagement, but he remained with his troops throughout the fight. For his conspicuous bravery on the field of battle he was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel October 25, 1862.

The winter of 1862-63 was spent near Germantown above Memphis, and from there the regiment marched to Vicksburg. On May 8, 1863, Colonel Horney received a congratulatory letter from General Grant for capturing 1,000 prisoners and five guns while marching to Vicksburg. On Thursday May 14, 1863, the regiment led a charge at Jackson, Miss., and their loss was 85 killed and wounded.

In the siege of Vicksburg the Tenth Missouri was in the engagement at Champion Hills and was held in reserve until 3 o'clock on the afternoon of May 16, 1863. Orders were then given for the regiment to charge, and Colonel Horney at the head of his troops drove the enemy back and won the victory for the Union forces. After the main body had been repulsed the regiment was ordered to clear the field of minor detachments that had not abandoned their position. Colonel Horney rode in advance of his regiment and noted a squad of six or eight soldiers in blue uniform whom he took to be Union soldiers. They were, however, rebels in disguise, and as he rode up they fired. One bullet pierced his side and another his head and he fell from his horse into the arms of his devoted men, who at the first sign of treachery had rushed to their commander's aid. Colonel Horney was one of the able commanders in the Vicksburg campaign and his death cut short a brilliant military career, for he had the confidence of his superior officers who had noted his fearless bravery in action and the masterly manner in which he handled his men. He was buried on the field of battle, and nearly two years elapsed before his remains were brought home. On February 15, 1865, they were interred with military honors in the old family burying ground at Thompson Cemetery, Littleton Township.

After the siege of Vicksburg the regiment was sent to Helena, Ark., on September 12, 1863, and from there marched to Chattanooga, arriving there November 20th. On November 25th the regiment went into action at Missionary Ridge, where a loss of 69 men was sustained. Major Walker was wounded in the shoulder in this engagement. Captain Russell killed and four Lieutenants wounded, but Company A went through the battle without losing a man killed and only two slightly wounded.

Following this engagement the regiment did guard duty at Brownshoro, Ala., and was mustered out at St. Louis August 24, 1864.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

AMERICAN SYMPATHY FOR THE VICTIMS OF SPANISH OPPRESSION IN CUBA—DESTRUCTION OF THE

AMERICAN BATTLESHIP MAINE IN HAVANA HARBOR RESULTS IN DECLARATION OF WAR—ORGANIZATION OF A COMPANY OF VOLUNTEERS IN SCHUYLER COUNTY—IT BECOMES A PART OF COL. J. O. ANDERSON'S PROVISIONAL REGIMENT, BUT FAILS TO SEE ACTIVE SERVICE—LIST OF OFFICERS—A SCHUYLER COUNTY GRADUATE OF WEST POINT WHO SAW SERVICE IN CUBA, CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINES—CAREER OF LIEUT. HAROLD HAMMOND—OTHER CITIZENS OF SCHUYLER COUNTY WHO RENDERED ACTIVE SERVICE IN CUBA, PORTO RICO AND THE PHILIPPINES.

Sympathy for the native inhabitants of the West India Islands first drew general attention of the citizens of the United States to conditions in Cuba, which became more revolting under the tyrannical rule of General Weyler, and finally it brought about an open clash at arms.

But even though great interest was taken in the cause of the revolution pressed forward by native Cubans, there would have been no armed intervention on the part of the United States, had not the battleship Maine met with destruction while in Havana harbor, where it had been ordered on a friendly visit.

At 9:40 o'clock on the evening of February 15, 1898, this magnificent ship was sunk by a submarine explosion in Havana harbor, and 264 brave American seamen were killed by the explosion or carried down with their ship. The wave of horror and indignation that swept over the country was instantly echoed in the halls of Congress, and on April 22d following, Congress passed an act officially recognizing Cuban independence, demanding Spain's withdrawal from the waters of the Gulf, and authorizing the President to call into service 125,000 volunteers to carry the resolution into effect.

There was instant response to the call for troops, and during the early period of the war a company of volunteers was organized in Rushville and formed part of Col. J. O. Anderson's Provisional Regiment. They were officially known as Company K, and the total strength was one hundred and twenty-two men. The election of officers was held April 29, 1898, and the roster was filed with the Adjutant-General at Springfield on April 30. This company was not called into service by the State of Illinois, but on August 5 following, they were tendered a place in a South Carolina regiment then being organized at Spartanburg, that State, but did not accept, transportation being refused them. The



MR. AND MRS. JACOB LOGSDON

officers of Company K, Col. J. O. Anderson's Provisional Regiment, were as follows:

Captain—Warren R. Leach.
 First Lieutenant—Guy Grubb.
 Second Lieutenant—Sheridan Slack.
 Quartermaster Sergeant—Harry B. Craske.
 First Sergeant, John C. Work; Second Sergeant, Ray R. Lawler; Third Sergeant, Vall Jackson; Fourth Sergeant, Oscar E. France.
 Corporals—William H. Dieterich, James N. Denny, Joseph Johnston, Walter Shannon, George Moench, Jr., Carl Z. Work, Lewis L. O'Connor, Clarence Snyder, Charles H. Branstool, Fred W. Vanorder, Harlen Ashley, Samuel Wheelhouse.
 First Musician, George W. Dewitt; Second Musician, George B. Griffith.
 Wagoner—W. D. Cooney.
 Artificer—Isaac N. Skiles.

There was also a company organized at Frederick, comprising citizens of that place and Beardstown, which was a part of Anderson's Provisional Regiment, and the company roster was also placed on file at Springfield. The elective officers of this company were:

J. W. Knight, Captain.

Henry Nolden, First Lieutenant.

John W. Fagan, Second Lieutenant.

When the war between the United States and Spain was pending, and the administration at Washington was talking peace while preparing for war, there was one Schuyler resident who was looking forward eagerly to an armed clash of the nations. Harold Hammond was at that time a student in the United States Military Academy at West Point, and, in the course of events, he was destined to serve his country on the firing line in three foreign countries.

His class was graduated in April, 1898, and he went into service at once with the rank of Second Lieutenant, and was assigned to the Ninth United States Infantry. He was sent to Cuba with General Shafter's army and was stationed at Santiago. In June of that year he was sent home on a furlough, having contracted fever in Cuba, and remained in Rushville until October when he joined his regiment at Madison Barracks, N. Y., and was soon after promoted to Lieutenant. In April, 1899, Lieutenant Hammond went to the Philippines, where he participated in many engagements and was recommended by General Lawton for promotion for "bravery and good judgment in handling his company" at the Zapote River fight, Island of Luzon, in June, 1901.

In June, 1900, Lieutenant Hammond went with relief army to China in command of a company in the Ninth United States Infantry, and was in all the fighting on the march to Peking. At the battle of Tien-Tsin the Ninth Infantry bore the

brunt of the battle and the loss of officers was unusually heavy, Colonel Liscomb being one of the killed.

After the "Boxer" uprising had been quelled by the allied forces, Lieut. Hammond returned to the Island of Samar, and was in active service until June, 1902, being then promoted to Captain and transferred to the Twenty-third United States Infantry.

Capt. Orson Pettijohn, of Huntsville Township, was commissioned Commissary Captain in the early days of the Spanish-American War, and was assigned to duty in the Third Brigade, Second Division, Second Army Corps. He served at Camp Alger, Washington, D. C., Camp Mead, Harrisburg, Pa., and Camp Farnace, Columbia, S. C.

Lieut. W. W. Colt enlisted in the United States Volunteer Signal Corps, at Washington, D. C., and was sent to Cuba, landing at Havana, December 3, 1898. He was assigned to duty in Pinar del Rio Province, and remained there until the following June. On his return to the United States he was granted a furlough, having sustained a broken collar-bone in camp at the Florida Keys, and was ordered to report at San Francisco, October 31, 1899, for service in the Philippines.

Lieutenant Colt was in service in the Philippines almost two years, being stationed successively at Luzon, Samar and all the southern islands of the Philippine group. He was in command of a company of signal corps men that accompanied General Lawton in his last fight, and news of this valiant soldier's fatal injury was first telephoned to General McArthur's headquarters at Manila by Lieutenant Colt. Among the treasured mementoes of the war Lieutenant Colt has seven commissions signed by President McKinley. He entered the service as Second Lieutenant and was later promoted and, inasmuch as Congress was not in session at the time he was commissioned, duplicate commissions were issued for each appointment or promotion, in all numbering seven.

John C. Work enlisted as a private in the United States Volunteer Signal Corps in Chicago, June 28, 1898, and was assigned to the Seventh Company. He was later transferred to the Fourth Company United States Volunteer Signal Corps, and was promoted to First Sergeant. He went with his company to San Juan, Porto Rico, and was mustered out of service March 31, 1899.

Martin Moore enlisted as a musician in Company F, Eighth United States Volunteers, April 14, 1899, and was assigned to duty in Cuba. On May 27, 1900, he was transferred to the ranks for a two years' enlistment and was ordered to China. By the time his regiment arrived the allied forces had captured Peking and the Eighth Infantry was sent to the Philippines. Here they made their headquarters in Laguna Province and made expeditions from there to Cavite and Bagtansas. His company was in fourteen skirmishes during his term of enlistment and he received his discharge June 28, 1902.

George DeWitt, of Littleton, enlisted in the Forty-second United States Volunteers, as musician, and saw service in the Philippines.

John Moore, of Littleton, was a member of the Fourteenth United States Volunteers, and was stationed in China and the Philippines during his term of service.

Fred A. Knock served in Company C, Sixth Illinois Infantry.

Arthur B. Wright was a member of Company M, Fifth Illinois Infantry.

Walter and Richard Rittenhouse enlisted in a Colorado regiment, and served in the Philippines.

John W. Fagan, of Frederick, was Quartermaster Sergeant of Company D, Forty-fourth Regiment, United States Volunteers, and served in the Philippine Islands.

OF THE SITUATION—ARREST OF THE SMITHS AND THEIR ASSASSINATION IN HANCOCK COUNTY JAIL—PANIC IN WESTERN ILLINOIS—DEPUTY U. S. MARSHAL BENSON'S STATEMENT—GOV. FORD'S EXPERIENCE AS VIOLATOR OF A RUSHVILLE VILLAGE ORDINANCE—MORMONS EXPELLED FROM ILLINOIS IN 1846, FOUND A NEW COMMUNITY AT SALT LAKE.

By reason of close proximity to Hancock County, the early settlers of Schuyler County were intensely interested in the Mormon settlement at Nauvoo, and this continued up to the time that religious sect was driven from the State. A review of the Mormon occupation of Illinois may, therefore, bring out some interesting bits of local history.

Even before Joseph Smith had decided upon Nauvoo as the home for his religious colony the town was well known to Schuyler people by the name of Commerce, and Dr. Isaac Galland, the town-site promoter, who was instrumental in locating the Mormons there, had gained more than local notoriety by an indictment and trial for perjury before a Schuyler County court.

It was in 1839 that the Mormons first located in Illinois, but to give the proper historical connection of this marvelously organized religious body, that has since founded and built one of the most populous cities of the west, and largely controls the affairs and destiny of the State of Utah, we go back to the first period of the church history, and briefly chronicle the history of the sect prior to the time Nauvoo was selected as the home of the "Latter Day Saints."

Joseph Smith, the founder and pretended prophet of the Mormon church, was born at Sharon, Windsor County, Vt., December 23, 1805. Early in life he gained local renown as a "water wizard," professing to locate never failing sources of water through the medium of the "water witch," which he constructed from a forked twig of green timber.

In his youth he was noted for his vagrant habits and illusory schemes and, at Palmyra, N. Y., to which place his father had removed in 1815, he made the acquaintance of Sidney Rigdon, a young man of ability and natural talent who had conceived the idea of starting a new religion. A religious romance, written by a Presbyterian clergyman of Ohio, formed the basis for their new creed, and they then devised the story that

CHAPTER XXIX.

THE MORMONS IN ILLINOIS.

COMING OF THE MORMONS TO ILLINOIS IN 1839—THEY LOCATE AT COMMERCE AND CHANGE THE NAME TO NAUVOO—SKETCH OF JOE SMITH AND THE FOUNDING OF THE SECT—EXPULSION FROM MISSOURI PRECEDES THEIR COMING TO ILLINOIS—THEIR ENTRANCE INTO AND INFLUENCE IN STATE POLITICS—EXTRAORDINARY POWERS GRANTED IN NAUVOO CITY CHARTER SERVE AS PROTECTION TO CRIMINALS—CLASH WITH "THE GENTILES"—SUMMONING OF TROOPS FROM SCHUYLER AND McDONOUGH COUNTIES—GOV. FORD'S ACCOUNT

Smith had discovered golden plates buried in the ground near Palmyra, and that their religious romance was a translation of these mystically engraved plates.

Soon after this, the family removed to Kirtland, Ohio, where Joseph Smith began to teach and preach the new religion. He soon aroused the antagonism of other denominations, and both Joseph and his brother Hiram, who aided him in the work, were tarred and feathered and driven out of town.

We next hear of the Mormons in Missouri, where they settled in Davis and Calhoun Counties. Here they built the town of Far West, but it was not long until they had incurred the enmity of their neighbors, and they were once more the center of a vigorous strife, which became so embittered that a resort to physical force was the only alternative by which the quarrel could be adjusted.

The Mormons, now numbering several thousand, armed themselves for the fray and patrolled their villages and sent out marauding parties to invade surrounding communities. So notorious did they become that Governor Boggs summoned the State militia, laid siege to the town of Far West and took the leaders prisoners, and, had it not been for the interference of General Doniphan, the officer in command, the volunteers would have executed them on the spot. As it was, they were taken before a judicial tribunal and indicted, charges being lodged against them for murder, treason, robbery and other crimes. Joseph and Hiram Smith, with other leaders of the church, were committed to jail, but before their trial was called they made their escape and fled the State.

Hence it was, that the entrance of the Mormons was brought about by what they termed their persecution in Missouri, and they were received with a spirit of tolerance that was characteristic of the early Illinois settlers. But later events proved the folly of "Separatism" in a Republic, and showed how utterly impossible is the peaceful existence of a community governed by religious and moral laws differing from their neighbors.

It was in 1839 that the Mormons first located in Commerce and changed the name of the town to Nauvoo, which signifies beautiful location, and here they built a great city for those pioneer times, the population in 1842 amounting to 16,000.

General attention was first attracted to the

Mormons in Illinois by the efforts of the politicians to get their votes, and this in time stirred up animosity, not alone in Hancock County, but in neighboring counties as well; and it was, in fact, one of the causes of the uprising which brought about the death of Joseph and Hiram Smith and led to the western migration of their religious followers in 1846.

The eagerness of the politicians to favor the Mormons is shown in the charter granted to the city of Nauvoo. It gave extraordinary powers to the city authorities, even to the point of permitting them to annul statutory enactments, when not in conflict with the State Constitution, and this charter was granted without any sign of opposition by either Democrats or Whigs.

The Mormons were sharp enough to take advantage of the political situation, and as they voted practically as a unit, they easily controlled the political policy of Hancock County and the Congressional District as well. In 1843, when Cyrus Walker of Macomb was the Whig candidate for Congress, he had the assurance of the Mormon vote, but just before the election Hiram Smith had a "revelation" that the Mormons should support Joseph P. Hoge, of Galena, the Democratic candidate, and he received the full church vote and was elected. The Whigs, finding themselves outgeneraled, commenced a tirade of denunciation of the Mormons, which, with the ill-advised policies of the Mormon leaders, tended to create a bitter feeling towards them. One act of the rulers of Nauvoo was particularly obnoxious to the settlers of adjoining counties. This was under the law passed in the winter of 1843-44, which provided that no writ issued from any other place except Nauvoo, for the arrest of any person in the city, should be executed without an approval endorsed thereon by the mayor.

After this law went into operation, if robberies were committed in adjoining counties the thieves would flee to Nauvoo. Every crime of every character which was committed in the Military Tract was charged to the Mormons, and when thieves were released on writs of habeas corpus, it did look as though the Mormons were desirous of setting up an independent government within the State. About this time a band of desperadoes operated along Crooked Creek in Schuyler County, and horses and cattle were stolen and driven out of the country, which greatly incensed the settlers who were quick to blame the Mormons.

This was the state of affairs in the summer of 1844 when a crisis was precipitated by Joseph Smith ordering the destruction of the office of "The Expositor," a newspaper started by anti-Mormons in the city of Nauvoo. This proceeding created intense feeling against the Mormons, for Illinois settlers were quick to resent anything calculated to destroy the liberty of the press. Warrants were issued, but the prisoners were liberated on writs of habeas corpus at Nauvoo. Then a wave of excitement spread over Western Illinois. Orders were sent out for the State militia from Hancock, McDonough and Schuyler Counties to assemble and enforce the service of civil processes, and Gov. Ford hastened from Springfield to Carthage, the county seat of Hancock County.

Gov. Ford reached Carthage June 21, 1844, and upon his arrival found an armed force assembled. In his "History of Illinois," Gov. Ford states that the General of the brigade had called for the militia, *en masse*, from the counties of McDonough and Schuyler to serve as *posse comitatus* to assist in the execution of process.

On the arrival of the Governor an attempt was made to perfect a military organization, but as most of the volunteers had never even practiced the mimic evolutions of warfare, it was a well nigh hopeless task. When the troops were assembled, Gov. Ford made an address in which he pleaded with the volunteers not to take hasty action or allow the mob spirit to dominate, as the intense feeling against the Mormons was now at fever heat.

With this assurance on the part of the troops, an officer and guard of ten men were sent to Nauvoo to arrest the Mayor and Common Council and bring them to Carthage for trial. S. S. Benson, now a resident of Huntsville Township, Schuyler County, was the officer sent to Nauvoo, and, in an interview with the editor of this history, he tells the story of the arrest and subsequent murder of the Mormon prophets.

Mr. Benson at the time of the Mormon war was a deputy United States Marshal and also deputy to Sheriff Deming, and he was in close touch with the men in command of the forces gathered at Carthage, and he himself took an active part in affairs.

Mr. Benson says that, on receiving the warrants for the arrest of Joseph and Hiram Smith and other officials of the Mormon city, he left at once for Nauvoo. Joseph Smith was placed un-

der arrest in his own house, but as it was then late in the evening, he stated that he and his companions would meet the Marshal the next morning and accompany them to Carthage. Mr. Benson took his guard of ten men to the tavern to spend the night, but when morning came the Smiths were no where to be found and he marched his men back to Carthage.

Gov. Ford, in his "History of Illinois," seeks to justify his own weak and vacillating action by casting aspersion upon others and Mr. Benson comes in for his full share, as the following quotation indicates.

"Upon the arrival of the constable and guard, the Mayor and Common Council at once signified their willingness to surrender, and stated their readiness to proceed to Carthage next morning at 8 o'clock. Martial law had previously been abolished. The hour of 8 o'clock came, and the accused failed to make their appearance. The constable and his escort returned. The constable made no effort to arrest any of them, nor would he or the guard delay their departure one minute beyond the time, to see whether an arrest could be made. Upon their return they reported that they had been informed that the accused had fled and could not be found. . . .

"I was soon informed, however, of the conduct of the constable and guard, and then I was perfectly satisfied that a most base fraud had been attempted; that, in fact, it was feared that the Mormons would submit and thereby entitle themselves to the protection of the law. It was very apparent that many of the bustling, active spirits were afraid that there would be no occasion for calling out an overwhelming militia force; for marching it into Nauvoo; for probable meeting when there, and for the extermination of the Mormon race. It appeared that the constable and the escort were fully in the secret and acted well their part to promote the conspiracy."

The truth of the matter is, Mr. Benson had a better knowledge of the situation than Gov. Ford, and his action in not forcing the service of his warrants at Nauvoo averted a clash that would surely have terminated in bloody warfare. At both Nauvoo and Carthage were large bodies of men excited to frenzy, and fully armed, and any overt act on either side would have precipitated a conflict.

There had gathered at Carthage a force of between twelve and thirteen hundred men, and the Mormon Legions, two thousand strong, were fully

armed and under military command. This was even after the State arms and cannons had been turned over to the Governor at Carthage, and it goes to show the Mormons were expecting and had made preparation for an attack in force.

This was the state of affairs when Joseph Smith, Mayor of Nauvoo, his brother Hiram and all the members of the council came into Carthage and surrendered themselves to the officers on the charge of riot. All of them were discharged from custody except Joseph and Hiram Smith, against whom the magistrate had issued a new writ, on a complaint of treason.

Mr. Benson, in telling of the arrest of the pretended prophets, says they were at first taken to Hamilton's hotel, where they were guarded by six or seven men, and later were transferred to the stone jail, where they were confined in the jailor's quarters upstairs, which afforded more commodious quarters than the prison cells, and here they remained to the time of their tragic death two days following.

At the first call for troops by Hancock County officers the militia of Schuyler County was assembled. Major Jonathan G. Randall took a company from Rushville and Capt. Brant Brown and Capt. A. L. Wells, of Camden, went to Carthage, each with a company of sixty men.

On the morning of June 27, 1844, that fateful day which marked the beginning of the end of Mormon occupancy in Illinois, Gov. Ford called a council of officers of the militia. A hue and cry had gone up from the ranks to march on Nauvoo, and the Governor counseled more deliberate action. In his story of this military council Gov. Ford says: "Many of the officers admitted that there might be danger of collision. But such was the blind fury prevailing at the time, though not showing itself by much visible excitement, that a small majority of the council adhered to the first resolution of marching into Nauvoo, most of the officers of the Schuyler and McDonough militia voting against it, and most of those of the county of Hancock voting in its favor."

As Commander-in-Chief of the State militia, Gov. Ford refused to ratify the action of a majority of his officers and the force at Carthage was ordered disbanded with the exception of three companies, two of which were retained as a guard to the jail and the other for an escort to the Governor on his intended journey to Nauvoo. This action terminated the service of the Schuy-

ler militia in the Mormon war, so far as an effective fighting force was concerned.

After issuing the orders for the militia to disband, Gov. Ford left a small detachment at Carthage on the morning of June 27th to guard the jail, while he started for Nauvoo eighteen miles distant. A cavalry escort accompanied Gov. Ford and they arrived at the Mormon headquarters about four o'clock in the afternoon, and the Governor addressed a large assembly and was given respectful attention. A short time before sundown the return march was begun and, when two miles out of Nauvoo, the little company met two men who told them the Smiths had been assassinated at Carthage between five and six o'clock. Mr. Benson was a member of this cavalry escort, and he says they lost no time in bundling the two men into their baggage wagon, as they wanted to get farther away before the news reached Nauvoo, as it was suspected the Mormon Legion would seek to avenge the death of their "saints." This opinion was general throughout Hancock County immediately following the tragedy, and the community was in a state of terror and apprehension for days.

It appears from the story told by Mr. Benson, corroborated by historians of that period, that the company of Carthage Greys left to guard the jail were expecting an attack on the Smiths and made no effort to repel it. Sergeant Franklin A. Worrell was guarding the jail with a detachment of eight or ten men, and when the mob appeared with their faces blackened and coats turned inside out, the guards made feeble resistance. Joseph Smith, his brother Hiram, Dr. Richards and John Taylor were in the jail when the raid was made, the two last named being prominent Mormons who had called to visit the prisoners. When the guards gave way the mob mounted the stairs and when their progress was blocked by the heavy door to the debtor's room, where the Smiths were confined, they began firing through the door. Hiram Smith was killed in this first fusillade. Taylor was badly wounded and Dr. Richards sought safety behind the door when it was burst open. Joseph Smith was armed with a six barrel pistol and made a show of resistance. When his pistol was exhausted he ran to the prison window and partly leaped and partly fell into the yard below. Even had he not received a mortal wound at this time, the volley fired at him as he fell would have proved fatal. Four balls pierced his body and before the smoke had time to clear

away the Mormon prophet was dead. In a summing up of Smith's character, Gov. Ford says:

"Thus fell Joseph Smith, the most successful impostor of modern times. A man who, though ignorant and coarse, possessed some great natural parts which fitted him for temporary success, but which were so obscured and counteracted by the inherent corruption and vices of his nature, that he could never succeed in establishing a system or policy which looked to permanent success in the future. His lusts, his love of money and power, always set him to studying present gratification and convenience, rather than the remote consequences of his plans. It seems that no power of intellect can save a corrupt man from this error. The strong cravings of the animal nature will never give fair play to a fine understanding; the judgment is never allowed to choose that good which is far away in preference to enticing evil near at hand. And this may be considered a wise ordinance of Providence, by which the counsel of talented, but corrupt, men are defeated in the very act which promised success."

It was everywhere supposed that the murder of the Smiths would create an outburst of vengeance on the part of the Mormons and, on the night following the tragedy, women and children were hastened out of Carthage to seek safety in flight. It was the same in all surrounding towns, and exaggerated rumors of atrocities committed by Mormons added to terrors of the next few days.

News of the assassination of the Smiths was carried to Rushville by Abner Bacon, of Pulaski, who changed horses three times within the thirty miles to hasten his speed. He reached Rushville on the morning following the tragedy, and the populace was summoned by the ringing of the court house bell. His mission was to raise troops to repel the threatened onslaught of the frenzied Mormons, and while the men burnished up their old rifles the women and boys moulded bullets. That afternoon an unorganized company of volunteers left Rushville for the seat of war, and so great was the terror of the people in Rushville that the town was patrolled by a guard during the night. The Rushville company had crossed Crooked Creek and were on their second day's march when they were met by a courier from Gov. Ford and ordered to return home.

Luke P. Allphin, of Camden, one of the very few survivors of the Mormon war, gives an in-

teresting reminiscence of the campaign. He was a private in Capt. Wells' company, and says the men went to Carthage armed with flint-lock rifles, butcher knives and clubs, and with the idea of waging a war of extermination against the Mormons. Camden Township was within the zone of operation of the thieves and pillagers, who claimed protection in the Mormon city, and this had created intense hatred against the new religious sect.

Mr. Allphin's company was in Carthage when the Smiths delivered themselves up to the officers, and they remained there until mid-day on June 27th, when they were discharged from service and started on their return home. That night they went into camp about twelve miles from Carthage and the men were in high spirits, as they had secured about fifty pounds of fresh meat before leaving Carthage, and at camp a farmer's wife had baked for them a quantity of bread in skillets. These provisions were stored in Mr. Allphin's big covered wagon, drawn by a span of oxen, and the men also had a quantity of liquor which they had deposited there.

During the night a messenger arrived from Carthage on a horse flecked with foam and notified the troops that the Smiths had been murdered, and that the Mormons were marching across the country murdering men, women and children as they came. While at Carthage the men had been regaled with stories from Hancock County volunteers of the wanton wickedness of the Mormons, and they were in a state of mind to believe the excited courier from the seat of war. Then followed a rout that Mr. Allphin says left only ten men at their encampment, and, he adds, that if it hadn't been for his yoke of oxen he would have taken to the timber himself. The most of men in the company had families at home, and their services to the State having terminated, they felt that their first duty was to protect their own firesides. The hasty departure of the volunteers left an overstocked commissary department, and Uncle Luke smiles in pleasant recollection today as he thinks of that old covered wagon, with its precious load of fresh meat, johnny-cakes and whisky.

The anticipated Mormon uprising failed to come about, but the hatred engendered between this religious body and the residents of Hancock County was such that hostilities were expected to break forth at any time. In the fall of 1844 an invitation was sent to prominent Schuyler County



Perry Logsdon

citizens to join in a big wolf hunt, but it was generally known the movement was started simply to collect a force to drive the Mormons and their sympathizers, known as "Jack Mormons," from Illinois. This intended raid soon became noised about, and Gov. Ford again left the State capital for Carthage in October of that year. This time he was accompanied by a Sangamon County militia company, known as the Springfield Cadets. They passed through Rushville on their way to Carthage and encamped for one night in the court house yard in Rushville. Gov. Ford did not share the discomforts of camp with his soldiers, but instead stopped at Mrs. Jane Stephenson's tavern, located where the George Little grocery store now stands.

An incident occurred at this time which is well worth recording. While the troops were encamped in the city Gov. Ford thought he would indulge in pistol practice to perfect himself in the art, and he set up his target in the rear of the tavern. It was in close proximity to the home of James Little, and he resented this infraction of the village laws and swore out a complaint against the Governor for using firearms within the corporation limits. Gov. Ford immediately went before Jacob O. Jones, who was Police Magistrate, and paid his fine and then hastened with his troops to Carthage. But on the return trip the soldiers of his command had their revenge. They marched into Rushville at night and while the villagers slept they loaded their big brass howitzers and fired them on the public square and before the echo had died away they were again on the march headed towards the Illinois River.

For the next two years there were frequent clashes between Mormons and anti-Mormons in Hancock County and Major Wm. B. Warren of Jacksonville commanded an armed force in the winter of 1845-46 to preserve order and protect property. During that winter a convention was held at Carthage, which was attended by delegates from surrounding counties, to discuss the situation, for it really amounted to a state of civil war; but under the capable management of Major Warren a semblance of order was restored. In early spring of 1846 the western emigration of Mormons began and, within a short time, the main body had left for the new home at Salt Lake and, with the wrecking of the Mormon temple, the last hope of an abiding place in Illinois was at an end.

CHAPTER XXX.

CRIMINAL TRIALS AND EXECUTIONS.

DAVID MORGAN EXECUTED FOR MURDER ON JAN. 31, 1832—THOMAS FORD, AFTERWARDS GOVERNOR OF ILLINOIS, FIRST PROSECUTING ATTORNEY—CHARACTER SKETCH OF THE MURDERER BY REV. JOHN SCRIPPS—DAVID AND ELIAS M'FADDEN, OF M'DONOUGH COUNTY, EXECUTED JULY 6, 1835—THE EXECUTION A PUBLIC ONE—PRISONERS BORNE TO THE GALLOWES ON THEIR COFFINS ATTENDED BY A MILITARY GUARD—FIELDING FRAME, A SCHUYLER COUNTY MURDERER, EXECUTED AT CARTHAGE MAY 18, 1839.

In the eighty years that have elapsed since Schuyler County was organized and given a civil government, but three criminal executions have been witnessed within her bounds, and only one person executed for committing murder in this county. The last of these executions was held in 1835 and, although there have been a number of murders committed since then, punishment has been limited to penitentiary sentences.

The first murder in Schuyler County was committed in May, 1831, when David Morgan killed George Everett, in the woods at the top of Coal Creek hill, on the lower road from Frederick to Rushville. Morgan was brought to Rushville and lodged in the old log jail, which was guarded day and night by special deputies employed by the Sheriff. When court met on October 5, 1831, Morgan was indicted for murder, and was brought before Judge Richard M. Young for trial. He had made no provision for attorneys and the court appointed Adolphus H. Hubbard and James Turney to conduct his defense. They asked for a change of venue to McDonough County and there Morgan was tried and convicted. The verdict of the jury was set aside by the court, and Morgan was returned to Schuyler County and a special term of court was called to hear his case on January 2, 1832.

The brick court house was not completed at this time, and the County Commissioners arranged for holding court in the brick school house, but on January 3, 1832, this action was rescinded, doubt having arisen whether the former order

of the Commissioners was legal in consequence of no notice having been given for holding such special term. In spite of the fact that the court house was not finished inside, Judge Young convened court there and ordered a special venire of grand and petit jurymen. A second indictment was drawn by the grand jury and, on Wednesday, January 4, 1832, Thomas Ford, then State's Attorney, and afterwards Governor of Illinois, called the case for trial. The day was spent in securing a jury which was made up as follows: Daniel Owens, foreman; James Blackburn, William Cox, John Davis, Alexander Penny, David Jenkins, George Green, William Rose, John Durall, Samuel P. Dark, Daniel Louderback and Francis Albury.

After the jury was secured court adjourned for one day and, on request of Morgan's attorneys, attachments were issued for Polly Wallis, Widow Roberts, and James Miller, who were desired as witnesses. No time was lost in legal wrangling when court convened on Friday, and the evidence was heard, arguments made and a verdict of guilty was rendered before nightfall. Adolphus H. Hubbard, one of Morgan's attorneys, entered a motion for arrest of judgment, which was heard by the court on Saturday morning and overruled. Morgan was then brought before the bar and asked if he had anything to say before sentence was passed, and he answered in the negative. Judge Young then pronounced sentence and placed the time of execution on Tuesday, January 31, 1832, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the morning and two o'clock in the afternoon, and directed Joel Pennington, Sheriff, to carry out the orders of the court.

The trial and execution of Morgan was a heavy drain upon the meager resources of the county and in the proceedings of the commissioner's court we find numerous bills presented by persons who guarded the jail and accompanied the prisoner to and from Maconib. From these bills we find that Ebenezer Grist constructed the gallows and John Holderby was allowed \$6 for a coffin furnished. Robert N. Chadsey was allowed \$10.50 for irons, made to confine the prisoner in jail, while Joel Pennington, Sheriff, drew an order for \$22 for services at the trial and the execution of Morgan.

Rev. John Scripps, while editor of the *Prairie Telegraph*, wrote an account of the execution of David Morgan, and as he was brought into close association with the man as spiritual advisor, he

was in a position to know the facts and his story of the murderer is here given:

"David Morgan was an old man, a grandfather, and the most stupidly brutalized being we ever had anything to do with. There had existed an enmity between himself and a young man, whom he found one day chopping in the woods; some angry words passed between them, when Morgan shot him down, leaving him in his gore. He went home where it appears his wife and terrified family kept aloof from him, and yet within seeing distance. Here he deliberately reloaded his gun, and prostrating himself upon his back, he laid the gun on his body and applying its muzzle to his chin he sprang the trigger with his toe, intending self-destruction. The gun went off, but ranged too much upward for his purpose, the bullet only somewhat shattering his jaw, took off his upper lip and the ends of his tongue and nose, and flew off into vacancy far above the seat of vitality, his brains, at which he aimed.

"He was brought to Rushville for commitment the next day in a sled, exhibiting at once the most disfigured and revolting features of a human we ever looked upon. His face, all blackened, crisped and blistered by the exploded powder, his mouth (all raw flesh) necessarily wide open, the half-crimsoned slimy saliva stringing down on each side, and hundreds of flies continually alighting on his wounds, with most persevering tenacity, wearying both himself and attendants in endeavoring to fray them away. Being committed, he was confined in the upper room of the jail, where every attention was paid to his recovery, which, in time, was effected, but he remained awfully disfigured.

"When enabled again to talk so as to be understood, he charged both the murder and his own mutilation on his wife and son, and could never be induced to swerve for a moment from the absurd assertion even to the last moment.

"The Rev. Mr. Jenny, pastor of the Presbyterian church in this place at the time, who occupied an apartment in our house for his bedroom and study, felt much for him, and we united in our endeavors to prepare him for his change. We visited him frequently. He was passive and subdued, and affected regard for us and to derive benefit from our efforts. But there was a manifest ill-concealed indifference to our overtures, a spirit of stupid aversion to everything savoring of religion, and a deep-rooted spirit of malevolence seated in his heart which accompanied him

to the final scene, of which he exhibited many proofs.

"Two of his children attended his last hours, the eldest, a youth of some seventeen or eighteen who seemed to be as assiduous in kind attention to his father as he knew how to be, but was in every effort repulsed by him in peevish strains of reproofs for his awkwardness, inattention, carelessness, neglect or something else; in short, the old sinner would not be satisfied with his best endeavors. The other was a child of some eight or nine years whom he called his pet, and on whom what little affection he had was entirely centered.

"We were on the scaffold with him to his last moment and, after the halter was fitted and everything ready, he requested us to lift up his pet from the ground where he stood and hold him to his face that he might kiss him before he was turned off. We complied and he kissed the child. It was his last act, his last thought, for the next moment he was hurled into eternity, and had it not been for the child, we should have thought him entirely incapable of the least emotion of tenderness or affection. An hour or two before, while putting on his shroud and dressing him for the occasion, he reflected on his wife with a spirit of vindictiveness, because she had not taken as much pains as she ought in doing up some little things which she had sent for his burial. We continued with him from the knocking off of his manacles to the end of the disgusting tragedy, and were shocked and sickened at the repeated manifestations of his malevolent feelings, particularly to his family."

EXECUTION OF THE McFADDENS.—The second criminal execution in Schuyler County was a double one, and on July 6, 1835, Elias and David McFadden paid the penalty for murder on the gallows. They were residents of McDonough County and were convicted of the murder of John Wilson, which occurred near Macomb on November 6, 1832. When their case first came up for trial they secured a change of venue to Schuyler County and were tried separately. Judge Stephen T. Logan presided in the court that found them guilty and the Prosecuting Attorney was William A. Richardson, who was assisted by Cyrus Walker, of Macomb, one of the foremost criminal lawyers in the State.

The crime for which the McFaddens were hung was a most heinous one and had its origin in a dispute over payment for a suit of wedding

clothes. They lived a mile south of Macomb at this time, and the tailor who had made the wedding suit wanted his money. Failing to collect it by ordinary process, he took the case into court and secured judgment. In due course of time an execution was placed in the hands of the Sheriff and he went to the McFadden farm and levied on a crib of corn. John Wilson, a farmer, who was to haul the corn away, accompanied him.

When the Sheriff appeared at the farm Elias McFadden flew into a rage and ordered them to leave at once. The officer paid little heed to his incoherent threats and ordered Mr. Wilson to load up the corn. Suddenly there was a sharp report of a rifle, fired from the McFadden log-cabin, a few rods away, and John Wilson, an innocent party to the transaction, fell mortally wounded. The officer lost no time in making his escape.

The shot that killed Wilson was fired by David McFadden, a son of Elias, but the old man was held as an accessory to the act and one remark he made after the shooting sent him to the gallows. While the dying man lay unconscious in the yard where he had fallen, two neighbors passed and stopped to inquire as to the cause of his injuries. To their inquiries the elder McFadden remarked: "Yes, he was a little too much powder burnt this morning."

In those early times all criminal executions were public and, on the day set for the hanging of the McFaddens, people came from a radius of fifty miles. Men, women and children were included in the throng that came to witness the execution and, though the country was then sparsely settled, there were said to be 1,500 people in the crowd about the gallows.

Two military companies, one from Rushville and the other from Mt. Sterling, under command of Capt. Toneray, were on duty to preserve order and, in their bright colored uniforms and plumed hats, they made an imposing spectacle as they marched and counter-marched about the streets preliminary to starting for the place of execution, which was on the west bank of Crane Creek, where it is crossed by the lower road to Beards-town. Here the gallows had been erected, which consisted of a platform about twelve feet square with a large post in the center. Across the top of this post was a beam, and it was from the extremities of this that the ropes were attached.

The prisoners had been closely guarded in the old log jail, which stood on the site of the present

city calaboose, and as the time for the execution drew near, the military companies formed in front of the building and, at command of Capt. Toncray, guns were loaded with powder and ball while the curious crowd looked on.

In an upper apartment of the jail stood the McFaddens, tall, spare looking men, who in their white shrouds and with ropes already tied around their necks, were waiting for the command to start to the gallows. In the street below was a wagon, with two rough coffins and, as the condemned men were brought from the jail, they took their seat on the coffins and, with the military company as a guard, and a martial band of fife and drum in the lead, the procession started.

Hillsides and tree-tops were crowded with people at the place of execution, and after the arrival of the two condemned men, Sheriff Haden permitted their friends and relatives to come forward and bid them farewell. Among the number who accepted this privilege were the wife and mother and her daughter, who then took their places in the crowd a few rods from the gallows to await, with breaking hearts, the execution of their loved ones.

Rev. Richard Haney, who was the Methodist minister at Rushville at that time, was asked to give spiritual counsel to the prisoners and, every day for a month, he visited them at their cells in the old log jail. Speaking of the occurrence to the writer when he last visited this city, Rev. Haney said the men received him kindly and prayed fervently for forgiveness. On the scaffold he offered prayer and, as the white cap was drawn over the head of the elder McFadden, he cried out in despair: "A moment more and I shall be in eternity! Oh! Lord, stand by me." At that moment William Ellis, a deputy of Sheriff Thomas Haden, sprang the traps and the murder of John Wilson was avenged.

Fielding Frame was the last man to be executed for murder committed in Schuyler County, and his trial and execution took place at Carthage in Hancock County. Frame was a deckhand on an Illinois River steamboat and landed at Erie, between Frederick and Beardstown, in the winter of 1837-38. His boat was held in port when ice closed navigation and Frame lounged about the tavern. One night a contented and good-natured German aroused his ire because he would not stop smoking when ordered to and, in the fight that ensued, Frame stabbed his victim to death.

He was taken into custody at once and con-

veyed to Rushville, where he was placed in the new log and brick jail that had just been completed. An indictment was found against him by the grand jury at the June term of court in 1838 and the case was taken to Hancock County on a change of venue.

Judge Ralston presided at the trial of the case in Carthage and Henry L. Bryant, of Fulton County, was Prosecuting Attorney. Frame was defended by Abraham Lincoln and T. Lyle Dickey, of Rushville, afterwards a member of the Illinois Supreme Court. Mr. Lincoln moved an arrest of judgment for several causes and the paper in his handwriting is now on file, among others in the case, at Carthage.

Frame was found guilty on the 24th of April, 1839, and received sentence on the day following, when Judge Ralston fixed the date of his execution on Saturday, May 18, between the hours of 12 noon and 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on a gallows to be erected within a mile of Carthage, and it was done. The site selected was in or near the ravine running southeasterly from town and the execution, being a public one, was witnessed by thousands of spectators from all the country around.

CHAPTER XXXI.

PHENOMENA—CALAMITOUS EVENTS.

STORMS, FLOODS AND EPIDEMICS—THE DEEP SNOW OF 1830-31—CENTRAL AND NORTHERN ILLINOIS COVERED WITH FROZEN CRYSTALS TO A DEPTH OF FOUR FEET—HARDSHIPS ENDURED BY THE SETTLERS AND DESTRUCTIVE EFFECTS ON DOMESTIC ANIMALS AND WILD GAME—A CONTEMPORANEOUS DESCRIPTION BY A JACKSONVILLE PAPER—THE SUDDEN FREEZE OF 1836—THE FLOOD OF 1844—VILLAGE OF ERIE WIPED OUT OF EXISTENCE—DISASTROUS TORNADOES OF 1856 AND 1881—OTHER EARLIER AND LATER VISITATIONS—THE FALLING STARS OF 1833, AND A MEMORABLE METEORIC SCENE OF 1876—CHOLERA EPIDEMICS OF 1834 AND 1841—LIST OF VICTIMS OF EACH VISITATION.

An old Indian legend that told of a winter of

unusual severity was current in Illinois when the first settlers came, but it was of a time in the far distant past, and but little heed was given to it until 1830, when the settlers had cause to remember the tradition. Up to this time the winters in Illinois had not been regarded as a season to be dreaded by the hardy pioneers who were accustomed to a rigorous life in all its phases. But the winter of 1830-31 was the exception, and it is referred to in history as "the winter of the deep snow," for never since that time has the snowfall been so heavy.

Snow began falling on the night of December 29, 1830, and continued steadily for three days, and it was not until the middle of February that the skies cleared and the snows ceased. The whole of Central and Northern Illinois was covered with snow to a depth of four feet on a level, and, in places, it was banked twenty and twenty-five feet high. To the isolated settlers, living in their rude cabins and with only scant shelter for their stock, the snow was a calamity that was disheartening. Many of them were newcomers in the country, and had barely provided a place of abode when winter set in, and no human tongue or pen can picture their trials and suffering during that memorable winter.

With the snow piled high around their little cabins, the men made desperate efforts to save their stock and tunnel-like paths were cut to the stock shelters as soon as the storm had spent its fury. Those who had planted crops had their corn shocked in the field, and it could only be reached by cutting out a path through the solidly packed snow, and as one shock was used the path was extended to another. The newcomers who had no reserve crop to draw upon were indeed in sore straits, and their losses were proportionately heavy. Within the home the closest economy was necessary, as it was weeks before trails were broken that would allow communication between the settlers. The abundance of wild game afforded a welcome food supply, and had it not been for this, gaunt famine would have invaded the pioneer homes during that cheerless winter, and added horrors would have resulted. As it was the suffering was intense, but as the snow went off gradually with the coming of spring, the settlers took renewed hope and few abandoned their western home on account of the rigorous winter that has never since been equaled. Along with the snow came a season of extreme low temperature and the only known record of this event-

ful winter is preserved in the files of The Jacksonville Patriot, where, under date of February 20, 1831, we find the following interesting and authentic record:

"THE SEASON.—The weather has been unusually severe and invariably cold since December 20, the snow being so deep as to render traveling almost impossible. The eastern mail by stage coach from Terre Haute, Ind., has not arrived for six weeks, and the northern mail from Galena but once in six weeks, and the other mails are much retarded by the deep snow. During several winters past the weather has been very mild and agreeable; therefore, we trust the late immigrants to this country have too much fortitude and discretion to become intimidated at this bad winter and look upon it as a criterion to alarm them. Following has been the depth of the snow on a level in the woods:

December 29, 1830—1 foot, 4 inches.

January 10, 1831—2 feet 10 inches.

January 31—3 feet 4 inches.

February 2—3 feet 8 inches.

Following is the record of temperature:

December 21—12 below zero.

December 22—8 below zero.

January 5—15 below zero.

February 6—19 below zero.

February 7—23 below zero.

"It is supposed that more than five feet of snow fell, but it settled to about three feet. The records of Illinois do not record a like deep snow."

CLIMATIC.—The climate of Illinois is most erratic at all times, and, on January 28, 1873, the mercury fell to 40 degrees below zero, which is the record for low temperature. But the most remarkable freak of weather recalled by Schuyler pioneers occurred on December 20, 1836, when a sudden cold wave swooped down on Central Illinois and caught the settlers unaware. Although in mid-winter, it was seasonably warm that day and a drizzling rain had soaked the ground. It cleared up about noon and farmers were about their outdoor work, when about 2 o'clock, it began to grow dark and a strong wind sprang up from the northwest. It was a cold, bitter wind, and the temperature went down with a rush. Within a very short time everything was frozen solid and chickens, pigs and other small animals were frozen in the muddy ground before their sharp instinct prompted them to seek a place of shelter. Men who had driven to the

fields in the mud an hour before, hurried home over ground frozen hard enough to bear up a loaded wagon.

We find in Moses' "History of Illinois," an account of the death of two men in this storm, but are unable to verify it. The article in question reads as follows: "Those caught out on horseback were frozen to their saddles, and had to be lifted off and carried to the fire to be thawed apart. Two young men were frozen to death near Rushville. One of them was found sitting with his back against a tree, with his horse's bridle over his arm and his horse frozen in front of him. The other was partly in a kneeling position with a tinder box in one hand and flint in another, with both eyes open, as if intent to strike a light. Many other casualties were reported. As to the extent of the temperature, however, no instrument has left any record, but ice was frozen in the streams, as variously reported, from six inches to a foot in thickness in a few hours."

THE FLOOD OF 1844.—As the winter of 1830-31 is known as "the year of the deep snow" and that of 1836 at the season of the "sudden freeze," so is the year 1844 known as the time of the mighty flood. In the spring and summer of that year, the Illinois River was raised to a height far in excess of any period known since the settlement of the State, and the high water marks in the Illinois River valley are based on the stage of the water of that year. The river valley country was then sparsely settled in Schuyler, and property losses were not as heavy as they have been in more recent flood years, but more than one town-site along the river and creeks received a death blow by the high water of that year. Prominent among these was the town of Erie, which was located about three miles below Frederick. After the flood of 1844, Erie was known of no more, and the shipping business that was carried on there was diverted to Frederick.

STORMS IN SCHUYLER COUNTY.—Devastation from tornados was unknown in Schuyler County in the early days, but with scattered settlements the storms were less noticeable, and it would have been possible for a mighty force to have exerted itself, and yet have left no marks of its path save in the timbered country. Such storms have passed unnoticed, and there is no one to chronicle them and, for this history, we will consider the first tornado as occurring October 25, 1856, when the village of Littleton was destroyed. Evidence of an approaching storm was first no-

ticed about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when a heavy black cloud was seen in the southwest. Within an incredibly short time it reached the village of Littleton and, sweeping on to the northwest, left a pile of wreckage where, a moment before, stores, churches and dwellings stood. Strangely enough, no one was killed outright, though the houses and stores were tumbled down with the inmates entangled in the ruins. The town at that time extended along the main road from Rushville to Macomb, and the most complete destruction was on the east side of the street. The dwelling houses of Messrs. DeWitt and Brumer, and the store of James DeWitt & Co. were so located and escaped destruction.

The following list of property losses, aggregating \$15,000, was published in The Rushville Times the week following the storm: Baptist church (frame), \$600; Methodist Episcopal church (brick), \$1,500; Jacob Louis, \$500; William Snyder, \$500; E. Albott and J. C. Edmonson, \$100; Rev. Stewart, \$800; Dr. Davis, \$1,500; P. B. Cordell, \$150; J. O. Smith, \$700; Alex. Simpson, \$50; R. Nichols, \$200; E. M. Wilson, \$800; Rev. L. Shelby, \$250; DeWitt & Co., \$150; James DeWitt, \$50; Talbert Crawford, \$1,500; Crawford & Cordell, \$1,500; Wm. Hill, \$1,100; Mrs. Dale, \$600; Kennada Odell, \$600.

Within an hour after the cyclone the news reached Rushville, and all the physicians in town went to the aid of the injured. Among the most seriously injured was William Crawford, who died the following Tuesday, and this was the only fatality that resulted from the tornado. A relief fund was quickly raised in Rushville and was sent to Littleton to be used in caring for the injured ones, many of whom lost almost all their property and were left disabled and destitute.

Twenty-five years after the Littleton tornado, the western part of Schuyler County witnessed the most destructive storm in the history of the county. September 24, 1881, is the date of this storm, which left a well defined trail of ruin through Adams and Schuyler Counties. It came from the southwest and, as it approached Camden, its path was a mile wide and its power something fearful. The day had been hot and sultry, and the first sign of a storm was noted in the middle of the afternoon. About 3:30, while the people of Camden were engaged in their daily tasks, unmindful of danger, the storm burst in all its fury. Houses were demolished before the oc-



MRS. MARY MANYX, AND OLD HOMESTEAD.

cupants could rush to close the doors; there was no time to seek safety in flight, and before they had time to realize that a tornado was upon them, the village was a tangled mass of ruins. Of the forty buildings in the town not more than six escaped being demolished, and yet amid such a mass of wreckage, only one life was lost—that of Mrs. B. P. Watts, who was crushed to death beneath the ruins of her home. Many miraculous escapes from death occurred during the few minutes that the storm lasted, and instances are related of the power of the wind that are almost incredible. While Camden suffered the brunt of the storm, the damage to property in the southwest part of Huntsville Township was also severe; many farm buildings being unroofed and wrecked by the force of the wind. The wide extent of the storm caused a property loss of perhaps \$25,000, but we will not attempt to give the losses in detail.

Other storms of less violence have been noted in the west part of the county, and old settlers distinctly remember five that closely followed the path of the Camden tornado. On June 31, 1860, the north part of Littleton Township was swept by a tornado, but the greatest damage to property at that time was in McDonough County.

On July 5 1904, the village of Ray was in the path of a cyclone that, like the two previous ones in the county, came from the southwest. The effects of this tornado were first noticed near the Houston church, and from there to Ray the wind carried everything before it. The storm struck the village about 5:30 in the afternoon and totally demolished the two-story school building, but did no other serious damage. The destructive zone of this tornado varied from fifty to one hundred yards in width.

The city of Rushville and the country to the south of us have been remarkably free from destructive tornadoes in the eighty years since the county was settled, but whether this is a mere chance of fate, or our safety is guarded by peculiar location or conditions, is one of the unsolved meteorological problems.

OTHER NOTABLE PHENOMENA.—Natural phenomena, which are now accurately forecasted and looked for with interest by the general public, as well as astronomers and scientists, were held in superstitions awe by the early pioneers, and with the coming of the great meteoric shower on November 13, 1833, many of the pioneers looked

upon it as the end of all things earthly. In the early morning hours, the heavens were ablaze with a shower of meteors that seemed to envelope the earth. From their rude log-cabins the settlers looked out upon the weird scene that seemed to portend the destruction of the world. From every part of the heavens meteors were flashing by thousands, and none who gazed upon the wonderful sight could ever forget the grandeur of the scene or the relief that came with the rising of the sun a few hours afterwards.

An eclipse of the sun that turned daylight into darkness is another event worthy of recording. It occurred on August 7, 1869, and the eclipse was total about 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon. During this time the earth was in semi-darkness and the chickens left their range and sought the roost. There was not a cloud in the sky and a splendid opportunity was had to observe this marvelous phenomenon, the shadow on the sun remaining distinct until about 6 o'clock in the evening.

On the evening of December 21, 1876, a great meteor passed over the Mississippi Valley and the glowing globe, looking as large as a barrel, slowly coursed across the heavens, traveling in a northeasterly direction. It was about 9 o'clock in the evening when the meteor appeared, and all at once the whole outdoor region was lighted up like mid-day, and people ran to the doors and windows, not knowing the cause of the sudden light. The whole display extending from horizon to horizon, probably did not occupy over half a minute, and yet the meteor producing it seemed to move slowly and apparently dropped to the earth a few miles away; but this was only an apparent delusion, for it was the wonder of half the continent, and those who saw it have a vivid remembrance of its grandeur to this day.

THE CHOLERA EPIDEMIC OF 1834.—One of the pioneers who passed through the cholera epidemic of 1834 was Rev. John Scripps, who wrote the following graphic account of that deadly pestilence:

"Brightly rose the sun on Thursday, the third of July, 1834. Hailed with pleasing sensations by our whole community as the precursor of a day of joy and festivity, which the morrow—the jubilant Fourth—our national festive day was appointed to be. We intended to commemorate it by the first Methodist Sunday school celebration ever held in the place, to which the whole country was invited, and for which this was the day

of arrangements, and busy hands were early and late at work making due preparations. The youths were particularly animated and active. The place for the festival was selected and put in order, and everything arranged. The day seemed to close auspiciously on our highest anticipations for the morrow.

"It came. But O! what a gloomy reverse of all we had meant! The first salutations of that morning announced to our ears the soul-barrowing fact that the destroyer had come, and the Angel of Death was among us. Two of our halest and most robust citizens, William McCreery and C. V. Putman, had been cut down, and the insatiate foe was grasping at other victims. The two had spent the evening together in social converse. That they were almost simultaneously attacked and sunk, no more to rise to the busy scenes of life, is all that can be said of their demise.

"Before the day closed another, a Miss Smith, was numbered with them, and others had received the fatal summons which, on the following day, swept from us four more to the oblivion of the grave—a Mrs. Withers; James Haggarty, a carpenter; Ruel Redfield, a blacksmith, and his child. They yielded to the stern mandate and passed away.

"On Sunday death seemed to pause in his execution. None on that day died. But this gloomy pall still hung sullenly over us, and there was no pause in the threatening horror that invested us. The heart-rending wallings of survivors for their departed ones; the dark presages of what might yet lie before us, portending greater evils; the agonizing groans and moanings of yet other victims, writhing in excruciating pangs, all combined to incite intensest terror.

"On Monday the venerable parents of the first named victim, William McCreery, both lay shrouded in death. But to them no doubt death was bereft of its terrible aspect and had lost its sting, and the grave lighted up with a heaven-inspiring hope of glorious immortality. They were as shocks of ripened grain, ready for the sickle, full of days and devotedly pious. Another victim in the person of a Mr. Gay closed the mortalities of that day. . . .

"On the first breaking out of the cholera our town began rapidly to depopulate, not only by death, but by flight; a panic seized the inhabitants and some sought refuge from its ravages among their more distant country friends, others in

encampments in the far off woods, by which many houses became vacated and our streets literally deserted. There seemed scarcely enough left of human life to die or to feed the rapacious maw of the 'fell monster.' We, however, fitted up for a temporary hospital the two story frame building on East Jefferson street, to which were conveyed all the patients who could not otherwise be cared for, to be nursed and attended to under the general superintendency and medical treatment of Dr. VanZandt."

We omit the detailed description of the scenes in the cholera hospital, as related by Rev Scripps, but cannot leave unnoticed the valiant service performed by four young men who volunteered their services as nurses. Never did a soldier on any battlefield show more bravery than did these young men, who, without hope of reward or glorious renown, went bravely to their death. They were Daniel Sherwood, John R. York, William Willis and a Mr. Wilson, and the first three were martyrs to the cause.

Rev. John Scripps was untiring in his ministrations to the sick and afflicted, and was at the bedside of the dying until he was himself stricken. After the death of Rev. Jewell, who aided him in the work, he was the only minister left in the village. Rev. Scripps ascribes his recovery to a strict observance of dietetic restrictions and careful nursing by his devoted wife, who was a valiant aid during the dreadful scourge.

The following list of deaths from cholera in Rushville during the year 1834 was kept by Samuel Hindman in that memorable year, and is correct:

July 4—C. V. Putman, William McCreery, Miss Smith.

July 5—Ruel Redfield, child of Redfield, Mrs. Weathers, James Haggerty.

July 7—Mr. and Mrs. McCreery, Mr. Gay.

July 8—Child of Mr. Angel.

July 9—Mr. Ayers, child of George Henry.

July 10—Mr. Barkhousen, Mrs. Smith.

July 11—Mr. McCabe.

July 12—Mr. Sherwood.

July 13—Mrs. Dunlap.

July 14—A German lady, John R. York, William Willis, Mr. Campbell.

July 17—Mrs. Basil Bowen, Mr. Barkhousen.

July 26—Rev. Mr. Jewell.

July 30—Madison Worthington.

Aug. 1—Major Upton. A total of 27.

Mr. E. H. O. Seeley, now living in Rushville at

the ripe old age of ninety-four years, was in the undertaking business when the cholera scourge of 1834 came, and he was one of the few who were brought into close contact with the disease and escaped its contagion. No soldier for cross or crown did more exalted service than he in attending to the burial of the cholera victims, and oftentimes it was a difficult matter to secure help enough to deposit the body in the tomb.

According to Mr. Seeley's remembrance the cholera was brought to Rushville by the family of a Mr. Wilson, who emigrated here from Maryland. They came by boat from New Orleans, accompanied by Basil Bowen and family, and on the way up the Illinois River Mrs. Wilson died of cholera. Wishing to give his wife a civilized burial, Mr. Wilson and the Bowen family were landed on the west bank of the river opposite Beardstown and notice was sent to Mr. Seeley at Rushville to prepare a coffin. Messrs. McCreery and Putman assisted in the burial, and they were

the first victims of the pestilence that was destined to claim more than a score of lives, and bring terror into a community that had never before known by experience of the cholera plague.

There was a recurrence of the disease in the spring of 1841, and it continued throughout the summer with a large fatality, although not equaling that of the year 1834. From Mr. Hindman's list of deaths of that year we get the following names and dates:

March 18—A child of Mr. Metz.

April 16—Mr. Blood.

May 22—J. Eads.

July 31—Mrs. McCroskey.

August 4—Child of D. Huff.

August 31—Mr. Gasper.

August 31—Mr. Brown.

September 21—Child of Hart Fellows.

October 4—Mr. Moore.

November 1—Mrs. Joseph Leonard.

BIOGRAPHICAL

CHAPTER XXXII.

THE PART OF BIOGRAPHY IN GENERAL HISTORY—
CITIZENS OF SCHUYLER COUNTY AND OUTLINES
OF PERSONAL HISTORY—PERSONAL SKETCHES AR-
RANGED 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 historic 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 down in the darkness of the hold. So, the impulsive power which shapes the course of communities may be found in the molding 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 influences 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 di-

minished. 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.

[The following items of personal and family history, having been arranged in encyclopædic (or alphabetical) order as to names of the individual subjects, no special index to this part of the work will be found necessary.]

ACHESON, Alexander.—In the Achesons of Bainbridge Township, are recognized one of the most thrifty and progressive families of Schuyler County, and no more worthy representative of it could be selected than the gentleman whose name heads this article. Retaining the familiar and admired characteristics of the best class of Irishmen, bright, shrewd and courteous, Alexander Acheson has been a resident of the county for forty years, and during that long period has steadily earned the confidence and affection of his associates, spreading good cheer along his pathway, and, in his declining years, receiving his

manifold reward, in the gratitude of those whose lives he has brightened and uplifted. A firm Democrat ever since he became entitled to vote and personally popular, Mr. Acheson has never sought either political or public honors, but has given his undivided attention to farming as the serious business of his life, which has brought to his family and himself those comforts which go far to counteract unavoidable hardships. Now living upon his thoroughly cultivated and highly improved farm of 213 acres, his comfortable residence and capacious barns give evidence of past years of industry and present contentment while, with a good wife and filial children affording a complete solace, the present days of Alexander Acheson must be filled with the kindly peace of the wise and faithful worker who has his reward.

Mr. Acheson is a native of County Tyrone, Ireland, born in March, 1837, a son of Charles and Sarah (Condy) Acheson, both natives of that county. The father died when Alexander was about two years of age, leaving a family of three sons and three daughters, all of whom, with the widow, came to America at different periods. Margaret, the eldest of the family, settled in Philadelphia, where she married John Hamilton, a native of Connly Donegal, Ireland. They afterward came to Schuyler County, locating on a farm in Rushville Township at a very early day, and spent the later years of their lives with their son Robert, a farmer of Macomb Township, McDonough County, Ill., who then occupied the place now owned by Edward Thompson. Rebecca, the second child of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Acheson, also settled in Philadelphia, where she died. The third of the family to come to America was William Acheson. Then James, Alexander, and Sarah came to Schuyler County about Christmas, 1866, the mother making her home with James for a number of years. They came at once to what is now Section 3, Bainbridge Township, and located on the farm now owned by the subject of this sketch. Here James married Jane Herron, a native of Ireland, who came to America with an aunt, and here the wife died, while he passed the period of his declining years in Buena Vista Township. William, the fourth of the family, was a farmer of Bainbridge Township for many years, and is now a resident of Rushville. Sarah, the fifth child, died at the home of Alexander. The mother of this family made her home with James and there died in 1895.

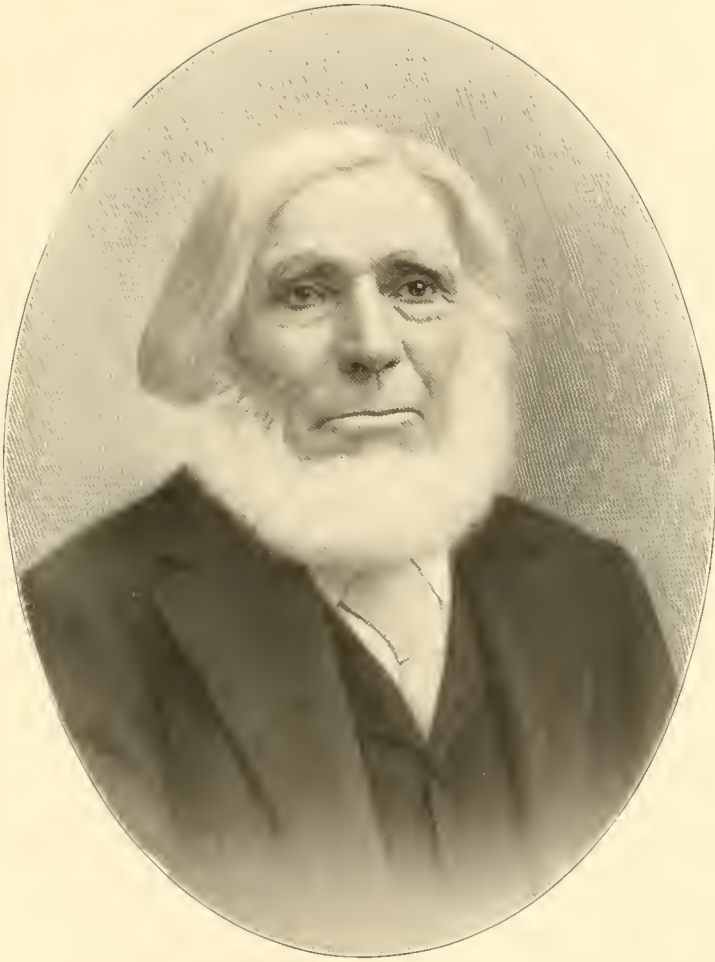
In 1866 Alexander Acheson, the sixth child of the family, then thirty years of age, came direct from County Tyrone, Ireland, to Schuyler County, Ill., and in the fall of 1867 settled on a farm of sixty-seven acres, which had been purchased for \$1,800, saved through the united efforts of the family. The land was covered with all kinds of timber and brush, such as wild locust and hazel bush, but a log cabin was built twenty feet square and therein the family began real life in the New World. To the original purchase enough was added, from time to time, to bring the total up to 213 acres, which was all thoroughly culti-

vated and nicely improved. This tract Alexander Acheson finally purchased, erecting thereon a modern dwelling and barns, developing a fine orchard, and otherwise making it one of the most highly improved and attractive homesteads in the township. Here he still resides with his family, the active operations of the farm and the care of the live-stock being entrusted to hands which have not been hardened by so many years of toil as his own.

On February 15, 1883, Mr. Acheson was united in marriage to Miss Laura Helen Demaree, the history of whose family will be found in the biography of W. L. Demaree, published elsewhere in this work. The three children of this union are as follows: Helen Racie, who married in October, 1906, Ward Lambert, a farmer of Littleton Township; Mary Nina, residing at home; and Ethel, who married February 15, 1908, Samuel Dean, and they reside in Oakland Township. All have enjoyed the advantages of public school educations, and are bright, industrious and promising members of the community. The family are members of the Presbyterian Church, and the parents justly stand high in the estimation of the best people of Bainbridge Township. It is little wonder that the pride of Alexander Acheson is divided between his family and the adopted country which has enabled him, through his own strength of character, to bring his little household to such a position of honor and comfort.

ACHESON, William.—A certain degree of success usually rewards the efforts of those men to whom have been given health, an energetic disposition and habits of industry and determination. Such were the qualifications of William Acheson when he started out in the world, leaving his old home across the sea and coming to the new world with no other capital than these. When he arrived at Frederick, Schuyler County, Ill., June 11, 1856, he had only \$5.25 in his possession, but he was young, hopeful and ambitious, and the lack of money proved no discouragement to his ardent mind. From that small beginning, by dint of labor and good management, he has recently been enabled to retire from his farm and removed to a comfortable cottage in Rushville, where he is surrounded by the comforts rendered possible by a well-spent life.

A native of County Tyrone, North of Ireland, William Acheson was born on Christmas Day of 1834, a son of Charles and Sarah Acheson, mention of whom appears elsewhere in this volume, in the sketch of Alexander Acheson. The father died March 16, 1847, and thereafter the son was busily employed in caring for other members of the family and in making his own way in the world. The future, however, did not look encouraging to him as he viewed prospects in his native land, and he finally determined to seek a home across the sea. During the spring of 1856 he came to America, where he made brief sojourns in New York and Philadelphia, but soon came from the East to join relatives in Illinois.



WILLIAM MCKEE

After his arrival in Schuyler County he hired out to a brother-in-law, John Hamilton, for \$70 per year, and remained in his employ until Mr. Hamilton died in August of 1860, after which he took charge of the farm in the interest of his sister, Mrs. Hamilton.

The marriage of Mr. Acheson took place September 26, 1864, uniting him with Miss Mary E. Ward, who was born August 27, 1845, in Bainbridge Township, a daughter of Apollos and Jane Ward. Mention of the family appears in the sketch of James M. Ward, in another part of this work. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Acheson remained on the Hamilton farm until 1867, when he bought forty-six acres on Section 14, in Bainbridge Township, during the following year buying sixty acres more. Later he added more land from time to time until he acquired 172 acres. During April, 1907, he retired from active cares and removed to Rushville, where he and his wife have a large circle of warm friends and are highly esteemed for their noble qualities of heart and mind. Politically, Mr. Acheson votes with the Democratic party, but has never consented to accept political office. For thirty years he acted as Steward of the Mount Carmel church in Bainbridge Township.

Seven children blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Acheson, namely: Margaret, born October 8, 1865, married and has one son, Archie, who remains with his mother at the old homestead; Annie, born April 16, 1870, married Robert H. Crozier, a farmer of Rushville Township; Grace, born November 25, 1873, married Frederick Pelton, a carpenter residing at Rushville, and they have three children, William, Bertha and Ada; Marvin, born December 14, 1876, married Nola Blalock, a native of Tennessee and daughter of a minister, and they have four children—Mary, Harland, Mildred and Edna; Rollin and Roy, the latter born May 11, 1883, and now has charge of the homestead in Bainbridge Township. Two died in infancy. The home of Marvin's family is in Buena Vista Township, where Marvin cultivates a farm of one hundred and sixty acres.

AGANS, Stephen H.—Of the life-long residents of Camden Township, who have added to its wealth of character and achievement, none have been more fortunately placed or more worthily rewarded than Stephen H. Agans. Mr. Agans has come to the front from a youth not especially favored, and containing advantages in no sense out of the ordinary. He was born on a farm in Camden Township April 16, 1856, a son of Thomas and Annie (Jones) Agans, the former of whom was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, and came to America to satisfy a craving for larger things. From New York he journeyed with his scant assets to Cairo, Ill., across prairies and by crude waterways, reaching there during the summer of 1833. For a time he lived in Rushville, Ill., where he was engaged in work as an assistant to Dr. Worthington, was there, July 6, 1844, married, and about two years later, in 1846, moved to the vicinity of Quincy, Ill. In 1848 he pur-

chased sixty acres of wild land in Section 26, Camden Township, and there engaged in general farming until shortly before his death, which occurred July 6, 1880, his wife surviving him until February 13, 1881. They were the parents of ten children, four of whom are now living, two sons and two daughters, namely: (1) Stephen H., the subject of this sketch; (II) Rosa, who married John H. Peters, and they have one child, Mary Catherine, wife of Whitney Ingles, residing in Camden Township; (III) Susan C., the wife of J. H. Race, of Camden Township, who has three children—(1) Della, wife of Edward Briggs, having one son, (2) Bertha, wife of Edward Yarbrough, of Camden Township, having one daughter, and (3) Alta, at home; (IV) Levi, who married Ida Avery, resides in Camden Township, and has seven children. Of the other children of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Agans, three died in infancy. Sarah died at the age of sixteen years; William is the deceased husband of Mrs. Mulvania (Radinger) Agans, a resident of Camden Township; and Hester Ann, married, first, Huston Sandy Race, who died in Memphis, Tenn., as a soldier in the One Hundred and Nineteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and for her second husband married Greenbury Clayton, of Industry, Ill.

The first happening out of the ordinary in the life of Stephen H. Agans was his marriage, April 1, 1875, to Louise Elfert, a native of New Orleans, who came to Camden Township with her parents, John and Annie Elfert, when she was five years old. The Elferts are among the early and honored pioneers of Schuyler County. Mr. Agans purchased the home of his wife's parents, and also that of his father, and he now owns 260 acres in Camden Township, and one hundred and sixty acres in Brown County. At the present time he is making a specialty of stock-breeding, and is owner of a herd of fifty Aberdeen Angus cattle, eligible for registration. The appointments of his farm are modern for the most part, and a large amount of money has been expended for buildings, fences, drainage and implements. The owner is a methodical and practical farmer, but at the same time has a keen appreciation of the things that make for comfort, and the trees, shrubbery, gardens and vistas that contribute to the pleasure of the mind and eye.

Supplementing his activity and success as a farmer, Mr. Agans has rendered conscientious and satisfactory political service, having been elected on the Democratic ticket, to most of the important local offices. He was for eight years Justice of the Peace, for six years Supervisor, Assessor for a like period, and Road Commissioner several terms. He also was a member of the Board of Review, and has held other positions of local responsibility. Socially he is connected with the Mutual Protective League, and in religion is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. and Mrs. Agans are the parents of four children: Annie F., wife of B. B. Bowers, a farmer in Section 21, Camden Township, who have five children—Herald (who died

at age of one year), Loren and Jerald; Mary Isabella, wife of J. Walter Hare, a farmer in Section 35, Camden Township, and father of Orville W., Eva and Morris Hare. Mr. Agans is a highly respected and very useful citizen, entering into the life of the community with intelligence and rare good sense, and in his many-sided undertakings winning the approval and appreciation of the best element of the community.

AMBROSIUS, John C.—The wage-earning career of John C. Ambrosius extended from about his sixth year until his retirement to Rushville in 1907. Few of the leisure class of the community have so unremittingly pursued the habit of industry, or so wisely utilized their opportunities, as has this erstwhile farmer and stock-raiser, the present worldly assets of whom consist of a comfortable town home, and 200 acres of valuable land in Section 16, Woodstock Township. Mr. Ambrosius was a year old when brought to Schuyler County by his parents from Clark County, Ind., where he was born December 22, 1846. His father, Philip Ambrosius, was born in Germany, and according to the time-honored custom which secured early independence to the youth of the Fatherland, was apprenticed to a cooper at the age of fourteen years, thereafter following the cooper's trade until coming to the United States at the age of twenty-one. Locating in Clark County, Ind., among people who spoke a strange tongue and who had few interests in common with his own, he rapidly forged to the front as a cooper, and the next year married and established a home of his own. Upon coming to Schuyler County in 1847, he located near Frederick and there plied his trade, thence removing to Pleasantview, Schuyler County, and from there to the State of Missouri. Returning the fall of the same year, he bought eighty acres of land in Rushville Township, north of the farm of M. S. Strong, and here his death occurred at an advanced age, his wife thereafter making her home with her daughter, Mrs. Jordan, up to the time of her death in August, 1903. This couple were the parents of eleven children, six of whom are still living; Rosalie, wife of Thomas Baxter, of McDonough County, Ill.; Simon, a farmer of Harrison County, Mo.; Elijah, occupying a farm near Camden, Schuyler County; Frances, wife of Jacob Swope, of Astoria, Ill.; Elizina, wife of Henry T. Jordan, of Camden, Ill.; and Philip. The parents were members of the Union Baptist Church, and the father was a Democrat in politics.

The hard work of his life began when John C. Ambrosius should have been care free, but such were the family fortunes, and so large the number of children, that each was compelled to contribute to the general support as soon as their strength permitted. Practically all of the children acquired a knowledge of cooping, and little John C. was no exception to the rule. At six he had made his work of value, and from then until his retirement, he knew no such thing as help of a financial kind from any one. When his

strength permitted he broke prairie with an ox team, cut timber, made staves which he hauled to the market, and also made flour and other barrels which brought in a considerable revenue. Such education as he received was acquired during a few winter months when he attended school irregularly, but he was keen and observing, and experience and observation have been his most beneficent teachers. In 1875 he joined his brother in the purchase of a farm of 125 acres in Browning Township, fifteen acres of which they cleared, and May 18, 1876, Mr. Ambrosius married Nancy Serrot, a native of Sugar Grove, Woodstock Township, and daughter of a very early pioneer family. After his marriage Mr. Ambrosius bought his brother's share in the farm, improved the same until 1887, and that year sold out and bought 120 acres in Section 16, Woodstock Township. To this he has added eighty acres, and now owns two hundred acres of as fine and productive land as is to be found in the township. Through the exercise of the greatest economy while on the paternal farm; he acquired a fortune of \$600, a team and wagon, and some substantial wearing apparel; and from this nucleus has come a prosperity which he richly deserves and has worthily won. He was obliged to go in debt for a part of his land, paying ten per cent. interest on the same, but this deficiency melted away in a short time, giving place to that supreme independence which a man feels who is the architect of his own success, and the absolute possessor of the domain he occupies.

To Mr. and Mrs. Ambrosius have been born seven children: Rhoda, wife of Thomas Gregory, who has one child; Lois, on the home farm; W. H. Ambrosius, whose wife died April 23, 1906; Marion, connected with the Brown Shoe Factory, of St. Louis; Lilly, wife of Clarence Rhinehart, also on the Woodstock Township farm, and the mother of two children, Jemima and Chester; George, living at home; and Clarice, also at home. W. H. Ambrosius is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Modern Woodmen of the World at Ripley. The farm of Mr. Ambrosius is being conducted by his capable sons, who have been carefully trained by him, and given every advantage possible under the circumstances. He is the possessor of a competence sufficient to tide over any emergency that may arise during the latter part of his life, and what is of far greater value, of the kindly regard and confidence of the people among whom has been spent his well directed and moderate life.

AMRINE, Roscoe C., D. D. S.—A type of the able and resourceful dental practitioner is found in Dr. Roscoe C. Amrine, who arrived in Rushville, Ill., in the summer of 1891 and opened an office over the "Little" store, a location which he still occupies in the new building which has replaced it.

The boyhood and early manhood of Dr. Amrine was spent on a farm near Vermont, Fulton

County, Ill., where he was born May 19, 1868. The stable traits of Dutch-English ancestors have come a long way without losing force, and when transferred to this side of the water, have dignified agriculture, merchandising and the professions. The progenitor of the Amrine family in America, the great-grandfather of Dr. Amrine, came from Holland and married a Miss O'Neil, of the western portion of Virginia, where he settled on a farm and spent the remainder of his life. Fred Amrine, the paternal grandfather, was born on the Virginia farm, and married Nancy Shepherd, also of the "Old Dominion." Milton Amrine, son of Fred, and father of Dr. Amrine, was born at Wheeling, W. Va., and married Roxanna Litchfield, a native of Cosechocton County, Ohio, and a daughter of Chauncy and Martha (Yight) Litchfield, natives of Connecticut and Attica, respectively. Leonard Litchfield, the maternal great-grandfather, who married a Miss Spaulding, was born in England, and settled in Connecticut.

Dr. Amrine was educated primarily in the public schools of Vermont, and after graduating from the high school, entered the dental department of the Iowa State University, at Iowa City, and upon his graduation settled for a time in Astoria, Ill., coming to Rushville in 1891. Notwithstanding his devotion to his profession, the Doctor finds time to participate in various phases of municipal life, and since its organization, has served as President of the Rushville Building and Loan Association. Politically, he is identified with the Republican party, and has been called upon to fill various offices of importance in the community. He first became a member of the City Council in 1897, was President of that body the following year, and when the town was incorporated under the present charter, was Mayor of the new municipality. To his artistic, scientific, and mechanical attainments, Dr. Amrine adds a genial and optimistic nature, a public-spirited interest in all that tends to the growth of his city, and an earnest sympathy and goodwill which win him a large circle of friends, and a liberal patronage.

ARMSTRONG, John, a substantial and prosperous farmer residing in Section 3, Bainbridge Township, Schuyler County, Ill., was born in this township, in the vicinity of Pleasantview, July 12, 1859, a son of Thomas and Catherine Armstrong. A narrative of the career of Thomas Armstrong may be found in the following section of this work. John Armstrong received his education in the district schools of Bainbridge Township, and assisted in the work of the home farm until he reached the age of twenty-one years. On attaining his majority, he rented a tract of land in Section 2, same township, on which he remained but a short time. In the spring of 1881, he rented the Thomas Wilson farm, cultivating it until 1887, and afterwards occupying the Riley Milby place one year. In 1889, he bought 120 acres of land in Section 3, Bainbridge Township, where he has since con-

tinued to live. When he took possession of the property it was in poor condition, but he has made many improvements and now has a fine farm consisting of 183 acres.

On September 30, 1880, Mr. Armstrong was united in marriage with Emma F. Miller, who was born in Rushville Township, Schuyler County, September 25, 1859, a daughter of John Henry and Sarah Holland Miller, whose biography appears on another page in this work. The father of Mrs. Armstrong was one of the pioneer settlers of Bainbridge Township. Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong are the parents of two sons: Harvey, born October 11, 1881; and Owen, born July 29, 1886. Both received a good common school education. Harvey married May Thompson of Woodstock Township, and carries on farming in Bainbridge Township. They have one child, Francis. Owen married Vera Clemons, daughter of William Clemons, a farmer of Rushville Township, and assists his father in the management of the home farm.

In politics, Mr. Armstrong is a supporter of the Democratic party, and for three years, rendered faithful public service as Township Supervisor. He is a thorough and successful farmer, and a dutiful and useful citizen.

ARMSTRONG, Thomas, a prosperous farmer of many years' standing and a resident of Bainbridge Township, Schuyler County, for more than half a century, is of that Scotch-Irish stock, to which this section is so much indebted for its agricultural advancement and general progress. He is now living in comfortable and well-deserved retirement in the pretty village of Pleasantview, his greatest bereavement, which has come upon him in his later years, being the death of his wife, who passed away December 9, 1905, after having borne him five children and been his good and faithful helpmate for more than forty-six years. Before passing away she had been permitted to see four of her children reach ages of useful maturity, and the family as a whole reach a most substantial and honorable station in the community.

Mr. Armstrong was born in County Monaghan, Ireland, in the month of March, 1837, his father, Robert Armstrong, being a native of the same county, but unquestionably of Scotch origin. A farmer by occupation, he passed his life in his native land, where he was married to Jane Crozier, of County Tyrone, Ireland, a daughter of William Crozier. Mrs. Robert Armstrong emigrated to America in 1852 and first located in New York, where she resided four years, and in 1858 became a resident of Illinois. She was the mother of sixteen children.

When a youth of sixteen years, Thomas Armstrong sailed from Dundalk, Eastern Ireland, to Liverpool, England, and thence embarked on an American vessel for the port of New York, landing at the place last named after a voyage of five weeks and three days. There, without friends or money, he started life in the New World by working at the cabinetmaker's trade, and after

following that occupation for about a year and a half, turned his attention to marble cutting. But times were hard, and finding that he could earn little money at manual labor in the East, he determined to try his fortunes in the western frontier. To that end he located in Rushville, Ill., where for three years he worked by the day, month or job, and then fortunately entered the broad field of agriculture by farming for a time on rented land. Later he purchased forty acres in Bainbridge Township, a small house being on the place and seven acres cleared; this was the extent of the improvements. After living there for four years and greatly improving the homestead, Mr. Armstrong sold the property at an advance and bought seventy-five acres in the same township. From the latter farm he obtained a comfortable living for some years, continually adding improvements by the remodeling of old buildings and the erection of new ones, and when he had disposed of this place he was in position to buy the 106 acres in Bainbridge Township, which became the nucleus of his landed estate which afterward amounted to 285 acres. His retirement from active farming and location at Pleasantview terminated a long and successful career in agricultural pursuits, and proved conclusively the wisdom of his determination to abandon the unprofitable drudgery of the handicrafts for the healthful science of agriculture, with its almost certain rewards of comfort and independence following in the wake of intelligent application and judicious management.

In 1859 Thomas Armstrong married Miss Catherine Ryan, of Buena Vista Township, Schuyler County, born February 1, 1840, to Charles and Margaret (Strong) Ryan. The father moved from his native State of Ohio to Frederick, Schuyler County, where he married, and settled in Buena Vista Township in 1833. There he died January 9, 1891, his wife having preceded him December 16, 1879. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Armstrong have become the parents of the following named children: John, whose biography appears in another part of this history; Mary, Charles, Robert, Samuel and Frank (deceased). As stated, Mrs. Armstrong was called from her busy and useful life in 1905, comforted to the last by her affectionate husband and children and by her unwavering religious faith. The deceased was a member of the Methodist Church, as is her husband.

ARTHUR, Abraham, (deceased), a former citizen of Schuyler County, Ill., but later a resident of McDonough County, spending the last years of his life in the city of Bushnell, was born in Huntingdon County, Pa., November 22, 1824, the son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Zimmerman) Arthur, both natives of the Keystone State. After receiving his primary education in the public schools of his native State, in 1844, at the age of twenty years, he left the parental roof, and joining the tide of emigration towards the West, located at Rushville, Ill., where he remained until 1845, when he removed to Beardstown.

After several changes, in 1856 he located on a farm in Walnut Grove Township, McDonough County, which continued to be his home for many years. Mr. Arthur was united in marriage to Margaret Ann Hageman, who was born in Wayne County, Ohio, January 26, 1829, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Adam Hageman. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur, namely: Joseph, who died May 18, 1865; Jesse, who married Harriet Atkinson and resides in Whiting, Kan.; Franklin, married in November, 1877, Lucinda Verrees, and died August 4, 1879, his wife having died May 4, previous; Mary J., married Jacob Angle, and resides at Whiting, Kan.; Catherine Frances, married Fillmore Mummaert, and resides in Bushnell, McDonough County, and Margaret Jeanette, who married William J. Thompson and now resides near Rushville, Ill.

In the early part of 1865, Mr. Arthur enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Fifty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry, which was mustered into service at Quincy, Ill., on February 23d of that year, and which was employed chiefly in guard duty, but taking part in several guerrilla skirmishes in Georgia and other Southern States, received its discharge at Springfield, Ill., February 8, 1866. Mr. Arthur served as First Corporal of his company, holding this position at the time of his muster-out.

While a resident of Walnut Grove Township, Mr. Arthur was the owner of 191 acres of land, of which 140 acres were under cultivation. He also held the office of School Director and was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and of the Anti-Horse Thief Association. Several years before his passing away he removed from the farm to Bushnell, Ill., where he continued to reside until his death, which occurred October 15, 1908, at the age of seventy-four years, being then survived by his wife and four children. The funeral services, conducted two days later, under charge of the Grand Army Post, with Rev. J. A. McGaughey, of the Presbyterian Church, officiating, were attended by a large number of sorrowing friends, who still hold his private life and patriotic service to his country in honored and grateful remembrance. Mrs. Arthur died in Bushnell May 2, 1905.

AVERY, James.—The Avery family, whose first and second generation is welded together in the common interest of stock-raising continuously promoted since 1859, needs no introduction to the people of Schuyler County, among whom it was established in Camden Township in 1851. The name stands for the best possible of accomplishment in this department of agriculture, and not only the question of quality, but of the large numbers of stock, has contributed to its substantial and influential standing in the State. The resourceful founder, Philander Avery, who died May 9, 1907, was a man whose remarkable resourcefulness is dwelt upon in detail in another part of this work. He was the boon companion and business associate of his son James, and

rarely has there existed a more harmonious blending of virile and worth while life purposes.

James Avery was born in Knoxville, Ill., July 30, 1845, and in 1851 accompanied his parents to Camden Township, Schuyler County, where he was reared on the homestead and educated in the public schools. He took naturally to farming, and has had no diverting ambition from the occupation for which he is so well suited. At the age of nineteen, and after thorough drilling in all departments of the farm, he became his father's assistant in buying, selling, shipping and feeding stock, and has been thus employed ever since. Few men in the county or State have a more practical knowledge of the calling. Father and son often disposed of as many as two hundred and seventy-five head a year, and the business, as now conducted by James Avery and his son, Lafayette, makes equally creditable showing. Mr. Avery owns 1,040 acres of land, and therefore has unlimited opportunity for the promotion of stock-raising. His facilities are the best possible of acquiring, and the general impression conveyed by his farm is of a management which halts only at the best and maintains the highest of business ethics and methods.

Mr. Avery is one of the generally enterprising men of Schuyler County, and besides the faculty of accumulation, is well fitted for political service, as demonstrated over a course of many years. He is a Democrat in politics, and has held most of the township offices, eliciting general commendation, irrespective of political creed. With his son he is identified with the Camden Lodge No. 648 A. F. & A. M. On February 25, 1868, James Avery was united in marriage to Martha Dixon, Mrs. Avery being a daughter of Lawson Dixon, and born in Brown County, Ill. Of this union there was one son, Lafayette, his father's business partner. Lafayette Avery married for his first wife, Louise Peters, who died December 25, 1895, leaving a daughter, Ara V. For his second wife Mr. Avery married Hattie Miller in 1897, and of this union there is a son, James L. The younger Mr. Avery shares his father's enthusiasm for stock-raising, and has acquired great understanding and proficiency therein.

AVERY, Philander, (deceased).—The establishment of the Avery family in the United States dates back more than one hundred years, to an early period in our country's history when an Irish lad crossed the ocean from his native land to the new world. As he grew to manhood he became a sailor and for some years followed the high seas, but eventually returned to land, took up agricultural pursuits, married and reared a large family. After his children had been comfortably settled in life, he and his wife removed from Ohio to Illinois, settling in Schuyler County, where he died at the age of eighty-five years. Among his children was a son, David, a native of Pennsylvania but from youth a resident of Ohio, where in 1821 he married Margaret Adams, likewise born in Pennsylvania. Their son, Philander, whose name introduces this article, was

born in Franklin County, Ohio, June 13, 1823. During the year 1832 the family followed the tide of migration drifting toward the Mississippi valley. Settling in Illinois, they made a brief sojourn at Colwell, Ill., thence moved to Rnshville, and about 1840 settled in Woodford County, where the father entered a tract of raw land from the Government. Later he disposed of that property and moved to Missouri, where he made his home for three years. On his return to Illinois he settled in Schuyler County, where he died in 1851. Two months after his demise his wife passed away.

Upon the return of the family from Missouri to Illinois and the quickly following bereavement occasioned by the father's death, Philander Avery began the struggle of life for himself. As an equipment he had one team and \$50 in cash, a small sum, indeed, with which to cope with the difficulties and adversities of the world. Fortunately, he possessed energy, indomitable will and tireless perseverance, as well as a robust physique which forms no unimportant part of one's capital. During the fall of 1852 he purchased eighty acres of land on Section 27, Camden Township, and with the aid of his team he began to till the soil of his newly-acquired possession. The first taxes which he paid amounted to thirty-five cents, from which small payment the assessments increased with his growing riches until he ranked among the largest tax-payers in the township. At the time of his death he owned 403 acres of land as fertile as any that could be found within the limits of the township, and in addition he left at his death considerable personal property.

The acquisition of a large property by no means represented the limit of Mr. Avery's activities. Indeed, from the standpoint of the humanitarian, it was the least important accomplishment of his life. Towering far above any worldly success he achieved was his success in the building up of a noble character, in the acquisition of those traits which endear a man to his associates and make him a benefactor to the race. Legion is the name of those who benefited by his acts of kindness, legion the names of those who remember him as their benefactor. To young men starting out in life he was a wise counselor and practical assistant. His aid was given them when they wished to buy a farm. Money was readily furnished by him to energetic young men whom he knew to be capable and persevering. When they came to pay him the interest, often he would tell them to keep the interest-money and use it in buying a calf or a hog. More than once, when interest and a part of the principal would be paid, he would return all of the interest and one-half of the principal, with the suggestion that the money be invested in cattle or hogs. Cases were known where he would thus aid a man for more than twenty years, until his financial standing was established and no danger of failure to discourage him. Many a substantial barn and comfortable dwelling house in the township would not have been erected but for his en-

couraging aid. When he was convinced of a man's honesty he would loan him money without requiring a note to be signed. Indeed, so broad was his philanthropy, so kind his heart, so open his purse and so generous his disposition, that he was beloved wherever known, and there were few men so lost in ingratitude as to repay his kindnesses with neglect. On the contrary, few imposed upon his generosity or took undue advantage of his charities. He lived and labored among his neighbors, honored and beloved, and when death came to him, May 9, 1907, the grief was widespread and sincere, and the manifestations of sympathy were many and touching. It was felt that no citizen would be missed more than he, for none had more indelibly impressed his personality upon his associates. In the annals of the township his name is worthy of perpetuity, while in the hearts of those whom he aided his memory will be kept green as long as life shall last.

The marriage of Mr. Avery occurred in 1842, uniting him with Mrs. Elizabeth (Bryant) Meeks, a widow, who was born and reared in Stokes County, N. C., where she was married to her first husband. Of that union three children were born, only one of whom survives, Mrs. Maria Day, of Macon, Ill. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Avery was blessed with two children. The only daughter of that union, Mary Ann, was drowned at the age of fifteen years in a stream near the old homestead. The son, James, who owns the old home farm, is represented on another page of this work. The wife and mother passed from earth November 16, 1891. In fraternal relations Mr. Avery was identified with Camden Lodge No. 648, A. F. & A. M., and no one better than he exemplified in life the high and ennobling principles of Masonry. The Democratic party received his support and its candidates counted upon his ballot and sympathetic assistance, yet partisanship never entered into his acts, and devotion to his country was more important to him than devotion to any political party. The pioneer type of citizenship found in him a splendid illustration. It is such men as he who laid the foundations of our Government and who brought to the eyes of the world the boundless resources of our Central States.

BAGBY, Hon. John C. (deceased).—For many years the bar of Schuyler County had no more able or distinguished representative than the Hon. John C. Bagby, of Rushville, where he located in 1846. Mr. Bagby was born in Glasgow, Barren County, Ky., January 24, 1819, a son of the Rev. Sylvanus M. Bagby, and grandson of Richard Bagby, born in Louisa County, Va., where the Rev. Sylvanus was born, September 29, 1787. The father of Richard Bagby, John Bagby, was born in Scotland, and from there went to Wales, married and made it his home for a number of years, but eventually he emigrated to America and founded his family in Colonial Virginia. Later he became a wealthy man, owned a number of slaves, as did also his

son, Richard, who married Sarah Kimbrough, a native of Virginia, although of Welsh descent.

Sylvanus M. Bagby was reared by John Bagby, his uncle, having been left an orphan at a tender age, and after leaving the carpenter trade, he located, in 1828, in Kentucky, becoming one of the pioneers of Glasgow. In that village, in June, 1813, he was married to Frances S. Courts, born May 17, 1793, in Caroline County, Va., daughter of John and Frances (Winn) Courts, natives of England and Culpeper, Va., respectively. Early in his life, Sylvanus M. Bagby became converted to the Baptist faith, and so strong was his conviction, that he became a minister of that church, preaching on Sunday and working as a carpenter during week days. This continued until 1828, when he became convinced that the teachings of Alexander Campbell were more in accordance with his personal views, and he was very active in organizing the first Christian Church in Barren County, and thereafter was a clergyman of that creed.

Until 1842 he remained at Glasgow and then decided on new fields and, with his wife and eight daughters, came to Rushville, Ill., where he embarked in a mercantile business, and also engaged in farming upon property the site of the present depot. His career of usefulness and piety terminated, however, in 1848, and his widow only survived him ten years. Their family was as follows: Albert K., Martha A. Hall, Frances H., Montgomery, Clara Ramsey, Emily C., Zorelda Van Hosen and the late Hon. John C.

Mr. Bagby had a very liberal education, attending not only the schools of his neighborhood, but also Bacon College (then at Georgetown), from which he was graduated in 1840 as civil engineer. Upon his return to Glasgow he taught school and studied law, and when he was admitted to the bar in 1846 he located at Rushville and entered upon an active practice. A year later a partnership of a year's standing was formed with William A. Minshall, and ended with the election of Mr. Minshall to the circuit bench.

The political career of Mr. Bagby was varied. He was elected to Congress in 1874, served as Circuit Judge from 1885 to 1892, was a Whig, voting for William Henry Harrison, then a Republican, helping organize the party, and thus continuing until 1872, when he cast his influence with the Democrats to vote for Horace Greeley. Fraternally, he was a member of the A. F. and A. M., Rushville Lodge No. 9, for forty-six years, and for eleven terms was honored by election as Master. Stapleton Chapter No. 9, R. A. M. was organized by him and several other enthusiastic Masons. Mr. Bagby always was interested in prohibition and belonged to the Sons of Temperance.

His marriage occurred on October 1, 1850, to Miss Mary A. Scripps.

BALL, Amos Willis, M. D.—The qualities which contribute to the rounding of every successful



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career—energy, industry, perseverance and a high aim in life—find conspicuous expression in Dr. Amos Willis Ball, of whose splendid skill and usefulness the city of Rushville has been a witness since 1887. Dr. Ball represents that class of scientists who have an ever widening horizon, and who recognize no limit to the possibilities of their inexhaustible calling. His opportunities, largely of his own creating, have been exceptional, and comparatively few men in the county, and indeed in the State, are better equipped for exercising the prerogatives of the art of healing.

Dr. Ball comes honestly by his predilection for medicine, as his father, Joseph T. Ball, who was a native of Morgan County, Ohio, was a practicing physician for many years both in his home State and at Ipava, Fulton County, Ill., where the son was born August 21, 1861. The lad proved an apt and ambitious student, completing his high-school course in Ipava in 1877 at the age of sixteen years, and in connection with his preliminaries studies, absorbing much of medical lore from the books in his father's office. In 1883 he entered upon the three years' course at the Missouri Medical College, St. Louis, and after his graduation in the class of 1886, spent a year as his father's associate in Ipava. During the fall of 1887 he came to Rushville, and the people of that place were not slow to recognize the promise and ability of the young practitioner who sought a foothold in the midst of their increasing population and activities. Twenty years of practical experience, of unrelenting research, and fixity of purpose have improved a hundred-fold the resources of this successful physician, and he has left no stone unturned to keep abreast of the progress in his line of work, and at whatever cost, to become familiar with the latest developments of medical science.

From time to time Dr. Ball has pursued post-graduate courses at the foremost centers of professional activity in this country and Europe, attending courses at the St. Louis Post-Graduate School and Hospital, studying also in New York; in London, England; in Edinburgh, Scotland; and in Belfast, Ireland, and during 1897 availing himself of the unrivaled opportunities afforded at Heidelberg, Germany. He has attended clinics of the most famous physicians and surgeons in all of these places, and it would seem that little remains to tempt his craving for enlightenment. The Doctor's office is equipped with the most modern of medical and surgical facilities, including an X-Ray machine and Vibrator outfit; and he engages in a general practice of his profession, leaning, however, towards the universal preference for surgery and, in his case, the diseases of women. He is Secretary of the Board of United States Pension Examiners, President of the Schuyler County Medical Association, and a member of the State, Military Tract and American Medical Societies. In political affiliation he is a Republican, is Chairman of the Republican County Central Committee, has served as Alderman of the First Ward of Rushville, was President of the Board of Education for several years;

in fact, has held about all of the local offices in the gift of the people. Fraternally he is identified with the Masons, in which he has taken the 32nd degree, and is a member of Mohamet Shrine, of Peoria; Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Modern Woodmen of America, the Mutual Protective League and the B. P. O. E., Beardstown Lodge 1007.

The marriage of Dr. Ball and Anna R. Thompson occurred November 18, 1891, and of the union there is one son, John Maurice, born October 18, 1898. The Doctor and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a man of dignified and pleasing personality, possessing tact, consideration, optimism, and many other fine and almost indispensable qualities which accompany the rise of the foremost and most useful men of his profession.

BALLOU, John Alexander.—That adversity breaks down the weak and builds up the strong is a truism emphasized in the career of John Alexander Ballou, than whom Rushville Township has no more honored and dependable farmer and landowner. Cast adrift and at the mercy of the multitudinous and conflicting currents of the world at the early age of eight years, having but a dim recollection of the saving grace of a mother's love or a father's counsel, breathing an atmosphere which responded but faintly to the innate nobility and fireless ambition which dignified even his earliest years, and shunt out, by the grind of poverty and labor from even the advantages of a crude country school, it is not surprising that the advancement of this intrepid landsman to a position among the wealthy and influential men of his community should belittle the pretensions of many of our supposed self-made men. In the truest and highest sense does this term apply to Mr. Ballou, and the rare and splendid lesson of his life is, that what a man expects and wisely works for he almost invariably achieves.

Born in Nashville, Tenn., February 17, 1851, Mr. Ballou is a son of John and Jane Ballou, and when two years of age he was brought overland in a wagon to Brown County, Ill., settling in Cooperstown, where his father followed his trade of barrel maker. Not finding the desired amount of work, the elder Ballou sought employment in St. Louis in 1856, and upon his return shortly after, was stricken with cholera from which he died during the second night after the attack, and was the second to be buried in the little cemetery at Cooperstown. His wife remained in Brown County until 1858, when she married William Munnett, moved with him to Frederick, Schuyler County, and there died about 1860. In the meantime, her four sons and four daughters had found homes with the farmers in Brown and other counties, and thus was enacted another tragedy of a broken home and children deprived of all that makes childhood beautiful and worth living. Of those who were destined to survive their responsibility burdened childhood, Benjamin Ballou is a farmer in Bainbridge Township;

Mary Lucinda, a resident of Los Angeles, Cal., married first to Smith Wright, and later to Wither; Bettie is the deceased wife of Capt. W. C. Roberts; and Abijah died in Liberty, Mo., leaving a large family of children.

When John A. Ballou was eight years old he went to work for a Mr. Rice, who considered board and clothes sufficient remuneration for his services. His working day began with the rising of the sun and often extended until after night-fall, and he was given scarcely any chance at all to acquire even the rudiments of an education. At about the age of fifteen he had a change of employers, and from then until attaining his majority, labored in many places and saw much of the seamy and difficult side of existence. His faith in better things never faltered, however, not even when, in lieu of the horse, saddle and bridle promised him for his long and faithful service, he was given a colt with no trappings, and of little immediate value to him. He then went to work by the month for Jesse Darnell, a man of justice and consideration, and in this way managed to save some money, and to establish a home of his own by marrying, in 1875, Mary Malcomson, daughter of James Malcomson, mention of whom may be found on another page of this work. Mr. Ballou took his wife to a rented farm owned by his former employer, Mr. Darnell, and in 1866, bought sixty acres of land which continued to be his home until 1886. Disposing of this farm, he bought ninety-six acres in Section 35, Rushville Township, which at that time was practically destitute of improvements. His industry soon worked a transformation in this land, and he added to it until he now owns 136 acres, with as fine improvements as are to be found on any farm in the county. Especially worthy of mention is the two-story frame residence, fifty by thirty-two feet, with modern and comfortable furnishings, and which is one of the delightful and hospitable homes in the township. Nor do the barns, outbuildings, machinery and other aids to successful farming, fall below the present standards of excellence, and notwithstanding its general atmosphere of thrift and order, the observer is impressed most of all with the homelikeness and harmony of this valuable and profitable farm. Mr. Ballou made a specialty of Poland-China hogs for a number of years, but raises general produce as well, and always has on hand a number of fine horses and cattle. It is doubtful if any man in the county knows more about threshing and threshing machines than he, for he has operated machines every year since he was about sixteen years old, and at the present time is provided with the most modern facilities for conducting this work.

Politically, Mr. Ballou is a Republican, and, with his family, is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Pleasantview. He has never been an office seeker, but in his quiet, forceful way, has done much to preserve the local integrity of his party. Mr. and Mrs. Ballou are the parents of four children, the oldest of whom died in infancy. Dr. Jesse, the oldest son, mar-

ried Elizabeth Barnett, and is engaged in medical practice in Lead, S. Dak.; Elizabeth is the wife of Monroe Lenhart, a farmer of Rushville Township; and Chester, who manages the home place, married Florence Caldwell.

BARNES, Franklin E.—On the farm which he now owns and occupies in Section 21, Rushville Township, Franklin E. Barnes was born September 5, 1865. Mr. Barnes represents one of the early families of Schuyler County, and one which has substantially contributed to its agricultural and architectural upbuilding. His parents, James and Amanda P. (Baker) Barnes, were natives of Westmoreland County, Pa., and the former was a carpenter and builder by trade, although the greater part of his active life was spent in combining building and farming. He was successful after locating on the farm now owned by his son, and here his death occurred in 1876, his wife surviving him until 1900. The elder Barnes was a quiet, unassuming man, devoted to his home and friends, and particularly averse to any kind of show or publicity. The county never had a better all around mechanic, and this fact led to his being called upon to erect many of the buildings in Rushville and vicinity, as well as in other parts of the county. Many residences and barns erected by him in the early days of his career today bear testimony to his skill and thoroughness, his conscientious regard for detail and excellence of material. His patrons always became his friends and well wishers, and it never could be said of him that he built in a slipshod or careless fashion. Of the four sons and one daughter born to himself and wife, Preston, the oldest, was killed while braking for the Burlington & Missouri Railroad Company, in Nebraska, in 1882; John A. is a farmer in Morris County, Kan.; George B. is engaged in business in Prowers County, Col.; and Alice is the wife of Fred Kerr, of Los Angeles, Cal.

At the age of fifteen years Franklin E. Barnes left his father's farm and engaged in farm work for neighboring agriculturists. In this way he could live frugally, spending little for his clothes or other necessities. His life drifted back to the old current on his father's farm, however, shortly after his marriage, October 15, 1891, to Carrie B. Bowen, who was born in Rushville, a daughter of James F. Bowen, a Schuyler County pioneer of 1836, and now a farmer in Littleton Township. Mr. and Mrs. Barnes are the parents of six children: Ferdinand J., born October 17, 1892; Oliver E., born January 13, 1896; Hazel M., born October 21, 1898; Preston D., born July 7, 1901; Orrin W., born Aug. 9, 1903; and Imogene Alice, born April 9, 1905.

To the old farm of eighty acres Mr. Barnes has added until he now owns one hundred and twenty acres devoted to diversified farming and stock raising. He raises a popular grade of all kinds of stock, has an abundance of fruit and shade trees, a fine garden, and well constructed house and barns. He is progressive in his methods, keeps abreast of the times in agricultural im-

provements and inventions, and has a small fortune sunk in modern machinery. Broad and liberal minded, well posted on current events, he takes a keen interest in the social opportunities of the township, is a popular member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and an active worker and generous contributor to the Christian Church.

BARTLOW, James H.—For seventy-four years of its history James H. Bartlow has been identified with the growth of Schuyler County, and in the retirement of his pleasant home in Rushville, he is today one of the most interesting and dependable chroniclers of the events of which he has been an enthusiastic and helpful witness. His career evidences the value of homely, sterling qualities, and of grit, determination and patience as means to the practical purposes of life. The setting of his childhood was the wilderness of Buena Vista Township, Schuyler County, where he was born in a log cabin May 10, 1833. His father, John Bartlow, was born in the State of Ohio, and his mother, Elizabeth (Morgan) Bartlow, was a native of Kentucky. Both came to the Central West with their parents, James Bartlow, the father of John, dying in Indiana, and leaving, besides James H., a daughter, Nancy, who is the deceased wife of Lemuel Sparks, also deceased. John Bartlow left Ohio with an ox-team and wagon, and stopped first in Morgan County, Ill., arriving in Schuyler County in 1828, two years before the winter of the deep snows. He located in the midst of the timber in what now is Buena Vista Township, the prairie land at that time being under water, and necessitating draining and breaking the prairie sod before it was available for living and farming purposes. On the level land the wild strawberries abounded in great numbers and were delicious in quality, and the wild grass grew high enough to hide a man, and was cut for hay by the settlers. Wherever chance directed their footsteps the new arrival staked off a few acres, and there was no quarreling about individual rights and prerogatives, all working in harmony to establish homes and fortunes in the new and untried country. John Bartlow's deed to his 160 acres of land was made out on sheepskin, and this deed still is a treasured possession of the family. He had the iron of determination in his nature, bore courageously the deprivations and hardships which were the common lot of the settlers, and died in 1834, a typical representative of the rugged and resourceful struggler of the log-cabin era.

Upon the death of John Bartlow his widow was left with the care of nine children, of whom James H., the youngest, was then about a year old. The struggle of this pioneer mother to keep her family together, to educate and train them to noble man and womanhood, was but one of the many proofs of heroism abounding in this county in years gone by. James H. recalls innumerable happenings of his youth in the little log cabin, but none more vivid and pathetic crowds his

memory than that of the flax which the boys used to gather, and which the mother used to spin far into the night when her weary children were supposedly asleep. Often has he awakened at midnight to find this faithful mother still spinning before the fire, and the hum of her ceaseless wheel will resound in his ears until the end of his days. Thomas, one of the sons, had his wedding suit made of the cloth spun by his mother. She was permitted to see all of her children married and comfortably established in homes of their own, and all were wont to dwell upon her love and devotion, to recall their life in the little rude house in the woods, and the many times they were recalled from the field to put out the fire in the big stick chimney. Of the children, Sarah Ann married William McKee, had a family of eight children, and for several years survived her husband, who was killed during the Civil War; Letha married Daniel Richey, left four sons and four daughters, her death occurring in Missouri and that of her husband in Littleton Township, Schuyler County; Thomas M. married Miss Catherine, an adopted daughter of Samuel Cooper, and is survived by his wife and six children, who live in Rock Island, Ill.; Isabella is the deceased wife of James Cooper and had eight children: Phoebe is the wife of Thomas J. Wilson, of Sidney, Iowa, and has had ten children, all but one now living; Elizabeth became the wife of Joshua Hale, both now being deceased, leaving a family of eight children; Margaret Jane married W. M. Biggs, had a family of four sons and four daughters, Mr. Biggs dying in Schuyler County and his wife in Hancock; Ivan L., also deceased, married Martha Raper, who still survives, with one son and four daughters living in Cowley County, Kan. James H., the ninth child and subject of this sketch, and Mrs. Phoebe (Bartlow) Wilson, are the only children of Mr. and Mrs. John Bartlow still living.

About seventeen years old when he left his home and started upon the road for independence, James H. Bartlow in 1850 came to Rushville, and in the fall engaged as a hand to cut broom corn on different farms in the county. In the winter he worked in a broom corn factory, and November 15, 1855, was united in marriage to Charlotte Moore, mention of whose family may be found in the sketch of John D. Moore, on another page of this work. The young people established a home of their own on an eighty-acre tract of land in Littleton Township, the same having been purchased by Mr. Bartlow for \$500, of which he paid \$400 down. The liquidation of the remaining debt of one hundred dollars was the sorest trial in the early life of this well known farmer and politician. He was obliged to borrow the money in gold at fifteen per cent, and when the interest came due he had to buy the gold at a premium which advanced the interest to about forty per cent. The log house which they found on the land was soon torn down and a larger one erected in its stead, and in it six of their children were born. Additional land was

purchased from time to time, until Mr. Bartlow owned a farm of 270 acres, all in one body. He was a practical and careful farmer, saving always more than he spent, and laboring in safe and established agricultural grooves. He made many improvements on his land, eighty acres of which was originally heavy timber, and through his industry it became one of the most productive and desirable properties in the township. Owing to the illness of his wife, the owner moved to the town of Rushville in 1892, but the change did not accomplish all that he hoped, for the companion of his early struggles and later successes died February 28, 1894. Mrs. Bartlow in early life was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, but later united with the Free Methodist Church.

February 15, 1896, Mr. Bartlow was united in marriage to Laura Finch, a native of Virginia, and born January 31, 1855. John L. Finch, father of Mrs. Bartlow, came to Schuyler County in 1856, settling in Buena Vista Township, where he died January 19, 1862. His widow became the wife of William Pickenbaugh, a farmer of Buena Vista Township. Mr. Bartlow is the parent of nine children, and he has thirty-six grandchildren and three great-grandchildren. Of the children by his first marriage, Salvetus, a farmer of Garfield County, Wash., married first May J. Townsend, and later Annie Hendricks, and has six sons and three daughters living; John T., a farmer of Huntsville Township, Schuyler County, married Belle Hightower and has five sons; Jeannette is the wife of William L. Scott, a farmer of Riley County, Kan., and has six sons; James C. is a farmer of Buena Vista Township, married Olive Turner, and has two sons and three daughters; Arel is the wife of James Hale, a farmer of Washington, and has two children; Iven P. is a farmer of Littleton Township, married Florence Snyder, and has two children; Mollie is the wife of L. L. Horney, a merchant of Littleton, and has four sons and one daughter; Fannie M. is the widow of Fred Greer, and lives in Littleton with her two children; Bruce W. married Ida Saudidge, and has a daughter living, and one deceased. Of the second union of Mr. Bartlow there is a stepson, Carl A. Peckenbaugh. Mr. Bartlow is a member of the Free Methodist Church and in his political relations votes the Prohibition ticket.

BARTLOW, John Thomas.—Beginning his independent life as a renter in 1879, John Thomas Bartlow, with no material assets, and no impetus save his innate pride and ambition, has realized his agricultural dream, and become the owner of a splendid property of 240 acres of land in Huntsville Township. Mr. Bartlow represents a noble early family of Schuyler County, his birth having occurred in Littleton Township, May 1, 1858. Of his father, James H. Bartlow, information may be found elsewhere in this work.

The youth of Mr. Bartlow conformed to that of other boys of his time and place, both educa-

tionally and agriculturally. He was reared to farming as a fundamental and altogether worthy occupation, and his inclination never has strayed from the tasks and compensations of his calling. He was at his majority when he rented his first land in Littleton Township, a small patch for corn and grain, which netted him a small but encouraging competence. October 26, 1881, he married Arabella Hightower, who was born in Littleton Township, October 8, 1859, a daughter of William Hightower, deceased, who, with his wife, was born in Missouri, and came early to Schuyler County. The wife still occupies the old Hightower farm, and takes a keen interest in the welfare of her children, of whom eight survive out of a family of eleven. Of these, Maria Angeline is the wife of James Bartlett, of Buena Vista Township; Mary E., lives with her mother; John is a resident of Arkansas; Joseph O., of Huntsville Township; Sarah, wife of Louis M. Logan, of Montana; James H., of the Indian Territory (now Oklahoma); and Edith is the wife of John Kirkman, of Littleton Township.

Mr. Bartlow and his young wife rented a farm of eighty acres in Littleton Township, and in 1883 rented land from the elder Hightower, moving thereon in 1884. About this time Mr. Bartlow invested in forty-six acres of what was known as the old Shinn Nursery, made his home thereon and engaged in general farming until 1892, when he sold out and bought 140 acres in Section 15, Huntsville Township. In 1904 he sold sixty acres in Section 16 and bought 160 acres in Section 15, making in all 240 acres in one body. This farm formerly was known as the Moses Hawkins property, and to it Mr. Bartlow moved January 8, 1905. While not long associated with his present home, there are yet many evidences of his handiwork, which reflect his method, system and thrift, and the property bids fair to become as profitable and valuable as any in the county. Directing its future destiny is a man who has learned his lessons in the hard school of practical experience, who has received the greater part of his help from within rather than from without, and who gladly acknowledges an unpayable debt to the faithful wife whose economy and unfailing sympathy have helped to tide him over many of the dark places of life. About four years ago Mr. Bartlow began to specialize in stock, and, preferring Hereford cattle, now has on hand a herd of twenty-one head, sixteen of which are recorded. He also breeds Poland-China hogs, and is an excellent judge of all kinds of stock.

In spite of large responsibilities in his immediate environment, Mr. Bartlow evinces a keen appreciation of the social side of life, and his genial nature and faculty for putting people at ease make him a welcome addition to all social gatherings in the township. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Modern Woodmen of America, and in religion contributes to the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which his wife is a member. Politics has en-

gaged considerable of his time and attention, and ever faithful to the best tenets of the Democratic party, he has filled many positions of local trust, including that of School Director, Assessor and Supervisor, his last election to the latter office having occurred in 1902, with a gratifying majority. While previously holding this office he has rendered valuable service in the interest of roads, bridges and general improvements, being especially interested in securing good thoroughfares. To Mr. and Mrs. Bartlow have been born the following named children: Harley R., and Highly E., twins, born September 19, 1884, the former of whom died in infancy, and the latter is living on the home place; Archie Dwight, born March 9, 1886, in Littleton Township, married Gertrude Hawkins, daughter of Moses Hawkins, and has a son, Glenn H., all living in Hancock County, Ill.; W. Earl, born in Brooklyn Township, October 22, 1888, is living at home; Fay Welker and Frederick Cleveland, twins, born in Brooklyn Township June 15, 1895, and living at home. All of the children have been given good common school educations, and all have been reared to habits of industry and thrift. The example of their parents has inspired them with wholesome regard for work, and through them the honored name of Bartlow will continue to dignify and influence the history of enlightened Schuyler County.

BATES, John W.—Three generations of the Bates family have contributed to the character and purpose of Schuyler County, and the sturdy faith and unflinching industry of the founder, William Bates seems to have filtered through his successors to those now bearing his name, and to be in large measure inherited by his grandson, John W. Bates, the latter the owner and occupier of a productive farm in Section 22, Browning Township. Mr. Bates was born in Hickory Township, Schuyler County, September 18, 1855, a son of Christopher C. and Serena C. (Hagens) Bates, both born in Hickory Township, the former in 1832, and the latter in 1836.

William Bates was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, and he had the resourcefulness and adaptiveness of the representative Irish peasantry. Early in life he realized the limitations of a small tenant farm, and resolved that when he arrived at maturity he would join his fortunes with the land of the Stars and Stripes. Subsequently he married a lady of Scotch ancestry, and together they set sail for America, after landing in New York, coming immediately to Hickory Township, Schuyler County. This was during the summer of 1824, and the wilderness presented few inducements to a strong and ambitious Irishman. He was equal to the demand upon his powers, however, and braved the dangers by which he was surrounded, and the arduous work which brought him but small reward. His neighbors were few and far distant, and a rude log-house offered but feeble resistance to the heat of summer and the chill of winter. Nevertheless, he won his way to a substantial

competence, and to many-sided influence in the general affairs of the county. He was one of the best known and most successful of the pioneers of 1824, and his life was an expression of obstacles overcome, and hardships bravely surmounted. Under his humble roof nine children came into the world, attended the subscription schools, and developed into hardy man and womanhood. One of the most successful of these was Christopher, the father of John W. This representative of the second generation in the county in all ways fulfilled the expectations of his parents, and lived an honored and highly useful life. Not only was he a successful farmer and stock-raiser, but he took a keen interest in Democratic politics, was one of the strongest promoters of his party in the county and filled many offices of trust and responsibility. Especially was he a moral and upright man, and one of the hardest workers and most generous donors to the United Brethren Church, of which he became a member in early life. Not only did he help raise the money to build the present church, but donated the ground upon which it stands. His death occurred December 5, 1880, his wife surviving him until March 14, 1886. The parent of five children, two of them died in infancy, those surviving until maturity being Eliza, deceased wife of C. C. Reno, of Browning Township; Caroline Bates, wife of A. J. Reno, a farmer of Warren County, Ill., and John W., the only son.

As the only son in the family, John W. Bates early felt his responsibility as a wage earner, and he continued to live on the farm in Browning Township, to which the family moved when he was two years old in 1857, until his marriage, in June, 1879, to Agnes Campbell, daughter of George Campbell, one of the early pioneers and large farmers of Schuyler County. Mr. Campbell was twice elected County Sheriff, holding also many other important offices, and he was one of the most extensive stock-raisers in Bainbridge Township, where his daughter, Mrs. Bates, was born and reared. Mr. and Mrs. Bates built a dwelling on the old Bates farm and occupied that until after the death of the father, when they moved to the homestead which they ever since have occupied, and which he has purchased outright from the other heirs. He now is the owner of 155 acres, all under cultivation and equipped with the most practical and modern of appliances. He is engaged in general farming and stock-raising, but finds time to devote to the beautifying of his place, and to the promotion of gardens, shade trees and orchard, and those general additions which bespeak a refined and exacting nature.

At the present time Mr. Bates is filling his third term as Township Supervisor, and he has been a useful member of the Committee on Roads, Bridges and Claims. He is a charter member of the Mutual Insurance Company, which he was instrumental in organizing, and which now is known as the Schuyler County Mutual Insurance Company, one of the best insurance companies in the State, and of enormous benefit to the ag-

riculturists. It has been incorporated with a capital of one million dollars, and has a high rating among other enterprises of the kind in the country. Fraternally Mr. Bates is connected with the Astoria Lodge No. 100, A. F. & A. M. To Mr. and Mrs. Bates have been born ten children, nine of whom are living: Estella, wife of Luther Jones, of Riverside, Cal.; Annie, wife of Oliver Spiller, of Mitchell, S. Dak., and mother of Marcella Spiller; Elma, a stenographer of five years' experience; Fannie, at home, a graduate of the Rushville Normal, and a successful teacher; Georgie, a student at the Rushville Normal; Frederick, a prospective graduate of the Normal class of 1909; Lloyd, a student; Lysle, a student; and Lucile, at home. Winfield Bates died in October, 1905. Mr. Bates is a broad-minded and exceptionally well informed man, and has practical and helpful ideas regarding current events. His genial and kindly manner makes him a favorite among his neighbors, and his support of the popular utilities, of education, good roads, and social and religious interests, renders him a valuable and dependable adjunct to the township's best elements.

BATES, William Jefferson.—The rapid development of the rich agricultural resources of Schuyler County is due to the strenuous efforts of men of brain and enterprise, who bring to their calling excellent judgment and superior business method, and who also find time to promote those general agencies which make for progressive and practical community conditions. Conspicuous among this number is William Jefferson Bates, who was born in Hickory Township, Schuyler County, September 26, 1844, and who, although for the past five years making his home in Browning, is still vitally interested in the fundamental occupation which has brought him wealth, influence and general prosperity. Mr. Bates is a son of William Armstrong and Elizabeth (Waid) Bates, the latter a native of Missouri, from which State she came with her husband to Illinois in 1835, remaining about a year in Brown County. The elder Bates in 1836 moved to Schuyler County, settling near the bluffs of the Illinois River in Hickory Township, and there conducting general farming until his death in 1849, his wife having died the year previous. They reared in their humble home a family of nine children, one child dying in infancy, and all born in Schuyler County save Mary, wife of John E. Thornton, of Gallatin, Mo.; and Ferby, deceased wife of W. K. Jones, a farmer of Hickory Township. Albert G. Bates died in Missouri; W. F. M. died in Browning, Schuyler County; Martha became the wife of Benjamin Leek, and both are deceased; C. C. died in Browning Township; Sarah is the deceased wife of John B. Reno, of Missouri; Elizabeth is the deceased wife of Felix Thornton, of Missouri; and William Jefferson is the farmer of whom this sketch treats.

William Jefferson Bates has but slight recollection of his parents, as he was left an or-

phan at the age of five years. He vividly recalls the incidents that enlivened the pioneer days of the county, of the church association which met in his father's house, and the days when William K. Jones hired a school teacher (Scott Wisdom, a cousin of our subject) for the boys of the neighborhood, including the subject of this sketch paying him out of his own purse the munificent sum of \$12 per month and board. Mr. Jones himself had a large family, and William Jefferson was given a scholarship, and every winter attended regularly. While attending school, young Bates worked at various jobs, and at the age of twenty-one years he began to operate a farm in partnership with his brother. November 14, 1867, he was united in marriage with Mathilda A. Reno, who was born in Browning Township April 12, 1844, a daughter of Jonathan Reno, an outline of whose life may be found in the sketch of William C. Reno, on another page of this work.

After his marriage Mr. Bates rented a farm in Browning Township for five years, and about 1870 bought forty acres of land which they soon after sold and bought 206 acres in Section 22, Browning Township. This property was but slightly improved, and although entirely fenced, it had no gates, and the only building was an old frame one that, in time, succumbed to the flames. Soon after this calamity Mr. Bates erected a two-story modern frame dwelling and eventually made many fine improvements until, with his various additions of land, his farm reached its present proportions of 440 acres, all in Browning Township and in one body. On his place he has maintained the highest grades of farming, and has set an example of thrift and resourcefulness which members of the younger generation might follow with profit. While living in the village of Browning, he derives a substantial income from his farm, and is able to surround himself and wife with the comforts and refinements which both have worked and struggled for, sometimes under discouraging and strenuous conditions.

To Mr. and Mrs. Bates have been born seven children: William E., a farmer in Warren County, Ill., who married Annie Hoke, and has six children, Grover C., Mabel, Samuel E., Henry B., Zelma and Ernest; Francis E., married Lina Davis and lives in South Dakota; Laura is the wife of Charles Gise, a farmer of Browning Township; Charles L., a farmer on the old Bates homestead in Browning Township, married Pearl Heffner, and has three children, Ada, Lulu, Bula; Ida J., wife of Charles Heffner, a farmer of Browning Township, and mother of Harold and Geneva Heffner; Jonathan, lives with his parents; and Blanche, employed by the Browning Mutual Telephone Company. All of the children have practical common school educations, and have been reared to make themselves useful in their respective spheres of activity. The family enjoys an enviable reputation throughout the county, and is associated with high ideals, integrity and public spiritedness. Mr. Bates has made himself a power as an agricul-



SARAH FRANCES MILLER

turist and a citizen, and has won the confidence and esteem of all with whom he ever has been identified.

BAXTER, James M.—Just fifty years previous to the fall of 1907, James M. Baxter came to Schuyler County with fourteen rugged years to his credit and a wealth of wholesome ambitions which since have found expression in the pursuit of agriculture, war, politics and religion. Perhaps the latter may be considered the keynote of the character of this successful farmer, for he has lived it seven days in the week and fifty-two weeks in a year, and now is rounding out his thirtieth year as Superintendent of the Sunday School of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which he joined in the winter of 1861.

Mr. Baxter was born January 20, 1843, in Carroll County, Ohio, a son of George and Margaret (Knopster) Baxter, the latter of German ancestry. His paternal grandparents were born and married in Pennsylvania and settled in the wilds of Ohio on what was known as "Baxter Ridge," in Carroll County of that State, three of the brothers of the grandfather locating in the same part of the Buckeye State. John Baxter, one of the brothers of George Baxter, left Ohio in the spring of 1854 and settled in Section 6, Huntsville Township, Schuyler County, but finally went to Brown County, Kan. In the fall of 1857, George Baxter brought the rest of his family to Schuyler County, locating in Section 5, Huntsville Township, in the Military Tract, finding there no improvements whatever. During the first winter he occupied a log house pending the erection of a frame dwelling into which he moved in the spring, and this house, greatly modified and improved throughout the years, ever since has sheltered some member of the Baxter family. The mother died there in 1865, and the father in 1898. George Baxter was one of nature's noblemen, a man of fine Christian spirit and large heart, and for many years class-leader and Superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal Sunday School. He was no less earnest in his support of local politics, and, whereas, he formerly was a Whig, he later was identified with the Republican party from the time of its organization in 1854. To himself and wife were born five sons and five daughters, of whom Melissa and Mary were twins, the latter dying in infancy, and the former becoming the wife of Mr. Dusher, but at present living with her brother, Harrison Baxter, of Sumner County, Kan.; William lives on the old home farm in Section 5, Huntsville Township; Adeline is the deceased wife of William Logan, and mother of Grace and George Logan; Elmer is a farmer in Logan County, Kan.; Sarah married Jonas Graham and both are deceased; George is a farmer in Idaho; and Margaret died in infancy.

At the school which his uncle, John Baxter, had established in 1854, and which was known as the Baxter School, James M. Baxter received his rudimentary education, and this same school has had as scholars members of the family

ever since, including the great-grandchildren, who now are attending. The outbreak of the Civil War found the youthful James hard at work on the farm, but he enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Nineteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, for three years, and served until the close of hostilities. During that time he never missed a day's duty, or suffered from serious illness. The company was first sent to Jackson, Tenn., where, with Company G, it was captured and held until paroled, returning then to the regiment at Memphis, Tenn. It took part in the siege of Vicksburg, the battle of Meridian, then went up the Red River to Pleasant Hill, where, during the third day of a fight it gave the rebels a sound thrashing. At Yellow Bayou there was a severe fight lasting well into the night, after which the soldiers embarked by boat for St. Louis, and soon after drove General Price's army out of Missouri. They next gave General Forrest a chase at Tupelo; then at Nashville, Tenn., whipped General Hood to a finish, entirely routing his army. At Eastport the army came near starving to death, the One Hundred and Nineteenth being without rations for ten days, as the country had been entirely stripped. Then going South they went to Mobile, Ala., and Fort Blakely, and just before the opposing army came up, Mr. Baxter and some of his associates had gone into the fort. After the surrender of Lee at Appomattox, the company went to Montgomery, Ala., and from there back to Mobile and finally was discharged at Springfield, Ill., August 26, 1865.

Again in Schuyler County, Mr. Baxter took up the work of farming where he had abandoned it three years before, and meeting with deserved success, he married, September 20, 1866, Martha J. Workman, who was born in Ohio and came to Schuyler County with her parents, Samuel and Harriet (Lewton) Workman, in 1854. In the spring of 1868 Mr. Baxter moved to Hancock County, Ill., where his wife died April 3, 1871, leaving two children, of whom Mary Margaret is the wife of Julius Harmon, of Superior, Neb., and mother of Robert, Oscar, Effie and Ruth Harmon; and George G., a farmer of Huntsville Township, married Alta Robertson, and has five children, Sterling, Keith, Gladys, Oren and Warren, deceased. The second marriage of Mr. Baxter occurred March 18, 1874, to Sarah Beckerdite, and of this union there is a daughter, Effie, who is keeping house for her father since the lamented death of her mother March 17, 1907. Mrs. Baxter was the center of an admiring circle of friends and well wishers, and her fine Christian example is sadly missed from the community which knew her so well and favorably.

At the present time Mr. Baxter owns sixty acres of land in Section 5, Huntsville Township. He still is in active management of his place, although its arduous duties have been handed over to his capable son. The years have dealt kindly with him, and he retains his interest in the enterprises that contribute to the life and stability of the township. No man within its boundaries

is held in higher esteem, nor has any carved a more enduring monument of character and work for the inspiration and enlightenment of those to come after him.

BELLAMY, Leslie S.—One of the influential and honored families of Schuyler County is represented by this rising young farmer of Rushville Township, whose home farm on Section 35 is also the place of his birth, which occurred September 5, 1884. The identification of the family with this portion of Illinois began during the early part of the nineteenth century and its members have been large contributors to the agricultural development of this region. The father, George W. Bellamy, one of the honored native-born sons of Schuyler County, was born in Frederick Township in 1850, and grew to manhood on a farm, having few advantages for the acquisition of an education. Enveloped by the narrow limits of a pioneer's home, he yet became a man of broad views, wide culture, and liberal traits. His marriage united him with Frances A. Greer, daughter of a pioneer named Greer, who immigrated to the United States from County Tyrone, Ireland, settling in Schuyler County when Rushville was a small hamlet, and thereafter giving his attention to agricultural pursuits. Prior to leaving the home of his boyhood he had married a young Irish girl, and they became the parents of three children, namely: Mrs. Bellamy; Lucy, widow of Darius Bellamy; and Isabel, wife of A. V. Strong, a resident of Overbrook, Kan.

Three children were born of the union of George W. Bellamy and Frances A. Greer. The daughter, Grace, is the wife of Albert Parks, a farmer in Rushville Township, and they have one child, Willard M. The older son, Herman, is a locomotive engineer on the Santa Fe Railroad with headquarters at Barstow, Cal. The younger son, Leslie S., remains at the old homestead, and his mother resides with him. The father, who died January 21, 1904, was a man of pronounced individuality, and for some time was recognized as one of the local leaders of the Republican party. On the regular party ticket he was elected to various offices, including that of Supervisor for Rushville Township, which position he filled with conspicuous devotion to the welfare of the people. In religion he was a substantial supporter of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Pleasantview. His citizenship proved of decided benefit to his township, and no movement for the advancement of education, religion, agriculture or commerce in the county lacked his hearty co-operation.

Primarily educated in the Pleasantview school, Leslie S. Bellamy afterward attended the Rushville Normal for one term and then returned to the home farm to take up the practical duties of life. However, he was not satisfied to begin the quiet round of agricultural duties without seeing something of the world, so he traveled for a year or more, and thus learned much from observation of different localities. During January of 1905 he entered the train service with

the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, but a year of that work sufficed and during February of the following year he was again on the home farm, which he now manages, maintaining an excellent class of improvements and superintending its eighty acres. January 16, 1907, he was united in marriage with Miss Bessie, daughter of Charles Ambrosius, and a member of a well-known family of this locality. In religious connections both are members of the Pleasantview Methodist Episcopal Church, while politically he has never attached himself to any party, but remains liberal in his views.

BERTHOLF, Edward.—There are few men who, through the blamelessness of their lives, the purity of their motives and the excellence of their services, have so deeply impressed themselves upon a community as has Edward Bertholf. This venerable citizen, seventy of whose more than ninety years have been spent within the boundaries of Rushville, has pursued his wage-earning career largely in the Rushville court house, where have awaited him responsibilities calling for ability and strict integrity, and the discharge of which has placed him among the stable benefactors of the community.

The first impressions and moulding influences in the youth of Mr. Bertholf were centered in Warwick, Orange County, N. Y., where he was born April 9, 1816. His father, John Bertholf, was born in the same county, and his paternal grandparents, Samuel Bertholf and wife, were also natives of that State. His mother, formerly Elizabeth Perry, was a native of Sussex County, N. J., and a daughter of William Percy. Both families were represented among the Colonists of New England, and were people of modest tastes and quiet ambitions. The home in Warwick tolerated no shams or false ideas of life and duty. The children were obedient at home and diligent at school. Edward, in particular, made great progress with his studies, and at the age of sixteen was enrolled as a teacher in a country school of Orange County. At the age of twenty he had the satisfaction of having earned enough money to shape his circumstances rather than be shaped by them. It pleased his taste for pioneering to move to Illinois in 1836, and to settle in Rushville, where he would be aided by the influence of his brother, then Judge of the Probate Court.

In Rushville Mr. Bertholf earned his first money as clerk in the general store of Josiah Parrott. He soon after began to assist his brother, the Judge, and in time became Deputy Clerk and Recorder of Schuyler County. His frank, outspoken ways and thoughtfulness inspired confidence from the start, and in 1848 he was appointed Treasurer of the school funds, a position which he maintained for twenty-one years, or until 1869. Office holders in those days suffered from none of the restrictions which now hedge in aspirants for public honor, and various responsibilities often were discharged at the same time. Thus, in 1848, Mr. Bertholf was elected also

Justice of the Peace, Sheriff and Collector of Taxes, the office of Justice being held by him for twenty years. In 1855 he was appointed Deputy Clerk under Nathan Moon, and upon the death of Mr. Moon, six months later, succeeded to the office of County Clerk. He was elected Sheriff of the county in 1860, and in 1860 assumed charge of the Circuit Clerk's office, at the same time serving as Deputy County Clerk. In the meantime, when his official duties permitted, Mr. Bertholf kept books for several of the merchants of Rushville, and was otherwise employed in the business life of the town. His special predilection, however, was for politics, and in the able discharge of official duties he met a growing need of almost half a century.

The married life of Mr. Bertholf dates from November 22, 1838, when culminated a romance significant because of the fact that his wife's father, Levi Jackson, came to Rushville the same year as Mr. Bertholf. Mrs. Bertholf was born in Huron County, Ohio, and is the mother of nine children: Emily Ann, William Henry (deceased), Horace E., Harriet E., Mary E., Frank E., Fred L., John Jesse and Alice C. (deceased). Mr. Bertholf is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The passing years have dealt kindly with him, and the experiences of his life still stand out clearly in his memory. He and the city have grown old together, and have exchanged opportunities and honors to the permanent credit of both. Few men are permitted so long a lease of existence, and few are permitted so great a peace and serenity of mind.

BESSELL, Charles C.—There are few of the interests associated with the material development of Schuyler County that have lacked the co-operation and practical assistance of Mr. Bessell, who, while aiding in the permanent growth of the county, has also established his own fortunes upon a firm basis, so that now he ranks among the moneyed men of his region and is enabled to live retired free from the cares and responsibilities of his earlier years. His entire life has been passed within the confines of Brooklyn, Schuyler County, near which town his birth occurred May 11, 1835, the eldest of a large family of children born to his parents, Frederick Lewis Alexander and Jane A. (Robinson) Bessell. The mother was a native of the East, born in Putnam County, N. Y., in 1814, and at the age of twenty (June 15, 1834), she was united in marriage with Frederick L. A. Bessell in the village of Rushville, Ill. The parents of this Mr. Bessell (father of the subject of this sketch) lived on the island of Sumatra; but, a war breaking out, they sailed for Boston, Mass., Mr. Bessell being born on the voyage, and in Boston and vicinity made his home until attaining manhood. While he was a mere child in years he was deprived of the love and protection of both parents, a loss which was later accentuated in the death of his only brother. Cast upon his own resources at an early age, he proved him-

self equal to the occasion by accepting any honorable employment that came to hand, which consisted principally of farm work in the vicinity of Boston.

With such means as he had been able to save from his earnings Frederick L. A. Bessell started for the Middle West in 1833, coming direct to Schuyler County, Ill., and after his marriage during the following year he entered land from the Government in Section 34, Brooklyn Township, which he at once began to improve, and in the home which he established in the wilderness all of his children were born. In 1848, he purchased property in Brooklyn, whither he removed with his family the following year. Coincident with this removal came the news of the finding of gold in California, and among those who left Brooklyn for the Far West was Mr. Bessell, who made his way overland with ox-teams. It was not until about 1860 that he returned to his Illinois home, but fate did not permit him to remain there long, for the tocsin of war soon sounded, and all able-bodied men were called to the defense of the country. Mr. Bessell attempted to enlist from his home town, but as the quota was then filled he went to Macon City, Mo., and enlisted in the Seventh Missouri Infantry. His service was brief, however, for he was soon taken ill with measles, from the effects of which he died December 24, 1861.

Six children comprised the family of Frederick L. A. Bessell and wife, Charles C. (subject of this sketch) being the eldest of the number. The next in order of birth was Joseph M., who was born December 28, 1836, and died February 11, 1882. By his marriage with Miss Edison he had two children, Mary and Henry. Henry R. Bessell (third of the original Schuyler County family), was born November 8, 1838, and four children were born of his marriage with Rosa Shamell, as follows: Jessie, at home; Phoebe, the wife of Charles Sellars, of Doddsville, and the mother of one son, Arthur; Frederick, a farmer in Industry Township, McDonough County, Ill., who married Mattie Wells, by whom he has two children; and Winnie, the wife of Peter Peterson, also a farmer in McDonough County. The next child in the family was Clinton L. Bessell, born March 17, 1842. He married Miss Carrie Clark and three children were born to them, as follows: Edna became the wife of Vivian Irvin, a wholesale grocer in Galesburg, Ill., and they have one child, Leslie; the others are Paul and Florence, both living with their parents in Galesburg. For three years Clinton L. Bessell gave his service to his country in her hour of need, enlisting as a member of the Second Illinois Cavalry, at the close of his term of service returning to his home in Brooklyn, where for many years he was known as one of the town's most successful business men. He was enabled to retire from active business in 1904, and the same year removed to Galesburg, which has since been his home. Augustus C. Bessell (the fifth son) was born November 17,

1845, and therefore was still a youth when the Civil War broke out, but emulating the example of his father and older brother, he too enlisted in his country's cause, becoming a member of the Seventy-eighth Illinois Infantry, and during the three years in which he was in the service, took part in all the hard-fought battles and marches to which his company was subjected. After the close of the war he returned to Brooklyn and once more engaged in peaceful pursuits. While on a trip to St. Joseph, Mo., he was taken ill and compelled to return home, where he died soon afterward, on January 1, 1868. He was the first member of his company to die after the return of the regiment, and the company's flag was buried with his body—a tribute to his bravery, for he was ever ready for any duty, whether on the post, picket or in camp. The youngest child in the original Schuyler County family was George Ward Bessell, born December 27, 1848. His marriage united him with Alice Colt, and five children were born to them: Pross, a resident of Guymon, Okla., married Kathryn Gregory; Earl, a resident of Bloomington, Ill.; Grace, Mrs. Clifford Morse of Berkeley, Cal., has two children, Gladys A. and Francis V.; Anna and Bessie are members of the class of 1908 in the State Normal University, at Normal, Ill. The parents of these children are both deceased, the mother dying November 24, 1897, and the father December 17, 1903. After the death of the wife and mother, Mr. Bessell tenderly cared for the children until they grew to manhood and womanhood, a devotion which was reciprocated by the children, all of whom became useful and respected citizens of Brooklyn, loved and honored by all who knew them.

Charles C. Bessell was educated in the subscription and district schools of Brooklyn Township, and when not in school was performing his share of the chores on the home farm. The monotony of this life was changed when his father sold the farm in 1849 and removed into town, but the necessity for continuing at work was even greater than before, for the father's removal to California about this time left him the main support of his mother and the younger children. Though only fourteen years of age, he manfully shouldered the burden which fell upon him, and, securing an ox-team, engaged in freighting goods from Brooklyn to Frederick, the trip covering three days. After continuing this business for about three years, he gave it up for what seemed a better opening in Augusta, Ill., where he engaged in work as a farm hand. However, it developed that the man with whom he had engaged himself had contracted to haul rock and ties to what was then called the Northern Cross Railroad, but which now is a part of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. After one year with this employer, Mr. Bessell returned to Brooklyn, determined to carry out his plan to engage in farm work. The first year he hired out at \$12 per month, and in 1855 entered the employ of James Worthington in the same capacity but with increased wages, re-

ceiving \$18 per month during the two years he remained in Mr. Worthington's employ. His experience thus far had covered all phases of farm work and he felt justified in starting out on his own behalf. Purchasing a team, he rented land from his former employer, Mr. Worthington, and in addition in its cultivation also took a contract to clear a thirty-acre tract of heavy timber for Mr. Worthington. He accomplished the undertaking and from the timber made rails to fence his farm.

It was about this time, in March, 1860, that Mr. Bessell formed domestic ties by his marriage with Miss Anna Bruce, a native of Mahoning County, Ohio, and soon afterward the young people set up housekeeping in a double log cabin on the eighty-acre tract rented from Mr. Worthington. Before the little home was completed, however, the wife was called home, April 6, 1862, leaving a child two weeks old, to whom they had given the name of Anna. The latter did not long survive, her death occurring in September of the same year. After this bereavement Mr. Bessell once more turned his energies to the clearing of the land and also completed the house. His second marriage, April 14, 1864, united him with Mrs. Harriet (Colt) Whitson, widow of the Rev. John T. Whitson, by whom she had two sons, William H. and Warren C. Whitson. William H. Whitson served as a soldier in the One Hundred and Fifty-first Illinois Infantry. He now has a position as bookkeeper in the National Soldiers' Home at Milwaukee, Wis. By his marriage with Miss Anna Mason, he became the father of two children, Warren M. and Stella, who married James Pickering of Chicago, but is now deceased. Warren C. Whitson was united in marriage with Kate Blackburn, and now has charge of the Central Telephone office at Brooklyn, Schuyler County.

After Mr. Bessell's second marriage he took up his abode in the log cabin which he had in the meantime finished, and soon afterward purchased from Mr. Worthington 127 acres of land. In time the log cabin gave place to a fine eight-room dwelling, and he also erected good barns and outbuildings for the protection of stock and machinery. One child was born of Mr. Bessell's second marriage, Nettie, who was born on the home farm June 14, 1865, and became the wife of Joseph F. White. Mr. White was born and reared in Brooklyn Township, a son of W. P. White, the latter one of the most honored pioneers of Schuyler County. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph F. White are now residents of Raton, N. M. Their daughter Mabel is a member of the class of 1908 of the Wesleyan College at Cameron, Mo. Mrs. Harriet Bessell passed away October 4, 1893, mourned by family and friends, who remember her as a devoted Christian whose chief happiness was in doing good to those about her. She was a faithful member of the Presbyterian Church.

In November, 1894, Mr. Bessell was married to Mary B. Agnew, a native of Littleton, Schuyler County, and the daughter of David and Mar-

garet L. (Tucker) Agnew, natives of Erie County, N. Y., and Spencer County, Ind., respectively. From Erie County, N. Y., Mr. Agnew removed to Pennsylvania, and from there came to Schuyler County, Ill., some time during the forties. After his marriage in 1856 he made his home in Rushville until 1862, in which year he removed to Littleton. It was in 1895 that Mr. Bessell disposed of the home farm and took up his abode in Brooklyn, and in the beautiful residence which he now owns is spending his later years free from the labors which his former years of industry have made possible. During the seventy-two years of his life he has made his home continuously in Brooklyn Township, and it is safe to say that no citizen of his community stands higher in the estimation of friends and neighbors than does Mr. Bessell. October 1, 1859, he united with the Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn, and during the intervening years he has been one of the most useful members and officers of that organization, since 1863 serving in the capacity of elder. He also represented the Schuyler Presbytery in the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church when it met in Detroit in 1889. His political sympathies have always been in favor of the Republican party, and his first vote was cast in favor of John C. Fremont.

BILDERBACK, William M.—An extensive landholder and a well-to-do agriculturist, Mr. Bilderback is prosperously engaged in his independent occupation on one of the pleasantest and most desirable homesteads in Schuyler County. His home farm is finely located on Section 28, Birmingham Township and comprises 183 1-3 acres of as fine land as is to be found in the country, all of which is under a high state of cultivation. While he carries on general farming, raising the usual grains and commodities to be found on an Illinois farm, it is in the raising of stock that he takes his chief pleasure and on his farm may be seen a fine herd of Dorset red Jersey hogs which are eligible for registration. In his choice of cattle he is partial to the black breed, and has from twenty-five to sixty head on his farm. Mr. Bilderback is a descendant of German forefathers, although the family, for a number of generations, has been represented in America. The records state that the grandfather Bilderback, died in Kentucky, where he reared a large family of sons, among whom was Charles, the father of William M. At the death of their father the sons (Charles, Alex, William, James and John) left the South to take up life in what at that time (1846) was considered the frontier, coming to Schuyler County, Ill. Charles made his choice of land in Section 28, Birmingham Township, where he purchased about 300 acres of wild, uncultivated prairie land, far removed from any other white settler. The brothers, not quite so venturesome, selected a spot close to the timber, and here they worked together to improve their property, all the time fearing for the safety of their brother Charles, whose bleak

location in the open prairie made him an easy prey to the blasts of wind and storm which were no uncommon visitors even in the more sheltered parts. On the land which he had selected and purchased, Charles Bilderback at once began the work of improvement, erecting a hewed frame building, material for which he hauled from Pulaski, Adams County. In the meantime he had formed domestic ties by his marriage with Sarah L. Crawford, who proved a helpmate in every sense of the word, and together they labored to make a comfortable home for their children, of whom there were five in number, namely: Thomas, who died in infancy; William M., whose name heads this article; Charles E., and John E., both farmers in this township; and Ida B., the wife of S. P. Foster, their home being at St. Mary, Hancock County, Ill. The mother of these children passed to her reward in 1881, and ten years later, in 1891, the father was laid to rest, after a life of many years spent in the upbuilding of the community where in young manhood he selected his future home.

The second child in the family, William M. Bilderback was born on the home farm on Section 28, Birmingham Township, October 15, 1860; and, in fact, he has never known any other home, for after the death of the mother, the farm was placed under his management. His educational training was meager, consisting only of such advantages as were offered in the schools of the Huntsville district, but nevertheless he was alert and observing, and by well-selected reading has become well informed generally, and is an agreeable conversationalist. When his school days were over, he turned his attention to assisting in the duties of the farm, and upon the death of his father, he purchased the old homestead property. No opportunity to improve upon the older methods of farming have been lost sight of by Mr. Bilderback, and as a result his property is not only in appearance, but in reality, one of the most prosperous and productive in this part of Schuyler County.

Mr. Bilderback was married, May 5, 1885, to Miss Emma Z. Harkness, who was born in Kaboka, Mo., August 31, 1861, the daughter of James C. and Elizabeth (Stauffer) Harkness, natives of Pennsylvania, who as early as 1842 established their home in the wilds of Missouri. Of the nine children born to Mr. and Mrs. Harkness, those besides Mrs. Bilderback now living are as follows: Abraham, of Clark County, Mo.; John, of Lake City, Colo.; George, a farmer of Clark County, Mo.; James and Frank, both residents of Kaboka, Mo.; Jane, the wife of Henry Strickler, of Farmington, Iowa; and Annie, the wife of Jasper Stover, of Lake County, Cal. The mother of these children passed away in 1900, but the father is still living in Kaboka, Mo., at the ripe old age of ninety-four years. Eight children blessed the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Bilderback, as follows: Arthur Glenn, who died when seven years of age; Tivis E., who was born August 18, 1888, and is now a student in the State Normal University, Normal, Ill.; Troy P.,

who was born January 19, 1890; William R., born April 30, 1892; Quintin B., born October 22, 1895; Herman H., born February 9, 1897; Charles S., born December 7, 1898; and James Clifford, born December 28, 1901. While not associated with any denomination, Mr. Bilderback gives with a liberal hand to the support of the Presbyterian Church, of which his wife is a member, and in fact throughout his life has contributed generously to both church and Sunday school work, regardless of denomination. Politically he is a believer in Democratic principles, and carries out this belief by supporting the candidates of that party. Socially he is a member of the Odd Fellows lodge at Huntsville, Ill., and of Augusta Camp, Modern Woodmen of America. The fact that Mr. Bilderback has spent his entire life in his present locality makes him guard its interests with a jealous eye, and it is safe to say that no project which has for its object the betterment of the community, fails to receive his support, in fact, he has, himself, inaugurated many beneficial measures. He has a hospitable nature, and both himself and wife are surrounded by many friends and well-wishers.

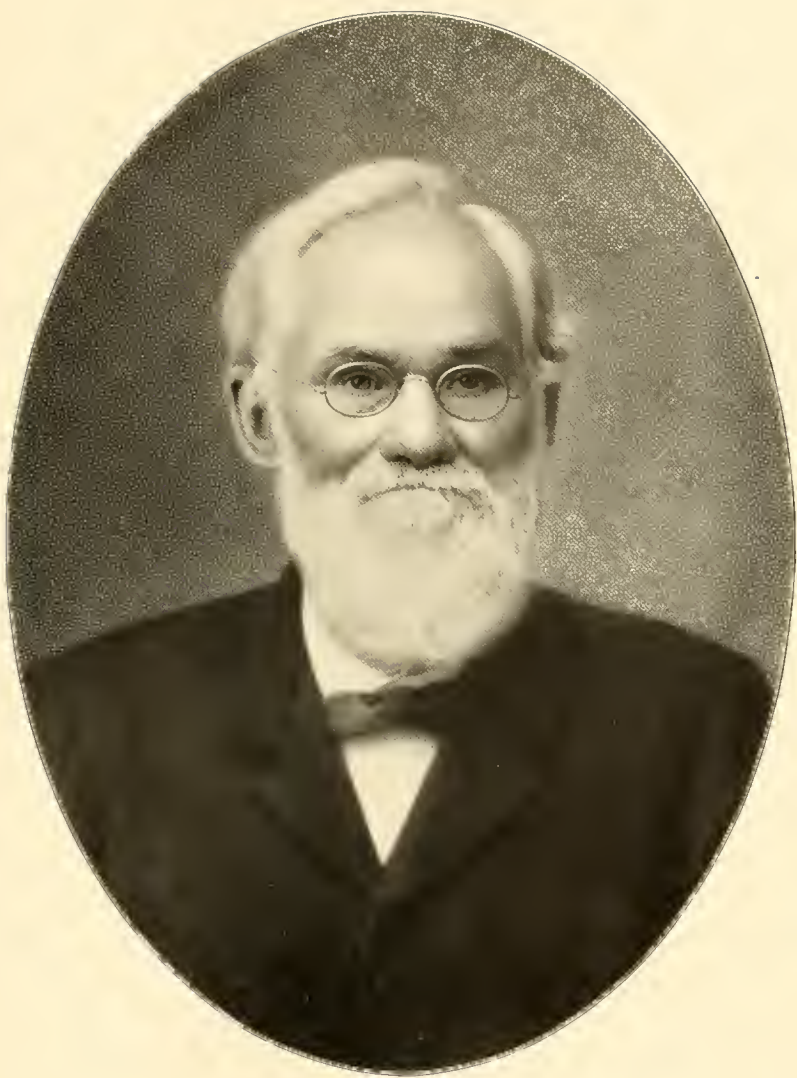
BLACK, Franklin P.—The name of Franklin P. Black is associated with successful agriculture and stock raising, with education, clean politics and other enlightening agencies, and in character with the dignity and honor and ability of a fine old pioneer family established in the wilds of Schuyler County by his grandfather, Richard Black, in 1825. Mr. Black was born in Littleton Township, Schuyler County, June 13, 1876, one of the family of four sons and two daughters of William T. Black, who was four years old when brought to Schuyler County from Dubois County, Ind., where he was born in 1821. When Franklin P., was a little over eleven years old (in 1868), he came with the rest of the family to the farm he now occupies in Section 11, Woodstock Township, and with the exception of temporary absences, has made this his home ever since.

The youth of Mr. Black was devoted to work on the paternal farm, to attendance at the district school, and to such diversions and opportunities as the neighborhood afforded. At the age of twenty-one years he rented a farm and engaged in produce raising on his own responsibility. February 2, 1879, he was united in marriage to Sarah Kennedy, born in Woodstock Township April 1, 1859, a daughter of Isaac and Betty (Wheelhouse) Kennedy, the former of mixed German and Irish ancestry, the latter coming from Yorkshire, England, when eleven years of age. Isaac Kennedy was born in Ohio and came to Illinois in 1858, settling on a farm in Woodstock Township, where his death occurred March 29, 1883. After his death his wife made her home there with her daughter, Mrs. Black, and there her life came to an end July 16, 1904. Of the four children in the Kennedy family, Z. B., is a resident of Littleton Township, Schuyler County; Robert lives in

Beardstown, Ill.; and Hanna is the wife of Thomas Chalkley, of Lincoln, Ill. For two years after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Black occupied the old Black homestead, then moved to a farm a little to the south, in 1893 locating again in Section 10, where they lived until returning to the Black farm to care for the old folks in 1895. Their loving care of the couple who had weathered the hardships of the frontier and risen to affluence by reason of toil and good judgment, was thoroughly characteristic of Mr. and Mrs. Black, and the family circle was narrowed October 2, 1900, by the death of the father, and March 10, 1902, by the death of the mother. They were members of the Primitive Baptist Church.

To Mr. and Mrs. Black have been born the following children: William Robert, born May 18, 1881, farming part of the old homestead, and making a specialty of raising and breeding registered Poland-China hogs—is husband of Bessie (Briggs) Black, and father of Robert Karl Black; Homer, born June 16, 1884, died October 6, 1884; and Grover C., born February 15, 1887, graduated from the medical department of Washington University at St. Louis, Mo., May 28, 1908, and now one of the staff of St. Francis Hospital at Macomb, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Black have given their children every advantage in their power, and all sustain the family reputation for ability and general worth. William and Grover C. are both graduates of the Rushville Normal School and Business College. At the present time Mr. Black owns 150 acres of land, all of it under a high state of cultivation. He has a large and comfortable rural home, ample facilities for caring for products and stock, and he makes a specialty of Poland-China hogs, Red-Polled cattle, and roadster horses. He is a resourceful and practical farmer, accepting such innovations as appeal to his judgment and discretion, and is a constant seeker after the ways which broaden and refine country existence. Of unquestioned integrity and more than average business ability, he has received many proofs of confidence on the part of his fellow-townsmen, and in his immediate family he is looked up to as the soul of honor, his settlement of his father's large estate without bond having proved perfectly satisfactory to all concerned. Mr. Black is a Democrat in politics, and always has refused political position.

BLACK, John Rollo.—The administration of no Superintendent of Schools of Schuyler County has given more general satisfaction than has that of John Rollo Black, the present incumbent of the office. Energetic, practical, and progressive, and thoroughly alive to the needs and possibilities of those entrusted to his supervision, this young educator seems to absorb and give out in abundant measure the virile spirit of the prairies, from which he sprung, and over which still broods the indomitable, all conquering influence of the pioneers. Born at Quincy, Ill., February 14, 1877, Mr. Black is a son of John H., and Teli-



James Moore

tha (Parke) Black, natives of Illinois, grandson of James P. Black, of Kentucky, and great-grandson of Richard Black of North Carolina. His maternal grandfather was O. H. Parke of Kentucky. The Blacks are of Scotch-Irish descent, and many of the family's numerous representatives have been conspicuous in the military, political, commercial and educational affairs of America.

Reared on a farm in the southern part of Schuyler County, to which his parents moved from Quincy in 1882, Mr. Black attended the district schools and the Rushville Normal, and from 1897 until 1902 was engaged in school teaching in different parts of the county. During this time he applied himself with such assiduity that he passed, with excellent standing, the examination for the State teacher's certificate which he now holds. He has been a loyal supporter of the Democratic party ever since attaining his majority, and in 1902 was elected Superintendent of Schools for Schuyler County by a large majority. Though the discharge of this responsibility necessarily is arduous and taxing, Mr. Black finds time and strength for the publication of a school paper called the "Schuyler County School Visitor," which, because of the breadth of the views expressed and the comprehensive ground covered, is proving a moulding factor along educational lines in the county.

On December 25, 1902, Mr. Black was married to Daisy M. Dennis, who was born in Rushville, and educated in the public schools and at the Jacksonville Woman's College. Mr. Black is prominent socially, and is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America. The life of Mr. Black is dominated by a high sense of responsibility, and by unflinching devotion to the work for which nature and training have admirably fitted him. He has sympathy, personal magnetism, and the faculty of getting near to the hearts of the student class. He understands the youth of the land, his ambitions, temptations and possibilities, and therefore can be of use to him.

BLACK, William T., (deceased).—From 1825 until his death, October 2, 1900, William T. Black was associated with Schuyler County, as a boy, contributing his small strength to the lifting of pioneer hardships, and, as a man, gaining that outlook and independence which comes of work well done and responsibilities nobly borne. Mr. Black's parents were among the first permanent settlers in Woodstock Township, coming from Dubois County, Ind., where the son was born March 18, 1821. The journey was made with a wagon and team during the summer of 1825, and in a clearing a rude cabin was erected, between the walls of which was enacted a chapter of that history which, with its rude accessories of existence, its demands upon the courage and fortitude of the race, and its expressions of splendid purpose and hope, have

slipped forever into the recesses of a never-to-be again, but unforgettable past.

None of the hardships, discouragements, limitations or diversions of the early days of the county were absent from the youth of William T. Black. Far from breaking his spirit or developing discouragement and inertia, they impelled to a strong and reliant manhood, to a character the integrity and worth of which never was questioned, and developed a capacity which found its sphere and reward in the hard toil of the farm. During the winter season he walked a long distance to a log school house, where the common branches were intermingled with a liberal use of the birch rod, and where the pupils performed all of the tasks, such as sweeping, lighting the fire and bringing in the water. At the age of twenty-five years Mr. Black started on his independent career, renting a farm in Woodstock Township for one year, and then removing to Rushville Township, where he was married, October 30, 1842, to Mathilda Matheny, a native of Morgan County, Ohio, and born March 29, 1823. Mrs. Black's parents were Andrew and Sarah (Harris) Matheny, natives of New England and Virginia, respectively, and they came to Illinois in 1835, purchasing the farm in Schuyler County upon which the balance of their lives was spent. They had four children and were fairly prosperous, developing one of the fine farms and delightful homes in their township. On both sides of the family there were forefathers who bore their muskets upon the battlefields of the Revolutionary War, and who were closely identified with the agricultural and business activities of the East and South.

In 1849 Mr. Black bought 120 acres of land, built a small frame dwelling, and in 1868 sold this property and purchased 280 acres in Woodstock Township. In 1869 he built the residence which remained his home for the rest of his life, and carried on geneal farming and stock-raising with increasing success. Of the six children who came to brighten his home, Austin, a farmer of Woodstock Township, married Nancy King, and had one son; Athalinda is the wife of Richard Kittering, and has two sons; Harriet died at the age of forty-two years; William H. married Rachel Boiles, and has five sons and two daughters; Richard married Jane Stevens, and has two sons and one daughter; Franklin P. married Sarah Kennedy, and is mentioned elsewhere in this work. Politically, Mr. William T. Black favored the Democratic party, but was liberal in his views and, especially in local matters, believed in voting for the man irrespective of party. He was honored by election to various township offices, and invariably discharged his duties with courage and fidelity. In his religious views he was a Baptist and a member of the Primitive Baptist Church, and was generous in his contributions to the support of the church and its missions. He was universally respected and many people mourned the passing from their ken of his fine and sympathetic personality.

BLACKBURN, Bryson M., one of the oldest residents of Schuyler County, Ill., where he has been successfully engaged in farming in Brooklyn Township, for more than fifty-five years, always maintaining a high standing as a farmer and as a citizen, was born in Ohio, on the dividing line between Hamilton and Butler Counties, October 23, 1828. He is a son of James and Neppie (Sparks) Blackburn, natives of Ohio and Kentucky, respectively. The paternal grandfather, Bryson Blackburn, was a Virginian by birth, and Matthew Sparks, the grandfather on the maternal side, was born in Maryland. The Blackburns are of Scotch-Irish descent, while the Sparks family originated in France. James Blackburn, father of Bryson M., who was a physician and surgeon, was born in 1805. In boyhood he was bound out to learn the tanner's trade, and boot and shoe making. This occupation not being to his liking, he turned his attention to medicine, fitting himself for practice under the tutelage of the famous Dr. Thomas of Cincinnati. His family came to Schuyler County in 1830, and he soon after acquired a patent for eighty acres of government land in Brooklyn Township, but after locating on it and making improvements, discovered a defect in the title, another man having a prior claim. He then entered up a tract of 190 acres, which included a part of the site of the present village of Brooklyn, and establishing his residence on it, applied himself to practice as a physician, his practice extending from forty to sixty miles from his home. In course of time he sold his farm, and bought a tract of 360 acres in Sections 16 and 21, all of which was covered with timber. After clearing a portion of it, he built a large dwelling, which was destroyed by fire eleven years later. Dr. James Blackburn departed this life in December, 1852, his wife, who was born in 1804, passing away in 1876. Their family consisted of five sons and four daughters, of whom the subject of this sketch was the second in order of birth.

What schooling Bryson M. Blackburn was able to obtain was received in the primary schools of Brooklyn Township, and he remained on the home place, taking part in the work until the time of his marriage. He learned the carpenter's trade in his early youth, and from 1852 to 1859 was engaged in that occupation at Huntsville, Ill., which was his home during this period. In the latter year, he moved to a tract of eighty acres in Section 20, Brooklyn Township, adjoining the village of Brooklyn on the north. The land contained no improvements and was mostly covered with brush. Mr. Blackburn built the house now occupied by him, 26 by 16 feet, with an ell, and has increased the extent of his landed property by two purchases, adding seventy acres in Section 17, which adjoin the original eighty acres. This place he thoroughly improved, continuing his work as a carpenter until 1890, after which he devoted his whole attention to operation of the farm.

On March 18, 1852, Mr. Blackburn was joined in matrimony with Susan F. Overstreet, who

was born in Kentucky, February 15, 1829, a daughter of Buckley and Nancy (Bramfield) Overstreet, natives of that State. From this union nine children have resulted, as follows: Kate, born December 22, 1852; James Levi, who died in infancy; Frances A., born June 10, 1857; William Frederick, born January 18, 1859; Nancy Penelope, born October 9, 1860; Mary Minerva, born September 5, 1862; Robert Homer, born July 11, 1864; Elizabeth, born March 22, 1866, who died at the age of nineteen months, and Charles, who also died in infancy. Of the children still surviving, Kate, the eldest daughter, became the wife of Warren Whitson, a resident of Brooklyn, Ill.; Frances A. is at home; William F. lives in Brooklyn Township; Nancy P. was married to Charles Duell, and resides in Pike County, Ill.; Mary M. (Mrs. George Kreuter) lives at Doddsville, McDonough County, Ill.; and Robert H. follows farming on the home place.

In politics, Mr. Blackburn is a supporter of the Prohibition party, and has rendered creditable public service in the office of Road Commissioner. He and his faithful wife, for nearly three-score years the helpful companion of his joys and sorrows, are communicants of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Both are regarded with the highest respect.

BLACKBURN, Orville, still in possession of his mental and bodily faculties, with scarcely perceptible impairment through waning years, is one of the most vigorous and sprightly survivors of the pioneer period of Central Illinois. When his life began in Schuyler County, which has always been his home except for a brief time in childhood, the region was mainly a wilderness, abounding in wild beasts and game. Wolves, wild deer, prairie chickens and wild turkeys were plentiful in all directions. In the years succeeding his youthful experience, the scythe, the sickle, the flail, the antique plow, and all the crude contrivances whereby the tedious and laborious process of pioneer farming were carried on, have vanished. These relics of primitive times have given place to the most complete devices in agricultural implements and machines that modern ingenuity can design, the low lands have all been drained, the timber has mostly disappeared, villages, schools, churches, stores, public buildings and tasteful habitations brighten the landscape, and still the sturdy pioneer to whom this narrative pertains, a forceful reminder of a former generation, pursues the even tenor of his way near the spot where he was ushered into life. But he has witnessed a wondrous transformation, keeping pace with the marvelous development, and doing his full share in pushing forward all the movements that have made his locality what it is today.

Mr. Blackburn was born in Rushville, Schuyler County, Ill., April 26, 1832, a son of James and Neppie (Sparks) Blackburn, natives of Ohio and Kentucky respectively. When he was a little boy his parents moved to Plymouth, Hancock

County, Ill., returning five years later to Schuyler County, and locating in Brooklyn Township, near the village of Brooklyn. In early youth Orville Blackburn attended the subscription schools of those times, and grew up on his father's farm. The latter died in 1852, and Orville remained on the home place with his mother for some years. After his marriage he still took care of the homestead farming until 1866. His mother passed away in 1876. In 1866, together with his brother-in-law, John Henry Walker, he bought a farm, and seven years later, traded his interest in it for 75 acres of land on Crooked Creek bottoms, in the southwest part of Brooklyn Township. To this he afterwards added eighty acres, and lived there until 1903. Meantime, he and his two sons purchased 270 acres one mile south of Littleton, Ill., 50 acres of which were timber land. He worked at the carpenter's trade with his brother, Bryson, doing all the building in this section in early days, and carrying on his farming operations at the same time. He was one of the first grain raisers in this part of the county. In 1903 he sold the farm on Crooked Creek Bottoms, and bought 125 acres in Section 29, adjoining the village of Brooklyn on the east, where he now resides.

The marriage of Mr. Blackburn took place June 22, 1862, on which date he was wedded to Sarah Walker, who was born in Hardin County, Ky., in November, 1837. Mrs. Blackburn, a most faithful wife and devoted mother, is a daughter of Phelix and Rachael (Watts) Walker, natives of the county where her birth occurred. Three children resulted from this union, as follows: Edgar, born July 15, 1865, who lives on the home place; Anna Belle, born in July, 1870, who became the wife of James King, of Windom, Kan.; and Ray, born January 29, 1873, who is a resident of Brooklyn Township.

In politics, Mr. Blackburn was identified with the Democratic party until the time of the Civil War, and in recent years, has acted with the Prohibitionists. He has rendered creditable service on the School Board, and also held the office of Trustee. In religion, he and his excellent wife are adherents of the faith of the Presbyterian Church. Both are regarded with profound respect.

BOICE, John H.—The American progenitor of the Boice family, so long identified with Schuyler County, was George Mathew Boice, an English soldier, who, upon arriving on this side of the water, espoused the cause of the down-trodden colonists, and carried a musket through many of the battles of the Revolutionary War. Eventually he cast his fortunes with the State of Virginia, and from there moved to Ohio, in both States following the occupation of farming. A relic of this soldier and pioneer is a bull's-eye watch, which still keeps good time, and now is the prized possession of his great-grandson and namesake, George Mathew Boice, of Schuyler County.

John Boice, son of the Revolutionary soldier,

and a native of Virginia, came to Schuyler County at an early day, bringing with him his family, which included George Mathew Boice, then a small lad who was reared on the Rushville Township farm. George Mathew had the average opportunities of his time and place, and upon attaining maturity, married Catherine Nelson, his childhood playmate, who also had come to the county with her parents. Henry and Mary (Teel) Nelson, settling in Frederick Township. Catherine Nelson was born in Ohio. The young couple rented a farm north of Rushville after their marriage, and in 1854 bought 120 acres of land in Section 23, Rushville Township, which at that time had few improvements save a few acres of cleared land and a log cabin. Here the family lived until the death of the parents, the father dying in 1879, and his wife in 1863. They were permitted to witness many changes ere they took their departure, the heavy timber having been cleared away, and the old log cabin having been supplanted by a frame dwelling of more recent construction. Mr. Boice was a Democrat in politics, and with his wife, a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They were the parents of six children: Mary C., who died at the age of three years; John H., now operating the old farm; Augustus R., who died at the age of twenty-three years; Ella, wife of George W. Trone, a prominent farmer and citizen of Rushville; Lizzie May, widow of George S. Harrington, and a resident of Ashland, Oregon, and George Warren, a medical practitioner of Chicago.

John H. Boice, operating the old Boice homestead, was born within a few rods of where he now lives in Section 23, Rushville Township, April 14, 1852. As the oldest son and living child in the family, he was taught to make himself useful around the farm at an age when most boys are more interested in pleasure than work, and naturally has succeeded to the entire management of the property. No uncertain aspirations have led him away from the occupation of his youth, or lessened in a single degree his appreciation of its dignity and worth. He is engaged in general farming and stock raising, and in the past made quite a fortune out of Berkshire hogs, which at present he raises only in limited numbers. He is at present devoting his attention to Angora goats, and has on hand eighteen head of the finest to be found anywhere in this part of the country.

As a Democrat in excellent standing Mr. Boice has held many important township offices, and fraternally is connected with the Modern Woodmen of America. Both he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, thus maintaining the family precedent in religion. August 6, 1873, Mr. Boice was united in marriage to Elizabeth J. Whitsee, a native of Indiana, and daughter of Fred and Eliza (Southernland) Whitsee. The Whitsees came early to Schuyler County, locating in Rushville, where the father died, and whence the mother removed to her present home in Pekin, Ill. Mrs. Boice

has living two sisters and two brothers; Rose, wife of Wesley Boice, of Coffeyville, Kan.; Margaret, wife of James Sweet, of Pekin, Ill.; Charles, a farmer in Chalmers Township, McDonough County, Ill.; and Frank, of Coffeyville, Kan. To Mr. and Mrs. Boice have been born six children, one of whom died in infancy; Charles married Hettie Malatty, and has one child; Clarence is a farmer in Rushville Township; Everett Ray died at the age of eighteen years; Frederick G. is a graduate of the Normal Business College, class of 1905; Lysle will graduate from the same institution in 1908; and Lulu Elbertine is living at home. Mr. Boice is a conscientious and painstaking man, his heart ever open to the demands upon its sympathy and consideration, and his purse-strings drawn in many causes of charity or misfortune.

BONSER, Henry.—A substantial farmer and progressive citizen of Bainbridge Township, Schuyler County, was born in a little log cabin on the Hill, situated in Section 18, Bainbridge Township, and his birthplace was also the scene of his parents' death. On the home farm, which he operated for many years both before and after his marriage, he resided until 1895, when he removed to his present beautiful home in Section 9. At that time, however, he bought only two acres of ground, to which he has continuously added until he is the owner of 181 acres, lying in a body and highly improved. His pleasant and valuable homestead is in both Sections 9 and 16, and as the fine improvements upon it have been the results of his own industry and forethought, he is excusable if he views the place with a large degree of pride.

Henry Bonser was born February 5, 1852, a son of William Thomas and Emeline (Stephens) Bonser, his father being a native of England who came to America when a young man and settled in Schuyler County. Here he married, his wife being a native of Kentucky who migrated to Indiana when a child, thence coming with her parents to Schuyler County. After their marriage Mr. Bonser and wife settled in Section 16, Bainbridge Township, and upon the farm there were born their eleven children, namely: Keziah, now the widow of a Mr. William Rawson, a resident of Huntsville Township; Eliza, wife of William Suggett, who lives in Alta, Canada; William, who served in the Civil War as a member of the Seventeenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and is now a farmer of Phelps County, Neb.; John, who served in Company G, Twenty-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, for a period of three years, and died in June, 1897; Nancy J., wife of A. J. Vanorder, whose husband was also a soldier in the Twenty-eighth Illinois (seeing over four and a half years' service) and is now a farmer of Oakland Township, Schuyler County; James, who joined the One Hundred and Fifty-first Illinois Infantry, died while in the service of the Union and was buried at Columbus, Ga.; Thomas and Milburn, farmers of Phelps County, Neb.; Henry A.,

of this review; Edward and Marion, also agriculturists of Phelps County, Neb. The father of this family died in the little log cabin which he had erected on Section 16 during the year 1864, the mother surviving him for nearly twenty years and following her husband in 1893. Both were faithful members of the Union Baptist Church, and were highly honored by all as good parents, kindly neighbors and truly useful factors of their home community.

Henry Bonser was reared to the life of a farmer from early boyhood, assisting his father on the home place, attending the district school, and faithfully performing such other duties as fall to him who is convinced that he has found his useful place in the world, and has no desire to experiment in other fields. As the older members of the family left the homestead, the girls to marry and the boys to prepare homes of their own, Henry A. was placed in charge of the old farm, as the father had died when the son was only twelve years of age. The mother continued to reside on the family homestead until her death in 1893.

Mr. Bonser was married in the fall of 1873 to Miss Sarah Quinn, a native of Schuyler County, Ill., and a daughter of Selathiel Quinn and Elizabeth Gillespie (as she was known in maidenhood). The wife and mother died June 10, 1907, her husband having already passed away while journeying to Indiana to make a visit to friends. Mr. Bonser remained upon the farm where he was born until 1895, when, as stated, he removed with his family to the site of his present fine homestead and commenced to make the purchases and improvements which have resulted in its establishment. These two homesteads, endeared by so many filial and marital associations, have witnessed the coming of eleven children to the family circle of Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Bonser, their names, given in the order of birth, being as follows: Myrtle, now the wife of Earl Brewer, and herself the mother of two children; Herbert and Grace, who live at home; Etta, wife of Leonard Hodges, a farmer of Woodstock Township, and mother of one child; Gertrude, residing at home; Nellie and Roy, twins; and Lydia, Electa, Ruth and Curry, who are also still with their parents. Lydia is teacher of a school in Schuyler County.

Mr. Bonser always has been considered not only one of the most progressive farmers of his township, but one of its most intelligent and useful citizens. A strong supporter of the principles of Democracy, his political attitude has never interfered with the impartial performance of the various public duties which have devolved upon him. He has efficiently served as School Director for many years, and has held various other township offices. There are, in fact, no men in his township who are better known or more highly honored than Henry A. Bonser, whose life of uprightness and broad usefulness have won him wide and unshaken confidence.

BOTTENBERG, Thomas Edward.—Because of

natural aptitude and superior equipment, Thomas Edward Bottenberg has taken a prominent rank in his profession in Rushville, where he began his career as a lawyer in December, 1893, having successively filled the offices of City Attorney of Rushville, and State's Attorney of Schuyler County. In his general make-up Mr. Bottenberg embodies the sterling qualities of his German-English ancestors, the earliest American representatives of whom on the paternal side were his great-grandparents, Jacob and Elizabeth Bottenberg, who came from Germany and settled in Virginia, while his maternal great-grandparents, of the name of Holmes, came from England and settled in Kentucky. His grandparents, Jacob Bottenberg and Nathan Holmes, were born in Virginia and Kentucky, respectively, the former marrying a native of Virginia, and the latter marrying Maria Miller, who was born in Kentucky. Joseph Bottenberg and Mary Jane (Holmes) Bottenberg, were born in the States of which their respective grandparents were pioneers, and they were early settlers of McDonough County, Ill., where their son, Thomas E., was born on a farm November 28, 1868.

The Bottenberg family moved from McDonough County to Astoria, Fulton County, in 1881, and there Thomas Edward, then thirteen years of age, completed his common school education. Developing a liking for the profession of law, he laid the foundation for the same at the Northern Indiana University, at Valparaiso, and after graduating from the classical course in 1889, taught school near Vermont, Ill., for one term, afterward acting as Principal of the Frederick school several years, in the meantime employing his leisure hours in reading law, his admission to the bar taking place in May, 1893, and his settlement in Rushville in December following, as a member of the firm of Montgomery & Glass. Upon the removal of Mr. Montgomery to Quincy in 1896, the firm name was changed to Glass & Bottenberg. The same year Mr. Bottenberg's popularity and ability were recognized by his election to the office of State's Attorney, the able and conscientious discharge of which brought him re-election in 1900. Besides being a leading practitioner since his admission to the bar, he has "stumped" the county during every Democratic campaign and, in 1898, was Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee.

Socially, as well as legally and politically, Mr. Bottenberg maintains high standards and counts among his friends prominent and well known citizens of the State. He has been elected Eminent Commander of the Rushville Commandery No. 56, Knights Templar, has served 8½ years, and still holds this position. He has woven the fabric of his success with strands of lasting firmness and strength, sacrificing nothing of principle or precedent, while achieving some of the most brilliant and satisfying compensations of his profession.

BRINES, John T.—A life spent within the limits of one county may seem lacking in those

thrilling adventures characteristic of the careers of those who travel much by land and sea, and whose varied commercial interests take them into different parts of the world. Yet the prosperity of a country is dependent principally upon those earnest, quiet, persevering men, who, in the daily round of duties, remain optimistic, courageous and generous-hearted, and who, by improving their little tracts of land, make the world more attractive by reason of their presence. Within the limits of Schuyler County John T. Brines was born and reared, and here the busy years of manhood were passed in the work of an agriculturist; finally, as the shadows of life's brief day have passed the high noon, he has lifted from his shoulders some of the burdens of youth and now enjoys the pleasures of a pleasant country home, surrounded by the ornamental trees he has planted and showing the painstaking care of a man of good taste.

On Section thirty-one, Frederick Township, where he now lives, John T. Brines was born September 26, 1849, a son of Roswell and Della (Norton) Brines. His father was a native of New York and a member of a family comprising ten brothers and two sisters, all of whom left the East to settle in Wabash County, Ill. When he came to Schuyler County Indians had not yet disappeared from their old hunting grounds, and he took part in the Black Hawk War. It was his privilege at an early day to form the acquaintance of Abraham Lincoln, and to enjoy the honor of running races with the martyred President, for whom he always maintained the most profound admiration.

Upon coming to Schuyler County the senior Brines settled on the Greer farm in Rushville Township. On selling that place he bought a farm, later owned by George R. Hunter. Next he bought the farm now owned by John Malcomson, and on that place he built an equipment for conducting the tanner's trade, of which he had gained a practical knowledge in earlier life. The next property which he acquired was situated on Section thirty-one, Frederick Township; the land was covered with white, black and red oak, and black and white walnut trees, and no effort had been made to bring it into condition for cultivation. On this place he remained until his death, which occurred in 1899 at the age of ninety-two years; his wife passing away just four weeks later, at the age of eighty-two years. Of their five sons and seven daughters, the majority have been called from earth. The three surviving sons are Henry of California, George of Rushville, and John T. The daughters are Louisa Harriet, on the old homestead, and Ermine, wife of Pulaski Reeves, a retired farmer living in Rushville.

Among scenes familiar to the boyhood years of John T. Brines were those associated with the pioneer schools, with their floors of puncheons and their benches and desks of slabs. His education was such as the teachers in these schools furnished. In 1892 he married Miss Elizabeth Jockish, who was born in Cass County, Ill. At

the time of his marriage he was given 195 acres of land as his share of the estate. At once he began to improve the land, where now he has a pleasant home, with fruit, shade and ornamental trees, the whole forming one of the best farms in the township. Interested in stock raising, he makes a specialty of Shropshire sheep, in which he is deeply interested and with which he has been successful, as, indeed, he has also been in other departments of agriculture. He and his wife had three children, but lost their only son. Two daughters, Florence and Rosie, are being educated in local schools. In religion the family are identified with the Christian Church at Pleasantview, while politically he always has voted with the Democratic party.

BROWN, Clyde E.—The tremendous strides in agriculture during the past few years have developed a science which the land tiller of a quarter a century ago would hardly recognize. Having learned all that his father has been able to teach him, the young farmer of today, whose ambitions are commensurate with his possibilities, sees before him an ever widening vista of invention and experiment, and though he has mastered the chemistry of soils, the value of lands, and rotation in crops, and the economy of time, effort and space—in fact, has made his own all that the student learns at the foremost experimental stations in the country—he knows there are short cuts to good results still undiscovered, and more practical and profitable methods that even further eliminate drudgery, and afford ampler time for the general comfort and improvement of the agriculturist. Representative of this far-seeing and promising class of the world's workers is Clyde E. Brown, a young man of twenty-seven years, son of Hon. Robert Brown, mentioned elsewhere in this work, and whose opportunities for advancing to the highest round of the agricultural ladder have been enviable and seldom excelled.

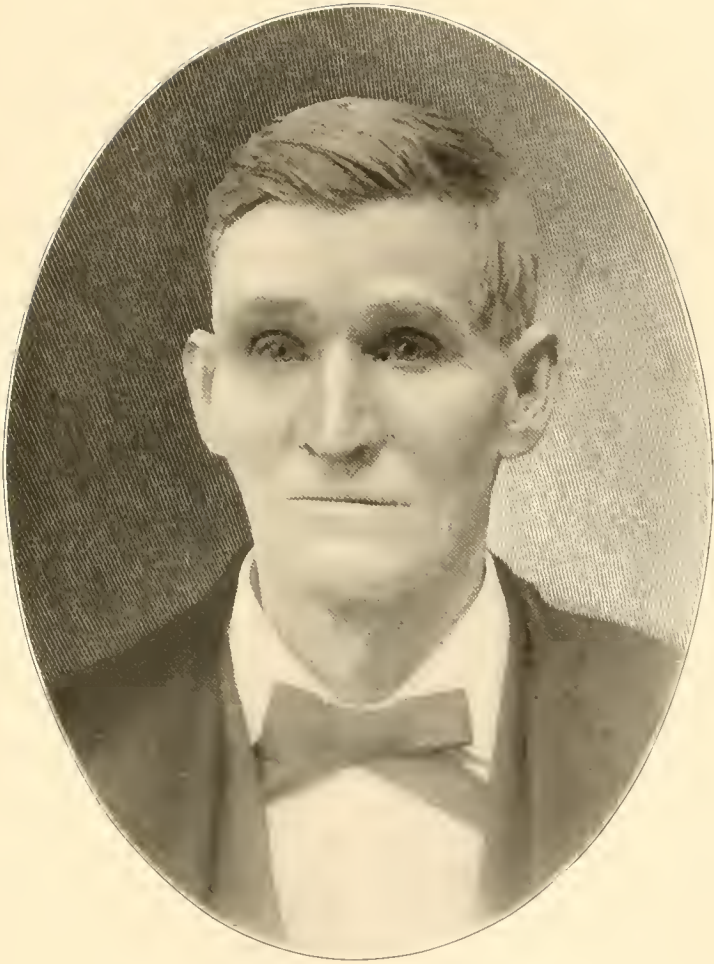
Mr. Brown was born in a double log cabin in Woodstock Township, Schuyler County, August 24, 1880, and was educated in the country schools and the Rushville High School. Desiring no greater honor than to do his work faithfully and well as a farmer, Mr. Brown resolved to give himself every chance for advancement, and in the fall of 1899 entered the live stock department of the Illinois State University, at Urbana, completing the course and afterward studying in the horticultural department, equipping himself fully for all departments of farm activity. In January, 1901, he became manager of the George Little farms, comprising over 3,000 acres, in Schuyler County, and on one of these farms, in Buena Vista Township, set out over three thousand fruit trees. He made many and extensive improvements for Mr. Little, and gained an experience impossible under less favorable conditions. In the meantime, being desirous of getting into the fruit business on his own responsibility, in the fall of 1901 he bought eighty acres of land in Section 2, Woodstock Township, known

as the old Kent farm, and set out thereon fourteen hundred apple and peach trees. In the fall of 1906, after resigning his position with the Little people, he gathered his first crop of peaches and his second crop of apples, all of which brought the highest market price. At this time he realized his advantage in having gone to Louisiana to select his trees at the Stark Nursery.

In 1903 Mr. Brown rented an eighty-acre farm of his father, and for three years ran a bachelor hall, putting up with all of the inconveniences and discomforts of having to do everything for himself. October 4, 1905, he ameliorated his lonely condition by marrying Bertha F. Russell, daughter of D. L. Russell, formerly one of the leading surgeons and physicians of this part of Illinois. Dr. Russell became particularly prominent through his invention of an instrument for performing bloodless tracheotomy, the patent of which he sold at a large figure. During the Civil War he served in an Ohio regiment with the rank of Major, and in 1903 moved from Ripley to Rushville, where his death occurred in September, 1905. He is survived by his wife, who still lives in Rushville. Robert Russell Brown, the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Clyde E. Brown, was born September 28, 1906.

On his farm in Section 2, Woodstock Township, Mr. Brown is devoting his time to fruit, general produce, Hereford cattle and fine draft and road horses. He aims always at the best, and with his diversified knowledge must continue to succeed, and to inspire others with his infectious ideals and enthusiasm. While voting with care and due regard for the welfare of the community, he has never aided the cause of Democracy by official service, devoting his attention to the promotion of the best interests of the community in which he resides. The coming year will find him amply in touch with its standards and demands, for the progressive mind knows no resting place when collaborating with nature and her possibilities.

BROWN, Herman H.—Agricultural, monetary and legal science have enriched the experience and extended the usefulness of Herman H. Brown, one of the most energetic and capable of the younger generation of toilers of Rushville, and who at present is known to the community as a general attorney, assistant cashier of the Bank of Rushville, chief of the local fire department, and promoter of the Farmers' Institute. Mr. Brown is a native of Schuyler County, and was born on a farm in Woodstock Township, June 14, 1875. He represents the third generation of his family in this part of the State, for hither came his grandfather, John Brown, of Virginia, and his wife, Jane (Becket) Brown, of Kentucky, and here was born his father, Robert Brown, in the then small village of Rushville. The paternal great-grandfather, John Brown, was born in North Carolina. The maternal branch of the family named Hoffman also was established early in Schuyler County by Samuel Hoffman of Ohio,



L. F. Moore

who was father of Mary, the mother of Herman H., who married Margaret C. Nordin, a native of France. The maternal great-grandparents, Joseph and Mary (Myers) Hoffman, were born in Berks County, Pa.

Notwithstanding his withdrawal from agriculture as a direct means of livelihood, Herman H. Brown continues an active promoter of that basic industry of the world. In his youth he received an excellent training on his father's farm, and left it only to augment his district school education by attendance at the Rushville Normal, from which he was graduated with honor in the class of 1892. He then studied law in the office of Montgomery & Glass, and, upon passing the State bar examination in 1896, when less than twenty-one years of age, was obliged to otherwise employ himself until he had reached his majority. In the emergency he became a clerk in the Bank of Rushville, soon after being advanced to his present position of assistant cashier. He fulfilled the active duties of cashier until January 20, 1900, when he became a member of the law firm of Glass & Botteuberg, and since then has been engaged in the general practice of his profession in Rushville and vicinity. Mr. Brown advanced rapidly as a counselor, and in November, 1904, was elected State's Attorney of Schuyler County on the Democratic ticket. He has been active in local Democratic undertakings for several years, and while stumping the country on several occasions, has evidenced strong and persuasive gifts as a speaker.

Mr. Brown is a Director in the Rushville Loan & Homestead Association, and has been connected with the Rushville fire department for the past three years, serving as its head during the greater part of that time. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Pythias, Masons and Modern Woodmen of America. His long continued interest in the Farmers' Institute is an absorbing and practical one, and has infused vigor and high standards into an organization of more than average local usefulness. November 21, 1901, Mr. Brown was united in marriage to Grace B. Hermetet, a native of Schuyler County, and graduate of the Rushville High school.

BROWN, Hon. Robert.—No resident of Rushville who has sought its advantages at the end of an active life has more worthily earned the right to leisure than Hon. Robert Brown. Nor has any one now living been a more interested or industrious observer of the growth of this part of Schuyler County than the erstwhile farmer and law-maker. The Rushville in which he was born, October 19, 1835, and near which he has spent the seventy-two years of his life, gave little promise of its present thrift and cosmopolitanism. It was destined to the slow development known as agricultural, presenting within its boundaries no mining or other rapid fortune acquiring resources. In local government and legislation alone could the settlers hope for personal distinction other than that quiet kind which comes of ordinary work faithfully performed,

and it is along the line of political services that the family of which Mr. Brown represents the second generation in Illinois, has been most useful and conspicuous.

John Brown, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Fayette County, Ky., and married Jane Becket, a native of Bourbon County, that State. On both sides of his family, John Brown inherited thrifty Scotch traits, and he paved the way for success by becoming a practical farmer and a skillful carpenter and builder. Leaving his native State and journeying westward in 1831, he settled on the present site of Rushville, and for Schuyler County he built the first court house, and later erected many residences and barns within its limit. He possessed marked executive and general ability, and was three times elected to the Legislature, first as Representative in 1838, Vandalia being then the State capital, a second time to the House in 1844, and to the Senate in 1846, serving during one session.

For many years he was one of the three Commissioners to transact the general county business, and after the organization of the county, was elected Supervisor from Woodstock Township. He was unchangeably Democratic in his convictions, recognizing no compromise for any reason whatever. Of the ten children in his family two died in infancy and three are living. John C., the oldest son, who served two terms as Sheriff of Schuyler County, is a resident of Lamar, Mo.; George W. is living in Cherokee, Kan., was twice elected head of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Kansas; Nancy J., and her husband, William Hamilton, are deceased; one son is engaged in the wholesale grocery business at Pittsburg, Kan.; two others whose names have not been returned, are deceased; Franklin died at Cherokee, Kan., in July, 1906.

Robert Brown is the second oldest in his father's large family. His youth was uneventfully passed on the home farm, and his education was acquired in the subscription schools. He recalls many incidents of the early history of the county, especially the trouble with the Mormons, when a company had been started for the seat of trouble, which company was sent back to their homes by Governor Ford. The Governor, however, thinking to allay apprehension and furnish an indication of what might be expected in case of emergency, caused the cannon to be operated, with the result that most of the windows in the public square were shattered. At the age of sixteen, Mr. Brown became self-supporting, and from then until the age of twenty-three, had charge of all the work on the home place. He made a specialty of stock, and during the Civil War, especially during 1863, bought and sold to the army large numbers of both cattle and horses. In October, 1866, he was united in marriage to Mary M. Hoffman, and of this union there have been born the following named children: Robert W., and Lillian, both living at home; Herman H., State's Attorney of Schuyler County; Clyde E., a graduate of the horticultural department

of the State University, and now the owner of a splendid farm in Section 2, Woodstock Township.

From the ownership of eighty acres of land Mr. Brown has seen his fortunes increase to 510 acres, 240 of which are in the home place. He has a large and comfortable home, well constructed barns and outbuildings. Due regard is manifested for the things which contribute to the pleasure, if not the financial profit, of life, and such delights as shade and fruit trees, flowers and shrubs abound on every hand. When the Bank of Rushville was organized, Mr. Brown became one of its largest stock-holders, and he has ever since been yearly elected a director in that institution. He was President of the County Fair Association for four years, and during that time this encourager of local enterprise assumed new influence and usefulness. In 1904, he handed to younger hands and minds the management of his farms, but still controls them, while passing his days in a pleasant home in Rushville.

The beginning of Mr. Brown's political activity antedated by several years his election to the State Senate in 1874, in which he served four years. During this session he promoted the County Mutual Insurance bill, which has been of such invaluable aid to the people of the State, and upon his return from the Senate he was elected County President of the Insurance Company, a position which he continued to fill for six years and six months. This organization now is in a flourishing condition, and for the part taken by Mr. Brown no charge was made whatever. His senatorial career was further distinguished by his attitude toward railroad rate reduction, his zeal in the matter being largely responsible for the three instead of five cent a mile rate, which prevailed for many years. His political and agricultural life furnish many inspiring lessons to the youth who would succeed in these important departments of activity, and in so well and conscientiously performing his duty he has gained that which is most valued by a good man, the respect and approval of his fellow-men.

BURNHAM, Frank Blair, an enterprising and progressive farmer of Littleton Township, Schuyler County, Ill., was born in Rushville Township, Schuyler County, April 17, 1860, a son of Edgar A. and Caroline (Armstrong) Burnham, natives of Vermont and Pennsylvania, respectively, the latter having been born in the county of Westmoreland. The paternal grandfather was Solomon Burnham, of Vermont, and the grandparents on the maternal side were John and Elizabeth (Graft) Armstrong, of Pennsylvania. In 1854, Edgar A. Burnham journeyed from Vermont to Rock Island, Ill., and in the following year came to Rushville, Schuyler County. Caroline Armstrong accompanied her parents to the same locality in 1854. The young couple were married in 1857, and made their home for two years with the bride's parents in Rushville Township. In 1859, Edgar A. Burnham bought 160 acres of land in the same township, disposing of eighty

acres a year later. He and his family occupied this place until the fall of 1868, when he sold out and moved to Industry Township, McDonough County, Ill., buying 160 acres of improved land there, and subsequently adding eighty acres more. He subsequently sold 160 acres, and moved to a 160-acre farm owned by his wife at Doddsville, where he passed away his last days, dying on April 12, 1892. His widow still resides on the place, at the age of seventy-five years. They had a family of seven sons and five daughters, of whom one son and one daughter are deceased.

Frank B. Burnham was the second child in this family, and in early life received his education in the district schools. He remained at home until he was twenty-one years old, and then worked one year by the month for his grandfather Armstrong. Then the latter died, and Mr. Burnham rented his farm, conducting it until 1894. In that year he moved to an improved farm of 172 acres purchased by him in Section 6, Littleton Township. The place is known as "Locust Knoll." There he carries on general farming, and raises considerable stock. He is also the owner of 160 acres of Kansas land, lying in the Wichita County, that State.

On February 1, 1894, Mr. Burnham was united in marriage with Caroline Cordell, who was born at Saint Johns, Auglaize County, Ohio, October 8, 1865, and five children have resulted from this union, namely: Iva A., born November 27, 1895; Ethel, born April 10, 1897; Lucia, born in September, 1899; Ruth, born October 10, 1901, deceased May 3, 1903; and Jennie, born in November, 1903.

In politics Mr. Burnham is identified with the Republican party, and fraternally is affiliated with the M. W. He and his family attend the Methodist Episcopal Church.

BURROWS, Benjamin.—Prior to his retirement to Rushville in 1903, Benjamin Burrows faithfully and intelligently worked out his destiny as a farmer and builder, in these fundamental and necessary occupations stamping his worth upon many years of growth of Schuyler County. Born in Astoria Township, Fulton County, Ill., November 15, 1840, Mr. Burrows is a son of Benedict Burrows, a native of Kent County, Md., and the son of parents whose small Southern farm offered but meagre returns for the energy and ambition of their offspring. In consequence, Benedict, while still comparatively young, shook the dust of Maryland from his feet, and with few worldly assets journeyed to Ohio, where he found work as a farm hand and where, in the vicinity of Freeport, Harrison County, he was united in marriage to Elizabeth Crider. His pioneering tendencies still unsatisfied, in 1835 he moved in a wagon to Astoria Township, Fulton County, purchasing land for \$1.25 an acre, and making thereon the improvements known to the agriculturists of his time. Among others of his possessions brought from Ohio was a churn filled with apple seedlings,

which he had carefully dug and packed, and which were set out on the new land to contribute to the delight and comfort of the settler and his successors. When this old orchard recently was visited by his son, Benjamin, one of these trees still was vigorous and industrious, standing straight and strong beneath its eighty-odd years of existence, its gnarled branches canopied with leaves, and in season bending beneath its load of apples. Of the children who were born and grew to maturity on the Astoria farm, who doubtless climbed the trees in the old orchard and contributed their share towards the general support, Sarah and her husband, William Brown, are deceased; Jennie is the widow of Eli Sevens, and lives in Orleans, Kan.; William married Sarah J. Litchfield and lives on a farm in Brooklyn Township, Schuyler County; Martin moved to Wayne County, Ill., and died there; Rachel is the wife of William Stansbaugh, of Astoria; Frank was last heard from in California; and Elizabeth, deceased, was the wife of James Stansbaugh, a farmer of Brooklyn Township. Benedict Burrows died about 1859, and thereafter his wife lived with her daughter, at whose home her death occurred in 1871.

Benedict Burrows contributed to the neighborhood fund for education, and his children, including Benjamin, attended the subscription school, later devoting his energy entirely to the duties of the paternal farm. At the age of twenty-one years, in 1861, he began to drive the stage from Rushville to Lewistown, but upon the building of the railroad in 1863, he turned his attention to mastering the carpenter trade. In the meantime, during the first year of the Civil War, he was united in marriage to Rachel Ann Dawson, who bore him two daughters; Melinda, wife of James Sloane, of Long Beach, Cal.; and Mary, wife of Lewis Miller, of the vicinity of Bowen, Hancock County, Ill., and mother of a son, Guy Miller, born November 15, 1890. After his marriage Mr. Burrows lived in Vermont, Ill., his headquarters while driving the stage, and when launched in the building business, he located in Bardolph, McDonough County, where he erected the Presbyterian Church and other buildings. After the big fire in Chicago, of 1871, he moved to that city and worked in a sash and door factory until 1874, in that year returning to Vermont, and in November of the same year, moving to the farm in Oakland Township, Schuyler County, where he made his home until 1891. After various land transactions and removals, January 13, 1897, he married Mrs. Anna M. (Markel) Stansbaugh, a native of Pennsylvania, who came to Illinois with her first husband in 1868. Mrs. Burrows has two brothers and one sister in her native State of Pennsylvania. After his second marriage Mr. Burrows returned to his farm in Littleton Township, moving from there to his present home in Rushville in January, 1903.

Mr. Burrows is justly entitled to a prominent place among the industrious and capable men of Fulton and Schuyler Counties, to both of which

localities he has contributed means of development and progress.

CALDWELL, James T., a resident of Littleton Township, Schuyler County, Ill., for thirty years, is one of its most prosperous and substantial farmers, and aside from his standing in the agricultural circles of his locality, bears the reputation of a useful and influential citizen. Mr. Caldwell was born in Jefferson County, Ind., October 11, 1851. His parents, Daniel and Elizabeth (Rysinger) Caldwell, were natives of Virginia and Kentucky, respectively. Daniel Caldwell, who was a farmer by occupation, was wedded to Elizabeth Rysinger in Indiana about the year 1840, both having been previously married. Their union resulted in six sons and one daughter, of whom the subject of this sketch was the sixth in order of birth. He had a brother, John, who enlisted in an Illinois regiment in 1861, serving throughout the Civil War, and dying in Buena Vista Township in 1871. William Caldwell, a half-brother of James T., was also a soldier, having entered the army in 1863.

The father was the owner of a farm in Indiana, which he disposed of in 1856, moving to Schuyler County, Ill., at the time, and settling in Littleton Township. He followed farming on rented land until the time of his death, which occurred on September 19, 1878, his wife having passed away in November, 1876. By his first marriage Daniel Caldwell was the father of one son and three daughters, and his second wife bore her first husband one son and two daughters. In politics, Daniel Caldwell was allied with the Democratic party.

James T. Caldwell was reared to farm life, and lived with his parents until he reached the age of twenty-one years, in the meantime receiving his education in the schools of Littleton Township. On attaining his majority he applied himself to farming on his own responsibility, continuing thus one year. At the end of that period he went to Humboldt County, Cal., where he was employed two years in the work of logging. Returning to Littleton Township he rented land on which he was engaged in farming for a considerable time. In 1887 he bought 280 acres in Sections 2 and 11, Littleton Township, half of which was covered with timber. He has since cleared eighty acres of this portion, and now has a very fine farm. In addition to general farming, he devotes especial attention to raising Shorthorn cattle and Poland-China hogs, and has been very successful with both grain and live stock.

On September 8, 1878, Mr. Caldwell was united in marriage with S. Jennie Horton, who was born in Littleton Township, March 17, 1857, a daughter of Mathias and Sarah (Wilson) Horton, natives of England, who came to the United States in 1854, and proceeding to Schuyler County, Ill., settled in Littleton Township. In her maidenhood Miss Horton was a teacher, being engaged in teaching schools in Schuyler and McDonough Counties from 1874 to 1878. Her

father departed this life May 6, 1898, her mother having passed away May 3, 1891. Both were members of the Baptist Church. Two brothers of Mrs. Caldwell's father, William and Thomas Horton, were soldiers of the Civil War, William dying December 25, 1863, while at home on furlough, while Thomas is still living at Macomb, Ill., at the age of seventy-six years. Mr. and Mrs. Caldwell have had nine children, their names being as follows: Ross D., born April 22, 1879, was married March 9, 1904, to Nellie Swearingen, daughter of Hugh and Mary Swearingen, residents of Schuyler County, and now residing on part of his father's farm; Ernest, born August 3, 1880, and Clyde, born June 7, 1881, both died in infancy; Effie, born April 5, 1883, who was married, July 17, 1901, to Charles Swearingen, son of Hugh and Mary Swearingen, and now resides in Industry Township, McDonough County; Clarence, born September 30, 1886, died in infancy; Florence, born March 9, 1888, taught school in Schuyler County, 1906-07, on October 28, 1906, became the wife of Chester Ballou, and now resides near Pleasantview, Rushville Township; Nellie H., born December 15, 1890, who is at home; John F., born September 27, 1892; and Harold J., born October 2, 1895.

In politics Mr. Caldwell upholds the cause of the Prohibition party. For three years he served the public in the office of Road Commissioner. He and his excellent wife are members of the Baptist Church, of Union Grove, in which he has officiated as deacon since 1897, and for six years acted as Superintendent of the Sunday School. Throughout Littleton Township, the friends of both Mr. and Mrs. Caldwell are numerous and cordial in sentiment.

CALVIN, George B., a continuous resident for a third of a century on the same farm on Section 11, in Huntsville Township, Schuyler County, was born in Georgetown, Brown County, Ohio, November 13, 1831. His father, Samuel Calvin, was born in Kentucky and his mother Phoebe Curry, was a native of Ohio. The parents were married in Georgetown, Ohio, and soon after came to Warsaw, Ill., where they resided a few months, going from there to Bethel Township, McDonough County, Ill. He was prominent in local Democratic politics, filling among other offices that of County Judge, and was regarded as a man of great energy, resource and adaptability.

Here in McDonough County they improved a beautiful farm, where the wife died in 1840. To this union the following children were born: Curry, the oldest of the family, who was a member of the Fifth Iowa Cavalry, during the Civil War, and died in Melrose, Mont., in 1888; John, who died in 1842; Mary L., who died in 1890; Harvey, who died in Rushville, Ill., in 1901; George B. Calvin, of Huntsville, Ill., and Indiana, for many years a resident of Montana, are the only survivors of the family.

In 1842 Samuel Calvin was married to Mary Haney. To this union were born several chil-

dren, two of whom reached maturity. Henry Clay, a member of the Second Illinois Cavalry, was mortally wounded at Vermillionville, La., in November, 1863; and Margaret (deceased), was the wife of James Brundage, of Cherokee, Kan. The father passed away at the old homestead in 1865.

George B. Calvin was reared among the crudest conditions of pioneer life in the early settlement of McDonough County, Ill., attended school in a primitive log cabin school house, and studied under the guidance of an early master named Samuel Dark, later on becoming a teacher himself and following that profession for two years. In 1852 he went to St. Paul, Minn., and served an apprenticeship under Frank Whitson, a plasterer, afterward coming back to Macomb, Ill., where he followed his trade until 1857. In 1858 he was united in marriage with Margaret Hoover, a daughter of Sebastian and Elizabeth (McCray) Hoover, after which he settled on a farm in McDonough County, where they resided until 1886, when he moved to his present home. Of this union were born eleven children, six of whom are living, namely: Samuel residing in Chicago and Ida M. in Henry County, Ill.; Mary E., Everett W., Phoebe and Edith live at home with their father.

A crushing blow fell upon the life of Mr. Calvin, on occasion of the death of his wife, on April 9, 1907. She was a woman of rare patience and good judgment, and made a comfortable and beautiful home for her husband and children, living a Christian and most unselfish life.

CAMP, Julian Edwards, M. D.—The genealogy of the Camp family is traced to Isaac Camp, who was born in England and, in childhood, spent a brief period in Scotland, thence coming to America at the age of twelve years. Next in line of descent was Daniel, whose son, Israel, Sr., was the father of Israel, Jr., and the grandfather of Job Camp, born November 16, 1747, and deceased January 17, 1822. Job's son, Israel, of Camptown, Pa., was born June 21, 1794, and died May 21, 1868. Lorin Wallace, son of Israel Camp, was born at Campton, Bradford County, Pa., February 23, 1831, and at an early age displayed such an aptitude for music that he was given the best advantages for acquiring a musical education. Afterward he became a very successful and scientific vocal instructor. During 1862 he came to Illinois to assist in surveying and building the railroad from Clayton, Ill., to Keokuk, Iowa, a road that was financed by his uncle, Guy Wells, of Keokuk, together with a Mr. Hornish. After the completion of the road he served as conductor of the first passenger train and remained in the position until 1864, when he went south and, under the direction of General Thomas, ran a train from Nashville to Chattanooga. At the close of the war he returned to Illinois and settled in Clayton, where he remained until 1886. During the latter year he moved to Kansas, where he first made his home in Wichita and later in Columbus, dying

in the last-named city November 12, 1903, at the age of 72 years.

The marriage of Lorin Wallace Camp took place February 27, 1855, when he was united with Emma Elizabeth Edwards of Laceyville, Pa., who was born in that place April 1, 1835. Their son, Julian Edwards, was born at Montrose, Susquehanna County, Pa., February 21, 1858, and received his early education in the grammar and high schools of Clayton, Ill., after which he began to read medicine under Dr. T. G. Black of Clayton. His degree of M. D. he obtained in 1880 from the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, Iowa. After having graduated in medicine he came at once to Brooklyn, Schuyler County, Ill., arriving on the 23d of March, 1880, and here he has continued in the practice of his profession up to the present time. During 1891 he took a course in the New York Post-Graduate School of Medicine, and four years later had the advantage of a course in the Chicago Post-Graduate School. In point of years of active practice he is the oldest physician in Schuyler County. His office is equipped with all necessary and desirable apparatus, and he has the advantage of being a registered druggist, which enables him to compound his own prescriptions.

With the exception of the year 1896, when the currency question caused the change, Dr. Camp has always voted the Republican ticket. Externally he is identified with Camden Lodge No. 648, A. F. & A. M., at Camden; Augusta Chapter No. 72, R. A. M., at Augusta, Hancock County; and Almoner Commandery No. 32, K. T., also of Augusta. Professional organizations having his membership are the Hancock County Medical Society, the Military Tract Medical Association, the Illinois State Medical Society, American Medical Association, and the Aesculapian Medical Club of Augusta District at Augusta, Ill. With his family he holds active membership in the Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn, of whose choir he acts as leader, besides being a generous contributor to the other work of the congregation.

The marriage of Dr. Camp took place in Brooklyn, Ill., April 5, 1881, and united him with Fayette Taylor, who was born in this village October 11, 1860. Her parents were Henry W. and Cornelia (Manlove) Taylor, the latter a daughter of Jonathan D. Manlove, one of the early settlers of Schuyler County. Four children comprise the family of Dr. and Mrs. Camp. The eldest son, Lorin Taylor Camp, born November 6, 1882, graduated from the Gem City Business College at Quincy, Ill., in March, 1903, since which time he has engaged in farming, managing 320 acres inherited by his mother from her father's estate; in 1907 he won prizes on his corn, and in all of his work he displays sound judgment and great energy. The second son, Harold Manlove, born July 24, 1885, will graduate in 1909 from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Chicago, and in his chosen profession will do honor to the family name. The only

daughter, Ruth Estelle, born August 1, 1888, will graduate in June, 1908, from the musical department of Upper Iowa University at Fayette, Iowa. As a pianist she has won many tributes of praise. Her instrumental solos have held large audiences spellbound and her piano work shows talent and skill. The youngest member of the family circle, Fred Leslie, born August 26, 1894, is at the age of thirteen years taking his second year in the Brooklyn High School.

CAMPBELL, James S.—With the coming of John M. Campbell to Schuyler County in 1834, and his settlement upon 160 acres of land in what is now Section 8, Camden Township, there was added to the strength and character of the pioneer class a man destined to fill a large and varied need in the organization and development of a rich and promising section. Mr. Campbell came all the way from his native State of Kentucky with a cousin, leaving behind him his father, James Campbell, and the friends and associates of his formative youth. He had the grit and determination which must needs have accompanied the emigration of mankind to an agricultural wilderness, for it was the lure of hard work and wonderful sacrifice, rather than the prospects of sudden accumulation from mines or other speculative agencies. In time he brought to his rude habitation a wife who contributed her fine, womanly qualities towards his dawning success. Mary Ann Aldridge, who, with her mother, sister, brother, and brother-in-law, John Harris, started from Indiana for Iowa with ox-teams, but having halted for a time in a cabin in Camden Township, later bought land in Huntsville Township. Subsequently, however, Mr. Harris sold his farm and moved to Augusta, Ill., where he engaged in the grain and lumber business, and where he died while still in the prime of his life.

Being a man with far better education than the average of the early arrivals of Schuyler County, Mr. Campbell at once stepped into active township affairs, and filled many of the important local offices after organization had been effected. For four years he was County Surveyor, and before that Deputy Surveyor, and he also was Supervisor, Town Clerk and member of the Board of Education. In later life he was a strong advocate of the Greenback party, and was abundantly able to defend his views, having an eloquent tongue and great force of manner. It would seem, at the time of his death in 1880, that his dreams of success and influence had been realized, for the 138½ acres owned by him at that time had been developed from wild timber land into a farm of great value, and personally no man in the township wielded a finer influence or was more highly esteemed by his fellowmen. The wife who shared both his pioneer and later fortunes, survived him until 1893. She was the mother of five children, one of whom died in infancy. Her son, L. C. Campbell, is a resident of Astoria, Ill.; Stephen Douglas lives in Rogers, Ark.; the career of James S. is

written of below; and Emma J. is the wife of C. A. Loop, of Camden.

James S. Campbell was born on the old Campbell homestead in Section 8, Camden Township, October 30, 1856, and ever since has made this his home. This farm has been under continuous cultivation by some member of the same family for seventy-three years, and is one of the oldest and best known landmarks in Schuyler County. James S. has never found the easy road to wealth, notwithstanding his father's success, and in his youth, as in his later years, he has had to work for whatever he valued. While still of uncertain strength, he worked hard on the farm in the summer and trudged a long distance to school in the winter, and even the latter advantage was sometimes cut short that he might apply all of his time to opening the sugar-camp or performing other early spring work. Beginning with his twenty-first birthday he rented the home place for the balance of his father's life, and he then rented it of his mother until her death, thereafter becoming sole owner of the property by the right of purchase from the other heirs.

September 25, 1879, Mr. Campbell was united in marriage to Fannie E. West, who was born in the village of Camden in January, 1859, a daughter of E. G. and Nancy West, who, with his wife, were honored pioneers of Schuyler County. Grandfather West was a native of Connecticut, moving from there to Kentucky, and thence to Schuyler County at a very early day. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell are the parents of four children: Raymond W., born August 26, 1880, married May McCoy, and has a daughter, Sibyl; Frank L., born November 1, 1882, bookkeeper for Wells & Company, of Chicago; Bessie V., born October 1, 1895, who is at home, and Mark M., born July 26, 1898.

Inheritance and training have made of Mr. Campbell one of the most scientific and successful farmers of Camden Township. He has made many fine improvements since his father gave up the reins of government, and has one of the most homelike and profitable farms in the locality. He is engaged in general farming and stock-raising, and has much valuable stock and many fine implements. In politics, he is a Democrat, and socially is identified with the Modern Woodmen of America.

CAMPBELL, Joseph W.—The upward struggle of Joseph W. Campbell expresses rare ability to overcome obstacles and make the most of opportunities. This long time resident of Schuyler County, who owns 180 acres of land in Section 13, Rushville Township, is a native of Armstrong County, Pa., where he was born January 29, 1843. Behind him are the advantages of excellent birth and breeding, of practical education, and family history closely interwoven with the momentous events which have shaped the history of this country. His parents, Joseph and Elizabeth (Hallabaugh) Campbell, also were natives of Pennsylvania, and his maternal grandparents

born in Germany. John Campbell, his paternal grandfather, came from Ireland, his wife being born in Scotland. John Campbell shouldered a musket in the Revolutionary War, and also fought in the Indian War, enlisting from Pennsylvania. His son, Joseph, after acquiring an education under difficulties, and because he was able to pay his own way, devoted his life to educational work to the end that he was recognized as one of the ablest and most successful teachers in Armstrong County. Of the family of twelve children, Joseph W. was the only son and is the only survivor. Nine of the daughters grew to womanhood, while two died in infancy. The mother subsequently became the wife of Henry Rhodabush, and in 1853 came by water to Illinois, where she remained with her husband for six months in Pleasantview. They then bought forty acres of land in Frederick Township, and in the spring of 1866 moved to Missouri, and soon after to Kansas, where the mother died. The step-father finally returned to Schuyler County, where his death occurred in 1901. His son, John Rhodabush, lives in Kansas.

Joseph W. Campbell was ten years old when he came with his mother and step-father to Schuyler County in 1853. A year later he went to work for a Mr. Edgar as chore-boy on a farm, remaining in that capacity a couple of years, and receiving as wages his room and board. At the age of thirteen years he went to work for an uncle, and at the expiration of three years received as compensation for work performed the sum of fifty dollars. When sixteen years had rolled over his head he received twenty-five cents a day and board during the summer, and about the same during the winter. In his monotonous and work-weary life, the prospects of service in the Civil War was by no means disheartening, and this same service proved the mettle of the boy and assisted in the framing of the character of the man. Enlisting in Company D, One Hundred and Fifteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry for three years, he was sent to Kentucky and marched twice through that State, and subsequently marched across Tennessee four or five times. The One Hundred and Fifteenth took part in the battles of Dalton and Resaca, was two days at Chickamauga, and at Lookout Mountain it was the first to climb to the top of the Mountain. At the block-house fight forty-eight men of the company, including Mr. Campbell, were placed in the house to keep at bay Hood's army of forty thousand men until the United States forces could be rallied. During this encounter five of the forty-eight were killed, twenty-two wounded, and twenty-one able bodied men were taken prisoners and placed in Andersonville prison. Thirteen of these managed to be paroled at Millen, Ga. At the block-house Mr. Campbell was among the wounded, and on that account he was paroled and sent home, returning, however, within thirty days to join his regiment, at Montgomery, Ala. Finally he was honorably discharged in June, 1865, and thereupon returned



MRS. JOHN D. MOORE

to Schuyler County to take up the burden of farming.

October 25, 1865, Mr. Campbell was united in marriage to Martha Ann Teal, a native of Ohio, and daughter of John Teal, one of the pioneers of Schuyler County. The same year Mr. Campbell bought twenty-nine acres of land in Section 13, Rushville Township, which land had on it a log cabin with puncheon floor, and here the wife died in 1868, leaving a daughter, Clara May, who died at the age of nineteen years. For his second wife, Mr. Campbell married, October 25, 1870, Miss Elizabeth McNeely, who was born in Schuyler County in 1849, a daughter of John McNeely, also an early settler of this County, and long since deceased. The year of his second marriage Mr. Campbell sold his twenty-nine acres of land, and in 1872 bought forty acres in Section 7, Browning Township, which, like his former farm, had a log cabin and few improvements. In 1879 he bought thirty acres in the same section, later sixty acres, and still later forty acres in Section 13, Rushville Township, and forty acres in Section 18, the same township, and forty acres in Browning Township, having 180 acres in one body in Rushville and Browning Townships. In 1884 he moved to his present home in Section 13, where he has many fine improvements, and is conducting general farming and stock-raising under the most favorable conditions.

By his second marriage Mr. Campbell has had nine children: Minnie, deceased wife of Oliver Martin, and mother of Jerry, William and Madison Martin; Charles T., born October 9, 1873, married Sadie Howe, has four children named Ollie, Maggie, Hama and Shelton, and is engaged in carpenter work; Inza Ann, born August 20, 1876, wife of Oliver Martin, mother of Dannie and Dora Martin, and lives in McDonough County, Ill.; James Eli, born June 12, 1880, a farmer on the old homestead, married Grace Stephens, and they live on the home farm and have two children, Minnie and Homer; Ina E., born July 18, 1883, wife of William Reno, has one child, Inza B., and is a foreman in the Macomb Pottery Works; Austin, born April 28, 1885, living at home; Valentine, born February 14, 1887; and Otis, born July 21, 1890. Few more industrious men have contributed to the growth of Schuyler County than Mr. Campbell. He has known little of the leisure or diversions of life, but has made of his work an expression of himself, a rendering of his character in material form. He is honored because he is honest and fair, loyal and obliging, and because once known, he always may be depended on to do the best that the situation requires.

CARRICK, George S.—An impressive illustration of the results of well applied industry, wisely directed energy, judicious management, and the practical exercise of other superior qualities inherited from a most worthy ancestry, is manifest in the agricultural career of the

well known retired farmer of Rushville, Schuyler County, Ill., whose name furnishes the caption of this biographical record. Mr. Carrick was born in the township which is his present home, December 1, 1861. His father, Barton Campbell Carrick, was a native of Scott County, Ky., where he was born January 31, 1828, his mother, Eliza (Bradley) Carrick, being born in Ohio, October 27, 1833. Barton Campbell Carrick was a farmer by occupation. He accompanied his parents when they settled in Rushville Township in the earlier half of the last century, and carried on farming there from the time when he reached his maturity until his death. He died March 6, 1868, his wife following him to the grave January 12, 1875.

George S. Carrick attended the district schools of his native township in his boyhood, and his youth was passed on the home place. In that locality he has since been engaged in the cultivation of his farm of 212 acres in Sections 26 and 27, Rushville Township, with profitable results. He has bought a very desirable building site in the northeast portion of the city of Rushville, where he has erected a fine modern home for his family.

The marriage of Mr. Carrick was solemnized in Rushville Township, Schuyler County, Ill., October 1, 1885. Then he was wedded to Minnie King, a daughter of Horace B. and Cornelia (Coykendall) King, who was born in Buckheart Township, Fulton County, Ill., May 8, 1867. Mrs. Carrick's father and mother settled in Fulton County at an early day, and both are now deceased. Four children blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Carrick, namely: George E. born July 7, 1886; Roy H., born November 23, 1889; Carl V., born June 5, 1892; and Ruby May, born July 27, 1901.

Politically, Mr. Carrick advocates the principles of the Republican party, and fraternally, is affiliated with the I. O. O. F. and M. W. A. He bears the reputation of being one of the most enterprising, thorough and progressive farmers of his county.

CARRICK, William F.—Among the retired farmers of Schuyler County, Ill., who have done their full share in worthily upholding the prestige of their locality as a leading agricultural district, is William F. Carrick, now living in Rushville, Ill., whose farming operations have been carried on in Sections 26 and 27, Rushville Township. Mr. Carrick was born in Rushville Township, October 16, 1858, a son of Barton Campbell and Eliza (Bradley) Carrick, the former born in Scott County, Ky., January 31, 1828, and the latter a native of Ohio, where she was born October 27, 1833. Barton Campbell Carrick was brought to Illinois at an early period by his parents, who located on a farm in Section 27, Rushville Township, and there he carried on farming until the time of his death, which took place March 6, 1868. His wife departed this life January 12,

1875. At the time of his father's decease, their son, William, was but nine years old.

In boyhood William F. Carrick attended the district schools of Rushville Township, and spent his youth on his father's farm. As soon as he was old enough he applied himself to farming on his own responsibility, and has thus continued ever since, having had a very successful experience and gained the reputation of being one of the most thorough and progressive farmers of his township. Besides the old home farm of 160 acres, he is the owner of eighty acres more in Section 26, which he purchased in 1893.

On October 6, 1886, Mr. Carrick was united in marriage, in Bainbridge Township, Schuyler County, with Mary E. Davis, who was born in that township, a daughter of Charles W. and Sarah (Stutsman) Davis, natives of Maine and Indiana, respectively. One child, Ruth, resulted from this union, who has been educated at the Rushville High School, graduating with the class of 1908. Mrs. Carrick, a woman of most amiable traits of character, who endeared herself to all within the circle of her acquaintance, passed away May 8th, 1907.

In political affairs, Mr. Carrick is a supporter of the Republican party. He takes a good citizen's interest in public matters, and is regarded as a serviceable member of the community.

CLEMENS, William D.—Around his long career as a general farmer in Rushville Township, William D. Clemens has built a solid wall of confidence, and set an example of painstaking, conscientious work. He is one of the men who find their occupation thoroughly congenial, who note the changes and improvements evolved by science, and who are never slow to adopt those innovations which appeal to their progressiveness and common sense. He owes the adoption of his vocation to the example of his forefathers for many generations back, and he inherits sterling qualities from a remote ancestor who, recognizing the limitations of a small tenant farm in Ireland, embarked in a sailing vessel for America that he might profit by the greater opportunities there offered, first locating in the State of Maine. Here was born his son, William, the paternal grandfather of William D., and here also was born Joseph Clemens, the latter's father. Joseph Clemens settled early in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, and there married Elizabeth Schwab, who bore him seven children, four of whom are still living. Of these William D. was born December 23, 1851. The elder Clemens was a quiet, unassuming man, but was ambitious withal, and in order to benefit his prospects left Ohio and journeyed to Schuyler County, Ill., locating on a farm southwest of Rushville, October 15, 1866. Here his death occurred May 4, 1883, after he had achieved success as a farmer and had filled several local offices, including that of Postmaster of Pleasantview for several years. He

was a Republican in politics and in religion a Methodist. His wife, in the meantime, has made her home with her daughter, Mrs. Horace Baxter, of Oakland Township, spending a part of each year with her daughter, Nora, wife of William Dean, living near Roseville, Warren County, Ill., and with Bertha, widow of Arthur Parks, of Oakland Township.

William D. Clemens was about sixteen years old when he accompanied his parents to Schuyler County, and here, as in Ohio, he attended the district schools and worked hard on the home farm. His independent life began in 1872, when, as a sturdy young man of twenty-one years, he faced the problem of self-support and worked by the month in different parts of Schuyler County. April 1, 1875, he married Cornelia Ann Willmot, daughter of Nathan and Cynthia (Beard) Willmot, natives of North Carolina and New York, respectively, and early comes to Schuyler County. In the beginning of his local career Mr. Willmot was a country school teacher, and he married upon the uncertain rewards of this occupation. He became, however, one of the wealthy and prominent men of his township, at the time of his death, January 12, 1902, leaving it better for his high character and general worth. His wife had preceded him to the other world in 1885. To Mr. and Mrs. Clemens have been born four children: Maud May, wife of John Dunlap, of Lawrence County, Mo., and mother of Imogene L. and Maxine Ethel Dunlap; Albert O., in grocery business in Beardstown, Ill.; Vera Eva, wife of Owen Armstrong, a farmer of Schuyler County, to whom she was married October 16, 1907; and an infant deceased.

From the time of his marriage Mr. Clemens occupied rented farms in Woodstock Township until 1885, when he bought 100 acres of land in Section 25, Rushville Township. This tract at the present time is hardly recognized by the old settlers of the community, so complete has been the transformation wrought by its present owner. To it has been added an adjoining forty acres, making in all as fine a farm of 140 acres as is to be found in the county. Mr. Clemens attributes much of his success to the sympathy and co-operation of his wife, for she has proved a true economist and a never-failing source of inspiration when times were hard and crops uncertain. On this farm a specialty has been made of high-grade cattle, hogs and horses, and all of the improvements are modern and practical.

Mr. Clemens is a Republican in politics, and in religion a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has contributed in many directions to the general welfare of the community, has promoted education by his personal support and through the labor of two of his children who became successful teachers, and he is generally regarded as one of the substantial men of the township.

COOPER, William.—As youth and man

William Cooper has been identified with Cass and Schuyler Counties for sixty-one years, and at the age of seventy-one, finds his faculties unimpaired, his usefulness many-sided, and his industry and faithfulness as County Treasurer widely commended and appreciated. In his life pursuit of agriculture, and in his political and general activity, Mr. Cooper has manifested the best traits of his English-German ancestors. A son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Hair) Cooper, his maternal grandmother, Nancy Hair, was born in Maryland, the daughter of parents who came from Germany, and who from Maryland moved to Pennsylvania during the latter part of the eighteenth century. Thomas Cooper was the son of William Cooper, a baker by trade, who spent his entire life in England, and lived to a good old age. The loss of his mother when a mere child deprived Thomas of the usual care and advantages of youth, and the idea of independence was thus early developed. He was about sixteen years of age when the call of the sea offered greater variety and adventure than he thus far had known, and for three years he sailed the high seas, touching at many ports of the old and new world. When nineteen years old he abandoned the nautical life and settled down to land pursuits, spending a year in New York and thereafter settling in Huntingdon County, Pa. Here he married in 1831, and here was born Amy, the oldest of his nine children, who became the wife of Aaron McKlin and died in Cass County, Ill. William, the next oldest of the children, was born in Huntingdon County, Pa., July 26, 1836; John enlisted in the Federal Army during the Civil War and last was heard from in Western Nebraska; Margaret became the wife of Mr. Edison and both died in Kansas; Susan is the wife of Jeremiah Hough, and lives in the West; and Elizabeth died in Southern Missouri. Thomas Cooper brought his family to Illinois in 1845, coming by way of canal and river and settling in Morgan County, thence moving to Cass County, and in 1867 locating in Mercer County, Mo., where he died at the advanced age of 82 years. He and his wife were members of the Missionary Baptist Church, in which he was active and prominent, and also took a keen interest in the local undertakings of the Republican party. He was a man of high character and considerable business ability, and was honored and respected by all who ever knew him.

William Cooper was about nine years old when the family settled in Illinois, and he attended the public schools of Cass County, and worked on the home farm. March 20, 1859, he was united in marriage to Mathilda A. Self, daughter of John C. and Elizabeth (Slatten) Self, natives of Kentucky, the former born in Gallatin County, Ill., and the latter in Greene County. Mrs. Cooper was born in Morgan County, Ill., March 29, 1842, and later moved to Cass County, where her parents both died. After his marriage Mr. Cooper turned his attention to farming with characteristic energy

and good judgment, having a comfortable balance to his credit upon disposing of his farm in 1893, when he settled in Brooklyn Township, Schuyler County. Here he lived and prospered, and in 1900 was elected Supervisor of his township on the Democratic ticket, serving six years in that capacity, and giving entire satisfaction in a strongly Republican community. November 26, 1906, he was elected Treasures of Schuyler County, again carrying Brooklyn Township by a large majority, thus proving his personal popularity and his independence of party differences. He has proved one of the most public spirited and dependable public servants in the history of the county, and has demonstrated the possibilities which lie in the path of the man who is fearless and honest in the discharge of public obligations. He cast his first presidential vote for Stephen A. Douglas. Mr. and Mrs. Cooper are members of the Christian Church, in which the former has been a deacon for many years. He has been a foremost promotor of township enterprises in general, has warmly supported education, charities and sane diversions, and has contributed generously of his means to many local benevolent undertakings.

Mr. and Mrs. Cooper are the parents of ten children; of whom James died at the age of eighteen years, and William, Howard, Alice B. and Mary E. died in infancy. Of those living, John T. was born in Cass County, Ill., September 9, 1860, and married Elizabeth Caywood; John is a farmer in Cass County; Lena was born in Morgan County, June 7, 1872, and is the wife of John A. Lantz, a farmer of Brooklyn Township; Edward was born in Morgan County, July 29, 1874, and is the husband of Dora M. Pelsor, living in Cass County; Hattie was born in Cass County, March 24, 1877, and is the wife of William T. Lantz, a farmer of Brooklyn Township; and Myrtle was born in Cass County, March 20, 1881, and is the wife of Frank Hite, of Brooklyn Township, Schuyler County.

CORBRIDGE, Clay, President and Superintendent of the Rushville Machine & Wagon Shops, combines the most thorough, practical and theoretical understanding of his trade, with those personal qualities which have enabled him to take an active and conspicuous part in the political and social development of his native town. Mr. Corbridge has advanced slowly up the ladder of success, always believing in the value of hard work as well as in the absolute impossibility of individual advancement unless skill and ability are accompanied by painstaking application.

Authentic records connect the paternal and maternal ancestors of Mr. Corbridge with remote periods of English history, and both families were established in America by William P. and Mary A. (Bolce) Corbridge, parents of the subject of this sketch. His paternal grandparents were John and Ann (Pedley) Corbridge, and his paternal great-grandfather

was Thomas Corbridge. His maternal grandparents were John and Ann (Lowery) Boice. Mr. Corbridge started upon his independent career with a practical common school education and limited material assets. He evidenced an early inclination towards mechanics, and during his apprenticeship mastered the machine, wagon and blacksmith trades, establishing his present business in Rushville in 1897. On October 31, 1881, he married Calista A. Black, a native of Rushville, and the family circle has been enlarged to nine, the children being as follows, Eletha M., born July 29, 1882; Harvey C., born November 19, 1884; William F., born January 31, 1887; Halford F., born October 19, 1888; Viola M., born January 11, 1893; Irma Nell, born March 9, 1895; Winnie James, born October 24, 1897; Ona Delwin, born January 26, 1899, and John Maurice, born October 24, 1902.

A staunch supporter of local Republican politics, Mr. Corbridge has held many offices of trust and responsibility, including those of Supervisor and Assessor of Buena Vista Township, and Alderman of the city of Rushville, being still the incumbent of the last named position, to which he was elected in 1900. He is a consistent and helpful member of the Presbyterian Sunday School, and, fraternally is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Eagles, Knights of Pythias, and Modern Woodmen of America. He is a progressive and well informed man, has the wisdom to select and the means to enjoy many desirable pleasures and comforts of modern life, and as an employer of the labor of others, recognizes an opportunity for the exercise of tact, consideration and personal encouragement.

CORMAN, James M.—The man who starts upon his wage-earning career with internal rather than external assets, whose educational and other chances have not been of the commanding kind, yet who in after years finds himself among the large tax-payers and prosperous farmers and stock-raisers of a progressive community, of necessity has within him the qualities which win respect and make him of value to his fellow co-workers. Such a man is James M. Corman, owner of a splendid farm of 320 acres in Sections 11 and 12 in Rushville Township, and for the past nine years a promoter of good roads as a member of the Board of Highway Commissioners.

The Corman family is of German origin, and was first known in America about 1740. Its members have been soldiers as well as men of peace, and the great-grandfather of James M. Corman on the paternal side followed the martial fortunes of Washington for seven years of the Revolutionary War. This patriot lived for the balance of his life in Pennsylvania, where was born his son, the paternal grandfather, and son of the latter Wallace Corman, the father of James Martin, in Armstrong County, Pa., in 1837. Wallace Corman was reared in

Pennsylvania, and there married a Miss Martin, daughter of James Martin. Mr. Martin was born in Ireland and came to America in 1800, settling in Westmoreland County, whence he removed to Schuyler County, Ill., about 1854. Here his death occurred at an advanced age, Jerry Martin, one of his sons, is a well known farmer of McDonough County, Ill.

Wallace Corman came to Schuyler County about 1856, and for about five years was employed by John Armstrong. He then bought 160 acres in Section 11, not an acre of which was under cultivation, the sole improvement being a small log house. In that log cabin were born all but one of seven sons and five daughters, two of the children dying in infancy. Mr. Corman was not the kind of man to remain at a standstill, so he kept adding to his acres until he owned 590. He attained to great prominence and influence in general township affairs, but now is retired from active life, having set an example of splendid thrift and industry. He has been connected with the local Grange since 1873, and in politics is a staunch Democrat. He always attended the local political gatherings, was always enthusiastic, and was equally loyal to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, which he joined in early manhood. Of his children, Julia is the wife of Ross Robeson, of Oakland Township, Schuyler County; Adelaide is the wife of Charles K. Strong, a farmer and ex-Treasurer of Bainbridge Township; one daughter is wife of William Nelson, of Frederick Township; Wesley is a farmer in Section 14, Rushville Township; Emily is wife of Hugh Strong, of Frederick Township; James Newan an engineer on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad; Frank, a farmer in Rushville Township; Edward is on the old home place in Section 14, Rushville Township; and Verne, who is living on the home place graduated with the highest honors in a class of thirty from the Rushville Normal in 1907.

James M. Corman was born on his father's farm in Section 11, Rushville Township, April 28, 1863, and was educated in the district schools of his neighborhood. When he was old enough to make his services of value, there still remained much of the old place to clear, and he recalls many days spent in cutting down trees, hauling logs, and making ties, staves, and rough lumber. Later he learned the trade of engineering, and spent seven years as a stationary engineer. In 1893 he entered the general office of the George Scott Threshing Machine Company for a year, and in 1894 returned to the home place, finally becoming owner of his present finely equipped farm in Section 11, in the southeast part of Rushville Township. December 27, 1885, he was united in marriage to Rosa Reno, who was born in Browning Township, Schuyler County, a daughter of Byron Reno, a retired farmer of Browning Township. Mr. and Mrs. Corman have six children: Eunice, born September 28, 1886, wife of Willard Leezer, of Browning Township; Monroe, born

September 7, 1887; Elmo, born August 3, 1889; Annie, born August 2, 1891; Madison, born November 4, 1897; Henry, born January 2, 1900. The kind and indulgent mother of this family died January 4, 1902, leaving a host of friends and well wishers to mourn her departure. She was faithful to all trusts imposed upon her, and was a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. April 7, 1905. Mr. Corman married Josephine Eales, who was born in Rushville Township, and educated in the common schools.

On his farm Mr. Corman has a high-grade of stock, including registered Poland-China hogs, Short-horn cattle, and Percheron horses. His improvements express an appreciation of the beautiful and comfortable, as well as profitable, side of country business life, not the least commendable of his accessories being a fourteen acre orchard of the finest bearing fruit trees in this part of the country. He keeps thoroughly posted on the advancement of farming and stock-raising, and is thoroughly scientific in his methods. Although not soliciting the honor, his worth as a member of the Board of Commissioners of Highways has been recognized by his retention in office for the past nine years.

CORRIE, John, (deceased).—The life of this old pioneer began in Scotland in 1804 and came to a close on his farm in Schuyler County, Ill., March 17, 1891. Leaving his native land when only fifteen years of age, he came to America in 1819 and the same year settled in Lawrence County, Ill., where his marriage occurred and where five of his ten children were born. In 1834 he became identified with Schuyler County, settling in that year in the village of Rushville, where in partnership with John Scripps, he conducted a general merchandise business until 1840. The association was mutually agreeable and the business was all that could be desired from a financial standpoint, but owing to the failing health of Mr. John Scripps, the partners agreed to close out the business. During the same year, 1840, Mr. Corrie purchased 160 acres of heavy timber land on Section 12, Camden Township, only fourteen acres at that time being under cultivation. The remainder of the land was covered with white and black oak trees of large size, some of them four feet in circumference. Mr. Corrie worked industriously to clear the land and prepare it for cultivation, chopping down trees and clearing the underbrush, all of which he was compelled to gather and burn, as in those days no one valued it highly enough to haul it away, even after it was cut. From time to time, as his means allowed, he added adjoining land to his original purchase of 160 acres, until he finally laid claim to 740 acres of as fine land as was to be found in Schuyler County. At the time the family settled in Camden Township wild game of all kinds was plentiful, turkeys being almost as common a sight as chickens are today. It was no uncommon sight to find a drove of from twelve to

twenty deer within close range, and prairie chickens by the hundred were seen so frequently as to cause no comment. All of this is now a thing of the past. The birds and other beautiful winged species that then filled the air with their music, have almost disappeared, even the bumble bee now rarely being seen.

John Corrie was one of the leading men of his time and locality, ever on the alert to inaugurate and assist any project that would benefit his fellowman, either directly or indirectly. This was perhaps nowhere more noticeable than in the establishment of a church and school in this neighborhood, to each of which undertakings Mr. Corrie gave liberally of both time and means, and for many years was treasurer of the school in Camden Township. As early as 1820 he united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and throughout his life he put into daily practice the precepts of his faith. His death, March 17, 1891, was mourned as a deep loss to the community in which he had lived for so many decades, for he stood as a link between the days of hardship, privation and trial, and its present prosperity, his life a part of the past which made today's greatness.

The first marriage of John Corrie occurred in 1825 in Lawrence County, Ill., when he was united with Mary Schrader, the daughter of John Jacob Schrader, who was of German descent. Mr. Schrader was a man of unusual accomplishments, being able to speak fluently in seven different languages, and for many years he taught German, French, Latin and English, besides vocal music in Baltimore. In 1845, twenty years after her marriage, Mrs. Mary Corrie passed away, and the following year Mr. Corrie married Cyrrinthia Erwin. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in the faith of which she went to her reward May 14, 1888.

Adam Schrader Corrie, the eldest child of John and Mary (Schrader) Corrie, was born July 7, 1826, and now makes his home on a farm adjoining the old homestead, the latter owned and occupied by John D.—these two brothers being the only living male representative of the parental family. The eldest daughter, Agnes E., born February 4, 1830, became the wife of George W. Irwin, and both died in Littleton Township. Jacob W., born March 17, 1832, died September 8, 1891; Samuel R., born March 10, 1834, died October 24, 1835; Margaret Eliza born November 4, 1836, is the widow of Peter Beals, and makes her home in Chicago. Mary Ellen was born June 6, 1841, and is now the wife of Charles Collins, of Pasadena, Cal. Sarah M., born February 4, 1843, became the wife of B. F. Peterson, but is now deceased. William H. S. and Penelope Jane were twins, born March 23, 1845; the former died when six months old, but the latter lived to maturity, becoming the wife of George R. Hughes, a resident of Indianola, Iowa.

John D. Corrie, the second child in the family, was born in Lawrence County, Ill., February

27, 1828. As he was a child of about seven years of age at the time of the removal to Schuyler County, he well remembers the incidents connected with that event and he never tires of recounting them, as well as other pioneer experiences, to the younger generation of settlers, who in turn are entertained, not with fanciful imaginations but with truthful facts regarding the times and conditions of that period. During the rush to California in 1850, Mr. Corrie was among the number who braved the hardships and dangers of an overland journey, making the trip with four yoke of cattle in one hundred days. With the gold which he had accumulated during his three years mining experience, he returned to Illinois in 1853 and resumed farming on the old homestead. His country's call for able-bodied men during the early days of the Civil War once more interrupted the quiet routine of his rural life and in 1862, he went to the front as a member of Company A, Seventy-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Among the battles in which he participated may be mentioned Chickamauga, Buzzard's Roost, Kenesaw Mountain, Jonesboro and Nashville, Tenn. At Jonesboro he was wounded three times, twice in one hand and once in the shoulder. In an engagement at Jonesboro, while charging over the breastworks, many of the men in his company paid for their bravery with their lives, and many others were wounded and compelled to go to the hospital. Among the latter was Mr. Corrie, but at the time of Lee's surrender he was sufficiently recovered at Raleigh, N. C., to take his place with his regiment, and from there went to Richmond and thence to Washington, where in the grand review, he participated in the grand pageant which has never been equaled in the history of the country. After being mustered out and receiving his honorable discharge at Chicago, he returned once more to the farm, where up to the present time he has continued uninterruptedly the peaceful life of the agriculturist. His property consists of 250 acres of the land originally owned by his father, and adjoining his lies the farm of his brother, Adam S. As was his father before him, Mr. Corrie is a believer in Republican principles, and votes that party's ticket at all presidential elections. Although well advanced in years he is hale and hearty, and enjoys recounting the events of his long and eventful life. He holds a high place in the esteem of all who know him, and who appreciate him for the qualities of citizenship displayed for over half a century.

COWDERY, Lewis.—One of the finest farms to be seen on Section 25, Birmingham Township, Schuyler County, is that owned and occupied by Mr. Cowdery, which has been his life-time home, for here he was born in a primitive log cabin February 8, 1846. From Vermont, his native State, Roswell Cowdery began to work his way to the Middle West in young manhood, going first to Meigs County, Ohio. While there he was married to Mercy Hoyt, a native of New Hamp-

shire, and on the farm which he owned in Ohio, five of their seven children were born. Some years prior to the birth of Lewis, about 1839, the parents came overland to Illinois, settling in Schuyler County on Section 25, Birmingham Township. During the year previous (1838), two of his brothers, Jacob and Cyrus Cowdery, had settled in Birmingham Township, a circumstance which, no doubt, was a strong influence in inducing Roswell Cowdery to locate in the same township. Jacob finally removed to Missouri, and there died, while the other brother, Cyrus, passed away in Augusta, Hancock County. In 1840 Roswell Cowdery entered 160 acres of land from the Government on Section 25, erecting a log cabin for the shelter of his wife and five children. In this rude structure two children were added to the number, all living to years of maturity, but of this large family, Lewis is the only one now living. Lucinda was the wife of James Compton, and to them were born four children, of whom Mercy Sarah and Alice are the only ones living, two dying in infancy; Mr. Compton is still living, making his home in Augusta, Hancock County. Sarah became the wife of Alexander Walker, and both are now deceased; their four children are, Roswell, Samuel, James and Charles. Royal and Newton were both unmarried. Charles married Miss Henrietta Walker and to them was born one daughter, Eva, who became the wife of Edgar McWharter. Spencer was first married to Miss Lucinda Phillips, who at her death left one daughter, Alice, who married George Witson, and resides in Thompson, Mont., and one son, William, who married Elsie Shanks and lives in Brooklyn. For his second wife Spencer Cowdery married Jane King, and their four children were named Minnie, Mary, Henry and Roswell; his widow still lives on the old home farm.

Personally Roswell Cowdery was a man fearless in speech and action, open and above-board in all of his transactions, and it goes without saying that he was a man well liked by the best element. He was particularly fond of his friends, and was never so happy as when entertaining them in his own hospitable home. Although he was not interested in politics in the sense of desiring to hold office, he was withal an ardent admirer of Republican principles and always voted that party's ticket. To his original pre-emption claim of one hundred and sixty acres he added from time to time as his means would allow until he laid claim to five hundred and eighty acres of fine land all in one body. To each of his children he gave a tract of eighty acres when they reached maturity. During the many years which he had made his home in Schuyler County he had witnessed innumerable changes, he himself bearing a large share in the transformation, and at his death was mourned as a public loss to the community. His wife died in 1886, honored and respected by hosts of friends and acquaintances.

Lewis Cowdery was educated in the subschipping schools in vogue during his boyhood, each



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pupil paying a percentage of the teacher's salary, and the teacher boarding around in the parent's families. Later he attended the district school and the school in the neighboring city of Brooklyn. As his studies would permit, he assisted in the duties on the home farm, so when his school days were over he was well qualified to take a helpful part in its management. His marriage, April 3, 1869, united him with Miss Mary Meacham, a daughter of Seth Meacham, one of the old pioneers of Brown County, Ill., where her birth occurred. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Cowdery, but two of them, Lyman and Homer, died in childhood. Idell, who was born December 22, 1875, became the wife of Sloan Horney, a farmer on Section 25, Birmingham Township, and they have five children, Vaile, Lewis, Meriba, Laverne and Irene. The youngest child, Arthur, born October 15, 1882, still makes his home with his parents on the old farm. For one year after his marriage Mr. Cowdery made his home with his oldest brother, but as his father and mother wished him to return to the old home and live with them, he acceded to their wishes, the homestead of 220 acres falling to him at their death, this being the express wish of the parents, as he was their youngest child. No allurements of public or official life have ever been able to turn Mr. Cowdery's thoughts away from the duties connected with the care and management of his farm, and as a reward for his devotion to its interests, he has the satisfaction of knowing that he owns one of the finest farms in point of productiveness in the county. Politically he casts his vote in favor of Republican candidates, and in a quiet way does what he can to advance the interests of his chosen party. Both himself and wife are members of the Baptist Church, toward the maintenance of which both contributed liberally, as they do also to all projects, whether religious or secular, calculated to advance the welfare of their home community.

CRANDALL, Fred E.—One of the youngest men in Rushville to conduct an independent enterprise, and by his business sagacity and determination to invest it with the certainty of success, Fred E. Crandall is known to the patronizing public as the owner and proprietor of a successful livery and feed stable since the summer of 1901. Mr. Crandall comes of a family long identified with extensive horse and mule raising, and practically all of the male members have promoted branches of industry at sometime in their lives. There are no better judges of these animals in the State of Illinois, and their knowledge along these lines is frequently drawn upon by those less versed on the subject.

Mr. Crandall was born in Rushville, Ill., October 20, 1883, and is the youngest of the seven children of Byron and Emma (Greer) Crandall, natives of Ohio. Byron Crandall engaged in the harness, carriage, wagon and stock business in his adopted State of Illinois, but he came here with but one dollar in his pocket, settling among

strangers who would favor him only as he earned the right to such favor. Locating first in Astoria, Fulton County, to which place he came by way of Beardstown, he sometime later settled in Rushville, and here industry, thrift and constancy of purpose met with their just reward. He had the family fondness for stock, and devoted much of his time to its raising and purchase. Of his children, Harvey is a prominent stock raiser and dealer of Huntsville Township, Schuyler County; Charles E. is a prominent shipper of horses, mules and agricultural implements at Rushville; Guy is engaged in the commission business at Tampa, Fla., and also is extensively interested in the purchase and sale of horses and mules; Belle is the wife of George W. Winters, of Littleton, Schuyler County; Mortimer died at the age of twenty-one years, and at that time was considered one of the best judges of horses and mules, having begun to deal in them when he was thirteen years old; Lillian is the wife of C. C. Young, a real estate and loan agent of Kansas City, Mo.; and Fred E., the present liveryman of Rushville.

Fred E. Crandall is a member of one of the leading families of Rushville, and has been an important factor in developing the stock business in Schuyler County. His livery is well supplied with good horses, modern equipages, and ample facilities for boarding, feeding and storing. He has vehicles of various kinds for sale, and materially adds to his annual income by buying and selling horses and mules. He is a Democrat in politics, and fraternally is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America.

CRASKE, Henry.—For generations the family of which Henry Craske is a representative flourished as agriculturists and tradesmen in Suffolk, the easternmost shire of England, where he was born at Burg St. Edmunds, September 26, 1845. In the same quaint town his father, James Craske, was born in 1798, and the county was also the birthplace of James Craske's father, who lived and died in the land of his sires.

James Craske was the only member of a large family who gave heed to the inducements that invited him from this side of the water. He had received the education and careful home training of the English youth of the middle class, and while still young had married Eliza Clark, who was born at Barton Mills, England, and who, upon her death at Burg St. Edmunds, in 1849, left five children: Sarah, James, Caroline, Elizabeth and Henry. In 1862 Mr. Craske set sail for the United States, and after various changes located permanently at Little Falls, Herkimer County, N. Y. At that time Henry Craske was thirteen years old, and was serving as the apprentice of a man engaged in the dyeing business in his native town. Two years later, having completed his apprenticeship, he joined his father, brothers and sisters in New York State. On April 23, 1866, he located in Springfield, Ill.,

where he followed his trade until 1868. The latter year found him a resident of Rushville, whence in 1870 he went to Decatur, Ill., returning soon afterwards to Rushville, however, where he since has been engaged in the ice business.

While a resident of New York, on September 5, 1862, Mr. Craske, then seventeen years old, enlisted in the Second Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the Civil War. On December 23, 1865, he married Ellen Maria Jones, a native of Little Falls, N. Y., and a daughter of Elijah and Jane Jones, born in England and New York, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Craske are the parents of six children, namely: Geneva A., Caroline E., Mamie, Francis C., Harry Barton, Lillian M. and John A. Logan.

Mr. Craske has led an industrious and useful life, and in many ways has contributed to the development of his adopted town. A stanch and unswerving Republican, he has held many local offices, but is best known for his services as a member of the State Board of Equalization from 1885 to 1888. In 1885 he originated the scheme in the Thirty-fourth District of Illinois of electing a Republican Representative to the State Legislature, thus breaking the deadlock which had tied up the General Assembly for months, and affording an opportunity for re-election to the United States Senate of Gen. John A. Logan. Mr. Craske has for years been a member of Rushville Lodge, No. 9, A. F. & A. M., Rushville Chapter No. 184, R. A. M., and Rushville Commandery, No. 56, K. T. He also is identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, Security Lodge No. 31, I. O. M. A. and Col. Horney Post, No. 131, Grand Army of the Republic. Mr. Craske is a self-contained, honorable man of business, whose word is unimpeachable, whose fidelity to the public interests is unquestioned, and whose judgment of men and affairs is decidedly trustworthy. He is the possessor of a handsome competence, won solely through his own efforts, and enjoys the esteem and confidence of the best people in the town.

CROZIER, Robert H., a prominent and successful farmer of Rushville Township, Schuyler County, Ill., was born in the vicinity of Pleasantview, in the same township, March 5, 1859, and is a son of Richard and Sarah (Crozier) Crozier, natives of County Tyrone, Ireland. Richard Crozier came to America with his father, Richard, Sr., and the latter's wife, sojourning for a while in Canada, and thence going to New York State and locating at Ithaca. His future wife, Sarah Crozier, accompanied her parents to the United States, the family also settling in Ithaca, and there she was married to Richard Crozier. About the year 1854 the young couple came to Schuyler County, Ill., making their home in Section 35, Rushville Township. In 1856 Richard Crozier moved to Bainbridge Township, buying seventy acres of land, and adding more from time to time, until he became an extensive landholder, owning 500 acres at the time of his

death. He was one of the most successful farmers in his locality, and as his family grew to maturity, gave each a fine piece of land. He and his wife had five children, as follows: Helen Augusta, wife of Thomas L. Strong, who owns part of the old homestead; Frederick, born in New York State, who died when about three years old; Robert H.; Margaret F., wife of Roland M. Stover, of Rushville, Ill.; and Annie M., who died in Bainbridge Township at the age of eleven years. Her father died February 29, 1906. He was one of the leading citizens of Bainbridge Township, and a strong advocate and supporter of educational enterprises. In politics, he was a Democrat, and ably and faithfully filled various township offices. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as is his worthy widow, who resides in Pleasantview, enjoying the sincere respect of all who know her, and the serene consciousness of a well spent life. Robert H. Crozier attended the common schools in his boyhood, and remained on the home farm until the time of his marriage. He then bought forty acres of land in Section 15, Bainbridge Township, which in 1900 he sold and moved to his new purchase of 118 acres in Rushville Township. Since then he has made many attractive improvements on the place, especially on the dwelling, and has now a beautiful home, with spacious and substantial barns, and convenient outbuildings for the care of his stock.

On January 30, 1890, Mr. Crozier was united in marriage with Anna M. Acheson, a native of Bainbridge Township, where she was born April 16, 1870. Mrs. Crozier is a daughter of William and Mary (Ward) Acheson, and particulars in regard to her father's life may be found in a biographical record of Alexander Acheson, appearing elsewhere in this work. Mr. and Mrs. Crozier have had four children, namely: Mabel A., born January 1, 1891; Harry Earl, born November 15, 1893, deceased May 8, 1902; Clarice E., born June 11, 1899; and Sarah Elsie, born November 11, 1903. Mr. Crozier is the only one of the Croziers left in Schuyler County. Five brothers of his father moved to Kansas, where all but one died, leaving families.

In politics, Mr. Crozier is a Democrat, and has for many years held the office of School Director. Fraternally, he is connected with the M. W. A., Rushville Camp, No. 308. He is a man of genial disposition, and he and his amiable wife have many friends.

CURRY, Amos L.—The farm upon which Amos L. Curry lives in Section 6, Frederick Township, was the place of his birth. July 25, 1868, his childish troubles, pastimes and small labors, and has been the scene of his subsequent extensive and successful operations as a general farmer and stock-raiser. Davis H. Curry, the father of Amos, was born in Memphis, Tenn., and by trade was a ship carpenter. Coming early to Schuyler County, he settled on the farm now owned by his son, and there died in 1873 while yet the

world seemed to hold much of promise and happiness for him. To a many-sided and industrious career he added the service of a military man, enlisting in the navy at the beginning of hostilities, and serving until the close of the Civil War. He was a man of quiet and unostentatious nature, in no sense a politician, but a consistent promoter of Republican principles. Fraternally he was connected with the Masonic Order. Through his marriage to Louise Messerer, daughter of an early pioneer of Schuyler County, there were born to him five children: Burton E., living in Beardstown, and a locomotive engineer for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company; Davis H., Jr., for many years a miner in Nevada, and Superintendent of the Independence Mine, at Cripple Creek, Colo.; Beulah M., widow of Rev. J. W. Knight, a Christian minister, and a resident of Champaign, Ill.; one not named; and Amos L. The mother of this family lives in Frederick Township, having married as her second husband, B. F. Redman, a well-to-do farmer and dairyman.

Until his twentieth year Amos L. lived at home, in the meantime acquiring a fair common school education, a good constitution, and shrewd business sagacity. Upon starting out for himself he worked by the day or month, but in 1887, having abandoned farming he went to Colorado, where he spent a year with not very profitable results in the North Star and Whale mines. Not favorably impressed with the financial advantages of mining, he returned to Frederick Township, and for four years was employed as bridge carpenter by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company. September 13, 1893, he was united in marriage to Minnie M. Reno, a native of Browning, Ill., and daughter of Hon. William C. Reno, a grain dealer in charge of the grain elevators at Browning. Mr. and Mrs. Curry are the parents of three children: Margaret M., born September 3, 1894; Ada L., born July 5, 1896, and Fred E., born August 8, 1898. Mrs. Curry died November 25, 1899, and was sadly missed by her devoted little family and many warm friends. She was a loyal wife and mother, and an active member of the Christian church. September 2, 1902, Mr. Curry was married to Vesta (Ward) Gregg, daughter of Ira and Mary (Taylor) Ward, and born in Bainbridge Township, Schuyler County, April 6, 1876. To their home and hearts Mr. and Mrs. Curry have taken little Ida Burrell, who has lived with them four years, and this is but one of the many expressions of kindness and humanity which have fallen from the lives of this worthy couple.

In 1893, Mr. Curry rented the old farm in Section 6, Frederick Township, containing 292 acres, and here is following general farming and stock-raising, raising large numbers of hogs, cattle, horses and sheep, besides many kinds of general produce. Besides his original farm he owns 112 acres in Section 32, making in all 402 acres, all under a high state of cultivation, with dwellings, barns, out-buildings and general improvements of modern style. In addition to being one of the

leading agriculturists in two townships, Mr. Curry is prominent politically, and on the Republican ticket has served as Supervisor for three terms from Frederick Township, at the last election, in 1907, receiving a majority of fifty votes. For four years he was chairman of the committee on roads and bridges, and in this connection has rendered valuable suggestions as to the care and improvement of these public utilities. While not a member of any church, he is a generous contributor to the Methodist Episcopal Church, with which his wife has been connected for many years, and is also a faithful friend of education, and all enlightening agencies. Possessing an interesting and engaging personality, and having great social tact and discretion, Mr. Curry is a general favorite wherever people are gathered together for mutual entertainment, and is especially popular in the lodges of the Modern Woodmen of America, Knights of Pythias, and D. O. K. K. Within the limits of Schuyler County there is not a man more highly respected, or whose word is more readily accepted than is that of Amos L. Curry.

CURRY, William Jackson, one of the oldest and most highly esteemed farmers of Schuyler County, Ill., residing in Section 31, Buena Vista Township, and long a leading citizen of his community, was born in Mercer County, Ky., January 1, 1839. He is a son of Matthew and Nancy (Simpson) Curry, natives of Kentucky, and a grandson of James and Honora (Booth) Curry, of whom the former was born in Ireland, coming to the United States in the beginning of the last century, and making his way to Kentucky. There Grandfather Curry was married to Honora Booth, and settled in Mercer County, where the rest of his life was spent. Some time after his death his son Matthew journeyed from the Blue Grass State to Illinois, locating in Brown County, and living there from 1842 to 1844. In the latter year he went back to his old home, where he remained until 1849, returning then to Illinois, and bringing his wife's mother with him to Schuyler County, where he located in Woodstock Township. In 1851, Matthew Curry made an overland trip to California, staying until 1853. On his return he spent a short time in Schuyler County, and then went to Missouri. When he came back to Illinois he located again in Brown County, moving to Schuyler County in 1861. He died at the home of his son James, at Cooperstown, Brown County, in 1862, his wife surviving him many years, and finally passing away in Schuyler County at the home of James Curry, in 1888. Their family consisted of five sons and three daughters, as follows: Henry Clay, James, William Jackson, Sarena A., John W., Sarena, Matthew T., and Mary Jane. Henry Clay Curry went to California in 1853, and from there to Oregon, where he spent his last days. James Curry, who is a retired farmer, living in Rushville, Ill., was a soldier in the Civil War, serving in the Tenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, three years. Sarena

A., resides in East St. Louis, Ill., and is the wife of Asa Kent. John W., who was also a member of the Tenth Illinois Cavalry, died at Pilot Knob, Mo., and was buried at Cooperstown, Brown County. Saraba is a widow living at East St. Louis. Matthew T., whose home is at Beardstown, Cass County, Ill., served during the Civil War in the Nineteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was honorably discharged in 1865. Mary Jane was the wife of James White, and died in Missouri, in 1906.

In boyhood William J. Curry attended the common schools, spending his early youth in the manner common to farmers' boys. At the age of seventeen years he cast his first presidential vote for James Buchanan without being challenged! Later he learned the cooper's trade, which he followed until the spring of 1861. On May 24th of that year, he enlisted in Company E, Sixteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, serving three years. In the engagement at Edgefield, Tenn., he was wounded and laid up in the camp hospital, but soon recovered and reported for duty. On the termination of hostilities he returned to Illinois, locating in Vermont, Fulton County, which was then the home of his mother. There he was engaged at the cooper's trade, working thus until 1865. For two years he was employed on the steamboat, "Progress," running between LaSalle and St. Louis. Then he changed his location to Woodstock Township, Schuyler County, where he followed farming and coopering some time. Subsequently, he spent some time in Iowa, returning from there to Woodstock Township, and remaining there until 1880. In that year he went to Missouri, staying nine months in that State, and then coming to Buena Vista Township, Schuyler County, Ill., purchasing 100 acres of land in Section 31. In January, 1881, he sold sixty acres, retaining forty acres as his home. He has been a very energetic, thorough and successful farmer, but has now practically retired from active business pursuits. He has always taken a prominent part in all measures pertaining to the development and prosperity of his township, and has been recognized as one of its leading citizens.

On May 31, 1866, Mr. Curry was united in marriage with Emma Avery, daughter of William and Margaret Avery, who came to Illinois from Ohio, and were among the pioneer settlers of Schuyler County. Both of the parents of Mrs. Curry are deceased. Eight children resulted from this union, as follows: Rosa, Eva, William, Julius (deceased), Nida E., Estella, Myrtle, and Alec. Rosa is the wife of Robert Walker, a farmer in Camden Township, Schuyler County, and the mother of three children; Eva married Jordan Miller, of Beardstown, Cass County, Ill., and has three children; William is a resident of Camden Township, and is the father of four children; Nida became the wife of Thuren Noval, and is living at the parental home, having two children; and Estelle was married to Henry Agans, a farmer in Camden Township, and has six children. The grandchildren of Mr. and Mrs.

Curry number twenty, and their great-grandchildren, three.

In politics, Mr. Curry has always been a Democrat, taking an active interest in the success of his party, and being influential in its local councils. He has twice been elected Assessor of Buena Vista Township. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the I. O. O. F., having become a member of that order in 1866. He belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic Post, of Rushville. In religion, he and his wife adhere to the faith of the Latter Day Saints. Both enjoy the respect and esteem of a large acquaintance.

CURTIS, Frank P.—Three generations of the Curtis family have contributed to the agricultural and general upbuilding of Brooklyn Township, Schuyler County, and at present there are various representatives in this section of the State, the best known being Frank P. Curtis, who was born here March 21, 1861, and whose whole life has been spent in Brooklyn Township. William Henry Curtis, father of Frank P., was born on a farm in Clay County, Tenn., and as a lad of six years, came with his father, James Curtis, to Illinois, settling during the summer of 1842 in Brooklyn Township, where the balance of his life was spent. James Curtis was a man of strong character and keen appreciation of duty, and when the strife between the North and South culminated in the Civil War, he and six of his sons, tendered their services to the Union army. He became a member of Company K, in the Seventh Missouri Cavalry, and served until the disbandment of the regiment. His son Jesse, after more than three years service as a soldier, was mustered out of Company A, Seventy-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, June 7, 1865, and is now deceased; John Curtis was a member of the same company, and received his discharge on the same day, later dying at his home in Brooklyn Township; Henry W., also a soldier in Company A, and serving the same length of time, was wounded in the battle of Jonesboro, September 1, 1863, from the effects of which he died in 1878; Joseph Curtis enlisted first with his father in the Seventh Missouri Cavalry, and later in the same regiment with his brothers, receiving a gunshot wound at Kenesaw Mountain, finally dying at his home in Brooklyn Township, February 11, 1907; Jefferson also served during the war, and still survives, a resident of St. Louis, Mo.; and James served in Company A, Seventy-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, being wounded at Kenesaw Mountain. The military record of this family is unique, as in the history of warfare in America, few fathers have fought with six sons, for the same length of time, and all survived the conflict. The fact is the more remarkable, as the original sympathies of the family were Southern, yet they left their hard home tasks and donned the accoutrements of the Union soldier, thus testifying to their appreciation of the sublime ideals of the Great Emancipator. James Curtis had also two daughters, of whom Elizabeth is the deceased wife of Louis

Frakes, also deceased; and Mary J. is the widow of Harlin Dixon, and lives in Kansas.

Frank P. Curtis is the third in order of birth of the four children of William Henry and Lydia (Wiley) Curtis, the other children being Charles and Louise, deceased, and Edward, a resident of St. Louis. The mother of the family is still living in Brooklyn. Frank P. had the average advantages of farm boys, and like all of the paternal family, has a strong constitution and great capacity for industry. In 1882 he was united in marriage to Mary S. Mason, a native of Brooklyn Township, and daughter of Aden G. Mason, a pioneer of Schuyler County. For seven years after his marriage Mr. Curtis lived on a tract of land south of Brooklyn, but later located in Littleton Township, whence he removed to his present home in Section 10, Brooklyn Township, where he conducts general farming on a scientific basis, and with commendable success. To himself and wife have been born two children, of whom Jesse A. married Jessie Legg, a farmer of Littleton Township; and Charles G. who is at home. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mr. Curtis is a Republican in politics. He is an upright and intelligent farmer, an obliging neighbor, and a friend who may be trusted and depended on in times of trial as well as of good fortune.

DACE, Wilbur M.—In no profession open to the present are there larger mechanical and artistic possibilities than that of dental surgery. What already has been accomplished is but the nucleus of the knowledge of the student of a few years hence, for with the growing appreciation of dentistry as a factor in health and good appearance, the dentist's opportunities for self-development are limited only by his own ability and resourcefulness. It is in this spirit of progression and constant research that Dr. Dace pursues his calling in Rushville, where he is one of the most enthusiastic of the town's array of professional men and the recipient of a large patronage, much of it being attracted from the adjoining country.

Dr. Dace was born in Ripley, Brown County, Ill., December 22, 1873, a son of Henry M. Dace, born in the State of Missouri, and grandson of Dennis Dace, a native of Illinois. His mother, formerly Katherine Delapp, was born in Illinois, and a daughter of John and Kate Delapp. While still young Dr. Dace moved with his parents to Rushville, where he was educated in the public schools, and graduated at the Rushville High School in the spring of 1893. In the fall of the same year he entered the Dental Department of the Northwestern University, at Evanston, Ill., and during his vacation came to Rushville and practiced in the office of Dr. Bettorf. At the expiration of the three years' course he was given a diploma, and at once entered upon an independent practice in Rushville. At present he is located in the Dace Building on the north side of the square, where he has large, well ventilated and handsomely furnished apartments,

equipped with the latest appliances known to the profession, and with books, periodicals and comfortable surroundings for those awaiting his attention.

On September 19, 1901, Dr. Dace was united in marriage to Fredericka Mead, a native of Huntville, Ill., and a graduate of the high school of that place. Their only child is named Dorothy Mead. Dr. Dace is a Democrat in politics, and fraternally, is connected with the Knights of Pythias. He is a careful investigator and a diligent worker, keeping abreast of the best researches already made in dental science, and in a position to avail himself of the wonderful improvements which have marked the advance of the art during the past few years. He makes a specialty of crown and bridge work, in which he has been especially successful, and his general skill, together with a genial manner and tactful, sympathetic nature, insures him all of the patronage to which he can do justice, adhering to his standard of thorough, painstaking and lasting work.

DARNELL, Hon. John M.—A representative of that class of agriculturists who combine the scientific pursuit of their calling with meritorious interest in the political and general welfare of the community in which they live, Hon. John M. Darnell is recognized as one of the best known stock-breeders and authorities in the State of Illinois, as the original introducer of Hereford cattle into Schuyler County, as a merchant of extended and successful experience, and as a legislator who thoroughly understood the needs and promoted the best interests of the county of which he is a native son, having been born on the farm which he now owns and occupies in Section 6, Frederick Township, August 4, 1843.

In its evolution from the condition of a backwoods region, Schuyler County has had the continuous support of the Darnell family. Pioneering has been a conspicuous tendency of those bearing the name ever since the arrival on American shores of the first Darnell, who, presumably, settled in Virginia, where Henry Darnell, grandfather of John M., was born in 1767, on the shores of the Potomac River. Henry Darnell enlisted in the Revolutionary War at the age of fifteen years, and was present at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. He grew to manhood in Virginia, and when twenty-five years old, married Elizabeth Lee, also born in Virginia, and who became the mother of nine children. Of these, Jesse M., father of Hon. John M., was born October 4, 1813. The family eventually located in the wilds of Ohio, settling in Wayne County, where the father died and whence Jesse removed in 1831 to Henderson County, Ill. In 1833 he removed to Warren County, and in 1834 to Schuyler County, where he engaged in the manufacture of fanning mills. His business grew apace, and while conducting it he roomed and boarded at the home of his future wife, Louise Utter, daughter of Lyman Utter. The

ancestors of the Utter family came from Scotland, settling in the colony of New Amsterdam, which became New York after the capture by the English. Born to Mr. and Mrs. Darnell were four children, three of whom are living. Louise is the wife of Mr. Nelson, of Santa Barbara, Cal.; James K. spends his winters in Seattle, Wash., and his summers in mining in Alaska; and John M. is the subject of this sketch. Jesse Darnell gained much prominence in Schuyler County, becoming not only a comparatively wealthy farmer, but representing his district in the State Legislature in 1848-49. He was elected on the Democratic ticket, and during his term was one of its most capable and forceful legislators. At the time of his death, he was the owner of 340 acres of land, and the recipient of the respect and good will of all who knew him.

Educated primarily in the district school near his home in Frederick Township, John M. Darnell, in 1862, entered Lombard College, near Galesburg, Ill., at the end of two years going to Ann Arbor College, Mich., where he completed the four years' course in three years, graduating with high honors in the class of 1867. Returning to the home farm, he remained there continuously until 1880, in that year engaging in the hardware business in which he continued until 1888. Disposing of this business, which, in the meantime, had grown to prosperous proportions, he again located on the farm, and at the present time owns 300 acres in the county, all of it improved and very valuable. Few properties in the county present a more modern or thoroughly up-to-date appearance, and certainly no expense has been spared to convert it into a model of neatness and productiveness. For twenty years the owner has been extensively engaged in breeding Hereford cattle, the breed of which was introduced by him into the county, and no finer animals were to be found anywhere between the oceans. His first importation in the early 'seventies included an animal for which he paid \$1,000, unquestionably the largest price up to that time paid for an animal of its kind from England. Mr. Darnell continued to take prizes and lead in the breeding of Herefords in Schuyler County until January 1, 1907, when he sold the last of his stock, and since has practically retired from stock-breeding. His wide experience and exhaustive knowledge of stock has led to many distinctions being conferred upon him, and his advice for many years has been sought and followed. In 1899 he was appointed by Governor John R. Tanner a member of the Live Stock Commission, and during his three years of service, proved one of the most useful members of the Commission.

Mr. Darnell has been prominent in Democratic politics for many years, and in 1872 was elected a Representative in the State Legislature, and in 1884 to the State Senate, serving a four years' term. Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic order. Broad-minded and enterprising, far-sighted and public-spirited, his career has

touching many sides in the development of his county, and invariably has tended to an elevation of business and moral ideals, and to political soundness and utility.

DAY, Richard.—It was a pleasure to feel the hearty hand-shake and hear the cheery voice of so good and amiable men as Richard Day, and it is a pleasure to write about him. He was among the quiet and unobtrusive of life's workers, yet he was a thorough master of an occupation which has interested the race since the beginning of time, which possesses a paramount creative quality and the absorbing element of great and even absorbing usefulness. In the companionship of carpenter's tools he found his greatest delight and most practical reward, and from the time of his arrival in July, 1849, until the close of his life, December 22, 1905, he bent his energies to erecting houses, barns, and general buildings throughout Schuyler County, many of which formed the basis of important agricultural activities, and remain intact and usable after the lapse of almost half a century.

Mr. Day was descended from farmers and mechanics, and in his veins flowed the blood of an old English ancestry. His birth occurred in the little town of Norton, Norfolkshire, Eastern England, June 27, 1825, and in early youth he learned the carpenter trade from his father, George Day. He was reared also to farming as practiced in his native country, but the farm was a small one, as are all in Norfolkshire, owing to the innumerable marshes and fens along the shores of the North Sea. When all on this side of the ocean was in a turmoil over the discovery of gold on the Pacific coast, Mr. Day left his quiet home and sailed for America, arriving in St. Louis, in March, 1849, and remained there until coming to Schuyler County in the following July. He settled on what now is the homestead in Oakland Township, and continued to make this his home for the rest of his life, going into the surrounding country to follow his occupation as a builder for a part of each year.

The first wife of Mr. Day in maidenhood was Ann Booth Downing, whose death occurred in 1853. In 1856 he married Martha E. Garret, who died in 1883, and January 20, 1884, he was united in bonds of matrimony to Mrs. Artemisia (Ackman) Walker, a native of Kentucky and daughter of Isaac and Nancy (Herman) Ackman, early settlers of Rushville Township. James Walker, the first husband of Mrs. Day, was born in Norfolk, England, and came to Schuyler County, Ill., in 1850. His parents, Stephen and Emily (Fletcher) Walker, settled on a farm in Rushville Township, where the father died, the death of the mother occurring in Parsons, Kan. After her marriage Mrs. Walker settled with her husband on the farm which ever since has been her home, and where Mr. Walker died February 18, 1882. He was a public spirited and very capable man, a staunch Republican, and the holder of many important local offices. He was active in church and school work, a member in good



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standing of the Methodist Episcopal Church and a generous contributor to worthy charities. Mr. and Mrs. Walker were the parents of six sons and three daughters: James F., a farmer of Oakland Township, Schuyler County; Stephen, also a farmer of Oakland Township; Charles, occupying the old Walker farm; Lewis, a resident of Pittsburg, Kan., husband of Jesse G. (Robinson) Walker, and father of Paul Walker; Margaret, wife of George Baughman, of Pittsburg, Kan.; Nancy, wife of Robert Morris, of Ray, Ill.; Nellie, wife of Charles Sloane, of Ottumwa, Iowa. To Mr. Day and his third wife were born Richard Maurice, who married Mary Ellen Sargent, and farms in Littleton Township, and James, a farmer of Schuyler County. Of the other marriages of Mr. Day there were six children: Mrs. Costello; Mrs. Holson; George Edward; Richard Albert; James William and William Harrison.

DEAN, David, (deceased), former retired citizen of Rushville, Schuyler County, Ill., was born at Kellybegs, County Donegal, Ireland, September 14, 1828, spending the first twenty-four years of his life in his native country, where in his youth and mature years, he was engaged in farming and sheep-raising. Coming to America in 1852, he was employed for the next ten years as foreman of the yards of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Pittsburg. In 1859, he was married at Rushville, Ill., to Katherine Montooth, whose parents were also natives of County Donegal, Ireland, coming to Illinois in 1851 from Pittsburg, which they made their first home after leaving their native country. Mr. and Mrs. Dean came to Schuyler County in 1861, settling in Oakland Township, which continued to be their home until 1902, and where they reared a family of eight children, six boys and two girls—two other boys dying in infancy. Purchasing eighty acres of land in Oakland Township, Mr. Dean began farming on a small scale but finally became the owner of 500 acres in one body. After a successful career as a farmer, he removed to Rushville with his family, where he erected a pleasant home during the following year and there spent the remainder of his life in comfortable retirement. His death occurred suddenly, at his home in Rushville, September 27, 1907, as the result of heart-failure, just as he was sitting down at the table for his evening meal.

In infancy Mr. Dean was baptized into the Episcopal Church, and while a resident of Pittsburg, was a communicant of St. James Episcopal Church of that city, but on coming to Illinois became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Of a singularly happy disposition and plain, unassuming manners, a life of strict integrity and his upright Christian character won for him a large circle of appreciative friends.

Of the eight children born to Mr. and Mrs. Dean, James died at the age of eighteen months and Jesse aged two and a half years. Of the six

children still living, George H. married Elizabeth Stanbanch, has four sons and two daughters and is engaged in farming in Eldorado Township, McDonough County; William R., married Inez Wetzel, has one son and one daughter, and is a farmer near Astoria, Fulton County; Effie B., is the wife of Joseph Rose of Canton, Ill., and has four daughters and one son; John married Sadie Rose, has two sons and two daughters and is a farmer in Rushville Township, Schuyler County; Lawrence married Nellie Wetzel, has three sons and one daughter and is engaged in farming near Browning, Ill.; Herbert and Samuel are on the old home place in Oakland Township. David Dean was a Republican in politics and, at the time of his decease, left an estate comprising 740 acres of land, besides his pleasant new home now occupied by his worthy widow. The following tribute to Mr. Dean from a member of his family is worthy of reproduction here:

"The writer has often felt his heart deeply touched at the sorrows of others when grieving at the loss of a parent, but it was a new revelation to us that evening when our dear father went away to the better land. Though by his toil and frugality he had accumulated a goodly heritage, yet to his children the memory of those sacred hours around the family altar, his pure and blameless life, his wise counsel and his sacrificing love, are the most precious legacies that he could have left us. He dearly loved his home, and as the infirmities of age grew upon him, he had an intense longing to have his children near him and his home was like heaven to him when he could have them about him.

"But the voice we loved to hear is hushed forever. No more shall he greet us with his genial smile of welcome, nor ever again shall we feel the warm grip of his great hand. The vacant couch, the empty chair, the unused cane, are mute witnesses that he no longer lives among us. . . . The last earthly service that we could render him was to bear him to the beautiful cemetery where we left him to the guardian care of the holy angels. Farewell, dear father, until we meet in the morning!

"One less at home!

The charmed circle is broken; a dear face.
Missed day by day, from its accustomed place;
One voice of welcome hushed, and evermore
One farewell word unspoken; on the shore
Where parting comes not, one soul landed more.

One more in heaven,

One less at home!

A sense of loss that meets us at the gate;
Within, a place unfilled and desolate;
And far away, our coming to wait,
One more in heaven!"

DEAN, Elias.—The progenitor of the Dean family in America was an Englishman, whose craving for religious freedom led him to abandon his native land and sail with that intrepid company which since has been immortalized in

song and story as the Pilgrims of the Mayflower. The immigrant Dean laid the foundation of his colonial fortunes in Virginia, and one of his successors, the great-grandfather of Elias Dean, the latter a farmer of Birmingham Township, Schuyler County, Ill., followed the martial fortunes of Washington during the Revolutionary War. His son left his peaceful fields in Virginia and enlisted in the War of 1812. John Dean, son of the soldier of 1812, and father of Elias Dean, also was born in Virginia, and married Catherine Heavenor, daughter of Nicholas Heavenor, of West Virginia, the latter a native of Germany. To John Dean and his wife were born fifteen children, of whom Elias, the third youngest, was born in Lewis County, W. Va., April 11, 1839. Of the other children in the family, Nicholas died at the age of ninety-three years; William attained to the same unusual age; Julian, Mary, Matilda, Elizabeth and Malinda are deceased; Eliza, now sixty-four years old, is the wife of Allen Keisling, of Virginia; Jacob Marshall lives on the old Virginia homestead; Solomon lives in Buchanan, Va.; John is a farmer of Hancock County, Ill.; George is a farmer of Upshur County, Va.; Jacob farms on the old homestead on the old Virginia homestead; Elias is the farmer of Birmingham Township, Schuyler County; and Perry, of Weir, Kan., served during the Civil War in the Upshur County Battery. John Dean staunchly supported the Union during the Civil War, and ever was on the side of the unfortunate and oppressed wherever found. His heart reached out to the need of all mankind, and he would share his last cent or sack of flour with one who needed it more than himself. He was an ardent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, held some office therein, and contributed generously towards its charities and general support. Throughout this part of the country he was known as "Uncle John," and was much beloved by children and frequently consulted by the older class.

The early subscription schools afforded the first educational advantage to Elias Dean, his father paying so much a year for the schooling of each of his many children, usually from three to four dollars a season. He helped on the home farm until his sixteenth year, when there returned to Schuyler County his uncle Jacob, who had made a comfortable living in Iowa, and was much enthused over the prospects in that State. In 1856 Elias went to Iowa with his uncle, and near Burlington found work on a farm at ten dollars a month for two years. In 1858 he came back to Schuyler County and worked for fourteen dollars a month, and while taking advantage of the small social diversions afforded in the neighborhood, met Miss Electa T. Graham, daughter of Wm. W. Graham, whom he married August 16, 1860. The young people set up housekeeping on a farm owned by Mrs. Dean's father in Section 22, Birmingham Township, and about 1892 purchased 400 acres of land in Section 14, the same township, making, in all, with the 520 acres in the first farm, 920 acres. Of the first farm he

gave his son a quarter-section, sold to Peter Greenleaf 200 acres, and bought 140 acres in Section 14. Upon the 400 acre farm he had, at the time of the panic of 1893, 140 head of blooded cattle, for which he was obliged to buy corn in Nebraska for feed, and the price dropped down until he sold his stock outright for three cents a pound. This farm Mr. Dean sold, but he now owns 340 acres of as fine land as the county contains, well stocked and improved, and equipped with well constructed and capacious buildings. It is an ideal home and farming property, practically insuring good returns each succeeding year, and netting its owner a large surplus over even the most unexpected demands.

To Mr. and Mrs. Dean have been born the following children: John Franklin, who is married and has five children—Robert F., Nellie, Myrtle, Eltha and Harry, and who farms near the old homestead; Mary E., deceased at the age of sixteen years; Catherine, wife of John E. Moon, a farmer of this township, and mother of four children—Bessie, Iva, Jacob J. and Ervin Elias Moon; Charles S., married to Lona Matheny, and has four children—Ethel, Raymond, Mark, and Paul; George, married to Ona Matheny, and has five children—Roscoe, Elmore, Alma, May and Hazel; Hattie, wife of Leander Holdcroft, and mother of Albert, Floyd, John and Electa E., and three children who died in infancy. Mr. Dean cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln, and he ever since has supported the Republican party, notwithstanding the fact that he was born in the South, and had absorbed its spirit and traditions. He is socially a member of the Union League, and his wife is identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church. The idea of progress and stability have guided the endeavors of Mr. Dean ever since he began to work by the month for the modest sum of ten dollars. When he first began an independent life he had no money to buy harness for his horses, and was obliged to fashion this necessary article out of pieces of rope. During the day time he would grub stumps, cut down timber and burn brush at night. He has come the long way possible only with true determination and grit; and yet his life has by no means been a self-centered one, but has reached out to influence and help all with whom he came in contact. He is what is known as a "good mixer," a genial, sociable and sympathetic gentleman, and he has greatly benefited the township while serving as School Director and Road Commissioner.

DEANE, Judge Hudson M., better known among his intimates, and by the general public in Schuyler County, Ill., as "Hud" Deane, is one of the leading citizens of the town of Frederick, Schuyler County, which has been his home (except during a short absence) for more than half a century. He was born in the city of New York August 2, 1833. At an early age he removed to Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and there received a liberal education. After completing his

studies, he accepted a position as clerk in a wholesale dry goods establishment in New York City, and, at a later period, discharged the duties of a similar connection in Albany, N. Y., for two years. Returning then to New York City, he resumed work in the concern where he had first been employed. A short time after he attained his majority (in 1855), he met Maro Farwell of the firm of Farwell & Co., Frederick, Ill., who was on a visit to the eastern metropolis for the purpose of purchasing goods for the store then conducted by them in Frederick, and was induced by the latter to accompany him on the homeward journey, and to enter their employ. On April 2, 1855, he commenced work in the Farwell store, continuing thus until 1858. In the latter year, he embarked in the mercantile trade under the firm style of H. M. Deane & Co., but in 1859, sold out the business. In 1861, Mr. Deane assumed charge of the Schuyler Hotel in Frederick, changing its name to the Deane House. Later, he withdrew from the management of this place on account of ill-health, and after an interval of one year (in 1867) went to Macomb, McDonough County, Ill., where he was proprietor of what had formerly been the Brown Hotel. The name of this he also changed to the Deane House, making many alterations and improvements in the establishment. There he remained nearly two years, when he returned to Frederick and there conducted the Hotel Deane until March, 1902. In that year he sold the hotel property, and retired from active business responsibilities. He maintains an office, however, attending to legal matters and pensions, as well as loans, real estate and insurance. He is still agile and sprightly at the age of seventy-four years, and as genial in temperament and cordial in manner as in the most vigorous days of his prime. During his long career as a public entertainer he became exceedingly popular, and no man is more widely and favorably known in Schuyler County than "Hud" Deane. Mr. Deane has accumulated considerable financial means, and is now in possession of a handsome competency, being the owner of 195 acres of very desirable land in Frederick Township, besides several pieces of improved property in the town of Frederick. Apart from the twenty months spent in Macomb, he has lived continuously in Frederick since 1855, and his face and figure are familiar to all of its people. He has always manifested a creditable public spirit, and has been a diligent and useful member of the community. On his first arrival in Frederick the business affairs of the town were in a lively condition, as it was the freighting point for nearly all the villages within a radius of forty miles. Then, all the goods sold in Macomb were hauled from Frederick.

On February 17, 1859, Mr. Deane was united in marriage with Elizabeth Messerer, a daughter of Anthony Messerer, who was one of the most highly respected among the pioneer settlers of Schuyler County. The father of Mrs. Deane was a native of Germany, and came to the United

States early in the last century locating in Schuyler County about the year 1827. He was the first man elected to represent the village of Frederick, on the board of Township Supervisors, after the organization of Frederick Township, and held that office many years, being the incumbent at the time of his death. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Deane, four of whom died in infancy. A son, Will McGeorge Deane, who was born in Macomb, Ill., September 28, 1868, was drowned July 10, 1879; Loulena May, a daughter, is the wife of Charles E. Causey, residing in Peoria; and Stella W., another daughter, married Walter J. Severns, of Bushnell, Ill., and has one son, Deane J. Mrs. Deane, who was a woman of many graces, was possessed with most excellent traits of character, died March 3, 1902.

Politically, Mr. Deane is a lifelong Democrat, and has been very prominent and influential in the local affairs of his party. He has attended nearly all the Democratic State and County Conventions for many years, and has filled various township offices with credit to himself and with the commendation of his constituents. At one time, he held eleven positions by commission and appointment. He was successively Assistant Postmaster and Postmaster of Frederick, his service in both capacities covering a long period. For nearly thirty years, he discharged the duties of Coroner of Schuyler County, and acted as Deputy Sheriff fourteen years. He had an extended experience as Justice of the Peace, his incumbency in that office covering a period of thirty-six years, in which time he became versed in legal routine and performed the marriage ceremony on nearly five hundred different occasions. In fraternal circles, he is identified with the K. of P., Lodge No. 207, Beardstown, Ill., in which he has passed through all the chairs, including that of Chancellor Commander. He is also affiliated with the Knights of the Maccabees of the World, in which he has likewise passed through all the local chairs. In the sunset period of life, "Hud" Deane enjoys the unreserved confidence and hearty good wishes of the entire community in which his busy and useful career has been spent.

DE COUNTER, Samuel.—A lifelong resident of the locality which is still his home, and still in the days of his prime, one of the most vigorous, successful and useful characters of Schuyler County, was born in Ripley (once a part of Woodstock) Township, Schuyler County, Ill., October 4, 1827. He is a son of Peter Frederick and Nancy De Counter, natives of France. His father was a soldier in the Napoleonic wars, and was with Bonaparte when the great Emperor was captured. Having effected his escape, the subject of this sketch immediately came to the United States, landing at New Orleans. After teaching school there for awhile he went to St. Louis, and then to Boone's Lick, Mo., where about the year 1823 he was married to Nancy

Scouts, a lady of Scotch-German descent. In the spring of 1827 they came to Illinois, settling in Schuyler County, in the southeast quarter of Section 33, Woodstock Township. Peter F. De Counter cleared and cultivated a well conducted farm in moderate extent, on which he remained until the time of his death, in 1855, his wife having passed away in 1833. They were the parents of two children, Jeanetta and Samuel. The former married Jonas Albert, by whom she had three children, as follows: William Albert, Ida and Samuel Albert. William A. is now a resident of Kansas, living in Smoking Valley. Ida first married Alpheus Eddy, and after his death, Jonas Albert, by whom she had one child, Sherman Dalgreen, now living at Los Angeles, Cal., both of his parents being deceased, the death of the mother having occurred in 1884. Samuel Albert has been for twenty years lost to the family, no tidings of him having been received during that period.

In early youth, Samuel De Counter had an opportunity of attending school about three months only. He left home when he was a little more than twelve years of age, his father having married a second time. When quite a young man, he had some experience in riding race horses, and from that drifted into teaming. About the year 1850 he turned his attention to farming in the vicinity of his birthplace, and in 1860, bought eighty acres of land in Section 27, Woodstock Township, four acres of which had been cleared. A log cabin with a wide fireplace stood in the opening, and into this Mr. De Counter moved, and applied himself to the arduous task of clearing the ground of timber and brush, and making a comfortable home and productive farm. In this effort he achieved a signal success. Under careful and sagacious management, all his undertakings were attended by profitable results. To his original 80-acre purchase he made additions amounting to 958 acres, and the home farm now comprises 1038 acres, of which 668 acres are in Camden Township. His career has been one of the most prosperous ever known in Schuyler County. Beginning without the advantages of even ordinary schooling and destitute of financial resources, he gained his education through keen observation and by availing himself of every opportunity of self-instruction, and this, together with energy, perseverance, thrift and integrity, is the foundation of his present handsome competency. Naturally possessed of a strong mind and sound judgment, he became a leader in connection with the agricultural interests of the county, and for many years was conspicuous in all enterprises pertaining to its progress and development. In the period of his activity, he was always a man of genial disposition, of jovial bearing and kindly impulses, and never declined to relieve the needs of anyone approaching him in distress.

Mr. De Counter has been twice married, his first marriage taking place in 1850, when Catherine Miller became his wife. Three children were the issue of this union, namely: Frederick S.,

Maurice and Emma. Frederick first married a lady named Shull, and after her death, was wedded to a Miss Ronery, residing in Camden Township, Schuyler County, who is now deceased. He was the father of seven children by this marriage, as follows: one who died in infancy; Harriet, Anna, Dorothy and Brice, all deceased; Peter F. and Clarence of California. Frederick De Counter departed this life in 1895. Maurice De Counter married Minnie Houser, and by her had seven children, namely: Dotty and Mary, both of whom died at the age of twenty years; Nettie, who died in 1905; Samuel, deceased; Susan, Lella and Lon. Maurice De Counter died in January, 1901, and his widow is a resident of Camden Township. Emma, the third child of Samuel De Counter's first marriage, became the wife of Nelson Hiding, a farmer in Camden Township, and they had eight children, namely: Laura, Samuel, Katie and Daisy (deceased), Clifford, Logan, Raleigh, and Guy. Catherine (Miller) De Counter, first wife of the subject of this sketch, passed away in 1854, and Mr. De Counter subsequently wedded Harriet Stubbs, who died, much lamented, November 7, 1906. She was a faithful and devoted companion and a constant helpmeet of her husband for half a century, and much of his success is attributed to her invaluable assistance. Her union with Mr. De Counter resulted in one child, Catherine, who died at the age of nineteen years. The latter became the wife of George Luthey, and was the mother of one child, Clarence.

Politically, Samuel De Counter has been an adherent of the Democratic party throughout his mature life, but has never entertained any ambition for official distinction. On numerous occasions he has been solicited by appreciative friends to become a candidate for public office, but has steadfastly declined, preferring to devote his whole attention to his extensive personal interests, and to promoting the welfare of the community by his earnest endeavors as a private citizen. He is profoundly respected by all classes in the locality where his career has spanned a period of four-score years.

DEMAREE, William L.—Not the least valuable of the legacies left Schuyler County by citizens of an earlier generation are the sons who bear their names and painstakingly maintain their standards of enterprise by vigorous effort. Something of the iron of this courageous band has entered into the lives of their progeny, who, placed in different and less exacting circumstances, fulfill their destiny with equally commendable zeal and conscientiousness. Belonging to this class is William L. Demaree, who was born in Section 16, Rushville Township, June 7, 1858, and who now owns a splendid farm of 280 acres in Section 22 of the same township. Mr. Demaree is one of the absolutely dependable men of his section, a man in touch with agricultural science, chemistry and all needful farm knowledge, a politician who has proved himself

above the petty temptations of the offices he has held, and a promotor of all that tends to make country life broad, enjoyable and useful.

Ludwell H. Demaree, father of William L., was born in Mercer County, Ky., being of French ancestry. He was reared on a farm, and in early life married Martha Yankee, a native of Washington County, with whom he came to Schuyler County in 1857. Locating on Section 16, Rushville Township, he eventually became the owner of 204 acres, the most of it under heavy timber, and considerable of which was cleared at the time of his death on October 10, 1872. The mother of our subject died September 4, 1888. He was a man of broad mind and liberal education, and in his native state and for a year after coming to Schuyler County, was engaged in school teaching with considerable success. He became one of the leading men of the community, filled various political offices, including that of Supervisor of Rushville Township, and was extremely active in church work, for practically all of his active life associating himself with the Methodist Episcopal Church South. For many years he was a church official, serving as delegate to District and General Conferences, and was generous in his contributions to local and foreign missions. Socially he was a Mason, and of all the men in the community he was one of the most genial, sympathetic and approachable. One daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ludwell H. Demaree died at three years of age. Of three sons and three daughters living, Melinda Bell is the wife of Leonidas Scott, of Rushville; Laura is the wife of Alexander Acheson, of Bainbridge Township; John H. is a resident of Woburn, Ill.; George L. is a conductor out of Danville, Ill., and Nora, wife of J. A. Harrison, is now living in Birmingham Township, and William L. is the subject of this sketch. Mrs. W. L. Demaree belonged to a family of three children, of whom her brother Robert is living at Bardolph, McDonough County.

William L. Demaree spent his youth on the home farm, and while performing many hard tasks, developed great stability and strength of character. That he had initiative and resourcefulness was demonstrated during his fourteenth year, when, owing to the death of his father, the management of the farm devolved largely upon him. He left the old place at the time of his marriage April 4, 1883, to Rebecca, daughter of John and Margaret (Acheson) Hamilton, who was born in Rushville Township December 27, 1855. Her father, Mr. Hamilton, died August 26, 1860, and Mrs. Hamilton on June 26, 1872. Settling on a farm of 140 acres in Section 9, Rushville Township, Mr. Demaree made many improvements thereon, adding sixty acres and having in all 200 tillable acres. Disposing of this farm in 1893, he bought 280 acres in Section 22, Rushville Township, which he has converted into one of the best farming properties in the neighborhood. In 1906 he erected one of the finest rural residences in the county, heated by hot water and with water facilities throughout.

It is furnished in modern fashion, has eleven large and airy rooms, and the best known plumbing and ventilation. The general appearance of the farm is in keeping with the home of the occupants, suggesting much thought for comfort, convenience and beautiful natural effects.

To Mr. and Mrs. Demaree have been born three children, namely: Dwight Edgar, born July 7, 1886, and died January 27, 1902; Paul, born May 30, 1890, and Morris H., born February 4, 1893.

Mr. Demaree is one of the most useful as well as many-sided men in his township. He believes in bringing outside influences to the farm, in keeping in touch with the happenings without his boundaries, and in cultivating pleasant and sociable relations with those among whom his lot is cast. He is an earnest and consistent advocate of temperance, a Prohibitionist in politics, and advocates at all times the simple, unostentatious life. Fraternally he is a Royal Arch Mason and Knight Templar. He is one of the most liberal and far-seeing men of his community, and his home is the center of a fine and unfailing hospitality.

DEWITT, Allen.—In the environments in which his activities are centered in Woodstock Township, Allen Dewitt is approved for his industry and good judgment, and respected for his uprightness and public spirit. Years of application under somewhat discouraging circumstances have made him the owner of a farm of 172½ acres in Sections 12 and 13, all under cultivation, and upon which he has erected a comfortable home, large barns and outhouses, and added such general improvements as were suggested by his conservative and cautious advancement. He first became a land-owner in 1899, purchasing ninety-two acres of his present farm, and the best improvement on the place at the time was a log cabin erected in 1820. Into this the family moved and there lived until 1896, when the primitive reminder of the days of the frontier gave place to the present modern rural home. Mr. Dewitt is engaged in general farming, raising also a high grade of cattle, hogs and horses. He has done much to insure the comfort and happiness of his family independent of financial returns, and the place is well supplied with beautiful shade trees, shrubs, gardens and an orchard bearing a variety of fruit.

Mr. Dewitt is a native of Woodstock Township, where he was born on Section 13, October 2, 1862. His parents, John and Rebecca (Skaggs) Dewitt, were natives of Ohio and Illinois, respectively, and his paternal grandfather, Henry Dewitt, was born in Kentucky. Both the Dewitt and Skaggs families came early to Illinois, and John Dewitt married in 1858, the same year settling in Section 13, Woodstock Township, where he lived until about 1874. He then bought a farm in Section 1, the same township, and two years later his quiet and unostentatious life came to an end, his legacy to those who survived him being well improved

property, a good name and an example of honestly and fair dealing. His wife still makes her home on the old place, enjoying fair health after a long and industrious life, and after rocking the cradle of ten children, five sons and five daughters. Of these the following survive: Laura, wife of John C. Logsdon, of Cooperstown, Brown County, Ill.; Allen; John, of Woodstock Township; Lizzie, wife of Mr. John Dieterich, of Cooperstown and brother of Judge Dietrich, whose biography appears on another page of this work; Elmer and Almira, twins, the former on the home place and the latter the wife of F. M. Bowen, of Ellenburg, Wash.; Lucy, wife of Henry Rich, a farmer of Brown County; and Joseph, a farmer of Woodstock Township.

The marriage of Allen Dewitt and Cora G. Snyder occurred November 22, 1888, Miss Snyder being a daughter of Jacob and Margaret (Rush) Snyder, of Mount Sterling, Ill. Her parents were natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Snyder were the parents of nine children, six of them living as follows: John B. resides at Cooperstown, Brown County, Ill.; Ida, wife of J. H. Chute of the same place; Mrs. Allen Dewitt; Charles H. of Cooperstown, Ill.; Oliver E., of Mt. Sterling, Ill.; Arthur L. of Ripley, Brown County, Ill. Those deceased were: Joseph F. of Cooperstown, Ill.; Luella B., wife of Shelton Hoffman, of Mt. Sterling, Ill.; Angie E., wife of Martin T. Howell, of Cooperstown, Ill.; Mrs. Snyder, the mother of this family, passed away December 15, 1892.

Mr. and Mrs. Dewitt are the parents of six children: an infant who died unnamed; Ruth, born August 9, 1891; Margaret, born July 8, 1893; Gladys, born October 2, 1896; Dena, born April 30, 1901; Aline, born May 17, 1903. Mr. Dewitt is popular socially, and is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Ripley, Ill. In politics he is affiliated with the Republican party.

DEWITT, Cyrus L.—Of the men whose half-century of experience has been centered in Schuyler County, none express in more forcible language the value of homely, sterling virtues than Cyrus L. DeWitt. The industry, honesty and public-spiritedness of this well-to-do retired citizen of Rushville, has been a source of unflinching pride to his fellow townsmen for many years, and his rise from small beginnings, and with comparatively meager early advantages, has been an inspiration to many of the youth of the present generation. Mr. DeWitt was born in the then very small village of Littleton, Schuyler County, December 20, 1857, and his early influences were such as to bring out the best traits of his character. Of his father, Rev. James DeWitt, an old time Methodist Episcopal clergyman, mention is made elsewhere in this work.

Mr. DeWitt received his preliminary training in the public school of Littleton, and, what was better, acquired a taste for learning which has increased steadily with the passing years. He

remained on his father's farm until about twenty years of age, in 1887 locating on a rented farm near Littleton, where he engaged in general farming and stock-raising until his marriage, February 1, 1888, to Bertha McKee, daughter of William McKee, one of the successful and honored pioneers of Schuyler County. Mrs. DeWitt was born near Rushville, Ill., July 2, 1863, and was educated in the public schools. The young people began housekeeping on the old McKee homestead, in Section 18, Rushville Township, making that their home, and devoting its 320 acres to produce and stock-raising until Mr. DeWitt retired from farming and purchased his present beautiful and costly home in Rushville in the fall of 1906. Mr. and Mrs. DeWitt are the parents of one daughter, Helen, born Oct. 27, 1895. As a result of his unremitting industry and good judgment, he now is the owner of 160 acres in Littleton Township, 100 acres in Rushville Township, a part of which lies in the town of Rushville. William McKee died several years ago, and his wife, who now is in her eighty-third year, is living with Mr. and Mrs. DeWitt. Mrs. McKee retains her faculties practically unimpaired, and delights in recalling the pioneer days of which she was an important and industrious part.

In addition to his substantial success as a farmer, Mr. DeWitt has achieved notice in the community in a variety of ways, and at the present time is General Superintendent of the Grange Telephone Company, the most extensive telephone organization in Schuyler County. He was one of the organizers and a charter member of this organization, and its present excellent standing speaks well for the enterprise and practical interests of its present Superintendent. Although staunchly in favor of Republican principles and issues, he has steadfastly refused official honors, preferring the duties which have lain closer at hand, and which are less variable in their demands upon his time and strength. He is a keen appreciator of the advantages of fraternal associations, and has been a member of the Masons for many years. Education, ethics, good roads, charitable organizations and county interests in general, have received his earnest and practical support, and his advice regarding important issues in the community ever has been sound, far-sighted and worthy of confidence. Many good deeds and many disinterested kindnesses are attributed to him, and his name stands for the strong character and worth of the community.

DEWITT, Rev. James (deceased).—Arriving in Schuyler County in the latter 'thirties as an almost penniless pedestrian in search of a wider field of labor, Rev. James DeWitt remained the associate of the growing fortunes of this part of the State until his death, September 9, 1897, achieving success in the meantime as a farmer, merchant, Methodist Episcopal clergyman and politician. Mr. DeWitt was born in Hope, Warren County, N. J., November 5, 1817, a son of



Mrs B. F. Reberman

James and Anna (Coates) DeWitt, both natives of New Jersey, the former born in **Sussex County**. The family came to **Oakland County, Mich.**, in 1842, and here the elder DeWitt died at the age of ninety-six years, his wife dying at the age of seventy years. They reared a family of eight children, of whom Rev. James was next to the youngest.

James DeWitt knew few advantages in his youth, and the responsibility of self-support settled upon his life when but thirteen years had passed over his head. He then began to clerk in the store of an older brother, and about 1830 went to **Pennsylvania**, and filled a similar position in the general store of another brother. In the spring of 1838 he came by canal, river and rail to **St. Louis, Mo.**, thence by boat up the **Mississippi** and **Illinois Rivers** to **Schuyler County**, where he clerked for the rest of the summer for **Dr. B. V. Teel**. Thrifty and economical, he saved all possible of his meager earnings, expending the same on a trip back to **New Jersey**, where he spent the summer of 1839. Returning to **Schuyler County** in the fall of the same year, he secured a position with **Wilson & Greer**, which he held until 1842, when his marriage, on January 25th, to **Ellen Little**, became the determining factor which resulted in his remaining in **Rushville** as a clerk in the general store of his father-in-law, **James Little**. Mrs. DeWitt was born in **Columbia, Lancaster County, Pa.**, and died in **Schuyler County** at the age of sixty-one years. She was the mother of seven children: **James L.**, **John M.**, **George W.**, **Euphemia E.**, who died at eleven years of age, **Elizabeth**, widow of **John A. Young**, living in **Schuyler County**; **Cyrus L.**, mention of whom may be found elsewhere in this work; and **William A.** **James** and **Rebecca Little**, parents of Mrs. DeWitt, were born in **Ireland**, and came to the **United States** in 1801, their deaths occurring in **Schuyler County** at the age of seventy and eighty-four years respectively. October 3, 1883, Mr. DeWitt contracted marriage with Mrs. **Catherine H. (Pittinger) Waddell**.

Leaving the employ of his father-in-law in 1844, Mr. DeWitt engaged in business for himself with Mr. Greer, eventually having other business partners, but in 1850 disposed of his business and with his brother-in-law, **Dr. W. H. Window**, engaged in conducting a general store in **Littleton Township**, with which he was connected for about ten years. In 1862 he located on a farm and intelligently developed its resources up to the time of his death. In the meantime, the commercial side of life had by no means overshadowed the large moral usefulness which inspired his activity for more than half a century. With but limited scholastic advantages, he yet secured an excellent education, and he made study one of the great objects of his life. Having determined upon the ministerial life he completed a theological course in one year, and thereafter exerted a wide influence in the **Methodist Episcopal Church** as a local preacher. He had earnestness and enthusiasm, and compara-

tive religious breadth and tolerance, and his half century in the ministry was prolific of good to uncounted thousands. Politically also he was prominent and influential, serving as **County Treasurer**, **Postmaster**, **Deputy Marshal**, **Census Enumerator** for one half of the county, as **Representative** in the **State Legislature** one term (1875-76), and **Supervisor** for ten terms.

DIETERICH, Judge William H.—The present **Judge of Schuyler County** and former **City Attorney of Rushville** and **Master in Chancery of Schuyler County**, not only is a strong and forceful exponent of legal science, but is a politician of more than average influence and ability, a popular member of various social organizations, and a public-spirited promotor of enterprises that tend to the permanent well-being of the community. In addition, he belongs to the predominating class of self-made men, and from earliest youth has shown a resourcefulness in keeping with his well defined and purposeful ambitions.

A native of **Cooperstown, Brown County, Ill.**, Mr. Dietrich was born March 31, 1876, a son of **George H.** and **Anna K. (Berg) Dieterich**, both of whom were born in **Germany**. Mr. Dieterich's home training included a knowledge of the **German language**, which has been of great help to him in many emergencies of his career. His people were early settlers and farmers of **Brown County**, where he attended the public schools and evidenced tastes and abilities which must needs seek other environment for their proper development. At the age of seventeen years in 1893, he came to **Rushville** and entered the **Normal School**, returning to **Cooperstown** the following spring. In 1895 he was appointed an official of the **Illinois Central Hospital at Jacksonville, Ill.**, a position which he resigned in **September, 1896**, that he might return to the **Normal School**, from which he was graduated with honor in the class of 1897. For the following four terms he served as one of the faculty of his home school at **LaGrange, Ill.**, where he achieved merited popularity both as a teacher and associate of his pupils.

In the meantime Mr. Dieterich had planned to devote his energies to the profession of law, and in 1898 became a student in the law office of **Glass & Bottenberg**, the following year entering the law department of the **Northern Indiana University at Valparaiso**. After his admission to the bar of **Illinois**, on **June 5, 1901**, he settled permanently in **Rushville**, where he has since been engaged in a general practice of law, and has advanced to a degree of success rarely realized by anyone in so short a time. His election as **City Attorney of Rushville** occurred in 1903, and the same year was appointed **Master in Chancery for Schuyler County**, which office he held for two terms. His allegiance to the **Democratic party** dates from his first voting days, and has been characterized by its strenuous support as a campaigner, official and delegate. In the former capacity he is aided by

special gifts as an orator, including clear and logical thinking, and perfect command of the subject upon which he intends to speak. He was a delegate to the senatorial convention at Plymouth in 1900, and a committeeman of the senatorial district, which latter position he still holds, as well as that of Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee of Schuyler County. He was a delegate to the State Convention in 1902, and to the Judicial Convention at Pittsfield in 1903, and was chairman of the special Judicial Convention which met at Jacksonville in 1906 to fill vacancy caused by the death of Hon. Thomas Meehan. He also has served as Alderman of the Third ward, and as Treasurer of the Rushville Union schools for three terms. In November, 1906, he was elected County Judge of Schuyler County, a position which he still holds.

The family of Mr. Dieterich consists of his wife, Nona J. (Runkle) Dieterich, who was born in Littleton, Schuyler County, and educated in the public schools of Rushville. They have one child, Ruth, another daughter, Helen, having died May 22, 1907, at the age of five years and seven months. Fraternally Mr. Dieterich is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and Modern Woodmen of America. He is one of the most erudite and capable members of the bar of Schuyler County, which fact, taken in connection with his predilection for public affairs, would seem to assure him a future of great promise and usefulness.

DIXON, Robert Bruce.—No farmer of Schuyler County has achieved greater success in agricultural pursuits than has Bruce Dixon, whose beautiful homestead lies on Section 2 of Hickory Township and whose landed possessions comprise 852 acres. Through his unaided exertions he has risen to prominence as a farmer. Nothing aided him in his struggle except the fact that he was born of fine pioneer parentage and inherited the splendid traits which characterized the men who developed our western lands. His early home was in a log cabin destitute of nearly every comfort. Now his home is one of the most comfortable and convenient to be found in the entire county. Hot and cold water are to be found in every room, while gasoline furnishes light for the residence. By the aid of a gasoline engine, water is forced from a spring to a tank on a high hill back of the house. From the tank the water is forced into the house, the barn and the feedlots, sufficient being furnished the latter to water 300 head of stock. The stock-barn, 82x65 feet in dimensions, is one of the most complete in this region, in fact in all the western part of the State. Every facility has been provided for the prompt and easy care of from one to two hundred head of stock, and only the best cattle and hogs are bred on the place.

The Dixon family was founded in America by John Dixon in 1832, he being accompanied by his family, which included a son, James, born in

county Tyrone, Ireland, in 1816. After landing in New York, the family traveled overland to Ohio and settled in Coshocton County, that State, where the parents died about 1841. One of the children, Jane, remained in Ohio, dying there in 1843. Three sons, James, Robert and Stewart, came to Illinois, where James secured employment on the canal. Later he went to Iowa and worked as a farm hand for nine dollars per month. At the end of three years he had drawn only four dollars of his wages, and with the balance of the money he bought a tract of wild land in Iowa. From there he came to Schuyler County, Ill., where he bought eighty acres now known as the Fisher farm. This he sold for \$8,000, which, with \$1,000 additional, he invested in 292 acres of land where his son now resides. At the time of his death, on September 18, 1906, he owned 132 acres of as fertile land as could be found in the county.

In February, 1852, James Dixon married Miss Rhoda Welkes, who was born in Ohio, and accompanied her parents to Illinois, settling in Canton Township, Fulton County. Of her marriage four children were born, namely: Robert Bruce, who is better known by the name of Bruce; Margaret, who married William Price, a farmer in Hickory Township; John of Peoria; and Frank, who is in Colorado Springs, Colo., for the benefit of his health. The recollections of James Dixon extended back to the days when the city of Chicago was only a duck pond; he remembered also one of the first steam railroads in America, that being the one built from New York City to Hudson, N. Y. In youth he worked on the old canal at Columbus, Ohio, where the work was done with the aid of shovels and wheelbarrows. In politics he was a staunch Democrat. In early days he underwent many privations and hardships, but his genial Irish wit always saved the day and brought him friends in every circle of society.

Born in Woodland Township, Fulton County, Ill., November 5, 1853, Bruce Dixon remained at home until he was twenty-one years of age. In 1874 he married Mary Parker, who died in 1883, leaving two children, namely: Sadie, who is the wife of Lee Bollinger, a farmer near Sheldon's Grove, Schuyler County; and Roy, who married Miss Sackman and lives on a farm in Schuyler County. The daughter has a son, Ernest, while Roy has two sons, Russell and Kenneth. The second wife of Bruce Dixon was Lizzie Lauderbach, who died about 1893. There were three children of this union: Grove, Earl and Lizzie, the last-named having died in infancy. The present wife of Bruce Dixon was Miss Etta Taylor, born July 29, 1870, in Springfield, Ill., where her father, James Taylor, also was born and reared. The death of Mr. Taylor occurred in 1906. Mr. and Mrs. Dixon lost one child who died in infancy, and have surviving one son, Clifford, born April 29, 1897. For fifty-four years Mr. Dixon has made his home in Schuyler County and has been identified with the people of Hickory Township, where he bought his

first piece of land, the same comprising 160 acres on Section 11. From that first purchase he has built up his present possessions, becoming one of the largest land-owners of the township. Despite the labor connected with the management of his property he has leisure for participation in neighborhood affairs, keeps posted concerning national problems and furthermore frequently enjoys a hunt in the woods, where his skilled marksmanship is brought into evidence through the game that falls beneath his unerring aim.

DODDS, Oren E., a farmer of enterprising and progressive tendencies, and a young man of excellent traits of character, was born in Bainbridge Township, Schuyler County, Ill., his present home, March 3, 1877. His parents were Thomas and Emily (Ward) Dodds, natives of Schuyler County, whose family history will be found in a separate biographical narrative in this immediate connection. Mr. Dodds grew to manhood on the homestead farm, his youth being passed in assisting in the routine of labor upon the place, and attending the district schools of the vicinity. After remaining with his parents until he was twenty-five years of age, he began farming on his own responsibility, cultivating a farm belonging to his father. In 1904, Mr. Dodds bought 124 acres of land known as the "McCormick farm," and situated in Sections 12 and 13, Bainbridge Township, to which he moved in the fall of that year. The place was in a neglected condition, and he proceeded to put up fences, build barns, and materially improve the dwelling, until he transformed the property into a comfortable and attractive home. Besides general farming he devotes considerable attention to stock raising, and breeds a good grade of horses, cattle and hogs.

On March 26, 1902, Mr. Dodds was joined in matrimonial bonds with Margaret L. Bellamy, who was born January 20, 1884, and is a daughter of D. M. and Lucinda (Greer) Bellamy, both natives of Schuyler County. Her father, who was a well known farmer, died January 30, 1904, and her mother is still living on the old homestead farm in Bainbridge Township. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Dodds two children have been born, namely: George Madison, born April 12, 1903; and Lucy E., born March 24, 1907.

Politically, Mr. Dodds is an adherent of the Democratic party, and held the office of Tax Collector from 1900 to 1902, discharging its duties with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his constituents. Fraternally, he is identified with the M. W. A., Pleasantview Camp, No. 2040. Mrs. Dodds is a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to which her husband is a liberal contributor. He is also a generous supporter of the cause of education, and of all benevolent enterprises, and both he and his wife are highly esteemed throughout the community.

DODDS, Thomas.—For half a century the

Dodds family have taken an active and leading part in the agricultural development and the civic progress of Bainbridge Township, Schuyler County, and their participation has never been clouded by anything suggestive of weak or dishonorable conduct. Thomas Dodds, the representative so well known in this section of the State, was born in Canfield, Mahoning County, Ohio, October 25, 1852, a son of Samuel and Margaret J. (Wilson) Dodds. His parents were both born in County Down, Ireland, the mother coming to America when but a child and the father when a young man, their families settling in Canfield, where their marriage occurred. Samuel Dodds was born June 18, 1818, and came to America in 1845, first locating in Philadelphia, where he plied his trade as a shoemaker. Later he removed to Mahoning County, Ohio, where he married Miss Wilson June 16, 1848, and in 1858 came with his family to Schuyler County, settling on a farm in Section 23, Bainbridge Township. They first arrived at Frederick and walked to an uncle's place in Bainbridge Township, where they remained until the father could complete a log cabin on his land. He worked at his trade until he could clear the farm and derive his living from its products, after which he continued his improvements on the land and added a 40-acre tract to his original purchase. Finally he had the satisfaction of establishing one of the finest homesteads of 120 acres in Bainbridge Township, and here his widow still resides with her son Samuel. The husband and father passed away October 25, 1904, at the age of eighty-six years.

The deceased was a strong man intellectually and morally. In politics he was a Democrat, and quite prominent in the public affairs of the county, serving as Justice of the Peace for many years, and also as Supervisor of the township. While not a member of any church, he liberally contributed to the support of several Protestant societies, and was always prompt to uphold worthy movements of a charitable and moral nature. Any public enterprise which promised well for Bainbridge Township could rely upon the assistance of Samuel Dodds to the full extent of his means. While a man of strong and decided character, he was free in commending the work of others, and there was no one to whom he gave so much credit for his own success and happiness in the world as to his faithful and life-long partner, his honored wife and now his widow.

The following named children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Dodds: William J. Dodds, born December 25, 1849, and who is a farmer living near the old homestead; Thomas; Samuel, born September 25, 1854, and living with his mother on the home farm in Section 23, Bainbridge Township; Martha, now the wife of Jackson Ward, whose farm is in Section 12, Bainbridge Township; Mary E., who married Henry Drave, her husband's place being on the south-west quarter of Section 11, same township; Sarah J., wife of Thomas Herron, who reside on

a farm in Section 13, and Elizabeth, who died in infancy.

Thomas Dodds, the second child of the family, came with his parents from Ohio to Schuyler County when he was about six years of age. In the district school of Bainbridge Township he therefore obtained most of his education, remaining on the old home farm until his marriage in 1874, at the age of twenty-one years. He then rented a farm of Thomas Herron, making his home with that gentleman's family for some time. He afterward moved to the farm, which he had also rented and which he successfully operated until 1879, when he purchased sixty acres in Section 11, Bainbridge Township, then only partially improved, but which he has since transformed into one of the handsomest and most productive farms in this part of the county. He has made several additions to his original purchase, so that his homestead now consists of 186 acres. He has a beautiful home and surrounded by his family and numerous friends, is in a position to enjoy life and benefit the lives of others. His public services to the community have been noticeable, as he has held with honor several township offices, including those of Assessor and Supervisor. In politics he is a Democrat, while his ancestry and his warm sympathies make him a member of the Mutual Protective League. Both he and his family are members of the Southern Methodist Church. Although well known and highly esteemed as a public man and as a large breeder and shipper of live-stock, Mr. Dodds probably takes the most substantial and the deepest pride in the fact that he has given each of his children a good education and fitted them to be useful members of society, and from whatever point his life is viewed, it is found to be guided by a strong mind and regulated by a Christian conscience. Mr. Dodds is also a man of strong physical constitution, as is illustrated by a serious accident which befell him twelve ago. On February 13, 1895, he was sawing a large tree, and, after cutting it through, started to run in the opposite direction from which he expected it to fall. Through some miscalculation, it fell toward and upon him, crushing him to the earth. At first it was thought that he had been killed, but although his injuries were very severe, he has now almost recovered, and his friends prophesy many more years of usefulness and honor for him.

On February 25, 1874, Mr. Dodds was wedded to Miss Nancy A. Ward, who has borne him eleven children, namely: Julia, now the wife of William Malcomson, a farmer of Rushville Township, Schuyler County; Oren, a farmer of Bainbridge Township, who married Margaret Bellamy; Alma, wife of Bert Gabbert, a resident of Beardstown, Ill.; Curtis, living on the old home farm; Herbert, who died in infancy; Mabel, who, with filial affection and rare judgment, is devoting her life to the care of the household and the motherless children; Lawrence, a graduate of the commercial department of the Rushville Normal College, class of 1907;

Margarette and Veretta Jane (twins), the latter of whom died in infancy; David and Daisy, also twins, the latter dying young.

The faithful mother of this family died on the 15th of June, 1896. She was a devout Christian, and one of the first converts to join the Mount Carmel Church at the meeting held in the Ward school house by the Rev. Mr. Johnson. Mrs. Dodd's character was tender, lovable and helpful. She was always anxious to assist any one in trouble and never waited for an invitation before doing acts of kindness. In the home especially, the beauties of her being blossomed in their fulness; it was always the abode of the Christian woman, where forgiveness and loving kindness overrode the rigors of stern justice; and it was here that the full measure of the loss caused by her death is more thoroughly appreciated.

DODDS, Watson, a very creditable type of the younger element among the farming population of Schuyler County, Ill., was born in Bainbridge Township, where his home is still located, on August 31, 1871. He is a son of William J. and Josephine (Hatfield) Dodds, natives of Ohio and Illinois, respectively. The paternal grandparents, Samuel and Margaret Dodds, were originally from Ireland and the grandparents on the maternal side, Charles and Mary (Lamaster) Hatfield, born in Kentucky, were among the pioneer settlers of Schuyler County, their advent in this region dating back to 1824. The career of Samuel Dodds and that of William J. Dodds are portrayed in separate narratives, published in this series of personal records.

Watson Dodds was reared upon the paternal farm, receiving his education in the district schools of the neighborhood. After assisting in work upon the home place until he was about twenty years of age, he commenced farming for himself on property owned by his father-in-law, on Section 15, Bainbridge Township, where he remained seven years. In 1898 he purchased 140 acres in Section 15 of the same township, which he improved and developed it into a very desirable farm. This place he disposed of in 1906, buying eighty acres in Section 14, Bainbridge Township, the purchase price being \$110 per acre. It is one of the choicest 80-acre tracts in the entire township, and was bought for use as a permanent home. Mr. Dodds raises a fine grade of horses and cattle, and a pure breed of Poland-China hogs. Formerly, he belonged to the Patrons of Husbandry, and for a considerable period, was Master of the Grange. A thoroughly practical farmer, with strong common sense, and sound judgment, he combines all the qualities of a successful agriculturist. He is the bearer of one of the leading names in his locality, the Dodds family having been long and conspicuously identified with the growth and prosperity of this portion of Schuyler County.

On July 9, 1892, Mr. Dodds was united in marriage with Eva A. Strong, who was born in Illinois on December 15, 1872, a daughter of

Thomas Q. and Augusta Strong, natives of Illinois and New York respectively. Two children have blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Dodds, namely: Iva B., born March 1, 1893, and Forrest L., born June 4, 1895.

In politics, Mr. Dodds is an earnest supporter of the Democratic party, and one of the most active political workers of the township. For two years, he held the office of Collector and served as School Treasurer eight years. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and both are held in high esteem by many friends.

DODDS, William J., a farmer of sterling character and recognized merit, who has been a resident of Schuyler County, Ill., for fifty years, and pursues his wonted occupation in Section 23, Bainbridge Township, was born in Mahoning County, Ohio, December 25, 1849, a son of Samuel and Margarette (Wilson) Dodds, natives of Ireland. Details in regard to his father's career, and further particulars relating to the family history, may be found in the biographical sketch of Thomas Dodds appearing elsewhere in this connection. William Dodds was brought to Illinois by his parents when he was nine years old, and here received his education in the district schools and assisted in the work of the home farm until the time of his marriage. After that event he followed farming on rented land for a number of years. In 1876, he bought a farm in Section 23, Bainbridge Township, which has been his home ever since. He owns forty-two acres, operates, in all, 122 acres, and is considered a thorough and systematic farmer.

On August 14, 1870, Mr. Dodds was united in marriage with Josephine Hatfield, who was born in Schuyler County, August 11, 1849, a daughter of Charles and Mary (Lamester) Hatfield, natives of Kentucky, who were among the earliest settlers of Schuyler County, arriving about the year 1824. When they located in Bainbridge Township, Indians were much more numerous than white people in this region, and even after the marriage of Mrs. Dodds, traces of the wandering tribes were visible in every direction. Charles Hatfield died at the home of his son, Hugh Hatfield, in Bainbridge Township, at the age of eighty-six years, while his widow died at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Dodds, when eight-seven years old. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Dodds, as follows: Watson, Charles, Frank, Grover, and Grace A. A biographical record of Watson Dodds appears elsewhere in this connection. Charles Dodds, who married Bertha Newell, is a stock-feeder in the vicinity of Jacksonville, Ill.; Frank is at home; Grover, who married Lily Herron, is engaged in farming in Bainbridge Township, and is the father of three children, Zilpha, Beulah and Sarah; and Grace is with her parents.

In politics, Mr. Dodds is a supporter of the Democratic party, and has rendered creditable service in various township offices. He has lived in Schuyler County since 1858, and has faithfully

discharged the duties of a useful citizen, doing his share to promote the development of the locality, and always being identified with the best interests of the community of which he is a respected member.

DODGE, J. Reuben, a very worthy and creditable type of the younger element of the agricultural class in Schuyler County, Ill., who is liked and respected by his neighbors in Littleton Township, and enjoys the confidence and good will of all who have dealings with him as a farmer and stock-raiser, was born in the same Township, September 30, 1877. Mr. Dodge is a son of John S. and Rachael (Moore) Dodge, of McLean County, Ill., and his grandparents on the paternal side were Solomon and Elizabeth (Springer) Dodge. Of the children of John S. Dodge and wife, three sons and three daughters are still living, the subject of this personal record being the fifth in order of birth. Both parents are well known and highly esteemed citizens of Littleton, where they now reside.

In early youth, Reuben Dodge received his education in the common schools of Littleton Township, remaining at home until he reached the age of twenty-one years. Shortly after attaining his majority, together with his brother Truman, he rented a farm of 230 acres, on which he lived five years. Subsequently, he located on the home farm in Section 16, Littleton Township, his father having withdrawn from active business in March, 1907. The farm consists of 160 acres, well improved and in good condition. Besides general farming, Mr. Dodge devotes considerable attention to raising horses, cattle and hogs, and profitable results attend his efforts.

On October 30, 1906, Mr. Dodge was united in marriage with Florence Esther Sweeney, who was born in Camden Township, Schuyler County, Ill., May 29, 1885. Mrs. Dodge is a daughter of John and Lucretia (Lake) Sweeney, and her father is a prominent and successful farmer of Camden Township. She received her education partly in Kennedy's Normal School at Rushville, Ill., also pursuing a course of study in Michigan, in the High School at Flint. For some time, she was a teacher in the district schools in Schuyler County.

Politically, Mr. Dodge is a supporter of the Republican party, and takes a good citizen's interest in public affairs. He and his amiable wife are regarded as among the most estimable people of the locality.

DOYLE, Simon (deceased), than whom no farmer of the early days in Schuyler County, Ill., was more worthy or more deeply respected, a citizen of eminent usefulness and a man of blameless life, was born in Maysville, Ky., September 30, 1821. He was a son of Edward and Jane (Dickson) Doyle, natives of Kentucky, where his father was born in 1798. At an early day Edward Doyle came from Kentucky to Vermillion County, Ill., during the 'thirties and thence removed to Rushville, Schuyler County,

In early life Simon Doyle followed the cooper's trade, continuing in this occupation until 1849, except during the period in which he was engaged in the Mexican War. On May 26, 1847, he enlisted in an independent cavalry company, of which he became Second Lieutenant under Capt. Adam S. Dunlap, and saw service in the field under Brig. Gen. John E. Wool, the company being mustered out November 7, 1848. His widow, who still survives, is one of the few pensioners for service rendered by some member of their family in that war.

On September 2, 1849, Mr. Doyle, with a large party from Schuyler County, left Rushville for the gold fields of California, and there was engaged in quest of precious metal from 1849 until 1852, being among the fortunate ones whose labors were rewarded with success. Returning to Illinois in 1852, he made but a brief sojourn in Rushville, when buying a lot of cattle and horses he started to drive them through to the Pacific Coast. When he reached the Indian country the drove was stampeded, and 12 head of cattle were lost. Finally arriving at his destination, he made a profitable sale of the remainder of his stock, but in the meantime had bought a ranch, which he was obliged to sell at a loss. In the fall of 1856, he bought out the interests of the other heirs of his father's estate. This consisted of 160 acres lying in Section 1, Buena Vista Township, where he made his home until the time of his death, January 14, 1885. He was a man of great force of character, and while firm in his opinions, was tolerant in regard to the views of others, recognizing fully in all, the innate right to entertain views contrary to his own. He was animated by the most kindly impulses, generous to the needy, and hospitable to all. No one in destitution or straitened circumstances was ever turned from his door empty-handed. In all his relations, public and private, he illustrated the virtues proverbially characteristic of the genial, chivalrous, sincere and honorable Kentucky gentleman.

On August 5, 1856, Mr. Doyle was united in marriage with Mildred Bagby, who was born in Glasgow, Ky., a daughter of Sylvanus M. and Frances (Courts) Bagby, natives of Virginia. Three children blessed this union, namely: Charles M., Edward M. and John B. The eldest son, Charles M., was born July 30, 1857, on the homestead farm, where he now resides, and which has always been his home. He received his education in the district schools, the Rushville public school, and Eureka College. Edward M., born September 27, 1849, married Carrie M. Lambert, and lives in Rushville. Before his marriage he and his brother had joint charge of the home farm. John B. was born June 12, 1862, and died in Joplin, Mo., September 24, 1899. He enlisted in the Utah Regiment of Volunteer Light Artillery during the Spanish-American War and served as Corporal, being mustered into service July 14, 1898. Charles M. Doyle, the eldest son, has always made a specialty of

raising Shropshire sheep, and now has more than 100 head of fine, registered stock. He is a prominent and influential citizen, a Democrat in politics, and has twice represented his township on the Board of Supervisors. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the M. W. A. His aged mother, a woman of the most estimable traits of character, and the object of profound respect on the part of all who know her, still lives with him on the homestead and is on the honored roll of pensioners of the Mexican War. She is a devout member of the Christian Church, as was her lamented husband.

Simon Doyle was a staunch Democrat in politics, and exercised a strong influence in local party councils. He filled various county offices with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his constituents, having successively served as Treasurer, County Clerk and Sheriff of Schuyler County. In fraternal circles, he was identified with the I. O. O. F., of which he was a charter member. The loss of such a man was sorely felt throughout the entire community, and his memory is warmly cherished by those who still revert to his broad philanthropy, and his fidelity to the best interests of the locality where the greater portion of his exemplary life was spent.

DYSON, Edwin, editor and publisher of *The Rushville Times*, is one of the old guard of Illinois editors, and for more than fifty years has been engaged in newspaper work, and for forty years editor of *The Times*. Mr. Dyson was born in Shaw, Lancashire, England, July 28, 1838, and was the youngest child of James and Hanna Dyson, who emigrated to America in 1841.

James Dyson, father of the subject of this sketch, was born June 12, 1809, and was married to Hannah Wilson in England, and they came to America with their family of four sons, in company with two brothers and two sisters of Mrs. Dyson. They took passage in a sailing vessel and were thirteen weeks on the water, landing at New Orleans. Here they met with persons who directed them to Rushville as one of the most promising towns in the new country, and they came up the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers on a steamboat, and landed at Erie, Schuyler County, continuing their journey overland to Rushville.

Life on the frontier was a new experience to them as in the old country. Mr. Dyson had been employed in the textile mills, and soon after arriving in Rushville he started on a prospecting tour to make a new location, and visited the Galena country, which was then attracting large numbers of settlers. But on his return he was taken ill and died August 4, 1841. His widow was thus left in a new country with four young children to care for, but she was one of those self-reliant, sturdy women who soon adapted herself to the customs and manners of her adopted country. She was afterwards



A. P. Rodewald

married to Mr. Hampton, and died in Rushville January 6, 1893.

It was in the spring of 1854, that Edwin Dyson began his newspaper career, and he was then apprenticed to Daniel E. H. Johnson, editor of "The Schuyler Democrat," and as office "devil" assisted in getting out the first issue of that paper on April 20, 1854. Two years later, when the paper was sold to George Washington Scripps, he remained an employe of the office and eight years later removed to St. Louis to take a position on "The St. Louis Republican" (now the Republic).

While a resident of St. Louis he was sought by local Democrats to return and take charge of *The Times*, then owned by a stock company, and in the summer of 1868 he purchased the paper at Sheriff's sale and since July 2, 1868, has been editor and proprietor and has placed *The Times* in the front rank of country newspapers.

While always upholding the principles of Democracy, Mr. Dyson has not figured conspicuously as a politician, and his term of political office-holding has been limited to two terms as County Treasurer.

On April 2, 1860, Mr. Dyson was united in marriage to Mary Frances Irvin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Henderson Irvin, who emigrated from Kentucky in 1845. Mr. Irvin's parents, Starling and Elizabeth (Leysber) Irvin, had located in Littleton Township as early as 1839, coming from Garrard County, Kentucky. They were of Scotch descent and removed to Kentucky from Nova Scotia.

Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Dyson, and they are all living. Jennie L. was married to Dwight E. Ray, who died February 27, 1888; Orion E. was married to Miss Jessie McCorkle, and now resides in Chicago; Howard F. is associated with his father in editing "The Times."

DYSON, George.—Upon the sound judgment, sagacity, integrity and faithful devotion to duty of the directing heads of the numerous private banking institutions which accommodate the financial needs of the rural population, depends, in a large degree, the general prosperity of the sections where these institutions are located. In this respect the city of Rushville, Schuyler County, Ill., and the agricultural district surrounding it, are signally favored in the management of the affairs of the Bank of Schuyler County by one so eminently qualified for that purpose as the well-known gentleman whose name furnishes the caption of this personal narrative. Mr. Dyson was born in Rushville, Ill., March 2, 1867. He is a son of Joseph and Martha (Wheelhouse) Dyson, his father having been born in England, in 1831, and his mother in the State of Ohio, in 1844. His paternal great-grandfather was of English nativity, as was also Samuel Dyson, his grandfather. On the maternal side, his grandparents were George and Mary (Brown) Wheelhouse, the former born in

Lancashire, England, and the latter in Ohio, his great-grandparents being natives of England. Joseph Dyson was the proprietor of a harness business. During the 'thirties, when a mere boy, he came from England to the United States, proceeding to Illinois and traveling up the Illinois River to the town of Erie, which was then located below the town of Frederick, but all trace of which is now obliterated. Joseph Dyson settled in Rushville, and became very prominent in connection with local affairs. He was long and conspicuously identified with the development and progress of the place, and served three terms in the capacity of Sheriff of Schuyler County. He died in 1898.

George Dyson received his education in the Rushville Union Schools, and after completing his studies applied himself to teaching. For five years, he taught in the schools of Frederick, Huntsville and Browning, Ill., occupying the position of Principal in each. During the last administration of President Cleveland Mr. Dyson was appointed Postmaster of the city of Rushville, and since the expiration of his term in that office, he has served as Vice-President of the Bank of Schuyler County, to the affairs of which he has diligently devoted his attention as active manager. That he discharges the responsibilities of this important position with marked ability and fidelity, is the consensus of opinion throughout the commercial and financial circles of that portion of the State, and he enjoys the confidence and respect of the business and agricultural elements of Schuyler County to an unusual extent. Although absorbingly occupied with the duties pertaining to the management of the bank, he finds time to take an earnest interest in the general welfare of his city. In politics, he is a steadfast supporter of the principles of the Democratic Party.

On March 26, 1908, Mr. Dyson was united in marriage to Miss Marie Bassett, of Paris, Mo. Mrs. Dyson is of one of the oldest and most prominent families of Missouri and is a cultured and charming lady.

DYSON, Howard F., was born in Rushville, Ill., December 17, 1870, and has ever since been a resident of that city. He was graduated from the Rushville High School in 1890, and afterwards spent two years at Rose Polytechnic Institute, Terre Haute, Ind. On returning home he entered upon newspaper work, and has ever since been connected with *The Rushville Times*.

While engaged in his newspaper work, Mr. Dyson has devoted some of his leisure time to local historical research, and his "Local Reminiscences of Lincoln" was published in the Proceedings of the State Historical Society, of which he is a member. His most important service in this line has been rendered as author and editor of the "History of Schuyler County," of which this biographic chapter constitutes a supplemental part.

A graduate of the Rushville High School, Mr. Dyson has ever taken an interest in educational

matters, and in 1907, he was elected a member of the Board of Education of the Rushville Union School District.

In politics Mr. Dyson has always allied himself with the Democratic party and has served on the County Central Committee of his party as Chairman or Secretary since 1896, save in the campaign of 1904.

On December 13, 1907, Mr. Dyson was appointed County Surveyor of Schuyler County to fill a vacancy, and in 1908 has been renominated without opposition for the same office.

On March 27, 1898, Mr. Dyson was united in marriage to Alice Mary Deacon, of Eastbourne, England, the wedding taking place at the home of the bride's brother in St. Louis, Mo. They have three children: Edwin Arthur, Dorothy May and Marjory Grace Deacon Dyson.

EALLES, George H.—The Eales family is of old Southern stock, George H. being a native of Ralls County, Mo., born March 19, 1858, a son of James T. and Adelaide (Lowe) Eales. Both the father and the paternal grandfather were born in Kentucky, the former, with other members of the family, migrating to Ralls County when he was about six years of age. This transfer of the family home from Kentucky to Missouri was made in 1840, and in the latter State James T. Eales was married to Adelaide Lowe, who came of a Virginia stock; in Missouri also occurred the death of the father and the grandfather, who for many years previous has followed their agricultural occupations.

The children of James T. Eales were all born in Missouri, being the issue of two marriages. His first wife was Adelaide Lowe, as stated, and by this union were six sons and one daughter, of whom George H. was the first born. Albert is living and Charles died at the age of seven years. Mary J., now the wife of Isaac E. Groff, and Alfred, are both residents of Hannibal, Mo., while Justus T. is a farmer of Ralls County, that State, and Benjamin T. is a farmer of Bainbridge Township, Schuyler County. Wilbur W. Eales, the youngest of the family, is a resident of Watertown, S. Dak., and holds the position of General Agent of the International Harvester Company. The mother of this family died in Ralls County, Mo., in 1878.

Mr. Eales' second wife, whose maiden name was Molly Ann Brambles, became the mother of four children: Nellie, now the wife of Otis Helms, who are residents of New London, Mo.; Otis, who died at the age of fourteen years; Harry, who died when seven years of age; and Otto, who lives in Norfolk, Va., but is now connected with the United States Navy, serving on the battleship "Ohio." The mother is making her home with her daughter, Mrs. Helms.

George H. Eales was reared on his father's farm in Ralls County, Mo., was educated in the district schools and remained on the home place until he was twenty-one years of age, when he commenced to work in the neighborhood for monthly wages, continuing thus employed for

about a year. In 1879 he removed to Schuyler County, again securing work as a farm laborer, and on February 4th of that year marrying Miss Sarah Eales, daughter of James Eales, who was his father's cousin. Mrs. Eales was born on the farm now owned by her husband, in February, 1857, and was one of seven children, both her parents being honored pioneers of the county. The other members of her family are: Luciana, widow of M. E. Garrison, who is now a resident of Rushville Ill.; Mary Jane, deceased; Madison Kelly, who lives in Indiana; Ann, widow of Horatio Stover, Schuyler County; Josephine, wife of James Madison Arman, and John, a resident of Rushville, living in retirement.

After the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Eales the former remained on the old home farm for six years, and in 1885 occupied the first place in Bainbridge Township, retaining it for four years. In 1889 Mr. Eales rented a farm in Bethel Township, McDonough County, which he operated for three years, and in 1892 returned to Schuyler County to purchase the old homestead of 200 acres in Section 5, Bainbridge Township. He has since added many fine improvements to the place, increasing its value and beauty.

Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Eales: Stella M., November 22, 1881, who is now the wife of Harley Wilson, a carpenter of Augusta, Ill., and mother of Glenn, Silva and Sibyl (the last two twins); Edna E., born July 4, 1883, who lives at home, and Mary A., who died in infancy. They also have an adopted son, Harry B. Eates. The parents are both members of the Christian Church. Mr. Eales being identified with the Modern Woodmen of America.

EALLES, Thomas.—Among the successful representatives of the agricultural element in Schuyler County, Ill., none is more worthy of commendatory mention than Thomas Eales, of Bainbridge Township. Mr. Eales was born in Ralls County, Mo., February 15, 1868, a son of James T. Eales and wife. Thomas Eales was reared on the paternal farm in Missouri, and received his education in the district schools of Ralls County, meanwhile assisting his father in work on the home place until he was about twenty years of age, when he purchased a half-interest in his father's land and live-stock, with whom he jointly conducted farming operations until 1894. They then divided their interests, and in the spring of that year, Thomas Eales came to Schuyler County, Ill., renting a farm which he purchased two years later, and on which he has since continued to live. It is located in Section 5, Bainbridge Township, consisting of 160 acres, of which 135 acres are under cultivation. Here he has made many important improvements, and now has one of the best agricultural properties in the township. He is very partial to draft horses, of the breeding of which he makes a specialty, and has on hand some of the best grades in Schuyler County.

In 1888, Mr. Eales was united in marriage with Miss Effie Grist, who was born in Bainbridge Township, a daughter of Simon J. Grist and wife, her father being one of the first male children born in Rushville. This union has resulted in two children, namely: H. V., born March 30, 1889; and Vassar Paul, who died at thirteen years of age.

In politics, Mr. Eales is a staunch adherent of the Democratic party, and although he has never been inclined to seek political preferment, he keeps thoroughly informed in regard to the current issues in local and national affairs. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the I. O. O. F. and M. W. A. in Rushville, and he and his wife are members of the Christian Church of that place. Both are highly esteemed by all who know them.

EATON, Allen.—During the nine and thirty years of his occupancy of the same farm in Section 6, Camden Township, Allen Eaton has upheld the dignity, usefulness and progressiveness of his time-honored calling, and has proved that, with few advantages and little material help, men of definite purpose and determination may realize the dreams and expectations of their ambitious youth. It is not without arduous effort, failure and discouragement that Mr. Eaton has come to represent a dependable element in Schuyler County. This invariably must be the fate of a man who starts with nothing and by legitimate means, attains the ownership of 650 acres. Born in Knox County, Ohio, October 3, 1861, Mr. Eaton is a son of Joseph and Sarah (Crider) Eaton, natives of Pennsylvania and Virginia, respectively. Joseph Eaton was the son of an Irish immigrant who settled in Pennsylvania, and whose brother, General Eaton, helped to make the martial history of the Civil War, while adding to the fame of the enlisted men from Ohio. Joseph Eaton died in early life in 1842, and in 1856 his wife, and her two sons, Allen and John, moved to Vermont, Fulton County, Ill., in 1859 locating in Littleton, Schuyler County, where the mother died in 1860. Of her nine children, John was a soldier in the Mexican War and died on the Schuyler County farm in February, 1899; Jane is the widow of Henry Schoonover, of Brooklyn Township; Mary is the widow of John Dexter, of Pike County, Ill.; Catherine is the deceased wife of Harry Austin, of Seattle, Wash.; Martha became the wife of a Mr. Johnson, and both are deceased; and Ellen is the wife of L. D. Nichols, of Pike County, Ill.

When the Civil War broke out Allen Eaton was twenty years old, but as he was the sole support of his widowed mother he was persuaded not to enlist. After the death of his mother his brother John, and his sister Ellen, came to Camden Township, the latter for many years being a successful teacher. In 1864, Mr. Eaton invested in forty-three acres of land, which he soon after sold to Mr. Fisher, and then bought sixty-three acres in Section 22, Camden Township. This also was sold not long afterward and

in 1869 he bought sixty-four acres in Section 6, which proved the nucleus of his present large property. This land had a log cabin on it, which long since has been replaced by a modern dwelling, and the years have witnessed continued improvements in every way known to the progressive and scientific farmer. At the present time the family owns 650 acres, all but fifty of which is tillable, and it is safe to say that no farm in the county has more to recommend it to the student of latter day agriculture. General farming is conducted on a large scale, and in the stock line preference is given to registered Aberdeen-Angus cattle, Poland-China hogs, and high bred draft and road horses.

April 5, 1867, Mr. Eaton was united in marriage to Sarah McKee, who was born in County Down, Ireland, and came to America with her parents when eight years old. Her father, William McKee, first stopped in the vicinity of Indianapolis, Ind., and a few years later moved to Schuyler County, where Mrs. Eaton grew to womanhood. She was the mother of five children: William, born April 26, 1868, married for his first wife Mabel McDonald, who became the mother of a daughter, Rena, now eight years old, and died September 24, 1903, his present wife being in maidenhood Annie Lynn; John Eaton, born March 10, 1870, married Pearl Anderson, and has two children, Lena and Lester; Frank, born August 23, 1873, his father's assistant on the home place and the comfort of his mother in her last days; Henry, born May 23, 1876, living with his father; and Roscoe, born May 31, 1879, also at home. These children have all been given a practical common school education, and the three sons who are at home are experienced and successful farmers. The death of the mother occurred February 11, 1900.

Mr. Eaton's political affiliations are with the Democratic party, but aside from casting his vote he has taken no active part in local political affairs. While not a member of any church, he is a liberal contributor to churches and benevolent organizations, and no effort at public improvement, material or otherwise, has failed to receive his hearty support. He has established a family in the county which maintains high standards of character and worth, and which, because of the largeness of its operations and the extent of its control, has been a leading factor in agricultural practice for many years.

EDMUNDS, Henry H.—One of the names connected with the attainment of the present and the promise of the future in Schuyler County, is that of Henry H. Edmunds, a public school educator for the past quarter of a century, and since 1901 Superintendent of Public Instruction in the city of Rushville. Mr. Edmunds is a virile example of the qualities of usefulness and control which he seeks to inculcate in the hundreds of pupils within his jurisdiction. His youth knew the weight of responsibility, and his professional qualifications are the

result of self-sacrifice, resourcefulness and untiring perseverance.

Born in Gardner, Grundy County, Ill., April 28, 1868, Mr. Edmunds represents a family connected with the dawn of American history and the pioneering of Rhode Island, in which State settled his progenitor on this side of the water, Reuben Edmunds, a soldier during 1675-76 in the war of King Philip, chief of the Wampanoag Indians. In Providence, R. I., James Edmunds, great-grandfather of Henry H., was born in 1762, and while still a boy followed the martial fortunes of Washington during the Revolutionary war. James Edmunds married Freelove Olin, a native of Vermont, and eventually settled in Hartland, Niagara County, N. Y., where his son, Henry J. Edmunds, was born, the latter marrying Lucy Arnold, also a native of New York. Arnold Edmunds, son of Henry J., and father of Henry H. Edmunds, was born in Hartland, and became an early settler of Illinois, finally locating in Gardner, and recently Los Angeles, Cal., his present home. Through his marriage with Julia Clague, who was born in Rochester, N. Y., he became allied with a Manxman family. His wife's parents, Hugh and Mary (Corris) Clague, having been born in the Isle of Man.

In order to secure a higher education, Henry H. Edmunds taught in the country schools for a couple of years after completing his training in the high school of Gardner. In the fall of 1889 he entered the Illinois State Normal University, but as lack of funds necessitated further teaching, did not graduate therefrom until 1895. He since has pursued post-graduate work in the University of Chicago and the University of Illinois, and by examination previous to coming to Rushville, secured a life certificate as teacher in Illinois, and was Superintendent of Schools in Lovington, Moultrie County, and Atlanta, Logan County. Mr. Edmunds is a Republican in politics, a Baptist in religion, and a Mason socially. In 1900 he was united in marriage with Emma F. Washburn, a native of Danvers, Ill., and a graduate of the Illinois State Normal. Two sons have been born of the union, Arthur W. and Richard Henry. Mr. Edmunds is now located in Clinton, Ill., as Superintendent of the City Schools.

ELLIS, James D.—To the man who has spent more than half a century on the same farm, and who, since earliest youth, has known no other home save that afforded within its borders, or any means of livelihood save that made possible by the cultivation of its soil, an interest is developed that is scarcely possible of acquirement under other conditions. James D. Ellis was born in Kenton County, Ky., December 11, 1843, a son of James Ellis, a native of Kentucky, and grandson of Elijah Ellis, who was born in Virginia. For his first wife James Ellis married Nancy Harmon, also of the Bourbon State, and after her death in Oakland Township, Schuyler County, in 1846, returned to Kentucky and mar-

ried Margaret Ann Harmon, sister of his first wife. He spent the first winter of his sojourn in Schuyler County in the village of Rushville, and the next year settled on the farm in Oakland Township, now owned and occupied by his son. This farm formerly was owned by William Willis, and when purchased by Mr. Ellis had few improvements, a large part of it being under timber and brush. No effort had been made at road making in the neighborhood, the public thoroughfares passing in all directions across his land. Mr. Ellis was enterprising and resourceful, however, and before his death cleared about 200 acres.

At the present writing (1907) James D. Ellis lies stricken with paralysis at his beautiful country home, and his family and many friends are greatly concerned regarding his condition. His life has been full of good deeds and industry, and under his wise guidance the work begun by his father has continued with very gratifying financial and general results. He has been a careful and conscientious farmer, has carefully and painstakingly reared his children, and has set a moral example which the younger generation would do well to emulate. In the present emergency he is fortunate in having capable, industrious sons to carry on his work and maintain his reputation for public spiritedness and good citizenship. Mr. Ellis received a common school education, and in 1869 married Mary Berry, a native of Rushville Township, and of the union there are six children; Edgar, a farmer of Oakland Township, who married Cora Tutt, and has two children, Marie and Francis; Arthur, also a farmer of Oakland Township, who married Anna Tutt, a native of Rushville Township, and mother of two children, Cora and Eva; Alice, wife of Edgar Rose, a farmer of Rushville Township, and mother of Ethel B. and Everett Rose; Grace, wife of Charles E. Garrison, living on the old home place; Lewis, a farmer of Sedgwick, Kan., husband of Maude (Bosworth) Ellis, and father of two children who died in infancy; and Walter, of Sedgwick, Kan., who married Ada Frisby.

The perpetuation of the character and deeds of the Ellis family in Schuyler County is practically assured, not only by the work of those who represent the first and second generation, but by many evidences of their forethought and generosity shared in common with their neighbors and friends in the community. For instance, out of respect to the life of the first Ellis, who established the family here, there has been built upon the Ellis farm a church and school house, both of which have been in active use for many years, the ground having been donated by the present owner of the property. Mr. Ellis never has been active in politics, but he has earnestly supported the Republican party, and always has stood for clean local government and office. He was just a year old when he came here in 1844, and the changes which have led up to the prosperity of the present are all vividly impressed upon his memory.

ERWIN, Lewis D.—During the summer of 1839 Lewis D. Erwin came overland from Toledo, Ohio, to Schuyler County, Ill., which since has been his home, and where for many years he was engaged in general farming and stock raising. He was born in Plattsburg, Clinton County, N. Y., July 1, 1815, and was educated in the public schools of New York, Ohio and Illinois. He is of a generation of whom there are now few living in any part of the country, for in 1906 he had passed the ninety-third mile post of his earthly pilgrimage, and few survived with whom he could renew the incidents which crowded his youth and early manhood. For the past fifty-five years he has lived in the same house in Rushville, and his pleasant face and kindly manner have been as familiar to the people of the town as are the many landmarks which indicate the transformation which has passed before his eyes.

The remote ancestors of Mr. Erwin were Scotch-Irish on the paternal side, and presumably German on the distaff side of the house. His paternal great-grandfather came from the North of Ireland in 1730, and located in Newark, N. J., where David Erwin, the paternal grandfather was born, and where the latter married Catherine Munson. Cornelius M. Erwin, son of David, and father of Lewis B., was born after his parent's removal to Fairhaven, Vt., and there he married Lucinda Fairman, a native of Rutland, Vt., and daughter of James Fairman, supposed to be of German ancestry. Both sides of the family were represented in the great struggle for American independence begun in 1776. David Erwin enlisted under the banner of Washington at the age of eighteen, and among his martial experiences crossed the Delaware with the great commander on that memorable Christmas night. James Fairman also was a soldier in the Revolution, enlisting from Vermont, and serving in three different regiments of the Colonial army.

Lewis D. Erwin established a home of his own in Schuyler County, November 12, 1843, marrying Elvira Wells, who was born in Henrietta, Loraine County, Ohio, and educated in the public schools of Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Erwin are the parents of the following children: David Douglas, Catherine P., Mathilda, Eliza, Elizabeth L., Emma, Lewis D., Jr., George Lemmel, Anna E., Sophia Bessie and Edward H. Mr. Erwin is a Democrat in politics, a Presbyterian in religion, and fraternally a Mason. His heart still is young, his interests many sided, and his outlook upon life broad and hopeful. He has walked always close to the heart of truth and integrity, and his richest legacy to those who shall succeed him is the confidence and good will of his fellow men.

FOOTE, George H.—The manufacture of woolen goods constitutes an important, if not extensive, commercial resource of Schuyler County, and the promotion of the industry has enlisted the brain, energy and lifelong activity of some of its foremost citizens. Chief among those who, at present, sustain an enviable reputation as manufacturers of this commodity is George H. Foote, a

man of broad general experience, and thirty-two years of whose life has been devoted to his present business. Mr. Foote is the manager of the Rushville Woolen Mills, and one of the best known, most progressive and dependable commercial factors in the community. He comes honestly by his ability and inclination, for his father, John Foote, the establisher of the present mills, was an early and very prominent local manufacturer, and a resume of his life may be found elsewhere in this work.

George H. Foote was born in Eastern New Hampshire, July 9, 1861, and as a lad was taken by his parents to Charlestown, same State, where he acquired his primary education in the public schools. Subsequently removal was made to Otsego, Mich., and later to Rock Island, Ill., and from there to Rushville, where in 1874 George H. went to work in the Rushville Woolen Mills, of which his father was boss corder. In 1876 John Foote established the Rushville Hosiery Mills, in which his son was installed as manager and bookkeeper, a position which he since has maintained with credit to himself and the community. The mills are in a prosperous condition, and their products are known and used throughout a large area of country. They are equipped with the best modern machinery, and give employment to about twelve people the year round, extra hands being required in rush seasons.

By his marriage, in 1884, to Susan Weber, Mr. Foote became allied with another woolen manufacturing family, John Weber, the father of Mrs. Foote, being the pioneer of the business in Schuyler County. Mr. and Mrs. Foote became the parents of two children: George, who died at the age of eight years; and Edna, wife of Peter Olson, of Rushville, who has one child. Mr. Foote has taken a keen interest in Republican politics for many years, and has served as Alderman of the Third Ward, Rushville, several terms. He is socially connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America. With his wife he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and for several years has been an official in the same. He is regarded as a man of business integrity and sound judgment, and as a friend of education, progress, social purity and honest municipal control.

FOOTE, John, (deceased.)—The Rushville Hosiery Factory was in continuous operation under the same management from the time of its establishment, in 1876, by John Foote, until the date of his death in 1906. The results achieved were such as might have been expected from a man of extended experience and thorough knowledge of the details of his business. Behind the success of Mr. Foote were the thought and labor of generations of his family as weavers and manufacturers of fabrics. He was born January 17, 1827, in Leeds, Yorkshire, Eng., the fifth city in population, and the chief woolen manufacturing center of England. While still

a student in the public schools, he began to learn from his father, John Foote, the trade of cloth-dressing. The elder Foote also was born in Yorkshire, and from his father, in turn, learned the trade of weaving, which he followed during his entire active life. He married Margaret Hines, also born in England, and reared a large family, of whom three of his children, Frank, Mary and John, came to America.

John Foote followed the cloth-dressing trade in England until 1844, when he came to Boston, Mass., and later, in the interests of his business, made brief visits to Millbury, Cherry Valley, Foxboro, Oxford and Winchester. At Bridgewater, Mass., he broadened his knowledge by working at the boot and shoe trade until the beginning of the Civil War, when he moved to Newport, N. H. On March 20, 1865 Mr. Foote enlisted in Company K, Eighteenth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war, being honorably discharged on May 6, 1865. He then spent a year in Charlestown, Mass., and thence went to Michigan, where he lived three years. He next became foreman of the Rock Island Woolen Mills, at Rock Island, Ill., and in 1874 came to Rushville, where two years later he established the Rushville Hosiery Factory.

At Foxboro, Mass., in 1846, Mr. Foote was united in marriage to Martha A. Childs, a native of Maine, and a daughter of Amos Childs. Mr. and Mrs. Foote were the parents of four sons and one daughter, namely: Charles F., Alfred A., Ada, John W. and George H. Charles F. is connected with the Ipsava (Ill.) Woolen Mills. George H. is a young man of exceptional promise, who, having been his father's business partner and right hand man, continued into another generation the occupation with which his family has so long been identified. John Foote was a typical representative of the English-American, whose inherent and substantial traits of character remained in full strength during more than half a century spent in another than his native clime. His career in this community constituted an impressive lesson in perseverance, upright living and high regard for the rights of his fellowmen. Mr. Foote died February 28, 1906, his excellent and faithful wife having passed away October 18, 1903. For many years both were active and useful members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which Mr. Foote long acted in an official capacity, and was influential in all the branches of church work. In political action, he was an ardent supporter of the principles of the Republican party. Fraternally, he was affiliated with the I. O. N. W., and was held in high regard by his comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic.

FOSTER, Hon. Alrick Mann.—An interesting study in early development and large usefulness is forthcoming in the career of Hon. Alrick Mann Foster, who, though only twenty-six years of age, has caused his fellow-citizens of Schuyler County to speculate upon his practical accom-

plishments and promising possibilities as an educator, law-maker and scientific farmer and stock raiser. Principally, however, Mr. Foster's claims to distinction rest upon his efforts as a stock-raiser, and Woodview Farm, whose many sided interests he controls, is unsurpassed among enterprises in the State devoted to the stock industry.

That Mr. Foster has reached his present eminence with surprising rapidity is due largely to the fact that the man and his work are boon companions, and each the complement of the other. He likes stock, has unbounded faith in its possibilities, cherishes ideals of accomplishment which will keep him unsatisfied with anything but the best, and delights in the health-giving and soul-satisfying compensations of rural existence. Born on the farm he now owns and occupies in Littleton Township, Schuyler County, January 15, 1881, he is the son of Alrick Mann and Susan (Dorinda) Foster, the former of whom swelled the brief list of cabin builders of 1832, and mention of whom may be found elsewhere in this work. Three-quarters of a century in the same county has developed no diminution of the popular regard for the honor and ability of the family, but on the contrary the character and labor of its members remains the encouraging goal of the rising generation.

After the death of the elder Foster in 1885, the son remained on the old place until moving with his mother to Rushville in 1890. Here he supplemented his earlier country school training by attendance at the high school, thereafter taking a course at the Rushville Normal and the Rushville Business College, graduating from the latter in the class of 1898. In the meantime his mother had returned to the farm in 1895, and after completing his education he joined her, and for three years combined agriculture with school teaching, achieving marked success in the latter capacity, and building up a reputation which brought him many practical inducements to continue as an educator. However, the call of the country rose above all other voices. He began to engage actively in stock raising, especially in the breeding of Ohio Improved Chester hogs, and along this line he has achieved more than anticipated success. Each year Mr. Foster catalogues his hogs, and each year witnesses a marked improvement in both the quality and quantity of his herd. Probably no one in this part of the State is better prepared to furnish hogs of this kind for breeding purposes, or is more thoroughly conversant with the many advantages credited to them. He has spared neither time nor expense in making his business a success, and the result has surpassed his most sanguine hopes. He also has a well-bred herd of registered Aberdeen-Angus cattle. Every department of his farm is considered from a scientific and business standpoint, and his facilities for maintaining high standards and continuous increase are unsurpassed. His hogs have a reputation far



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beyond the boundaries of the State, and are shipped to all parts of the Union.

By the seasoned veteran politicians concerned in the Democratic outlook in Schuyler County, Mr. Foster is regarded as promising official timber. His capacity for public service was emphatically endorsed in 1906 in his election, by an overwhelming majority, as a member of the lower house from the Thirtieth Senatorial District, comprising Tazewell, Mason, Menard, Cass, Brown and Schuyler Counties. In the House Mr. Foster developed rare gifts as a public speaker, championing not only the principles of his party, but showing thorough familiarity with the needs of the district which he represented. He is prominent socially as well as commercially, and is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. November 28, 1900, he was united in marriage to Anna Lee, a native of Schuyler County, and they are the parents of two daughters, Anita, born in 1904, and Lucile, born in 1907. Mr. Foster is a well informed and progressive man, energetic, resourceful, and filled with strong enthusiasm, the conqueror of many of life's obstacles, and an appreciator of the refinements and compensations of existence. He is a trustee of the National O. I. C. Swine Breeders' Association, the largest white hog breeders' association in the world, and is at present a candidate for re-nomination as Representative in the General Assembly.

FOWLER, John C.—At an early period in Schuyler County history, James Fowler, grandfather of John C. Fowler, the latter now one of the well known farmers of Brooklyn Township, came to this then heavily timbered and game filled region and built himself a cabin in a clearing. He had the sterling traits of the people of New England, among the early representatives of which were some of his ancestors, and he himself had imbibed his first impressions and early training from Massachusetts, where he was born and spent the impressionable years of his life. Journeying westward in search of larger opportunities, he pioneered first in Ohio, where he was married and started housekeeping, and where some of his children were born, among them John Fowler, the father of John C. The former was a small lad when the family located in Brooklyn Township, and in the year 1849 was united in marriage with Julia Ann Higgins, and of this union four children were born, of whom two died in infancy. Mrs. Mary J. Higgins another child, died on January 17, 1902, and Harrison, the only one of the four still surviving, is a resident of Oxnard, Cal. The mother of these children died April 15, 1856. During the year 1857 Mr. Fowler was married to Susannah Mason, and of this second union were born six children, namely: James A., who is a farmer in Morton County, Kan.; William H., John C. and H. Pinkney, who are farmers in Brooklyn Township; Henry Taylor, who died at the age of sixteen, and Dora May, who is the

wife of John Higgins, of Brooklyn Township. Both the paternal and maternal grandparents of this family are now deceased, the former resting in Blackburn Cemetery and the latter, who died within a week of each other, about 1864, resting in Scott's burying ground.

After his marriage, John Fowler and his wife located in Brooklyn Township, and remained there for the balance of their lives. The elder Fowler was a quiet and industrious man, attending well to his own affairs and never meddling with those of other people. He was persistently industrious and reaped his reward accordingly, and was honored and respected for his uprightness and kindness of character. Politically he was an uncompromising Republican, and was active and helpful in the Methodist Protestant Church.

The usual tasks, diversions and advantages contributed to the development of John C. Fowler, and at the age of twenty-three years, in 1887, he was united in marriage to Alice Glandon, daughter of John Glandon, one of the pioneers and prominent farmers of Brooklyn Township. Mrs. Fowler was born on her father's farm in 1862, and is the mother of three children: Minnie Maude, born January 24, 1888; Serena May, born June 3, 1891; and Dwight L., born July 19, 1895. Mr. Fowler settled after his marriage on a farm he had previously purchased in Section 16, Brooklyn Township, and for twelve years was increasingly successful at general farming and stock raising. In 1899 he moved to what was known as the Glandon farm, also in Section 16, and which at that time had a small frame house but no barns. He at once began the improvement of this property, renewed the fences, erected shelter for his stock, and in 1907, having prospered in the new location, put up one of the finest and best equipped rural residences in Brooklyn Township. With his wife he now is the owner of 225 acres of tillable land, provided with the best of modern improvements and facilities for raising the stock and produce best adapted to this part of Illinois. From the time of his birth on the old Fowler farm in Brooklyn Township, February 4, 1864, Mr. Fowler has known no other field of activity than his present surroundings, and in them he has found ample opportunity for working out a sane and wholesome destiny. For many years he has been a supporter and trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a conscientious voter of the Republican ticket.

GARRISON, George.—The State of Illinois is noted throughout the country for its thoroughbred live stock, its Durham cattle having even more than a national reputation. The day has long passed since the live stock industry was conducted in a hap-hazard manner; when the cattle, horses, sheep and swine were turned loose to get their living at their own sweet will, and land which was too poor to cultivate was given up to them. Their wants are now forestalled and met almost as if they were human

beings, and their breeding and raising are conducted along carefully considered and scientific lines. There are few citizens of Illinois to whom this grand development in agriculture can more justly be attributed than to the late George Garrison, the pioneer of Littleton Township, Schuyler County, who, through his sturdy labors and rare management, became one of the leading farmers and live stock men of Central Illinois. He was the first to introduce thorough-bred Durham cattle into Schuyler County, and was also very prominent in improving the breed of horses and hogs.

Mr. Garrison was born in Butler County, Ohio, on the 16th of June, 1809, the seventh child of Jonathan and Mary Garrison. He remained at home only until he was ten years of age, when his mother died, and as the family was large and the father in poor circumstances, George commenced to earn his own living at an age when most boys have not long been in the school room. While still in his teens, he applied to a man by the name of Giphart for work of any kind, and was assigned the task of chopping wood and clearing land at four dollars per month. He clung to this task until something better offered, which proved to be chopping wood at twenty cents per cord, and at this, and similar work, he continued until he was about sixteen years of age, when he abandoned it for labor on the Miami Canal. After being thus employed for a year, he obtained a situation in a distillery at a salary of eight dollars per month, and during the two years of his work there saved a small sum of money, which he laid aside for further use. His farm work for the succeeding two years brought him nine dollars per month, and his next employment as superintendent of a distillery was at an advance to eleven dollars per month, the young man holding his position during the life of the business, which proved to be eighteen months. Through his persistent labor and self-denying economy he had now saved enough money for the purchase of two colts, but after keeping them for some time he abandoned this first live stock venture in favor of a patent right, of which he finally lost complete control, leaving him experience as his only asset. This proved to him of the utmost value, as he never thereafter ventured into the ways of speculation in an unfamiliar field.

At this epoch in his life Mr. Garrison decided upon the course which has anchored so many other young men in a bright and prosperous haven; he determined to get married and settle down to found a home and household. To this end he borrowed twenty-five dollars for the purchase of his wedding suit, and on March 19, 1830, was united to Miss Sarah Vaile, like himself a native of Butler County, Ohio. She was a daughter of Henry and Pernelia Vaile, and born on the 15th of November, 1810. After his marriage, Mr. Garrison rented land, and, through a friend, procured a team of horses, thereby harvesting two crops. But his progress was too slow in such a conservative and thickly settled State

as Ohio, and, hearing many favorable reports of the prosperity of Illinois, concluded to seek a home in the prairies of that new country, where land was cheap and where energy and enterprise were at a premium. Accordingly, in September, 1833, with his family, consisting of his wife and two children, he started overland for Central Illinois, and on the 5th of the following October arrived on the banks of Sugar Creek, Schuyler County, and drew up his team in preparation for a permanent residence. At this time he possessed two horses and a wagon and \$363 of hard-earned cash. He immediately traded one of his horses and his wagon, with one hundred dollars in money, for a claim of 240 acres on Sugar Creek, and established his household in a little log cabin, and in the succeeding fifty-four years saw his family circle expand by the addition of nine children (only one of whom died), reared his sons and daughters to ways of industry and morality, and, with the continuous improvement of his property and the splendid growth of his live stock interests, became one of the most prosperous and prominent men of Central Illinois. Mr. Garrison entered this first tract of land at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, borrowing the purchase money of Jacob Sharp, of Fulton County, Ill., and paying him thirty per cent interest for the loan. He remained there for seven profitable years, after which he sold the property and bought a farm in Section 26, Littleton Township, Schuyler County, adding to it, periodically, until he was the owner of 840 acres in a body, and all within the township. For many years before his death this was considered one of the finest farms in Central Illinois, especially for live stock. His busy and useful life ended June 6, 1887, and the good wife, to whose womanly care and faithful management he gratefully accorded much of his success in life, followed him to the Great Beyond on the 6th of October, 1888. For many years they had been earnest members of the Christian Church.

On the 10th of March, 1880, the popular and venerable couple had celebrated their golden wedding, upon which occasion they received many testimonials of affection from children, grandchildren and old-time friends. Perhaps the most unique feature of the anniversary was the presentation by the white-haired bridegroom to his great-grandson, Ebenezer Cordell, of the coat, for which he paid in borrowed money but in which he so proudly stood when he was married to the faithful woman of his choice, fifty years before.

Mr. Garrison was a life-long Democrat, casting his first vote for Andrew Jackson in 1836. He was a consistent voter, but never engaged in politics as an office-seeker. Except to be known as a thorough and progressive agriculturist, he was unambitious in life, and that aim he accomplished to the full. He was a moral and helpful character in all the walks of life, and his domestic relations were ennobled by the most earnest solicitude for the comfort and general well-being of those dependent upon him. In a word, he was

a large hearted and strong minded man, whose conduct was always guided by the moral principles of Christianity.

During their long and happy married life ten children were born to Mr. and Mrs. George Garrison, the first two being natives of Butler County, Ohio, and the other eight of Schuyler County, Ill. They were as follows: Mary, now the wife of David Fox, a resident of Coffee County, Kan.; Amy, who became the wife of Ebenezer Vaile, both of whom are deceased; Permelia, Mrs. James Beck, of Brooking, S. D.; Henry, who lives at Industry, McDonough County, Ill.; Margaret, wife of Aaron Shusley, of Lewistown, Ill.; George, who also lives in Industry, Ill.; Rebecca, wife of John Forsyth, who resides in Missouri; Amelia, who became the wife of George Kirkham, farmer of Littleton Township; Frances, who died at the age of nine years; and William E., whose sketch is elsewhere published. At the time of the writing of this work (fall of 1907) there were eight living children, sixty-nine grand-children and eleven great-grand-children.

GARRISON, William E., one of the most successful and best-known farmers and stock raisers of Schuyler County, Ill., is a native of the county, having been born in Section 26, Littleton Township, March 25, 1851. He is a son of George and Sarah (Vaile) Garrison, the latter born November 15, 1810, and died October 6, 1888. The career of George Garrison is portrayed in a separate record appearing in this connection, and details concerning his family are therein given. The youth of William E. Garrison was passed on the home farm, and his education was received in the district schools of Littleton Township and in the Rushville school. On January 15, 1873, he was married to Elnora Leggy, who was born in Lincoln County, W. Va., February 26, 1852, a daughter of Lewis and Melvina (Finch) Leggy. In 1859, her parents went from West Virginia to Ohio, and subsequently located in Missouri. Thence, in 1871, the family came to Schuyler County, Ill., settling in Littleton Township, and moving some time afterwards to Buena Vista Township, and there her mother died.

After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Garrison made their home on the old homestead until 1890, and there the births of all their children occurred, as follows: Della, born August 10, 1873; Charles, born November 9, 1874; James W., born September 14, 1877; Nora A., born January 19, 1886; and George L., born April 2, 1889. Della is the wife of Charles W. Young, a farmer in Buena Vista Township, and they are the parents of two children—Edmond Dewey and Elnora L.; Charles, who is also engaged in farming in the same township, married Grace Ellis; James W. married Mary Grier, by whom he had one child, Maurice J., born on the paternal farm in Section 25, Littleton Township; Nora A. is the wife of Harry Settles, a farmer in Rushville, and has two children—Mgdeline Clarice and Harold G.; and George L. is at home. In 1890,

Mr. Garrison bought a tract of land adjoining Rushville on the north, where he has since lived. He is now the owner of 341 acres of some of the best land in Littleton Township, lying in Section 25, besides having a number of town lots in Marshall, Logan County, Okla. He has a very fine home, and is one of the leading farmers and stock-raisers of Schuyler County, his specialties in breeding being Shorthorn and Red-Polled Angus cattle, and full blooded Duroc Jersey hogs. He also keeps a number of fine Jersey cows for dairy purposes.

Politically, Mr. Garrison has always been a supporter of the Democratic party, and while entertaining no ambition for public office, takes an intelligent and earnest interest in civic affairs. In all enterprises intended to promote the welfare of the township and county, he has taken an active part, discharging faithfully the duties pertaining to citizenship. Socially, he is affiliated with the Knights and Ladies of Security. He and his worthy helpmate are members of the Christian Church, and both are recognized as very useful members of the community.

GEER, Benjamin F.—Through the course of a life covering a span of more than one-half century, Mr. Geer has made his home in Schuyler County, and has risen to the rank of one of the most prosperous and progressive farmers of Browning Township, where he was born in November of 1852, and where the responsibilities of patriotic citizenship have been efficiently discharged. In the course of his life it has been his privilege to witness many changes in his locality. When he was a boy he attended school, first in the Sackville district, and later in the Hawkeye district, in Browning Township. The schools of those days were far inferior to those of the present time. Text-books were few, methods of instruction were crude, teachers were often illy prepared for their duties, and the equipment of the school was meagre. Along other than educational lines he also has witnessed remarkable changes. Methods of agriculture have been revolutionized since his boyhood. Hand labor has been largely superseded by machinery, and now a farmer has need of a fair knowledge of mechanics in order to conduct his work without exasperating delays. The telephone and the rural free delivery have brought the world to the farmer's door. All of these improvements he has seen, besides many others scarcely less important.

On the farm on Section 28, Browning Township, where he now resides, Benjamin F. Geer was born, a son of Dyer A. and Anna Eliza (Arnold) Geer, natives of Hamilton County, Ohio. The father was born in 1811 and, at the age of twenty-one years, came to Illinois, settling in Schuyler County in 1832 while the country was yet a wilderness of heavy timber from which the Indians had but recently disappeared. After a time he was joined by his brothers, Sidney and Orris Geer, and he took up 200 acres of congress land on Section 28, Browning Township. On his

claim he put up a cabin and hither brought his bride, who had been orphaned in childhood and had accompanied an older brother and sister from Ohio to Illinois. She was spared to a good old age, passing away October 6, 1901, sustained to the last by the firm Christian faith which had been the anchor of her earlier years. The father died in February of 1875. He, too, had been a sincere believer in the doctrines of Christianity and had endeavored in his life to exemplify the teachings of the Savior. During young manhood he had been converted in the Methodist Episcopal Church, but later he identified himself with the Christian Church, in which for years he officiated as Sunday School Superintendent, and to whose missionary enterprises he was a generous contributor. During the existence of the Whig party he supported its tenets. On the organization of the Republican party he endorsed its principles and ever afterward supported its men and measures.

In the family of Dyer A. Geer there were nine children, two of whom died in infancy. Those who attained mature years were as follows: James, who is engaged in farm pursuits in Fulton County, Ill.; Sidney A., who settled at Atlanta, Phelps County, Neb.; and there died about 1901; Melinda, wife of F. M. Skiles, a farmer in Browning Township; Milton, who enlisted in the One Hundred and Nineteenth Illinois Infantry during the Civil War and died in the service at Memphis, Tenn.; Hiram, who died on the old homestead in 1882; Benjamin F., of Browning Township; and Lonisa, who married James Brines and resides at Ukiah, Cal. After completing the studies of the district schools Benjamin F. Geer attended college at Abingdon, Ill.; and on his return home taught two terms of school in Union district. With his brother he bought the interest of the other heirs in the old homestead and shortly afterward established domestic ties, being united in marriage, September 20, 1875, with Miss Delilah A. Rebman, who was born March 30, 1857, a daughter of John Rebman. (See sketch of Adam Rebman for the family record).

The family of Mr. and Mrs. Geer comprises the following children: Alena, who was born September 18, 1876, and married Ray Walton, a farmer of Browning Township, by whom she has one child, Dail; Frederick, who was born January 7, 1879, who married Jessie Spillers, and has four children, Burton, Bernice, Clifford and Floyd, their home being on a farm in Browning Township; Homer S., who was born January 13, 1881, and married Lusetta Walton, by whom he has two children, Pearl and Ansel; Hiram, who was born August 11, 1883, and married Ada Klokner, by whom he has two children, Dorothy and Neil; Leroy, who was born November 10, 1885, and married Mabel Haffner; Milton, who was born April 20, 1887; Harland, born December 15, 1890; Annie F., born January 3, 1895; and Eugene, born October 15, 1898. During 1883 the family erected a large residence on their farm, and thither they removed from the

old cabin home that had been the scenes of many happy gatherings and much quiet enjoyment. The farm originally comprised 157 1-3 acres, but a part of this Mr. Geer has sold to his children, and now owns eighty-six acres, on which he has ornamental and shade trees, also an orchard of one hundred peach and three hundred apple trees. In former years he was a Republican, but now gives his influence to the Prohibition party. With his wife he holds membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in the up-building of which he has been actively interested. His conversion took place many years ago when he embraced the United Brethren faith, but he soon united with the denomination to which he now belongs. In the twilight of his busy life, sustained by the recollection of an honorable career, cheered by the hope which religion gives, and esteemed by the people in whose midst he has always lived, he is enjoying the fruits of the busy years of the past and is reaping the reward of a well-spent life.

GLANDON, John A., (deceased).—Substantially and prominently identified with the history of Schuyler County from the time of his arrival there in 1856 until his lamented decease on June 22, 1906, John A. Glandon is recalled as a man of great energy and of peculiar ability as a trader and speculator, and unquestioned courage and good judgment in pushing his projects to a successful issue. His varied and many sided career is indelibly stamped upon the affairs of his environment, and his unique and forceful personality will not soon be forgotten by those who were privileged to share his friendship or enthusiasm. Mr. Glandon was born in Moorefield, Harrison County, Ohio, February 5, 1824, and therefore lived to be eighty-two years, four months and seventeen days old.

The son of William Glandon, who was born in 1780, and of the latter's wife, Nancy Magdalene (Peacock) Glandon, Mr. Glandon's maternal grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary War who had laid his claim warrant for 160 acres of land on the historic Mount Vernon home. William Glandon had eleven children, all of whom attained maturity, and one of whom, William, his father's namesake, lives in Mount Pleasant. John A., in youth had but a limited education, but he developed ingenuity of a high order, and was especially cut in the mold of a trader. Left fatherless at the age of twelve years, and the sole support of his widowed mother, he contracted for employment by a mail carrier, near Moorefield, Ohio, at five dollars per month—a princely sum for toil in those days and for that kind of occupation. At the same time he delved into everything that promised financial return, and at one time bought a drove of a hundred turkeys, which he drove to market at Louisville, Ohio, a distance of eighty miles. He was fortunate in this venture, notwithstanding that he lost quite a number of birds on the way. When his powers were more matured the trading instinct was still uppermost, and he contracted

to build two miles of the Pan Handle Railroad in Harrison County, Ohio, and then went to the mouth of the Big Sandy River, in Kentucky, and built two miles of the Lexington & Big Sandy Railroad in each instance making a success of his large undertaking.

Mr. Glandon came with his mother to Schuyler County in 1856, and the mother made her home with him until 1866, when during a visit to McDonough County, she sickened and died at the age of seventy-two years. In Schuyler County Mr. Glandon bought 125 acres of land in Section 21, Brooklyn Township, paying therefor \$13 per acre, the land having on it a rude log cabin but no other improvements. He cleared practically all of this land, built a barn forty by seventy feet with basement, and also cattle barns, having stalls for a hundred head of stock. In 1882 he bought the Brooklyn Mills, which he rebuilt and fitted with modern grist machinery, and which proved a fine success. Previous success enabled him to invest in almost any enterprise in the county, and all of his means were gotten legitimately and without the sacrifice of principle or encroachment on the rights of his fellow men. At one time he owned 900 acres of land, and was a large raiser of sheep, having, during the Civil War, 1,700 head of Merinos, the wool of which netted him a dollar a pound. In 1865, in company with William Horney, he went to Graystone, Texas, with a team of horses after an old couple that had become stranded, traveling without a murmur a distance of 2,000 miles. The task was arduous and the way dangerous in those days of civil strife, and the men heaved a deep sigh of relief when they again landed in the county with the old couple in safety. Nor did this venture represent the extent of his thoughtfulness and kindness to others, for his hand was ever in his pocket, and he gladly gave whenever the cause had the least semblance of justifiability.

In Tuscarawas County, Ohio, Mr. Glandon married Delilah Baumister, who preceded him to the other world about seven weeks before his own death, on June 3, 1906. This couple journeyed together in great harmony, and it was considered providential that their exit from the stage of affairs left neither desolate for long. They were the parents of four children: Belinda J., wife of Samuel McKelvin, a farmer of the vicinity of Lincoln, Neb.; James W., on the old home farm; Alice, wife of John C. Fowler, represented elsewhere in this work; and Edgar D., a telephone manager of the plant at Pittsfield, Ill.

GLASS, David H.—Many of the superior compensations which lie in wait for the capable and learned exponent of legal science have fallen to the lot of David H. Glass, whose professional association with Rushville dates from 1878. Mr. Glass was born on a farm in Ripley County, Ind., in 1854, a son of John and Ann (Major) Glass, the former a native of Washington County, Pa., and the latter born in County Waterford, Ire-

land. Craving a broader life than that promised as an agriculturist, Mr. Glass devised means of securing the necessary higher education, and from the public schools of Crawfordsville entered Wabash College, Ind. He came to Illinois in 1871 and began the study of law, entering the law department of the University of Iowa, at Iowa City, from which he took his degree in 1878. Upon locating in Rushville in 1878 he became the partner of S. B. Montgomery, an association amicably and profitably continued for nearly twenty years, until the removal of his partner to Quincy, Ill. Since then he has conducted an independent practice, and has been connected, on one side or the other, with many of the important suits which have come up for adjustment in the city and county.

For years Mr. Glass has been active in connection with Democratic politics, his first office being that of State's Attorney, to which he was elected in 1884, and in which he served three terms. In 1901 he was elected Mayor of Rushville, and his administration resulted in many improvements in the municipal government. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. December 21, 1881, occurred the marriage of Mr. Glass to Sarah G. Worthington, of Rushville, and of this union there have been born two children, Ruth W. and Charles, the latter now being deceased. To his professional practice Mr. Glass brings the combination of tact, ripe experience and unswerving integrity, and as such he is highly honored in a community which has profited by more than quarter of a century of his citizenship.

GREENLEAF, Peter.—The name of Greenleaf first became known in Illinois in 1836, through the advent of Joseph and Peter Greenleaf, sons of Peter Greenleaf of New Jersey, a participant in the War of 1812. One of the brothers, Peter, settled near White Oak Springs, Brown County, Ill., and at his death there in 1857 left two sons and two daughters, but only two of the number are now living. Joseph, a resident of Steamboat Rock, Iowa, and his sister, Mary, who lives near Whitehall, ———. The elder of the two immigrating brothers, Joseph, settled in Astoria, Fulton County, Ill., locating on a soldier's claim on Section 6. The warrant for this claim was made out in favor of Peter Greenleaf, the grandfather, as a partial compensation for services rendered in the War of 1812. It was about this time, 1840, that Joseph Greenleaf was married, and together the young people set up housekeeping in the rude log cabin which Mr. Greenleaf had erected on the land. Though crude on the exterior and lacking in many comforts in its interior furnishings, the genial, happy home-life within made up in generous measure for the lack of material things. This continued to be the family home until 1868, when the father sold the old home place and came to Schuyler County, purchasing 160 acres of land from Tom McCreery on Sections 13 and 14, in Birmingham Township. Here he built a comfortable resi-

dence for his family and brought the land to a high state of cultivation, and here, too, his earthly life came to a close in 1904. His death was looked upon as a public loss, not only to the community in which he was then living, but also in Fulton County, where so many years of his younger life had been passed. To all he was known as the embodiment of generosity and liberality, for none who appealed to him were ever known to leave his door without assistance. During his younger years he had joined the Masonic order, was for many years a member of the Christian Church, and politically was a supporter of Democratic principles. He was born in Hoboken, N. J., April 6, 1818, came to Illinois in 1836, and for sixty-eight years gave the strength of his sturdy manhood in assisting in the reclamation of this commonwealth and making it the peer of States in the Middle West. Before her marriage his wife was Miss Sarah Dale, a native of Indiana, who came to Illinois with her mother, her father, Samuel Dale, having given his life for his country's cause in the War of 1812.

Seven children were born into this family on the Fulton County homestead, their names in order of birth being as follows: Nathaniel of Centralia, Wash.; Damaris Rose, the wife of James H. Rose, of Lamar, Mo.; Samuel, of Centralia, Wash.; Alice, of Table Grove, Ill., the widow of George R. Sellars; Alonzo, of Joplin, Mo.; and Stephen, also a resident of Table Grove. The mother of these children died on the Fulton County homestead June 27, 1867, leaving a bereaved family and many friends whose acquaintance dated back to pioneer days. She was not permitted to see all of her children grow to maturity.

The second child in his parents' family, Peter Greenleaf, was born in Astoria Township, Fulton County, Ill., December 2, 1845. With considerable irregularity he attended the district school adjacent to his boyhood home and, when not in school, he was kept occupied with the duties which fell to his lot on the home farm. Notwithstanding the hardships which came with life on the frontier, Mr. Greenleaf looks back upon those days as the most joyous of his whole life, parents and children all contributing to the good humor and happy atmosphere which always filled the little home. His marriage on September 3, 1868, united him with Miss Sarah E. Cook, the daughter of Peter Cook, of Oakland Township, Schuyler County. For some years after his marriage he worked as a farm hand in the employ of others, but in the meantime he laid by from his earnings all that could be spared after furnishing necessities for the family and in time was enabled to purchase land on his own account. This consisted of sixty-two and a half acres on Section 8, Emmett Township, McDonough County, Ill., where for twenty-two years—or until 1904—he made his home continuously. It was in the year just mentioned that he returned to his boyhood home, Schuyler County, and bought 202 acres on Section 24, Birmingham Township, a

farm which embodies some of the finest land in Schuyler County, and on which he raises all of the grains common to a well-established Illinois farm.

Eleven children were born to the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Greenleaf, but of this number three died in infancy. The eldest living child, Joseph, married Miss Nona Sells, by whom he has four children—Pauline, Joseph, Alice and Sterling. Annie became the wife of John W. Gleason, of Birmingham Township, and is the mother of five children—Roy, Pearl, Mary, Charles and Ethel. Eva, the wife of Joseph McGee, of Chattaroy, Wash., has two children—Frances and John. Samuel is a resident of Rushville, Ill. John S. is the next in order of birth. Alice, the wife of Allie Morrell, is the mother of two children—Vernot and Dorothy E. Ross C. and Frank M. complete the family. The latter married Lottie Saultz, and they have two children, Peter and Henry. Mr. Greenleaf is nominally a Democrat, but is liberal in his views, and votes for the man best suited to the office in question, regardless of party. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Masonic Order and with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

HABER, Daniel F.—The name of Daniel F. Haber is associated with all that is substantial in character, excellent in farming and admirable in social life in Rushville Township. His claims to consideration are further increased by worthy political services, not the least important of which is his tenure in office as Highway Commissioner. To this office he was twice elected, and his unceasing activity resulted in marked improvement of the public thoroughfares, and an increase of local pride in their hardness, smoothness and adaptability to all weather conditions. By a student of nations it is declared that no public utility so faithfully indexes the character of a people as its arteries of travel, and the present condition of the roads in Rushville Township would seem to indicate a very high standard of citizenship.

Born on a farm in Littleton Township, Schuyler County, November 16, 1865, Mr. Haber is a son of Thomas Haber, mention of whom may be found elsewhere in this work. His boyhood was spent after the fashion of most farmers' sons in average circumstances, and he combined the many-sided work of the farm with irregular attendance at the district school, and being naturally studious, he readily devoured such books as came within the range of his using. At the age of twenty-two his life shifted into a groove of larger responsibility through his marriage, in February, 1887, to Lotta Griffith, daughter of Mayland Griffith, and a native of DeWitt County, Ill. The young people continued to live on the Haber farm until 1888, when Mr. Haber rented property in Bethel Township, McDonough County, the following year moving to Littleton Township, Schuyler County, where he rented land until 1892. He then moved to the farm which he now owns and occupies, containing 150 acres in Sec-



MR. AND MRS. MADISON O. SNYDER

tion 21, Rushville Township. He is an extensive breeder, feeder and shipper of stock, especially hogs and cattle, and raises on an average between 100 and 150 acres of corn yearly, the entire amount being used in his business. He ships from fifty to seventy-five head of cattle, and from 200 to 400 hogs every year, and is one of the most successful men in this line in the county. Since 1892 he has made steady progress in his life, has acquired influence and authority in the community, and has reason to regard as fortunate the incentive which led him to settle in this part of Schuyler County.

Mr. Haber subscribes to Democratic principles, and he was elected Road Commissioner on that ticket. He is socially connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having joined the order in 1898, and is also a member of the Rushville Lodge of Modern Woodmen of America. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and to this, as to many other causes, he is a generous contributor. Mr. and Mrs. Haber are the parents of the following children: Carl, born November 28, 1888; Mabel P., born December 29, 1891; Paul, born March 24, 1893; Clark G., born April 18, 1894; Daniel G., born April 9, 1896, died August 1, 1896; Vera, born June 2, 1897; Mary, born August 6, 1898; Harold, born October 4, 1903; and Margaret, born March 23, 1905.

Mrs. Haber was born April 19, 1869, and represents an early family of Schuyler County. Her father, Mayland Griffith, and her mother, Isabella (Shoe) Griffith, were natives of Muskingum County, Ohio, and came early to DeWitt County, Ill., where Mrs. Haber was born. The Griffiths arrived in Schuyler County in 1873. The mother died in Cass County, the father being also deceased. They were the parents of thirteen children, nine of whom are living; John, a resident of California; Newton, a farmer of McDonough County, Ill.; Joseph, a resident of Bloomington, Ill.; Parlet, of Hancock County, Ill.; Grant; Dora, wife of John Whitehead, of Grand Bluff, Ill.; Nancy Jane; Maretta; and Anna.

HABER, John C.—Schuyler County is fortunate in the possession of many native sons whose continued loyalty to its institutions and opportunities make for its permanent and most substantial well being, and who, in the same occupation as their sires, are realizing the advantages of latter day methods of operation. To this class belongs John C. Haber, owner of 160 acres of land in Section 19, Camden Township. Mr. Haber was born in Buena Vista Township, Schuyler County, April 28, 1879, a son of Thomas Haber, mention of whom may be found elsewhere in this work.

Mr. Haber early made himself useful around his father's farm, devoting such time as he could spare to attendance at the district school, and sharing the common diversions of the youth of the neighborhood. September 12, 1891, he married Emma Miller, a native of Brown County,

Ill., and daughter of Thomas and Amanda (Mounce) Miller, pioneers of Brown County, the former of whom is deceased. Mrs. Miller, who still makes her home in Brown County, is the mother of six children, one of whom died in infancy. Of those living, Nettie is the wife of William Rigg, of Brown County; Hattie, wife of Lafayette Avery (see sketch of James Avery); Edsel, living on the old place in Brown County; Pearl, wife of Fred Kerr, a farmer of Brown County; and Mrs. Haber. Mr. and Mrs. Haber rented a farm for a year after their marriage, and in the fall of 1892 bought 160 acres of land in Camden Township, known as the old Eugene Cady farm, and located thereon in the spring of 1893. Under the wise control of Mr. Haber his farm has developed great resource and fertility, and is practically demonstrating the advantages of a man at the helm who thoroughly understands the science of farming. He keeps on hand a high grade of horses, cattle and hogs, has excellent barns and outhouses and a comfortable dwelling. Mr. Haber is one of the farmers who recognize no limit to their advancement, and who, through the medium of periodicals and conventions keep pace with the ideas of men prominent in the world of agriculture. He is the parent of one son, Thomas C., born in January, 1903. Mr. Haber is a Democrat in politics, and in religion is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

HABER, Thomas.—The sturdy, indomitable spirit, unflagging industry and thrifty frugality characteristic of the German-American, is everywhere conspicuously manifest in the industrial activities of the United States, and of the vast number of honest, clear-headed and enterprising sons of Germany who have helped to promote the welfare of the land of their adoption, Thomas Haber is one of the most worthy representatives of the agricultural class, and has won a world-wide reputation in the raising of hogs. In harmony with the general character of Mr. Haber is the fact that, when he arrived in Schuyler County, his last cent had been spent for lodging for a friend who accompanied him from Ohio. From this meagre and discouraging beginning he has advanced to one of the foremost farmers and stock raisers of the United States. He was born in Tragelhoechstadt, Germany, July 25, 1841, a son of Andrew and Margaret (Milburger) Haber, natives also of the Fatherland and farmers by occupation. He received his preliminary education in his native land, and in 1852 accompanied the rest of the family to the United States, locating on a farm in the vicinity of Dayton, Ohio. Here the father died at the age of seventy-nine years, the mother surviving him until her eighty-ninth year.

Thomas Haber was about twenty-three years old when he left Ohio with a friend and came to Illinois in 1864, locating on a farm in Littleton Township, Schuyler County, which he rented for two years. He then moved to Buena Vista Township, which has since been his home, and

where he now owns 200 acres in Section 13, also forty-four acres in Section 18, Rushville Township, and forty acres in Littleton Township, making in all 284 acres. He has a modern farm house, well constructed barns and outbuildings, and the most practical of agricultural implements. He is a staunch believer in progressive agriculture, and leaves no stone unturned to improve his methods, his farm and his opportunities in general. In this way he has come to be regarded as one of the most thorough, painstaking and substantial farmers in Schuyler County.

The marriage of Mr. Haber to Mary Bovey occurred October 6, 1864, Mrs. Haber being a native of Greene County, Ohio, born August 15, 1844. She is a daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Miller) Bovey, natives of Maryland and Pennsylvania, respectively, who moved from Ohio to Illinois in 1863, locating in the vicinity of Littleton where they improved a fine farm, and where both died at an advanced age. To Mr. and Mrs. Haber have been born eight children: Daniel, born November 16, 1865, married Lota Griffith, is a farmer in Rushville Township, and has eight children—Carl, Pearl, Paul, Clark, Vera, Mary, Harold and Margaret; Margaret J., born November 13, 1867, wife of Percy Griffith, a farmer of Hancock County, Ill., and mother of Bessie Griffith; Fannie E., born April 18, 1870, and died at the age of one year; Grace M., born January 18, 1875, wife of Albert Tomlinson, a farmer of Huntsville Township, and mother of six children—Ruth, Cecil, Derward, Roy, Mary and Francis; John, born April 28, 1879, married Emma Miller, has one child, Thomas, and is a farmer in Camden Township; Allie, born October 10, 1882, the wife of George Logan, a farmer of Littleton Township, and has one child, Raymond; Edna, born August 6, 1882, living at home; and William, born September 6, 1888.

In political affiliation Mr. Haber is a Democrat, but is liberal in his political ideas. He is fraternally connected with the Rushville Lodge, No. 24, I. O. O. F., and in his religious views is a Presbyterian. He is considered an exemplary and useful citizen, and his children have been trained to fashion their lives along broad and practical and noble lines.

Mr. Haber is one of the most successful breeders of hogs in the world. In 1906, he exhibited his hogs at the Fat Stock Show in Chicago, and won the third prize for the best carload lot. In 1907, at the same exhibition he won the first prize for the best carload lot, and also the championship of the world. He also has won many prizes on stock and horses at the county fairs.

HALE, Elam Bliss.—In considering the ancestral connections of Elam Bliss Hale, an honored farmer living in Section 12, Birmingham Township, Schuyler County, one's memory again reverts to that greatly admired hero and courageous patriot, Nathan Hale, a graduate of Yale College, a captain under General Washington in the Revolutionary War, and who, upon being sent

by his chief to secure information concerning the British in New York, was captured as a spy and at twenty-one years of age, executed, September 22, 1776, by order of Sir William Howe. Nathan Hale's successors and relatives have been scattered to the four corners of this great country, but each and all gladly avow their connection with him, and their admiration for his intrepid loyalty and high character. Thomas, William and Timothy Hale came to America about Mayflower time, settling in New England, and from them descended three branches, Elam Bliss tracing his descent to William Hale. Josiah, son of William, brother of Nathan Hale, and grandfather of Elam, was born August 21, 1756, and died April 13, 1841. He married Abigail Joslin, born March 6, 1761, and died May 24, 1841. To Josiah and Abigail Hale were born the following children: Nathan, July 4, 1781; Josiah, February 3, 1783; James L., February 20, 1785; Nathan, Jr., October 13, 1786; Esther, September 24, 1788; Jessie, April 4, 1791; Achsah, January 18, 1793; and Abraham, January 26, 1799.

Abraham Hale, father of Elam Bliss Hale, first saw the light of day in Tyringham, Mass., and married Fannie M. Bliss, who was born in Towanda, Pa., February 26, 1810, and died in Bernadotte, Fulton County, Ill., August 20, 1860. Mr. Hale came to Bernadotte about 1840, but eventually went to Missouri, where he died July 26, 1872. Of his six children, Egbert C., born October 14, 1829, was the first Sheriff of Los Angeles County, Cal., who served through his entire term, went from there to the City of Mexico, married a Mexican woman, and for twenty-four years was connected with the office of the American Consul, finally dying there March 22, 1898, leaving a family of five children—Charles F., Abraham F., Adelaide, Matilda and Edmond R.; Abigail Hale, born March 2, 1831, died March 16, 1842; Lambert Hale, born in Westfield, N. Y., January 2, 1834, drove the first stage over the southern mail route from Santiago, Cal., to San Antonio, Texas, about 1856 or '57, died December 5, 1871, while serving as Chief of Police at Chetopa, Kan.; Elam Bliss Hale, subject of this sketch, born March 18, 1841; George Hale, born January 1, 1844, died September 6, 1845; and Mary A., born in Fulton County, Ill., November 16, 1850, and died September 22, 1851.

The youth of Elam Bliss Hale passed after the manner of the average country boy, and April 25, 1861, he married Mary Markey, a native of Harrison County, Ohio, born April 26, 1843. Mrs. Hale came with her parents to Illinois in 1859. (For further particulars regarding the Markey family, see sketch of Harvey B. Markey.) Mr. and Mrs. Hale have a son, Charles E., born in Birmingham, Schuyler County, August 2, 1867, and married, for his first wife, Addie Toland, born in March, 1879. Of this union there is a son, Charles E., who was born January 16, 1891. The second wife of Charles Hale formerly was Nora Mitchell, of Littleton Township, and of their union there are three children: Fannie L., Ruth L., and Forest Bliss. For his

entire active life Mr. Hale has engaged in farming, but he has not led a narrow or inactive life, but by travel and reading has kept in touch with the general happenings the world over. In the 'sixties he spent some time in Colorado as a cow-boy, returning to Bernadotte Township, Fulton County, in December, 1865. For a time he combined farming and working in a saw-mill, and finally bought forty acres of land in Section 23, Birmingham Township, Schuyler County, to which he added until he was owner of 107 acres, which he sold in 1880. He then bought 120 acres in Sections 12 and 13, with the dwelling on Section 12, and here has since made his home. He has the original deed to his property signed by President James K. Polk.

Mr. Hale has filled a large need in the township, and besides setting an inspiring example of honesty and well directed industry, has filled many important local offices, including that of Clerk for eleven years, Assessor six terms, and member of the School Board twenty years. He is an uncompromising Republican, as was his father before him. Indeed Abraham Hale was so strong an Abolitionist during the war, that the K. K. K.'s set the night to kill him, but failed to hit their mark. Mr. Hale preserves well the traditions of his time-honored family, possesses the courtesy and consideration of true breeding and birth, and values as above price the qualities of honesty and fairness in dealing with his fellow men.

HALE, Jesse, a well known and prosperous farmer and stock raiser in Section 27, Littleton Township, Schuyler County, Ill., was born in Buena Vista Township, same county, June 14, 1856, a son of Joshua and Elizabeth (Bartlow) Hale, the father, born in New Madrid County, Mo., and the mother in Sangamon County, Ill. When a boy Joshua Hale was brought to Schuyler County by his parents, who were among the early settlers of the county. The family settled on a farm in Buena Vista Township, where Joshua Hale afterwards became the owner of 160 acres of land. This he sold in 1865, moving to Fremont County, Iowa, and there purchasing a hotel. In the following year, disposing of the hotel property, he returned to Schuyler County, and bought 160 acres on the site of the present village of Littleton. Several years later, he sold out and moved to Hancock County, Ill., where he afterwards bought a farm of 200 acres near Augusta. There he died May 18, 1895. His wife had preceded him to the grave, August 20, 1882, while living in Littleton Township, Schuyler County. They had a family of eight children, four of whom are deceased. Those surviving are as follows: Letha, who married George Ross, and is now a widow, living in Hancock County, Ill.; Jesse; Sadie, who became the wife of John Deweese, a resident of Hamilton, Hancock County; and Cora (Mrs. Marshall Randle), whose home is also in that county. Jesse Hale was brought up on the home farm, receiving his education in the common schools. Remaining

with his parents until he reached the age of twenty-one years, he then bought eighty acres of improved land, but selling this three years later, purchased eighty acres in Section 27, of the same township, which he also retained three years. His next purchase was a farm in the vicinity of Pulaski, Hancock County, which he disposed of after living on it two years, when returning to Littleton Township, he bought 200 acres of improved land which is still his property. After living there until 1903, he bought forty acres in Section 27, upon which he has since made his home. He has been quite successful in his business enterprises, and besides general farming, has raised many head of Black-Poll'd Angus cattle, as well as horses and hogs in considerable numbers.

Mr. Hale has been twice married. The maiden name of his first wife was Abbie E. Davis, who was born in Worcester, Mass., and to whom he was wedded November 24, 1881. Two children were the result of this union, namely: Lelia S., born August 30, 1882, who became the wife of Asa Bartlett, and lives on her father's 200-acre farm; and Blanche E., who died in infancy, March 28, 1891. The mother of these children passed away in January, 1893. In October, 1894, Mr. Hale was united in marriage with Luella M. Wheat, who was born in Littleton Township, August 3, 1864, a daughter of John and Julia (Snyder) Wheat, natives of Kentucky, and a granddaughter, on the maternal side, of David and Lucinda Snyder.

In politics, Mr. Hale is a supporter of the Democratic party, and fraternally is affiliated with the I. O. O. F. Lodge No. 24, of Rushville. He is classed among the substantial farmers of his township, and is regarded as a useful citizen.

HALE, John Wesley.—The early associations of the subject of this sketch cluster around scenes in Schuyler County, whither he came with his parents at the age of three years. Since then he has risen to a position as one of the capable agriculturists of Camden Township, where he makes his home on Section 12. In connection with his first purchase of land it may be stated that he paid \$100 for eleven acres, forming the nucleus of his present possessions. To raise the purchase money he sold a spotted mare for \$80 and two calves for \$8 each, thus raising \$96, and with the balance of money he had on hand, he acquired a little tract with a primitive log cabin. During 1883 he erected a frame building, 16x26 feet, and now, by subsequent addition, he has a modern and commodious country home. At first he rented land adjoining his home place, but gradually he added to his possessions until now he owns altogether 215 acres on Sections 12 and 13, in Camden Township. In September, 1907, he added to this 120 acres more in Section 13, Camden Township.

The Hale family was established in Schuyler County by the grandfather of John Wesley Hale, who came here from New Madrid, Mo., and secured about 500 acres in Buena Vista Township.

The father, Jesse Hale, was born in Schuyler County, and married Rebecca Wardrup, who died in 1883. The last heard of the father was by letter written from Ottumwa, Iowa, in which he stated that he was about to go to the mining district of the Black Hills. Of his four children, James is living near Adams County, Ill.; John Wesley remains in Schuyler County; Drnsilla, deceased, was the wife of James Bartlett, a farmer in Buena Vista Township; and Mary, deceased, was the wife of Charles Warrington.

Born near Salem, Iowa, January 13, 1856, John Wesley Hale was three years of age at the time the family returned to Schuyler County, and here he received his schooling in Buena Vista Township. In March of 1880 he married Miss Vina F. Warrington, a daughter of Isaac M. Warrington, and a native of Rushville, Ill., born in June, 1858. They are the parents of seven children: Maude, Jessie, Bertha, Dwight, Ruth, Homer and Bessie, all of whom are at home. Politically a Democrat, Mr. Hale has filled various offices with credit to himself and satisfaction to all concerned. In 1906 he was the Democratic nominee for Supervisor for Camden Township and was elected by a gratifying majority. In addition, for some years he filled the office of County Central Committeeman from his township. With his wife he holds membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, while fraternally he belongs to Camden Lodge No. 48, A. F. & A. M. The success with which he has met proves him to be a man of large powers of mind, rugged determination of character and judgment in his business transactions. All in all, he furnishes an illustration of the type of progressive farmer and loyal citizen whose presence in the county and commonwealth is of the highest importance to the permanent prosperity of the nation.

HAMMOND, Charles Henry.—Occupying a leading position among the business men of Rushville is the gentleman whose name stands at the head of this article and whose birth occurred October 26, 1868, in the county where he now resides. The genealogy of the family is traced back several generations in America, the great-grandparents of the subject of this sketch being Henry and Mary (Russell) Hammond, natives of Pennsylvania. The grandparents, Jacob and Elizabeth (Uhl) Hammond, were born respectively in Maryland and Pennsylvania, and the father, Jacob, Jr., was a native of Knox County, Ohio. The last-named, who retired from business in 1903, and who is represented elsewhere in this work, married Sarah Margaret Lawler, who was born in Schuyler County, Ill., being a daughter of George Edward and Caroline (Hymer) Lawler, born respectively in Virginia and North Carolina. The grandparents of Sarah Margaret Lawler were Alexander Lawler, of Virginian birth, and Margaret Buckner (White) Lawler, also born in the Old Dominion.

The education of Charles Henry Hammond was received in Rushville, Ill., and in Kirksville,

Mo. From the spring of 1883 to the fall of 1893 he was Assistant Postmaster, first with his father, who was Postmaster from 1882 to 1886, then with Postmaster Albert H. Seeley, 1886 to 1890, and then with Postmaster Hutton until the fall of 1893, when he and his father, Jacob Hammond, embarked in the furniture and undertaking business as successors to Harvey Brothers on the south side of the square. In September of 1900 he entered the American School of Osteopathy at Kirksville, Mo., where he received an education in that profession under its founder, Dr. A. T. Still. After graduating in June of 1902 he returned to Rushville and in May of the following year sold the furniture and undertaking business to H. W. Graff, after which he devoted himself to the practice of osteopathy for some years. In February, 1906, he purchased his former business, which he now conducts under the firm title of Charles H. Hammond. The business was founded by E. H. O. Seeley in January of 1831 and is one of the oldest of its kind in this section of Illinois. For the undertaking business he is well qualified by a course of study in Clark's School of Embalming, Chicago, and his knowledge of osteopathy, with its careful training in anatomy, further qualifies him for efficient work as an undertaker.

Although not connected with any denomination Mr. Hammond is interested in religious work and attends services at the Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically he has been a staunch supporter of Republican principles ever since attaining his majority. In 1894 he was made a Master Mason and is a member of Rushville Lodge No. 9, A. F. & A. M. In 1905 he became identified with Rushville Chapter No. 184, R. A. M., in the following year was initiated into Rushville Commandery K. T., No. 56, of which in June 1908, he was chosen Eminent Commander. In 1902 became associated with Moila Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine at St. Joseph, Mo. His fraternal relations further include membership in Kirksville Lodge No. 464, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, at Kirksville. At Rushville, October 12, 1892, he was united in marriage with Miss Harriet G. McCreery, who was born near that city May 22, 1871. Her father and her grandparents on both sides came from the North of Ireland. Two daughters bless their union, namely: Geneva Beatrice, born September 13, 1894; and Virginia McCreery, June 12, 1900, both of whom are receiving the advantages offered by the excellent schools of their home city.

HAMMOND, Captain Harold, of the Twenty-third Regiment, United States Infantry, whose military record is surpassed by that of few, if any, of the younger officers of the regular army, was born in Rushville, Schuyler County, Ill., October 21, 1874, a son of Jacob and Sarah Margaret (Lawler) Hammond, the former a native of Knox County, Ohio, where he was born November 28th, 1834. The maternal grandfather and the great grandfather on the paternal side

fought under Washington during the Revolutionary War. The occupation of the father while in active life was that of a merchant, and he is now living in retirement.

The boyhood of the subject of this sketch was occupied with school studies, and otherwise passed in the recreations and diversions common to youth of vigorous physical development, such as skating, swimming, rowing, etc. He attended the Rushville High School and was afterwards a student in the Illinois College at Jacksonville. In 1893, and for a portion of 1894, he acted in the capacity of Assistant Postmaster at Rushville. In the summer of 1894, he entered the United States Military Academy at West Point, from which he was graduated in April, 1898, being assigned to Gen. Shafter's army to Cuba in 1898, saw active service at Santiago, was stationed at Madison Barracks, N. Y., in October of the last named year, and was promoted to First Lieutenant in the winter following. In April, 1899, his regiment was sent to the Philippines, where he took part in many engagements, being in command of his company. He commanded a company of the Ninth Regiment when ordered with the relief army to China in July, 1900, participating in all of the fighting on the way to Peking, and in the capture of that city, which resulted in the relief of the foreign legations. From China, he was sent to the Island of Samar in the spring of 1901, returning to the United States in June, 1902. From August, 1902, until June, 1906, he was instructor in drawing in the United States Military Academy at West Point, having been promoted in October, of the former year, to a captaincy, and transferred to the Twenty-third Regiment, United States Infantry. His promotion as Captain was recommended by Gen. Lawton, for "bravery and good judgment in handling his company" in the Zapote River fight in the Island of Luzon, in June, 1901. At the Jamestown Exposition, at Norfolk, Va., in the summer of 1907, he was in charge of the Army and Navy Club, and in December of the same year, was detailed for duty as Paymaster, being stationed at Washington, D. C. He is a member of several military orders, among them being the Order of the Dragon.

On July 9, 1902, at Des Moines, Iowa, Capt. Hammond was united in marriage with Mary Pierce, a native of that State, and a niece of the late Hon. Edwin H. Conger, United States Minister to China, and afterwards to Mexico, of whose family she was a member for several years. Capt. Hammond first met Miss Pierce during the Boxer insurrection in China, while she was residing at the American Legation, presided over by her uncle, Mr. Conger, and besieged by hosts of murderous fanatics which the allied forces were dispatched by their respective governments from various points in the Orient to subdue. Mrs. Hammond passed through all the woful experience of the Boxer siege, until saved from a terrible death by the timely arrival of the

long and anxiously awaited troops of the foreign powers.

Capt. Hammond is the author of numerous articles published in standard magazines, and for three years has contributed a serial to "St. Nicholas," entitled "Pinky Perkins." The "Century Company" has also issued two volumes of his sketches.

HAMMOND, Henry G.—At the age of seventy-eight years Henry G. Hammond finds himself an active factor in the management of his well appointed farm in Rushville Township, upon which he settled in 1883, and where he is surrounded by innumerable evidences of his industry, progress and refinement. As a boy, Mr. Hammond shared in the labor of a farm in Knox County, Ohio, where he was born in 1828, and upon which his parents, Jacob and Elizabeth (Uhl) Hammond, had settled at an early day. The father was a native of Maryland, and born in 1801, and the mother born in Pennsylvania in 1800.

During the first year of the Civil War Mr. Hammond left Ohio and came to Rushville Township, occupying another farm until he settled on his present one in 1883. He has been twice married, his first wife having been Marilla Walker, and his present wife, Maud Campbell, both natives of Ohio. The only daughter in the family, Lena E., is the wife of Ross Briggs, a farmer of Woodstock Township. Aside from the formality of casting his vote, Mr. Hammond has never been actively interested in politics. In years past he was a constant attendant at the Methodist Episcopal Church, and contributed generously towards its support, and now, the weather permitting, he is seen in his pew, and takes a lively interest in music and sermon. Mr. Hammond is of genial and optimistic disposition, and this, taken in connection with the physical exercise, temperate habits, and wholesome diversions which have filled his life, tend to the assurance that many years more of usefulness and prosperity are in store for him.

HAMMOND, Jacob.—Previous to his permanent location in Rushville, Ill., in 1873, Lieutenant Jacob Hammond had rounded out his thirty-nine years with farming, soldiering and school-teaching, and had developed a strength of character and resourcefulness which made him a valuable and much needed citizen. The forty-five intervening years have witnessed an increase in the variety and extent of his capacity for usefulness, and he has unceasingly contributed to the welfare of the city as educator, office-holder, merchant, fraternalist and church-worker. Of late years little has happened in the community of vital interest that directly or indirectly has not been influenced by his opinion.

Jacob Hammond was born in Knox County, Ohio, in November, 1834, and on both sides of his family is of German descent. His father, Jacob Hammond, came of a family which early settled in the eastern part of Pennsylvania, later moving to the western part of that State, whence

Jacob in early life journeyed to Knox County, Ohio, and there purchased land during the summer of 1824. The family of Elizabeth Uhl, his wife, also was identified with the pioneer history of Pennsylvania, and Mrs. Hammond's grandfather followed the martial fortunes of Washington during the Revolutionary War. From this remote sire probably is inherited the distinctly military tendencies of certain of his present day descendants. While, in the Fatherland, "Hamond" was the common spelling of the family name, which since has been changed to Hammond. Jacob Hammond, Sr., followed farming for many years of his life, but he had strong religious convictions, and not only was ordained to the Methodist Episcopal ministry, but preached for many years without pay, and solely for the good of his fellow men. He was known as one of the most genial and lovable of men, and his memory is cherished by a host of people to whom he pointed out the wise and happy ways of life. He had eight brothers and sisters, and with the exception of two brothers who died in Iowa, all spent the greater part of their lives in Ohio. Mr. Hammond cultivated a fine farm in Knox County, Ohio, and upon it was platted the now thriving town of Millwood. Here his death occurred at the age of eighty-seven years, his wife attaining to seventy years.

Jacob Hammond, Jr., was surrounded by fine and Christian early influences, and was encouraged to a studious and practically useful existence. In the district schools and through his home application, he acquired an excellent education, and beginning with 1858 taught two terms of six months each in his home district. He also taught one term in Medina County, Ohio, during the winter of 1859-60, and from this peaceful occupation and that of farming, turned in October, 1861, to test the fortunes of war. Enlisting in Company A, Sixty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, for three years, he was mustered in as Second Lieutenant, having helped to organize the company. The regiment became a part of the Sherman Brigade, which John Sherman, then a member of the United States Senate, assisted to organize, and showed deep interest in the company. From December, 1861, Mr. Hammond served in Kentucky and Tennessee, participated in the battles of Shiloh and Pittsburg Landing, at the latter battle being on the brigade staff as ordnance officer under General Harker, who was killed at the battle of Kennesaw Mountain. Owing to failing health he was advised to resign during the second year of his service, and in June, 1862, was honorably discharged, when he returned to his former home in Ohio.

In the fall of 1862, Mr. Hammond went to Marengo County, Iowa, to visit a brother, and during that winter taught a district school for one term. In April, 1863, he came to Rushville, and then visited another brother living in the southern part of Schuyler County. June 20, 1865, he was united in marriage to Sarah M. Lawler, daughter of George E. Lawler, mention of whom may be found elsewhere in this work. The

young people settled on a farm in Schuyler County, made that their home until 1871, and in 1873 located permanently in Rushville, where Mr. Hammond taught school until appointed Postmaster of the town in 1882. He continued to administer satisfactorily the local affairs of Uncle Sam until 1886, and in that year engaged in the grocery business until disposing of the same in 1893. He then established a furniture and undertaking business with his son, Charles H., in which he since has engaged, controlling a large patronage, and sustaining a reputation as one of the foremost merchants of the community.

Mr. Hammond's devotion to the Republican party has brought him many honors besides the Postmastership. He was elected Justice of the Peace in 1878, holding the same for five years, was for nine years member of the School Board, and for one year City Treasurer. His services have been characterized by strict integrity and staunch devotion to the public welfare, to the end that he has received the support and approbation of even his political enemies. In 1858 he became a member of the Masonic fraternity in Ohio, and is also one of the charter members of the Grand Army of the Republic. With his wife he is an active and helpful member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to the support of which he is a liberal contributor. No man in Rushville has led a cleaner, more upright life than Mr. Hammond, and his contribution to its moral, educational and commercial stability is an enviable and lasting one.

Mr. and Mrs. Hammond are the parents of two sons, Charles H. and Harold. The Hammond boys have been given the best of educational and general advantages, and their lives have rounded out to wide and interesting proportions. The martial strain in the family is well sustained by Harold Hammond, a graduate of West Point, class of 1898, who was born in Rushville October 21, 1874. Mr. Hammond enlisted in the Ninth United States Infantry during the Spanish-American War, serving first in Cuba, and in the spring of 1899 going to the Philippine Islands, where he was advanced to the position of First Lieutenant. Subsequently the Ninth was sent to China, and Lieutenant Hammond was one of the first to aid in the rescue of the American legation at Peking. After this heroic adventure, and partially because of it, he soon after won the heart and hand of Miss Mary Pierce, a niece of United States Minister to China, Conger, and the marriage was solemnized in Des Moines, Iowa, in 1902. Upon his return to this country Lieutenant Hammond was commissioned Captain, and for four years was an instructor in a military school. He is an expert tactician, well grounded in all that engages the attention of military men, and his family and friends are justly proud of the honors and distinctions which have rewarded his efforts.

HARDING, William M.—Not only is the Kentucky family of Harding one of the earliest, as



Geo. B. Steele

it is one of the most numerous of any connected with the upbuilding of the Bourbon State, but from its strong and dependable stock have sprung hundreds of men and women who have taken a distinctive and even conspicuous part in the development of many and widely separated communities. For the most part agriculturists, their ambitions frequently have led them into the unfrequented parts of the country, and indeed the pioneering instinct has been a chief, if not a leading, family characteristic. Schuyler County has profited richly by this courageous and sturdy element, and in the person of William McKee Harding, a farmer of Section 11, Buena Vista Township, the qualities most prized and cultivated by the Kentucky progenitors are in no sense abated.

The infant wail of William M. Harding resounded against the walls of a rough log cabin near Cameron, Warren County, where he was born on March 19, 1839. His parents were Aaron and Nancy (McKee) Harding, and his paternal grandfather was John Harding, a native of Kentucky. (The McKee family record may be found elsewhere in this volume.) John Harding was a man of strong character, who loved danger and adventure, and whose nomadic spirit craved the excitement and opportunities of the frontier. When our subject's father was but a boy he went with his father and others of his family to the present site of Indianapolis, Ind.; but when that region began to take on a semblance of civilization, he moved on again, this time to Hancock County, Ill., where he took up government land on Bear Creek. The Indians at that time were on the war path, game abounded, and danger lurked on every hand. John Harding took a hand in eliminating these conditions, but the very tameness he helped to bring about had no charm for him, and in 1853, he moved to the Territory of Oregon, with his daughter and son-in-law, his wife then being deceased. Here his death occurred at the age of seventy-five years.

Born in 1803, Aaron Harding led a life scarcely less adventurous than that of his father. He inherited the Harding grit and courage, and the time and place in which he lived bore a heavy strain upon these qualities. Settling on government land in Buena Vista Township, he laid aside his implements of peace in 1832 to enlist in the conflict with the Sac and Fox Indians, known as the Black Hawk War, serving as a private in the company in the same regiment in which Abraham Lincoln was captain of a company. When peace was restored Mr. Harding moved to Warren County, Ill., where he improved a farm until 1835, in that year returning to Schuyler County, where he died October 9, 1845. In Schuyler County he improved a farm, and planted an orchard, the country then being in a primitive state. One day he killed three deer, which he pursued on horseback, striking them on the head with a poking pole after they had been run down by hounds. His wife, who was born in Crawford County, Ill., in 1810, came to

Schuyler County in 1826 at the age of sixteen years. She nobly shared the dangers and trials of her husband, at his death being left with a family of eight children, all of whom attained years of maturity, and five of whom were married. Of these, but two survive, William M. and Cassie, the latter the widow of Newton Atkinson, of Industry Township, McDonough County. Mrs. Aaron Harding died on January 25, 1892, at the age of eighty-one years.

A heavy weight of responsibility rested upon the youth of William McKee Harding, as he was only six years old when his father died, and the resources of the family were at very low ebb. His attendance at the subscription school of the neighborhood was at best irregular, but he was able to make good use of his time, and he acquired an average education. He remembers putting in much of his time grubbing hazel and other bushes. Later as there were no longer Indians or game to pursue, his love of adventure found vent in a trip to Texas, where he bought a herd of cattle and drove them across the plains to the State of Kansas. The sale of this herd was so successful that during the following year (1871) he made another journey to the South and bought a much larger herd, consisting of 400 head. These he fed and shipped to St. Louis, and in 1873 returned to Schuyler County just in time to go under with the panic of that year. Nothing daunted, he resumed grubbing and farming, and in September, 1875, married Louise Schultz, with whom he settled on Section 1, Buena Vista Township. Mrs. Harding was a native of Missouri, in which State her mother died, her father's death occurring at Baders, Schuyler County. To Mr. and Mrs. Harding were born two children, of whom John A. died at the age of two and a half years, while Carrie, who was born in December, 1876, is the wife of William Kirkham, in charge of the old Harding homestead. Mr. and Mrs. Kirkham have three children: Francis Harding, born December 11, 1901; Lyle Raymond, born December 24, 1903; and Robert H., born April 19, 1905. The passing of Mrs. William (McKee) Harding, May 3, 1880, left a void in the hearts of her husband and daughter and of many friends. She was a gentle, lovable woman, and an earnest member of the Christian Church.

The rise from comparative poverty of Mr. Harding furnishes an encouraging lesson to those who struggle with adverse circumstances. He settled on his present farm in 1851, finding it all crude and uncultivated, and even without a log cabin in which the family might have temporary shelter. He earned the money to pay for his first small cabin, and this in turn was succeeded by another house which eventually gave place to the present substantial structure in which Mr. Harding lives with his daughter and her family. All of the buildings which now house the stock, products and machinery were erected by Mr. Harding, and few farms in the township are better supplied with all that tends to progressive and successful farming. More than

half a century ago he set out an orchard which attained maturity, bore fruit in season, and passed into the gnarled and useless period of its existence. This was succeeded by the orchard which now gives shade and food to the homestead dwellers. To his first hundred acres he has added until he now owns 200 acres, 160 of which are in Buena Vista, and the remainder in Littleton Township. Mr. Harding has been a careful and painstaking farmer, living always within his income, and studying scientifically the diverse possibilities of his land. The generous and kindly impulse is noticeable in all his walks of life, and in his relations with the Christian Church, of which he is a devout and active member. Politically he is identified with the Republican party, which he has aided with a conscientious vote if not with official service. He is honored as a conservative and capable citizen who reflects credit upon the family from which he springs and the community whose best agricultural and general interests he represents.

HARRISON, Benjamin Chadsey, for many years one of the leading farmers in Brooklyn Township, Schuyler County, Ill., a man of high character and upright life, respected by all, and recognized as one of the most useful citizens of his community, was born in Brooklyn Township, February 9, 1846, a son of Benjamin and Mary (Riggs) Harrison, natives of Indiana and Kentucky respectively. The paternal grandfather was one of the early settlers of Brooklyn Township, Schuyler County, and Sheldon Riggs, the grandfather on the maternal side, spent a portion of his early life on the ocean as a sailor, finally becoming one of the pioneer residents of the same township, where he entered up a tract of government land thickly covered with timber. Some time previous to the Civil War he went to Texas, and remained in that State until the conflict was over, returning then to Brooklyn Township, where he spent the remainder of his days, dying about the year 1866. The death of Grandfather Harrison occurred in Brooklyn Township in 1840. Benjamin Harrison, father of Benjamin C., was the owner of some land in the locality of the latter's present home. He went to California in 1848, living there for twenty years. On his return to Illinois, he made a visit to Brooklyn Township, and then located in Henry County, Mo., where he departed this life, his wife having passed away on the home place in 1867. Their family consisted of three sons, the two others being John and William Henry, both deceased. The mother, having been judicially separated from the father, was married to William Justus, by whom she had a daughter, who died when quite young. In early youth, Benjamin C. Harrison attended the district schools in his vicinity, and grew to manhood inured to farm life. He has always lived on the homestead, which became his by inheritance. It consists of 140 acres, located in Section 36, Brooklyn Township, and in addition to this he

has bought 110 acres in Sections 1 and 12, Camden Township, the purchase including about fifty acres of timber land. Besides general farming, he is engaged in raising horses, cattle and hogs, and has met with success in all his operations.

On December 15, 1870, Mr. Harrison was united in marriage with Emma Peterson, who was born in Camden Township, Schuyler County, April 4, 1853. Mrs. Harrison, a woman of most excellent traits of character, is a daughter of Samuel and Almira (Davis) Peterson, natives of Indiana, her grandparents being John and Edith (Clifton) Peterson, and Ward and Martha (Titter) Davis. Four children have blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Harrison, as follows: Mary, born September 22, 1872, who became the wife of Frank L. White, of Camden Township; Wallace B., born April 7, 1874, who lives in Brooklyn Township; Jessie, born September 29, 1875, who married Fleming Horney, and is a resident of Littleton, Ill.; and Dwight, born June 6, 1881, who follows farming on the home place.

In political action, Mr. Harrison is a supporter of the Republican party. His religious connection, as also that of his wife, is with the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he officiates as trustee and steward. Mr. and Mrs. Harrison are held in warm regard by all their friends, who are many in number.

HARTMAN, George, a well known and prosperous plumbing contractor of Rushville, Ill., and one of the most prominent and influential citizens of that place, was born in Columbus, Ohio, September 17, 1856, a son of Henry and Louise Hartman, natives of Germany and France, respectively. His parents came to the United States in 1851 and proceeding to Ohio, located in the capital city of that State. They were the parents of a family of twelve children.

In boyhood George Hartman attended the public schools of Columbus, and at the age of 15 years, applied himself to the task of learning the trade of a tinner and plumber. In this occupation he became very efficient, and has followed the business of tinning and plumbing ever since, with the best of success. From Columbus he moved to Toledo, O., where he remained three years. In 1881 he became a resident of Rushville, Ill., and in a comparatively short period built up a very profitable patronage, taking a position at the head of his trade, and ranking as one of the leading citizens of the community. He secured the contract for the tin, iron and slate work on the new court house in Rushville, and also that on the county jail. Besides his work in these lines, he has established a business in pumps and well-digging, which has assumed considerable proportion. The apparatus used in his well-boring operations is of his own invention, and not only greatly facilitates the process, but has given him no little prestige of mechanical ingenuity.

On February 3, 1881, Mr. Hartman was united

in marriage with Carrie Pelton, who was born in Bowling Green, Ohio, where in girlhood she enjoyed the advantages of a good common school education. Three interesting children were the result of this union, namely: May, Louise and Lillian.

In politics Mr. Hartman is a staunch adherent of the Democratic party, and is prominent in its local councils. He was elected Mayor of Rushville in 1899, and gave the city a most creditable and satisfactory administration. Fraternally he is identified with the I. O. O. F., M. W. A. and K. of P. Socially he is very popular and the range of his personal acquaintance includes many warm friends.

HERRON, Thomas W.—Among the most prosperous and worthy representatives of the agricultural element in Schuyler County, Ill., and one who is respected by all for his good qualities, is the well known farmer of Bainbridge Township whose name stands at the head of this personal record. Mr. Herron was born on the "Darnell farm," in Rushville Township, Schuyler County, Ill., February 29, 1860, a son of David and Mary (Hull) Herron. David Herron was born in County Down, Ireland, June 27, 1829, and came to the United States about the year 1850, locating in Mahoning County, Ohio, where he was married to Mary Hull in 1857. Not long after his arrival in this country he had made a trip to Schuyler County, Ill., returning in a short time to Ohio, and subsequently coming back to his permanent home in Illinois. Before leaving his native land he had learned the trade of a weaver, but abandoned that occupation on locating in Ohio. After making his home in Schuyler County, he worked for some time by the day and month, and then followed farming on rented land until 1865. In that year, he bought 160 acres in Section 13, Bainbridge Township. The tract had been heavily timbered, and the only dwelling on it was a log cabin, in which he and his wife settled down to house-keeping. He applied himself to the task of grubbing the stumps and clearing the ground, and in course of time made many substantial and attractive improvements on his property. He died May 6, 1904, at that time being the owner of 440 acres of land, 240 of which consisted of the home farm, the other 200 being located in Frederick Township. His widow is still living on the homestead place at the age of sixty-six years, in the enjoyment of unimpaired health and of the sincere respect and cordial regard of many friends. He and his wife became the parents of six children, as follows: Martha J., who died at the age of forty-one years; Thomas W.; Mary A. and Robert, who died when four and two years old, respectively; Blanche, wife of John R. Strong, a farmer of Frederick Township, and Lulu E., who married Grover Dodds, a farmer on Section 13, Bainbridge Township.

Thomas W. Herron was reared on the paternal farm, receiving his education in the district schools of that vicinity. He worked on the home

place until the time of his marriage, at the age of thirty-two years. Soon after that event he took charge of the 240 acres comprising the homestead, continuing thus until 1895, when he bought eighty acres, on which he has since lived. At the time he took possession of this land, it contained no dwelling place except an old log cabin. He built a fine residence of eight rooms, and put up outbuildings, and substantial and convenient barns for the care of his stock. He now owns 160 acres of land under a good state of cultivation, and is looked upon as one of the enterprising and progressive farmers in his township.

The marriage of Mr. Herron took place March 24, 1892, on which date he was wedded to Sarah J. Dodds, who was born in Bainbridge Township, Schuyler County, Ill., February 9, 1869, and is a daughter of Samuel and Margarette (Wilson) Dodds, natives of County Down, Ireland. (Further particulars in regard to the Dodds family may be found in a biographical record of Thomas Dodds, which appears on another page of this volume.) Mr. and Mrs. Herron have one child, Lottie Myrtle, born August 23, 1894. Mrs. Herron, a woman of many amiable traits of character, is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics, Mr. Herron is identified with the Democratic party, although taking no active part in political contests and entertaining no desire for public office.

HIGGINS, Henry.—Few residents of Brooklyn Township are so closely in touch with the progress made in Schuyler County during the past half century as Henry Higgins, who was born in Brooklyn Township in the early 'forties, and has known no other home. He is a son of Daniel and Sarah (Brewer) Higgins, natives of Ohio and Morgan County, Pa., respectively. His paternal grandfather, Higgins, died in Ohio, while the maternal grandfather, Brewer, passed away in Pennsylvania. As early as 1838 Daniel Higgins came as a pioneer to Schuyler County, Ill., and on the farm which he had purchased in Brooklyn Township, his earthly life came to a close about 1892, having reached the venerable age of ninety years. His wife had died in 1880. When Daniel Higgins located in this Township it was a vast wilderness, presenting little of encouragement to clear the land and prepare it for planting. However, he lacked none of the qualities necessary in the make-up of the true pioneer, and was undismayed by the formidable task which lay before him. Probably one of the most trying experiences during the early days was what was known as the high water of 1844. In common with all the other farmers, Mr. Higgins lost his entire crop, the only one who had anything to show for his season's work being William Brickman, who succeeded in saving his corn.

The eldest child born to Daniel and Sarah Higgins was Julia A., who became the wife of John Fowler, but both are now deceased; the next child in order of birth, John W., also is

deceased; Jackson is a resident of Brooklyn Township; Christopher died in Reno, Nev.; and James is a farmer of Brooklyn Township. Henry was born on his father's farm in Brooklyn Township, May 17, 1842, and here his entire life has been passed. He clearly recalls the experiences of his boyhood while endeavoring to glean an education in the primitive schools at Center Ridge, which was distantly located, and which he attended with as much regularity as the home duties would permit. The building in which the children gathered to receive their meager instruction was a rude log structure, and its only furniture consisted of slab seats and desks. Here the children conned their lessons and ate their lunches, which consisted principally of a corn cake baked in the old Dutch oven of early days. Mr. Higgins well remembers the time during his boyhood when this primitive fireplace was supplanted by the more modern cook stove, the one which his father purchased being the first one to make its appearance on Center Ridge. The day after its purchase neighbors from far and near came to see the wonderful invention. The mother used the stove continuously until the marriage of her son Henry, when she gave it to him and for five years thereafter it was in constant service.

The marriage of Henry Higgins occurred October 9, 1873, uniting him with Sarah Gossage, who was born and reared in Brooklyn Township. Mrs. Higgins is a daughter of Thomas and Mary Jane (Edmonson) Gossage, the former still living and making his home with his children. Mrs. Gossage died November 2, 1905. After his marriage Mr. Higgins continued to make his home on the old home farm until 1885, when he purchased 151 acres of land on Section 6, Brooklyn Township, and in the log cabin which he erected in a clearing, the family made their home for five years. In 1890 he moved the cabin back and in its place erected the present commodious residence now occupied by the family. In keeping with this he has also built excellent farm buildings, and, taken as a whole, it would be hard to find a more up-to-date farm equipment than that owned by Mr. Higgins.

Mr. and Mrs. Higgins have become the parents of two children, Charles and Ira E. Charles was born January 18, 1875, married Miss Chickwood, by whom he has one child, Artie Ray, and is now established as a farmer in Brooklyn Township; Ira was born April 6, 1883, is a resident of Schuyler County, and is employed in carrying the mail from Birmingham. He married Inez Manlove, who was born in Schuyler County, the daughter of Jacob Manlove, and two children have been born to them. Both Mr. and Mrs. Higgins are ardent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and politically Mr. Higgins is a Democrat.

At the age of nineteen years Henry Higgins was converted to Christianity through the preaching of a Methodist minister, who in 1861 held a series of revival services in the old Center Ridge school house. In January of that year

forty were converted, including Mr. Higgins. On May 30 following he was taken ill and until June 9 the doctor remained by his bedside constantly. On the day last mentioned about three o'clock in the afternoon, while Mr. Higgins was entirely alone, he had a vision in which he saw a man standing in the room who introduced himself to the sick boy as his Heavenly Father. In his hands he carried a large book, which he gave to the boy saying "Be thou healed, be thou whole." Immediately afterward the patient turned himself in bed, the first time he had done this unassisted since his sickness began. As he took the open book in his hands he read aloud from the right hand page the names of Christian friends, and on the left hand page he saw the names of friends that were not professing Christians. He also saw his brother Christopher standing between him and the other friends, and thereafter six children with angels came into the room. At the request of his friends Mr. Higgins joined in the song with the angels and children, and those who were gathered in the room said they never had heard a clearer or sweeter voice. After the song was finished he thought he was in heaven and there conversed with Job and the Heavenly Father, the latter saying to him that he was going to send him (Mr. Higgins) back to earth with a message, which he was to deliver just two weeks from that day, June 9, to those friends whose names had appeared in the left hand page of the book. He then began to sink and his father and friends who were watching thought he was dying. He rallied, however, and just two weeks from that day, he went to Center Ridge and delivered the message to those of his friends still unconverted. The news of his wonderful healing caused widespread comment and was published in the papers of Schuyler County.

HILLYER, Henry.—No retired citizen of Huntsville, Schuyler County, has contributed more to the making of his architectural surroundings than has Henry Hillyer. In this industrious and capable builder and contractor of other days, Schuyler County recognizes a scion of one of its very early and prominent families, one who has left the impress of his character and work upon its progress and development for sixty-eight years, and who invariably has stood for the best commercial, industrial, political, religious and social conditions. Mr. Hillyer was born in the City of New York, August 15, 1831, and in that same city were born four daughters out of the fourteen children of William and Sarah (Earwicker) Hillyer, natives of Portsmouth, England, and who came to America with two of their children about 1819. In Norfolk, Va., where the family lived for a time after arriving in America, two other children were born, and in Baltimore, which was their home for a time, a daughter was born. In Cincinnati, whither they moved after several years in New York, a girl was added to the family, and in the same city the mother died,

the father surviving her until 1858. Of this large family three members now are living, Isaac M. and Edward N., both of Cincinnati, and Henry, of Huntsville, Ill.

William Hillyer and his son, James, came to Schuyler County in 1839, the father later returning to the east, while James went west in the early 'fifties to seek his fortune in the mines, and as far as is known is still a resident of California. Henry Hillyer was educated in the public schools of Ohio, and in 1849 went to Chandlerville, Cass County, Ill., where he followed the carpenter trade until 1855. He then came to Schuyler County and took the contract for a large two-story frame building for Lewis F. King, thereafter continuing his trade of carpenter and builder with growing success. He erected many barns and dwellings in this part of the county, and many still are standing in excellent condition, a tribute to his thoroughness and conscientious workmanship. At times he was a large employer of labor, and he had the gift of securing from his employes the best service of which they were capable.

January 24, 1861, Mr. Hillyer was united in marriage to Henrietta Sanford, who was born in New York, April 20, 1840, a daughter of Sylvester and Maria (Redfield) Sanford, arrivals in Huntsville Township in 1854. For many years Mr. Sanford followed farming, then retired and built a beautiful home in Huntsville village, where his death occurred in 1880, and that of his wife in 1895. Of the five children of this couple three are still living: Henrietta, widow of James Seeley, of Rushville; George Sanford of Hampton, Iowa; and the wife of Mr. Hillyer. Mr. and Mrs. Hillyer are the parents of four children: Herbert, born October 1, 1861, a painter and decorator of Beardstown, Ill.; Florence, wife of J. V. Smith, an oculist of Bloomington, Ill., and parents of one son, Bernard; Minnie, wife of Alexander Alters, of Huntsville, who has four children: Edith, Russell, Ralph and Carroll; and Dr. Warren E. Hillyer, of Huntsville, who has a son, Ernest, and who is represented elsewhere in this work.

Mr. Hillyer's is the only family left of those established in Huntsville in 1861. He has been an integral part of the community, and his labor has netted him a comfortable competence. For many years he has been a staunch promoter of the Presbyterian Church, and socially is connected with the local lodge of Masons. He began to handle the tools of the carpenter when fourteen years old, and has always sought to make his work of value to his fellow men. No man in the township is held in higher esteem, nor has anyone a larger number of devoted and appreciative friends.

HILLYER, Warren E., M. D.—A career deeply in tune with the humanities, and of inestimable value to the community of Huntsville, is that of Dr. Warren E. Hillyer, a young physician and surgeon of recognized skill and ability, and a native son of the town in which are centered his

professional labors. Born July 22, 1872, Dr. Hillyer is a son of Henry Hillyer, and his preliminary education was acquired in the district school, and completed in the local high school in the class of 1893. Soon after leaving his school days behind him, the youth entered the office of Dr. Smith, of Mt. Sterling, and for eighteen months had a varied experience in study and supplementary practice. In 1895 he entered the Keokuk Medical School, at Keokuk, Iowa, graduating therefrom in the three years' course in March, 1898.

In Fowler, Adams County, Ill., Dr. Hillyer made his professional beginning, remaining there and succeeding beyond his largest expectations until returning to his native town of Huntsville, January 1, 1899. In the meantime he has worked up a large and paying practice, has demonstrated a high degree of efficiency, and has been especially successful in the diagnosis and treatment of complicated and seemingly hopeless cases. He has a large and well equipped office, supplied with electrical and other expensive apparatus, and he avails himself of journals, conventions and post-graduate work to increase his efficiency and capacity for usefulness. A pleasing personality is not the least of his professional, as well as social assets, and an impression of sincerity invariably is backed by the most trustworthy and dependable service.

The marriage of Dr. Hillyer and Orpha Caine was solemnized April 23, 1899, in Adams County, Ill., the home of the bride, Mrs. Hillyer being a daughter of Philip Caine, a prominent and wealthy citizen of that county. Dr. Hillyer and his wife have one son, Ernest, born September 12, 1901. The doctor affiliates with the Presbyterian Church, and fraternally is connected with the Masons, Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Home Fraternal League. In politics he is a Democrat.

HODGE, William Hamilton.—The city of Rushville, has produced many men of sterling character, superior intelligence and progressive spirit, whose lives have contributed largely to the increase of its prosperity and reflected signal credit upon the place of their birth. Among these, William H. Hodge, who spent a long and honored life in that locality, always conspicuously identified with its best interests, is second to none. Mr. Hodge was born in Rushville, Ill., January 12, 1834. His father, John Hodge, who was a carpenter by trade, was born in the vicinity of Mt. Sterling, Ky., March 26, 1800. Louisa (McClure) Hodge, his mother, was born in the same neighborhood, March 24, 1814. John Hodge moved from his native State to Illinois in 1831, establishing his home in Rushville. He was a conspicuous factor in the early activities of the place, and constructed the running gear of the well-known carding mill which was then put in operation. He departed this life in 1869, his wife dying the same year. They had seven children, of whom the venerable gentleman to whom this record pertains is the sole survivor.

Four died in infancy; of the two others deceased, who reached maturity, John passed away at the age of twenty-one, and Alice married a grandson of the Confederate General Price and left one child.

William H. Hodge passed his youthful years in the parental home, and made diligent use of the opportunities afforded by the common schools of Rushville. After finishing his studies he fitted himself for the work of telegraph operator, and continued in that occupation several years. Subsequently he became a wool-carder, and was thus engaged until 1869, from which period his time was variously occupied until 1887.

On October 25, 1865, Mr. Hodge was united in marriage, in Oakland Township, Schuyler County, with Matilda T. Clupper, who was born in Pennsylvania, a daughter of Jacob and Mary Clupper, natives of that State. On coming to Illinois, they first located in Fulton County. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Hodge resulted in seven children, five of whom are living, namely: John W., a resident of Mosier, Ore., who married Effie Jack, and is the father of one daughter and three sons; Etta E., wife of J. S. McKinzie, their children being Hazel and James Hodge; Lewis C., who lives in Mosier, Ore., and Ora H. and Olie M., twins, of whom the latter is at home.

HOOD, James E., a leading citizen of Bainbridge Township, Schuyler County, Ill., whose farming operations, conducted on a very extensive scale, have made him favorably known throughout the county, was born in Cass County, Ill., May 15, 1855. Mr. Hood is a son of James and Almida Hood, natives of Beardstown, Ill. (Further details in regard to the life of the senior James Hood, and particulars concerning his family, may be found in a narrative of the career of W. C. Hood, appearing in this connection.) The birth of James E. Hood occurred on the farm of his father, a little southeast of Beardstown, Ill., and he helped the latter in the work of the place until he was fifteen years old, meanwhile attending the district schools of the neighborhood. Then he was employed in the blacksmith shop with his father for the next three years, and afterwards followed farming several years in Cass County. In 1883, he bought 220 acres of bottom land in Bainbridge Township, Schuyler County, and in the spring of the ensuing year, took possession of the new place, moving with his wife into a small log cabin that he had made ready for occupancy, and soon building a two-room frame dwelling. The land was covered with stumps and brush, and he at once applied himself to the task of grubbing and blasting, and clearing the brush away. The first 220 acres thus prepared for tilling now constitute one of the most fertile and productive pieces of land in Central Illinois. To the original purchase he has added 150 acres, and the entire property is in a high state of cultivation. All the fences and other

improvements on this extensive farm are the result of Mr. Hood's unrelenting toil, his preliminary work largely consisting in removing a great mass of elderberry and ash sprouts. In 1907, he had 115 acres of wheat and 90 acres of corn on the ground formerly covered with thick brush and timber. The farm is well stocked, the accommodations for the shelter and care of his stock are substantial and convenient, as is also the present family residence, and the owner of this superb property is recognized as one of the foremost agriculturists of Schuyler County.

Mr. Hood has been twice married. His first wife was Mary E. Hyde, to whom he was wedded March 3, 1881. She was born in South Dakota, a daughter of John and Mary Hyde. Four children were the issue of this union, namely: James William, Grace Almida, Le Roy and Frank. William is at home; Grace is the wife of Robert E. Lawler, a sketch of whose life appears elsewhere in this volume; Le Roy married Ruth Persinger, and is the father of one child, Vivian A., and Frank is at home. The mother of this family died August 15, 1889. On July 16, 1891, Mr. Hood was united in marriage with Mary N. Lawler, whose birth occurred April 3, 1860. Mrs. Hood is a daughter of John Hugh Lawler, mention of whom is made in the sketch of Robert E. Lawler, above referred to. The offspring of the second marriage is five children, as follows: Jessie A., born April 15, 1892; Mary Ruth born September 19, 1893; Robert E., born March 19, 1895; John Albert, born June 7, 1898; and Harriet Lucile, born May 27, 1900.

On political issues, Mr. Hood has always acted with the Democratic party, although never taking an active interest in party campaigns, and being wholly without ambition for public office. He and his wife, together with the other members of both families, are the objects of cordial regard from a wide circle of friends.

HOOD, William C.—One of the finest homesteads and most sociable households in Schuyler County is that presided over by Mr. and Mrs. William C. Hood, on Section 13, Bainbridge Township. The large farm is thoroughly cultivated and very productive, and improvements are modern and carefully maintained, while the residence itself is convenient, comfortable and cheerful in appearance. The chairs are easy and inviting, good literature is scattered through the house, and the presiding geniuses of the place see to it that their friends are made to have a pleasing consciousness of welcome and good cheer. The result is that the sons and daughters have found their society at home, until they were ready to go out into the world and establish households of their own. If there were more homes founded on this model there would be many happier children, husbands and wives; and if this good, substantial couple had never accomplished more in their lives than this, their success and final reward would still be great.



H. L. L.

William C. Hood was born two and a half miles southeast of Beardstown, Cass County, Ill., on the 16th of January, 1853, a son of James and Almeda (Knapp) Hood, the father being a native of Scotland, where his parents passed their lives. James Hood, however, had listened with impatient eagerness to glowing tales told by those who knew of the opportunities afforded a capable young man in America, and in 1842, when he had just passed his majority, located in New York to work at his trade as a blacksmith. Thence he traveled westward to the raw, brisk young city of Chicago, and to its older competitor, St. Louis. Finally deciding that his prospects would be better in a smaller place, he removed to Beardstown, and after following his trade there for a time returned to New York for a wife. Soon after his marriage he again located in Beardstown, where he conducted a blacksmith's shop in connection with his farm until 1902, when he reached the age of seventy-one years. He then retired from active work, and now resides with a son, who is working at his father's trade, and a widowed daughter, all of Beardstown. His wife who became the mother of eight children, died on December 6, 1906, having borne five sons and three daughters, namely: William C.; James Edward, a farmer of Bainbridge Township; Charles, who is a blacksmith at Beardstown; John Henry, who died in infancy; Frank, residing on the home farm in Cass County; Martha G., who died at the age of eighteen; Hattie, the widow of William Garrison, who is keeping house in Beardstown for her father and brother; and Mary, who married David Methland, a confectioner of Salina, Kan.

James Hood, who has now reached the venerable age of eighty-six years has been one of the busiest and most respected citizens of Beardstown; and the high honor still abides with him. When he first located in the county he purchased a farm near the city, upon which he resided, walking to his blacksmith shop in the morning and back to his homestead in the evening. He afterward added to his real estate until the home farm amounted to 200 acres, and he also owned 250 acres in the northern part of Frederick Township. Besides managing his farm and running his blacksmith's shop, Mr. Hood took an active and not unimportant part in political issues. He served in the City Council of Beardstown for a number of terms, and was well in the advance in all public enterprises. As to the secret fraternities, he has long been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

William C. Hood was reared on the homestead less than three miles southeast of Beardstown, Cass County, Ill., and received his education in the schools of that place. Prior to his marriage in 1877 he removed to Bainbridge Township, Schuyler County, and immediately commenced the improvement of his land in Section 13. He cleared off the heavy timber, brought the land to a state of fine cultivation, and made all the

material improvements which now make his homestead so noticeable. Mr. Hood owns not only 307 acres in Bainbridge Township, but 153 in Frederick, making a large and valuable estate of 460 acres of some of the choicest land in Schuyler County. For the realization of this success he by no means claims entire credit, gratefully according the sharer of his joys and sorrows the honor also of winning for himself and family a high and substantial place in the home community.

On December 29, 1877, Mr. Hood was united in marriage to Miss Mary C. Drawve, a native of Beardstown, Cass County, born June 21, 1860, and a daughter of Henry and Mary (Schweer) Drawve. Both her parents were natives of Germany, her mother, who was born in Essen, October 8, 1832, coming to America in 1850. She was married to Henry Drawve in 1858, when they moved to Bainbridge Township and lived upon a farm there until the death of the husband July 7, 1895. The widow died November 1, 1897, leaving the following children: Mrs. W. C. Hood; Mrs. F. B. Crawford, of Rock Island, Ill.; Henry and Herman, farmers of Bainbridge and Frederick Townships, respectively; Mrs. N. Brenner, who married a Frederick Township farmer; Mrs. J. H. Shaw, of Havana, Ill.; and Mrs. Emma L. Hemingway, a resident of Rock Island, Ill.

The children born to Mr. and Mrs. William C. Hood have been as follows: Jennie A., born September 9, 1877, who married Joseph P. Quigley, January 29, 1901, and has one child—Raymond W., born November 7, 1902, the family home being in St. Louis, and the husband, being a boot and shoe manufacturer; Harry W., born October 27, 1880, who married Miss Lucinda Loring August 31, 1899, and by her has had two children—Burdett, born September 15, 1900, and Margaret, November 14, 1906—the husband being a farmer of Frederick Township; John H., born October 5, 1882, and died October 30, 1884; Oscar J., born October 16, 1884; Grover, born March 18, 1888; and Floyd J., born June 13, 1892, the last three children living at home. Both Mr. Hood and his wife are members of the Royal Neighbors, with which they are very appropriately identified. Mrs. Hood is a leading factor in the German Lutheran Church, and, while her husband is not associated with any denominational body, he is an earnest and liberal supporter of educational and moral movements. He also belongs to the Beardstown Camp No. 579, Modern Woodmen of America. In politics he is a Democrat, has filled various township offices, and is a man to whom prominence in many fields of endeavor has never come at the sacrifice of his honorable manhood or the public interest.

HORNEY, Cyrus, one of the oldest residents of Schuyler County, Ill., of which he was for many years an enterprising and prosperous farmer and leading citizen, was born in Guilford County, N. C., September 30, 1825, a son of

Jonathan and Lydia (Horney) Horney, whose birthplace was in that same locality. The paternal grandparents, Manlove and Lydia (Smith) Horney, as well as the grandparents on the maternal side, Jeffrey and Elizabeth (Pidgeon) Horney, were also natives of North Carolina. In 1829, Jonathan Horney and his wife journeyed by team across the country to Schuyler County, Ill., stopping in Buena Vista Township, where Grandfather Manlove Horney had located some time previously, and thence proceeding to Brooklyn Township, there spending the winter of the "big snow," of 1830-31. Early in the latter year, they settled in the northwest quarter of Section 6, Littleton Township, where Jonathan Horney entered up 160 acres of land on the edge of the timber. This tract he improved, putting a large part of it under cultivation. In 1856 he sold his land, moving to Adams County, Ill., where he bought another tract containing 130 acres. There he died in 1885, at the age of eighty-two years. His wife, Lydia (Horney) Horney, had passed away in 1831, and he had married Agnes (Dark) Noble, who departed this in 1897. Cyrus Horney remained with his father and step-mother until he reached the age of twenty-one years, assisting on the farm and receiving his education in the primitive subscription schools of the vicinity. After his marriage he located on a farm of eighty acres in Section 12, Brooklyn Township, which was partially improved. To this he added at intervals, until he became the owner of 245 acres, lying in Sections 1, 2, 11 and 12, in that township. At the outset there was no dwelling on the place but a log cabin, and deer, wolves and wild turkey were plentiful. Mr. Horney made some improvements, putting all his land under cultivation except forty acres of timber, besides general farming, raising considerable stock. In course of time he built a six-room frame house, and had good barns and outbuildings. His successive purchase of land included tracts of 108, 65 and 36 acres, which he retained until 1897, when he disposed of a portion, selling the remainder in 1900. The 65 acres were traded for property in the village of Brooklyn, consisting of twelve lots, of which he has since sold two. In town, he has a large frame residence of eight rooms and a summer kitchen, and in this home he and his wife have lived since he withdrew from active pursuits.

Mr. Horney has been twice married. On March 28, 1846, he was joined in matrimonial bonds with Eliza Hayes, a native of Tennessee, by whom he had five children, namely: Leander, who died at the age of eight years; William, who died when twenty-one years old; Jeffrey, who lives in Decatur County, Iowa; John Franklin, who was born in January, 1852, and died at Russell, Kan., March 20, 1907; and Ann Eliza, who died in infancy. The mother of this family departed this life July 24, 1854. On July 14, 1856, Mr. Horney was united in marriage with Meribv Abercrombie, born in Shelby

County, Ohio, June 30, 1839, a daughter of Thomas B. and Mary (Dey) Abercrombie, natives of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, respectively. The grandparents of Mrs. Horney were John and Mary (Cree) Abercrombie, and Louis and Mary (Beard) Dey, the paternal grandparents having been born in Pennsylvania, and those on the maternal side in New Jersey. Four children resulted from the latter union, namely: Clare (Mrs. Thomas Lantz) a resident of Brooklyn, Ill.; Jonathan B., of Bloomington, Ill., Presiding Elder in the Methodist Episcopal Church; Mary B., wife of Rev. Robert Hart-rick, D. D., of Ashland, Ill., a well known Methodist divine; and Cyrus Sloan, who carries on farming in Brooklyn Township, Schuyler County.

In politics Mr. Horney is an old-time Republican, and has been prominent and influential in local affairs. He has filled the office of Road Commissioner and served twelve years as Justice of the Peace. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he has been a classleader many years. Both are profoundly respected.

HORNEY, Samuel Madison, who is known from one end to the other of Schuyler County, Ill., as one of its most prominent and prosperous farmers, is a native of the same county, having been born in Littleton Township, May 26, 1844, a son of Leander and Jane (Crawford) Horney, North Carolinians by birth. Samuel and Amelia (Charles) Horney, the paternal grandparents, were also natives of North Carolina. Samuel Horney was a soldier in the War of 1812, and as a result of such services received a land warrant from the Government, under which he obtained 160 acres of land in Buena Vista Township, Schuyler County. He served also in the Black Hawk War, thereby securing land in Littleton Township. The grandparents on the maternal side, William and Melinda (Thompson) Crawford, were Kentuckians by nativity, and came from that State to Schuyler County, Ill., early in the 'thirties, settling in Littleton Township. Leander Horney, father of Samuel M., was an infant when brought to Schuyler County by his parents. He grew to manhood on the home farm, and in 1846 took part in the Mexican War, being wounded in the hip at the Battle of Buena Vista. Returning home in 1848, he settled down to farming in Littleton Township, and in course of time became the owner of 1,300 acres of land in different parts of Schuyler County. Five hundred acres of this property were in Littleton Township, mostly covered with timber, some of it being swamp land along the river. He served as County Surveyor previous to 1861, holding that office twelve years. On August 6, 1861, he enlisted for the Civil War, becoming a member of the Tenth Regiment, Missouri Volunteer Infantry, at St. Louis, and rising to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. He was killed in battle at Champion Hills, Miss., near Vicksburg, in May 1863, and

was buried there, his body being removed after the war and laid in Thompson Cemetery, Littleton Township. His widow made her home in the same township until the time of her death, February 20, 1907, at the age of eighty-three years. They reared a family of three sons and four daughters.

Samuel M. Horney was the second of the seven children born to his parents. He remained at home until he reached the age of 21 years, attending the district schools, and being for eight months a pupil in the select school of Mr. Marpel, at Rushville. On attaining his majority, he began farming for himself. Two years later he bought eighty acres in Section 30, Littleton Township, a part of it being prairie land and the rest covered with brush. This he improved, and occupied from the spring of 1867 until the spring of 1891, selling it in the latter year and moving to a farm of eighty acres, partially improved, which he had purchased in Section 18, of the same township. Subsequently, he bought eighty acres more in Section 19, and has since thoroughly improved the entire property. His residence is 16 by 28 feet in dimensions, with a story-and-a-half ell, and has 18-feet posts. In the spring of 1907 he bought from his mother eighty acres of land in Section 20, which adjoins the home place. Besides general farming, he is engaged in raising horses cattle and hogs, his labors being attended by profitable results. He feeds and ships two car loads of stock each year.

Mr. Horney has been twice married, his first wife being Elizabeth Sellers, to whom he was wedded in September, 1866. She was born in Littleton Township, Schuyler County, Ill., a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Ritchie) Sellers, respectively natives of Tennessee and Pennsylvania. Four children resulted from this union, as follows: Loren L., who is engaged in the general mercantile business in Littleton, Ill.; Harlan E., a physician residing in Van Alstyne, Tex.; S. Fleming, who is connected with a grocery store at Littleton, Ill.; and Eva Pearl, wife of Fred Scott, a farmer, of Littleton Township. The mother of this family died in March 1885. In May 1887, Mr. Horney was united in marriage with Frances L. Raper, born in Littleton Township, Schuyler County, and a daughter of Cyrus and Emily (Irvin) Raper, the former being born in North Carolina and the latter, in Kentucky. The issue of the second marriage was seven children, namely: Verna, who married Wallace Winters, a liveryman, of Littleton, Ill.; Clifford, Dana, Athel, Speed M., Merle and Clara R., who are with their parents. In politics, Mr. Horney is identified with the Democratic party, and he and his wife maintain a high standing among the citizens of Schuyler County.

HUNTER, George R., most favorably known throughout Central Illinois in connection with the Bank of Schuyler County, of which he is President, as well as identified with many im-

portant commercial interests elsewhere, and widely popular by reason of the sterling traits of his character, was born in Rushville, Ill., July 27, 1836. Mr. Hunter is a son of James and Johanna (Dougherty) Hunter, the father born near Lexington, Ky., and the mother at New Ross, County Wexford, Ireland. The former died August 20, 1883, the latter having passed away February 9, 1882. James Hunter was reared in Kentucky, and in the early 'thirties located in Rushville, Ill., where his marriage with Johanna Dougherty took place. In December, 1848, on account of failing health, he moved to Pleasant View, Ill., where he devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits, and besides his general farming operations, developed a fine orchard. There his death occurred, as also that of his wife, the brother of the latter, Richard Dougherty, dying the same year as his sister. Another brother, John Dougherty, who was a prominent real-estate dealer in Rushville, departed this life in the 'seventies. James Hunter's farm comprised eighty acres of land and was nicely improved. In politics, he was a Democrat, but averse to seeking public office. In religion his wife was a strict Catholic, and her husband became a convert to that faith. Both led exemplary lives and enjoyed the respect of all who knew them.

George R. Hunter, the only child of his parents, attended the public schools of Rushville, and the district schools of Schuyler County, and afterwards became a student in the Jesuit College at St. Louis, Mo. (The St. Louis University), where he took a four years' course. Then he settled on the home farm, and for a number of years derived a considerable profit from the product of his orchard already referred to, his fruit crops sometimes yielding from \$4,000 to \$5,000 per year.

At the time of the organization of the Bank of Schuyler County, Mr. Hunter took some of its stock, and having persistently declined the presidency of the bank, Thomas Wilson was chosen for that position, Mr. Hunter becoming Vice-President. On the death of Mr. Wilson, Mr. Hunter succeeded him as President, and has since continued in that position. He is a sagacious and conservative financier, and his individual investments of large amounts have been judicious and profitable. He is doubtless one of the wealthiest men in Central Illinois, and owns stock in quite a number of commercial enterprises in different parts of the country. Although liberal to a fault, he is utterly devoid of ostentation, shunning publicity in his benefactions, and not letting "his right hand know what his left hand doeth." No one was ever denied assistance who came in distress to George R. Hunter, and were the facts revealed, more than one man in Schuyler County has been saved by his timely aid from financial ruin. Mr. Hunter is a man of superior intelligence and wide information. Although of a retiring disposition and modest bearing, his temperament is genial, and his manner towards all affable and pleasing.

His friends are numerous, not being confined to Schuyler County or the State of Illinois, but located in every part of the country. He was never married, but extends a graceful hospitality to all guests who visit his country residence at Pleasantview, Schuyler County.

Politically, Mr. Hunter is a Democrat, and in religion is a devout Catholic, being a member of the Roman Catholic Church of Rushville, to the support of which he has contributed most liberally. He is an honored member of the Knights of Columbus.

HYMER, Samuel.—The years 1846-47 were prolific of arrivals in Schuyler County, and a general impetus in farming, merchandising and tradesmanship seems to have been the result. These were hardy souls who left comfortable homes in the East, and allied their fortunes with a religion sustained chiefly by hope and the assurance of remarkable fertility of soil. In 1837 came John and Sarah (Jackson) Hymer, the former born in Guilford County, N. C., and the latter a native of Randolph County, the same State. John Hymer had much to recommend him to the settlers who had preceded him, for he was experienced as a farmer and also had a thorough knowledge of blacksmithing. He had been an early settler of Harrison County, Ind., where he had combined farming and blacksmithing, and where his son, Samuel Hymer, the present representative of the family in Rushville Township, was born May 17, 1829. The elder Hymer located on land in Rushville Township, and for years followed farming and blacksmithing, his death occurring in 1862.

Samuel Hymer was reared to farming, and as opportunity offered attended the district school during the winter season. He married at the early age of twenty, January 18, 1849, Mary J. Thompson, of Maryland, and an early arrival in Schuyler County. Mr. Hymer enlisted in the Union Army, September 13, 1862, in the One Hundred and Fifteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served until he was mustered out May 15, 1865. His martial record was a highly commendable one, and showed him a man of courage and patriotism. Mustered in as Second Lieutenant, he soon after became First Lieutenant, and upon retiring from the service was brevetted Major. Returning to his home in Schuyler County, Mr. Hymer the following year removed to Kansas, where he engaged in general farming and stock-raising, and where, in 1871, he was ordained to the ministry of the Methodist Church. He still continued to farm, however, and also became prominent in politics, being elected to the Kansas Legislature on the Republican ticket in 1869.

In 1904, Mr. Hymer returned to Rushville, and since has lived in retirement. He has a pleasant home, and his days are brightened by association with many of the pioneers who knew him in the old days. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and fraternally is con-

nected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

IRVIN, William G., known throughout Schuyler County, Ill., as the proprietor of the hotel at Brooklyn, Ill., was born near Stanford, Shelby County, Ky., January 10, 1836, a son of George Washington and Beersheba (Elmore) Irvin, also natives of that county and a grandson of Starling Irvin. George W. Irvin and his family moved from Kentucky to Schuyler County, Ill., early in the last century, traveling by wagons and settling at Rushville. The father died on his farm near Rushville about the year 1840, and five years after his death, his widow was married to John Spoonamore, and continued to reside in this vicinity. Both are long since deceased. The first marriage resulted in two sons and four daughters, and the second, in two sons and one daughter, all of whom are dead, with the exception of Zachariah T. Spoonamore, who is a resident of Cooperstown, Brown County, Ill. William G. Irvin attended school in Littleton Township, Schuyler County, remaining at home with his mother and step-father until he was fourteen years old, when he hired out on a farm. In 1863, he secured employment in the Randolph Hotel at Macomb, McDonough County, Ill., where he remained until 1870. Following this, he worked two years as a clerk in a Littleton (Ill.) store, and subsequently carried on farming for an equal period, then purchasing a general store in Doddsville, McDonough County, which he conducted until 1890, serving also as Postmaster of that town for twenty years. In the year last mentioned, he sold out his business interests in Doddsville, moving to Rushville, Schuyler County, and taking charge of Peters' Hotel, which he kept a year. On relinquishing this, he again went into the mercantile business, locating in Brooklyn, Ill., and later, building the hotel which he has since continued to operate. It has a capacity of eleven rooms, and is the only house of public entertainment ever conducted in Brooklyn.

On March 10, 1868, Mr. Irvin was united in marriage with Frances M. Brown, who was born in the vicinity of Industry, McDonough County, Ill., May 23, 1851, and is a daughter of Amos and Mary (Rolph) Brown, natives of Dayton, Ohio. Eight children resulted from this union, as follows: Estella, and Idella, twins, who were born December 26, 1869, and died January 26, 1870; Lulu May, born February 26, 1871; Maude, born June 26, 1873, deceased August 26, 1873; Vivian Randolph, born August 17, 1876; Jennie, born May 13, 1880; William F., born November 2, 1883; and Mary Hulda, born December 9, 1889. Lula M. married James Merriweather, of New London, Iowa; Vivian R. is engaged in the wholesale grocery business at Galesburg, Ill., under the firm name of the Galesburg Grocery Company; Jennie is the wife of Frank Manlove, of Augusta, Ill.; William F. is in the mercantile trade in Brooklyn, Ill., and holds the office of

Postmaster of the town, residing with his parents; and Mary H. is also at home.

Mr. Irvin joined the Baptist Church at Dodds-ville in 1882, but is now a member of the Presbyterian Church, of Brooklyn, there being no church of the former denomination in the village. In politics, he has long been a Republican. He and his wife, together with the other members of the family, are highly respected.

JARMAN, Lewis A.—For many years public opinion has accorded Lewis A. Jarman a foremost place among the citizens and legal practitioners of Schuyler County, and so stable a fixture has he become in the affairs of Rushville that his election to his present position as Mayor, in April, 1905, would seem a natural and expected continuation of the many honors growing out of his ability, integrity and large capacity for useful citizenship.

Of Southern ancestry on both sides of his family, Mr. Jarman was born in Greensboro, Md., September 28, 1858, a son of Thomas H. and Mary E. (Lewis) Jarman, natives of Maryland and Delaware, respectively. His grandparents, Thomas H. and Elizabeth Jarman, were born in Maryland, and his maternal grandparents, Thomas H. and Sabra Lewis, were natives of Delaware and Maryland, respectively. Completing his preliminary education at the Western Maryland College, at Westminster, he then entered the Maryland University, at Baltimore, and after graduating therefrom in the class of 1881, spent a year acquiring the rudiments of law in a law office in Baltimore, and has been in the active practice of law in Rushville since 1882, building upon the foundation of splendid personal qualities, a reputation for reliable, conservative and dependable professional service.

An abiding belief in the best tenets of the Republican party has led Mr. Jarman to espouse its cause with vigor and enthusiasm, and through various local official channels he has labored to promote the best interests of the community. Mr. Jarman was a delegate from the Fifteenth Congressional District to the Republican National Convention in June, 1904, and in April, 1905, was elected chief executive of the city of Rushville. His marriage to Lizzie B. Ray, a native of Rushville and graduate of the Northwestern University, at Evanston, Ill., occurred June 26, 1889. The distinguishing characteristics of Mr. Jarman are force of character, indomitable energy and executive ability, potent agencies for the advancement of men to important stations in life.

JONES, Edward J.—Although a resident in other sections of the country for brief periods, Mr. Jones has always been anxious to return to Schuyler County, and here practically all of his active life has been passed. At this writing he resides on North Maple Avenue, Rushville, where he owns two residence properties, and in addition is the owner of an improved farm of 160 acres in Oakland Township. The latter town-

ship is the place of his birth, April 12, 1842, being the date thereof. His father, James Thompson Jones, was one of the honored pioneers of Schuyler County, whose memory long will remain green in the hearts of those bound to him by ties of kinship or friendship. In physique he was very tall and finely proportioned, and his height led to his selection as color-bearer in the days when military feeling ran high and when preparations for war were being made on every hand. The son of a Whig, he himself was an ardent Democrat and never failed to give his allegiance to the principles and candidates of that party.

A native of Havre de Grace, Md., James Thompson Jones was born June 19, 1812, and in boyhood went to Pennsylvania with his father, Edward J., (also a native of Maryland). The family settled in Washington County, where his father died and was buried in the Bethel Church Cemetery. Upon starting out to make his own way in the world he came to Illinois and took up land in Oakland Township, Schuyler County, where he began the clearing of his land. After the death of his first wife he returned to Pennsylvania and there married Mary Perine, born in 1816. While they were living in Pennsylvania, a son, Stephen P., was born in August of 1840. Later they came to Illinois and the second son, Edward J., was born in Oakland Township, which also was the birthplace of the third son, David, who died at the age of twenty-one. The wife and mother died on the home farm February 6, 1844. Later the father went back to Pennsylvania and in 1846 married Dorcas Gorsuch, who was born in Virginia, and accompanied her father, Nicholas Gorsuch, a Virginian by birth and ancestry, to Pennsylvania. During 1852, James T. Jones again came to Schuyler County and took up farming pursuits in Oakland Township, where four children were born of his union with Miss Gorsuch, namely: Elizabeth, now the widow of Abram Bly and a resident of Oakland Township; Mary, wife of Newton Edmonston, a farmer of Oakland Township; George W., who is represented elsewhere in this work; and John Jones, a carpenter living in Rushville. The father died September 7, 1871, and was buried in a cemetery near Vermont, Ill. For years he had served as Justice of the Peace, besides which he had been Road Commissioner and a member of the County Board of Supervisors. A natural mechanic, his skill with tools led him to do considerable carpentering and he also was engaged at the trade of brick-mason to some extent.

Upon leaving the old home farm at the age of twenty-five years, Edward J. Jones went to Missouri and there worked for eighteen months. However, he was not satisfied to remain in that country and returned to his early home. November 28, 1894, he married Ella Tutt, who was born in Rushville Township January 24, 1867, being a daughter of James and Marietta Tutt, natives of Kentucky but pioneers of Schuyler County. Here Mr. Tutt died in October, 1893,

and here his widow still makes her home in Rushville Township. After remaining on the home farm for some years, in 1899 Mr. and Mrs. Jones removed to Rushville, their present home. They have two children, namely: Lolla Edna, born February 8, 1896; and Herman, born December 3, 1901. The family attend the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which Mrs. Jones is an active member. Three times Mr. Jones was elected Supervisor from Oakland Township, and in addition he filled the office of Road Commissioner during his residence in that township.

JONES, George W.—It is significant of the energy and judgment of Mr. Jones that he has risen to a position of independence without the prestige of capital or influence to aid him in starting. When he became a land-holder in Schuyler County, he acquired the title to eighty acres on Section 34, Oakland Township, but he lacked \$200 of having sufficient money to pay for the land at the time of its purchase. A part of the tract was not cleared and he at once began to remove the heavy timber, thus placing the land in condition for cultivation. The first indebtedness was soon paid. Then he purchased additional land, and from time to time he acquired other tracts until now he owns 490 acres in one body in Oakland Township, this representing the energy and wise management of his active years.

The record of the Jones family, which appears in the sketch of Edward J. Jones on another page, shows that they came from Maryland, the grandfather, Edward J., and the father, James T., having both been natives of that State, but subsequently residents of Washington County, Pa., from which the latter migrated to Illinois in an early day and settled in Schuyler County. Among the children born of his marriage to Miss Gorsuch was George W., whose birth occurred August 16, 1853, on the farm in Rushville Township now owned by F. P. Richey. During boyhood he accompanied the family to Oakland Township, where he attended school and learned the rudiments of agriculture, to which his life has been devoted. After the death of his father in 1872, he left the home roof and began working for others, receiving \$18 per month, which was at that time the very highest wages paid to farm hands.

The marriage of George W. Jones and Phoebe Jane Rose was solemnized March 6, 1878. Mrs. Jones was born in Chelsea, Washtenaw County, Michigan, October 22, 1854, being a daughter of Warren P. and Mary (DePenw) Rose. The family came to Illinois about 1857 and settled in Schuyler County, where Mr. Rose cleared a tract of land in Rushville Township and improved a good farm. After the death of his wife in 1893, he removed to Iowa, dying there in 1896. All of his seven children survive him, namely: Hardin C., of Ray, Ill.; Henry B., a farmer in Littleton Township; Mrs. Jones; Richard, of Beardstown, Ill.; Edna, wife of Charles E. Chipman, of Davenport, Thayer County, Neb.; Mira, wife of

Gilbert McMillen; and Annie E., Mrs. Samuel E. Simpson, of Oakland Township. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Jones are as follows: Mary F., who was born December 1, 1878, and died March 1, 1907; David P., born August 15, 1880; Edna V., who was born November 20, 1882, and is now Mrs. U. Sowers, of Oakland Township; Aunie E., who was born March 26, 1885, and married Lewis Heaton, of Vermont, Ill.; Maude E., born May 29, 1888; George E. and James E. (twins) born March 24, 1891; Carrie, June 10, 1893; and Ura Glenn, October 26, 1896. In working to improve his farm Mr. Jones had the assistance of his children until they, one by one, started out to earn their own way in the world, but the younger still remain to bless the home with their cheerful presence and brighten the lives of their parents with their sympathy and ready aid. Politically Mr. Jones has always been a staunch Democrat and on that ticket, has been elected to various local offices; the Christian Church, of which he is an earnest member, has had the benefit of his generous contributions, as well as the co-operation and aid of his family.

JUSTUS, Moses L. (deceased), for many years connected with the milling business in Schuyler County, Ill., but who spent his last years in retirement at Browning, same county, was born in Hancock County, Ill., December 12, 1831, a son of George W. and Susan (Bates) Justus. The birth of Moses L. Justus occurred while his parents were traveling by wagon to the west. George W. Justus was born in Middle Tennessee about the year 1795, and in 1828 was married to Susan Bates, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Bates, of Kentucky. When a young man he followed the occupation of a teacher, but in later years devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits. They settled at Grand Island, Browning Township, Schuyler County, but later, for some time lived at Sumnum, Fulton County. George W. Justus became the owner of considerable tracts of land. He died at the home of his son, F. M. Justus, at the age of sixty-six years, his wife having passed away one year previous to the decease of her husband.

The early life of Moses L. Justus was passed in Schuyler County, where he received his education in the common schools. His marriage took place in 1857, when he was united with Martha A. Steppe, a daughter of John L. Steppe and wife, natives of Tennessee. In politics, Mr. Justus was a supporter of the Democratic party. He was a habitual abstainer from all intoxicating liquors, and a strong advocate of temperance principles. His decease occurred January 30, 1908.

JUSTUS, Dr. William F., a well-known, efficient and popular physician of Littleton, Schuyler County, Ill., was born in Browning, Schuyler County, May 29, 1872 a son of Moses L. and Martha A. (Steppe) Justus. (A sketch of the father, with other facts of ancestral history, appears in a preceding section of this biographical



C. W. Thompson

portion of the work.) William F. Justus received his education in the public schools of Browning Township, and in the Illinois State Normal University, at Normal. At the age of nineteen years, he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Keokuk, Iowa, from which he was graduated in 1892. He then began the practice of medicine at Industry, McDonough County, Ill., where he continued in practice until 1897. In the spring of 1898, in company with a party of six residents of Rushville, Ill., he made a trip to Alaska. Returning after a sojourn of four months in that region, he located in Littleton, Ill., there resuming the practice of his profession on January 1, 1899. Since then, through skillful methods and close attention to duty, Dr. Justus has succeeded in acquiring a substantial patronage in Littleton and the surrounding country, and has gained an enviable reputation as a practitioner of solid attainments in medical science and as a strict adherent of the highest ethics of the healing art.

On April 7, 1894, Dr. Justus was united in marriage with Anna M. Garrison, who was born in Littleton Township, February 28, 1874. Mrs. Justus is a daughter of Henry W. and Anna M. (Justus) Garrison. Her father is a native of Ohio, while the birthplace of her mother was Brooklyn Township, Schuyler County. One child is the issue of this union, Ansel Howard, born May 26, 1895.

Politically, Dr. Justus is a supporter of the principles of the Democratic party, and has served one term in the office of Supervisor of Littleton Township. In fraternal circles, he is identified with the M. W. and the M. W. A., of Littleton, the I. O. O. F., of Rushville, Ill.; and the B. P. O. E., of Macomb, McDonough County. Dr. Justus has won the confidence of those who have availed themselves of his professional services, and of the public in general, and socially he and his estimable wife maintain a deservedly high standing.

KELLY, James M.—The present high social and financial standing of James M. Kelly among his acquaintances in Schuyler County is a tribute to his indomitable energy and to the perseverance with which, unaided, he has fought the battle of life ever since he was a lad of tender years. As a soldier in the Civil War he took part in many sanguinary engagements and faced many business interests; is a stockholder and fles he has also had many struggles, but in both he has been victorious. Through much of his active life he followed agricultural pursuits, but of recent years he has retired to some extent from the manual labor connected with the development of a farm. However, he still retains many business interests, is a stockholder and director in the People's State Bank of Astoria, and is President of the Deep Water Commission of Brown and Schuyler Counties. Kelly lake and branch were named in his honor, and in many ways he has left the impress of his force-

ful personality upon the locality where for years he has been a leading citizen.

In Vermont Township, Fulton County, Ill., James M. Kelly was born September 7, 1844, the third child of Franklin B. and Elizabeth (Hollingsworth) Kelly. The former was born in Fleming County, Ky., December 25, 1812, a son of Francis F. Kelly. About 1836 he migrated to Fulton County, Ill., and secured a claim near the village of Vermont, where he died about 1853, when James M. was nine years of age. The members of the family were as follows: Francis M., who was a member of the Fifty-first Illinois Infantry during the Civil War and died in Fulton County about 1875; Caroline, who married Titus Andrews, of Hollenberg, Washington County, Kan.; James M.; Emily, wife of John Swink, of Washington, Kan.; Cynthia A. Mrs. Evert Bingham; Sarah, Mrs. Harlow Palmer; and Margaret, who died in girlhood.

Had the life of Franklin B. Kelly been spared to old age, undoubtedly he would have attained flattering success, as at his death in middle age he owned a farm of 100 acres, the fruits of his unaided efforts. This he left to his sons, Francis M. and James M., they to operate the land and support the other members of the family. The mother remained at the old homestead until her death, and the sisters also grew to womanhood there, leaving the old roofree for homes of their own. The younger son, James M., not being old enough at his father's death to assist greatly in the development of the farm, started out in the world to earn his own way. At the age of eleven years he went to Macomb, where he worked for his board. His employer was a drover and the boy thus had an opportunity of working with horses, an occupation of which he was fond. In 1856 he returned to the old home. Two years later, in the fall of 1858, he came to Schuyler County and began to work by the month for his mother's father, with whom he lived until his enlistment in the army.

When the call came for soldiers to aid in the preservation of the Union, the patriotic spirit of James M. Kelly was aroused, and on October 20, 1861, he enlisted at Peoria, Ill., as a private in Company G, Eleventh Illinois Cavalry, commanded by Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll. The regiment rode on horseback to Benton Barracks. In the spring of 1862 they went from St. Louis to Pittsburg Landing. The Eleventh bore an active part in many sanguinary engagements. Their record was one of which their friends felt proud, and which even to this day brings its members many flattering testimonials. Their baptism of fire came at Shiloh, where at sunrise they saw the enemy's colors waving in the distance as they approached for action. About eleven o'clock General Prentiss was captured. All day the battle raged fiercely and the brave Eleventh fought desperately to defend the Infantry. On the second day relief came and about twelve o'clock on the 7th of April, the enemy was driven back and the field was left to the dead and the dying. Again at Corinth the

Eleventh defended the Infantry amid great peril. Other and later battles brought them added laurels of fame. The arduous campaign with Sherman to the sea found them ever at their post of duty. After the surrender of the Confederacy, Company G proceeded to Washington and took part in the grand review as escort to General Frank P. Blair, being honored with that position in recognition of meritorious conduct at the battle of Hatchie's Run. Through much of the active service Mr. Kelly acted as Orderly and carried messages long distances from one General to another, or from the officers to his comrades.

After having been honorably discharged at Louisville, Kentucky, in July of 1865, James M. Kelly returned via Springfield to Fulton County, Ill., and from there again came to Schuyler County. Going back to Fulton County in 1868, he rented a farm and in March, 1869, married Miss Emily, daughter of Joseph Kelly and a native of Illinois. Though bearing the same family name, the two were not blood relations. Subsequent to his marriage Mr. Kelly rented a farm in Browning Township, Schuyler County. In 1879, he bought 128 acres on Section 17, Hickory Township, where he and his wife lived in a log cabin until they accumulated the means necessary for erecting a better house. From time to time he added to his possessions and now owns 375 acres, all in one body.

The eldest child of Mr. and Mrs. Kelly is Laura, born March 18, 1871; she married Charles Harmon, of Canton, Ill., and has two children, Clarence W. and Emily Ethel. The second child in the Kelly family is Abbie, born September 28, 1875, who married James D. Woolley, and has two children, Fay, born July 19, 1895, and Mae, born May 3, 1897; they reside on the old homestead. The third child, Helen, born June 11, 1877, married Fred A. Schultz of Peoria, Ill., and has one child, born February 12, 1897. The fourth child of Mr. Kelly is James Francis, born August 29, 1880, and now managing the old home farm on Section 17, Hickory Township. The youngest child, Bertha, was born August 26, 1882, and is now the wife of Edward Sackman of Peoria. For twenty-five years Mr. Kelly served as School Director and meanwhile accomplished much for the upbuilding of the schools of his district. Politically he is a staunch Republican. Though living in a Democratic township, he has been three times elected on the Republican ticket as a member of the County Board of Supervisors, and the fact that he overcame the usual large majority of the opposite party speaks much for his personal popularity. As a member of the board he proved useful and efficient and assisted in promoting the interests of his township as well as the general welfare of his county.

KENNEDY, Maxwell (deceased), was born in Logan County, Ky., near the Tennessee line, July 4, 1847. His parents removed to Canton, Ill., in the year 1849, where they resided six months, going from there to McDonough County and lo-

cating on a farm near Vermont. Here Mr. Kennedy grew to manhood, receiving his early education in the country district schools, and later attended the Vermont school. When sixteen years of age he began his career as a teacher, his first school being at Foster's Point. He later attended Eastman's Business College at Chicago, where he laid the broad foundation for his future successful work along similar lines. After returning from school he decided to take up mercantile work, and secured a position as bookkeeper for a Mr. Ravenscroft, at Versailles, but he soon gave this up to resume teaching, his next position being at Quincy, where he taught several years. From Quincy he went to Industry and later to Macomb, removing to Rushville in 1885, where he resided until a few days before his death.

He was twice married. His first wife was Miss Jennie Greenup of Industry, and they were married in March, 1874. She accompanied him to Rushville, and died in this city, January 10, 1889, leaving one son, Charles, now a resident of San Francisco, Cal. Prof. Kennedy was married to Miss Elizabeth Ellison of Vermont, December 30, 1890, and she survives with one son, Lloyd, to mourn the loss of a devoted husband and father.

He was a member of the M. E. church, and in his private and public life he met the full responsibilities that devolve upon the true teacher, who has in his charge the moral as well as the mental training of the young mind.

Prof. Maxwell Kennedy, former President of the Rushville Normal and Business College, at Rushville, and also proprietor of a similar school in Macomb, Ill., died suddenly at Vermont, Ill., July 9, 1908.

KERR, John.—An instructive example of what may be accomplished by fixed purpose, tenacity of will, diligent exertion and strict honesty, may be found in the life of the worthy retired farmer of Rushville, Schuyler County, Ill., whose name appears above, and who, although beginning his active career with no extraneous aid, started out as a young lad in the struggle for self-support, and won success by untiring perseverance and thrifty economy. Mr. Kerr was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1840. His father, John Kerr was a native of the same county in Ireland, and the birthplace of his mother, Rebecca (Weir) Kerr, was in Scotland. Neither of them ever came to the United States.

John Kerr, to whom this personal record pertains, attended the grammar schools of County Tyrone during his boyhood, and accompanied his brother to this country when he was about twenty-one years of age. His first location was at Newark, N. J., where he was employed for a few years in the milk business. Following this he obtained work in a woolen mill in the same city, remaining in that connection until 1869, when he moved to Illinois, settling at Rushville. There he was engaged in general farming, with uniform success until his retirement from active pursuits. He devoted considerable attention also to

the operation of coal mines on his land, with profitable results.

The marriage of Mr. Kerr took place in his native country in 1859, being then wedded to Eleanor Bell, a daughter of Robert and Anna (Mayne) Bell, who spent their entire lives in Ireland, where they were born. Mr. and Mrs. Kerr became the parents of the following children, namely: Catherine B.; Joseph A.; Annie E.; Robert J.; James F.; William T.; Charles A.; and May L. In religious belief, Mr. Kerr is an earnest and consistent Methodist, and is a member of the official board of the local church to which he belongs. Politically he is a steadfast supporter of the policies of the Republican party, is looked upon as one of the most substantial members of the community and one of its most exemplary citizens.

KING, Arthur C.—During the entire half century of his life, Arthur C. King has lived on the farm in Section 4, Huntsville Township, where he was born August 12, 1857. As a boy, when general conditions were cruder and less prosperous, he bent his strength to small and unimportant tasks, and as a man of wide experience and worthy ambitions, he is the sole owner of this fine property, with its stretch of 280 acres, and its adaptation to all the needs of the Central Western farmer. His enviable reputation rests principally upon his success as a stock-raiser, for it is this branch of farming that he finds most congenial, and to which he brings to bear his greatest research and most untiring industry. Mr. King owns a large and comfortable country residence, well constructed barns and outbuildings and well considered facilities for caring for stock. During a year he disposes of at least 200 head of Short-horn cattle for butchering, and many more for milking and breeding purposes, besides 150 head of hogs, and a large number of horses. His opinion regarding stock bears great weight in the community, and his advice and counsel are often sought by those of less experience along these lines.

Mr. King was reared to farming by his father, Lewis King, and his education was acquired in the public schools. He evidenced early business sagacity, and was keen at a trade long before he settled down to the serious responsibility of self-support. He has always made his work count, a fact which enabled him to buy out ten heirs to the old homestead in 1888, and in the future to pay his own taxes and direct his own farming enterprise. February 22, 1899, he was united in marriage to Louise Stahman, at Carthage, Ohio, the home of the bride's brother, Charles Stahman. Mrs. King having been born in Weisberg, Ind., November 9, 1866. She is a daughter of Henry Stahman, and Dora (Keeher) Stahman, natives of Germany, who died when she was a small child, the mother in 1875 and the father the following year. There were seven children in the Stahman family, of whom Caroline, Henry and Minnie are deceased, as is also Laura, twin of Frederick, the latter of whom

survived until his sixteenth year. Mrs. King lived with a sister after the death of her parents, and when nineteen years old began to make her own living as a clerk in the general merchandise store of F. M. King, of Augusta, brother of her husband, and it was there that she met the man who subsequently became her husband. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. King; an infant, deceased; Harriet Dorothy, born July 15, 1902; and Theodore Henry, born September 27, 1907. Mr. and Mrs. King are active members of the Presbyterian Church, of Huntsville. Mr. King is a Republican in politics, but is not active except at the polls. He is highly esteemed for his ability, public spiritedness and integrity, and well deserves the success and influence which have gathered around his life.

KING, Louis F.—The ancestry of the King family is traced to French-Canadian lineage and became identified with the development of New York. Lewis R. King, who was the son of Jonas King, a soldier of the War of 1812, was born and reared in New State. Upon starting out as a farmer he and a brother, C. D. King, bought land in Schuyler County near the village of Brooklyn. During 1839 he visited his old home in New York, but returned in a few months to his farm work in the West. In 1841 occurred his marriage to Harriet McKee, who was born in Manchester, Conn., of English ancestry, and about 1836 came to Illinois with an uncle, Elisha Olcott, who became a prominent pioneer merchant of Hancock County. During the Mormon disturbances in Hancock County, Mr. King, acting as a citizen, joined a movement which had for its object the suppression of disorder and the preservation of law, and while thus engaged witnessed the arrest and imprisonment of the two Smiths (Joseph and Hyrum) which preceded their assassination by shooting, at the Hancock County jail in Carthage, on June 27, 1844.

Immediately west of Brooklyn, on land now owned by Jonas King, was the first home of Lewis R. King after his marriage, but about 1849, he purchased 300 acres of wild land in Huntsville Township, where afterward he improved a valuable farm, erected substantial buildings and placed the land in a good state of cultivation. On his farm there was a burying ground (now abandoned), and here may still be seen a marble slab that marks the last resting-place of A. W. Dorsey, the only teacher whom Abraham Lincoln ever had. On one occasion when that famous President was traveling through Western Illinois, he stopped at Huntsville in order that he might visit the grand old man who had been the instructor of his early days. After his visit he proceeded to Macomb, where he held one of the memorable debates of 1858 with Douglas.

The family of Lewis R. King comprised ten children, all but one of whom are yet living. Milton is a farmer in Hancock County, Ill.;

Elizabeth and Frederick live in Augusta, Hancock County, across the line from Schuyler County; Sophia married J. M. Reed, of Birmingham; Adelaide was for a few years a leading merchant of Camp Point, Adams County; Henry H. died in 1906 near Mountain Grove, Mo.; Arthur C. occupies the old homestead in Huntsville Township; Mrs. Louise Stahl resides at Fowler, Ill.; Harriet makes her home in Augusta; and Louis F. is the owner of Oak Mound farm on Section 16, Huntsville Township. The last-named was born at the old homestead near Huntsville May 2, 1868, and was about twelve years of age when he was bereaved by the death of his mother, April 26, 1880. The father survived for many years passing away January 14, 1901, deeply mourned by family and friends. In the Presbyterian Church of Huntsville his loss was felt, for he long was a leader in the work, an elder of the church, and Superintendent of the Sunday school. The Bible was ever his favorite book, and many hours were spent each week in the study of its pages. Thus he acquired a thorough knowledge of its contents and became a ready and fluent speaker upon religious subjects. It was always his endeavor to live up to the precepts of the Scriptures. His life was patterned after the great example given us in the life of the founder of Christianity. During the existence of the Whig party he voted that ticket, but upon the disintegration of the party he became identified with the Republicans. The holding of office was averse to his tastes and invariably he declined political honors.

Excellent educational advantages were given to Louis F. King, who attended the country schools in Huntsville Township, the high school in Augusta, and Knox College in Galesburg, where he was a student for four years during the presidency of Hon. Newton Bateman, enjoying the opportunity of study under the preceptorship of that cultured scholar. At the expiration of a four-years' course he was given the degree of Bachelor of Science. On his return to his home he took up agricultural work. November 17, 1903, he was united in marriage with Miss Martha F. Whetstone, daughter of Marcus Whetstone, a well-known pioneer farmer of Schuyler County. After his marriage Mr. King brought his bride to a farm he had purchased in 1898, comprising 220 acres on Section 16, Huntsville Township, and here he has since engaged in general farming. He and his wife have a son, Paul Whetstone, born December 2, 1904. In religion they are identified with the Presbyterian Church at Huntsville, in which he officiates as an elder. Politically he is a staunch Republican.

Five hundred and twenty acres of land are under the control of Mr. King and his wife. A believer in scientific agriculture, Mr. King puts his theories into actual practice and ever has been a leader, not a follower. In his own county he has officiated as Vice-President of the Farmers' Institute, besides which he has been called frequently to other counties to participate in institute work, and many of his articles have

been published in agricultural papers, thus giving to other farmers the benefit of his progressive ideas. One of his theories is that only first-class stock can profitably be kept on high-priced farm land, and on his own place a visitor sees none but the best grades. As early as 1900 he began to experiment with alfalfa, at a time when most farmers believed it could not be grown as far east as this. His success proved that its cultivation could be prosecuted with profit, and in the last season (1907) he secured three cuttings from his 20 acres of alfalfa, besides which he could have cut a fourth crop, had he not considered it advisable to allow it to be pastured by the stock. The fact that this kind of hay can be raised successfully is of decided benefit to the farmers of the county, many of whom have taken up the work, encouraged by the success of those who were pioneers in the movement.

KINSEY, William Harrison.—The life record of William Harrison Kinsey has been one of obstacles overcome, opportunities turned to good account, and obligations discharged with credit and discretion. In the past this prosperous farmer boy of Woodstock Township was known as a struggling farmer boy with few opportunities to promote his rising interests, or encourage him when thrown much earlier than the average upon his own responsibilities. He has successfully weathered many storms of adversity, and has demonstrated the ability of strong natures to see beyond their immediate horizon, and to endure and hope when others fall by the wayside. Born in Woodland Township, Fulton County, Ill., April 13, 1861, he is a son of John and Frances (Boyd) Kinsey, the former born in Pennsylvania and the latter in Ohio. The paternal grandparents of William Harrison came to Pleasant Township, Fulton County, Ill., about 1829, finding few there to greet them, or share with them the hardships of a frontier existence. Their farm in the vicinity of Ipava largely was covered with timber and underbrush, but this eventually was cleared, and the family assumed a proud and commanding position in the community. Being among the very earliest settlers, they kept pace with the advance of community, and were respected both for their financial ability and their many fine personal qualities. No exception to the character and ability of this family was found in John R. Kinsey, father of William Harrison, who in youth learned the blacksmith trade, and followed the same after moving to Sheldon's Grove in 1861. When the war called his attention from accustomed labor, he enlisted in Company F, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served three years as a Union soldier, or until his honorable discharge at the end of the war. Returning to his home, he again worked at blacksmithing, and later accepted a position as watchman on one of the boats plying between Peoria and St. Louis, on the Mississippi River. It is supposed that he was drowned while on one of these trips, as he never since has been heard from. The wife who survived

him married Henry Swan, and died in Beards-town in February, 1875. There were two children born of her first marriage, William Harrison and George H., the latter of whom died at the age of twenty years. By her second marriage there was a son, David, now deceased.

At Sheldon's Grove, William Harrison Kinsey worked at farming, and practically began his wage-earning career at the age of thirteen years. His first school teacher was Quinn Harrison, and to the kindly interest and good judgment of this early master does he attribute much of the success which has come his way. When very young Mr. Kinsey went to work for his uncle, Warren Spiller, receiving for the first two years fifty dollars a year, and for the last three years thirteen dollars a month. Leaving his uncle in 1882, he went to Cass County, Ill., and worked there for a Mr. Strubble, and in December of the same year returned to Schuyler County, where on September 11, 1884, he was united in marriage to Della M. Miller. Mrs. Kinsey was born in Rushville Township, Schuyler County, May 22, 1866, a daughter of John Henry and Sarah F. (Holland) Miller, natives of Germany and Tennessee, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Miller were married in Frederick, Ill., and soon after settled in Rushville Township, where they became prominent and wealthy general farmers. Mr. Miller died February 13, 1902, and his wife died February 28, 1905. Both were devout Christians, and both were active in their respective churches, Lutheran and Methodist Episcopal.

After his marriage Mr. Kinsey settled in Rushville Township, and there lived until moving to Woodstock Township, and to the farm he now owns in 1888. He has been successful beyond his most sanguine expectations, now being the owner of 346 acres of valuable land, 183 acres in Woodstock, and 163 acres in Buena Vista Township. This property is highly cultivated and devoted to general farming. Mr. Kinsey has spared no pains to surround himself and family with the best possible influences, and few country homes furnish evidence of more regard for refinement and the better things of life.

Formerly Mr. Kinsey was a Democrat, but he now is a staunch supporter of the Prohibition cause. He is a devoutly religious man, a member of long standing of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a great worker in the Sunday school. He is a member of the Mutual Patriarch League. Mr. and Mrs. Kinsey are the parents of seven children: Winnie F., born August 4, 1885; George H., born September 26, 1887, a graduate of the Rushville Normal Commercial School, class of 1906-07; Uriah L., born January 29, 1888, died in infancy; Frederick J., born April 18, 1889; John, born January 29, 1891; Margaret, born July 27, 1894; and Elizabeth, born October 3, 1906.

KIRKHAM, George H., well known in connection with "Sunny View Stock Farm," in Sections 35 and 36, Littleton Township, Schuyler County, Ill., and long a man of prominence and

influence in his locality, was born in Schuyler County April 22, 1841, a son of Henry and Elizabeth (Henkle) Kirkham, and a grandson of Henry Kirkham, whose birth occurred in Virginia, September 2, 1769, and great-grandson of Michael Kirkham, a native of Ireland. Henry Kirkham, father of George H., was born in Butler County, Ohio, and was married in that State to Elizabeth Henkle, coming with his wife to Schuyler County, Ill., in the early 'thirties. He first bought 100 acres of land in Woodstock Township, which he cleared of timber and improved, living there until 1864. In that year he sold this farm, and purchased eighty-two acres of prairie land in Buena Vista Township, on which he followed farming until the time of his death, in September, 1898. His wife passed away in 1847.

George H. Kirkham remained with his father until he was twenty years old, attending the district schools up to that period. On August 15, 1861, he enlisted in Company G, Twenty-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, under Capt. B. C. Gillam, the regiment being assigned to the Army of the Tennessee. The first battle in which he took part was that of Shiloh, and he afterwards participated in the Siege of Corinth; the engagement at Hatchie Bridge, Miss.; the Siege of Vicksburg; the engagement at Jackson, Miss.; and the capture of Fort Blakely near Mobile. At the Siege of Vicksburg, he was struck on the shoulder by a spent bullet. On the termination of hostilities in that quarter, his regiment was sent to Texas, where he served from April, 1865, until April 6, 1866, when he was mustered out as a non-commissioned officer, to which grade he had been appointed in 1863. After arriving at home he worked for his father one season, and subsequently followed farming on rented land in Woodstock and Buena Vista Townships. He continued thus for four years after his marriage, and then obtained from his father-in-law, 200 acres of land lying in Sections 35 and 36, Littleton Township. Of this, 140 acres are cleared and under improvement, and the rest is in timber and pasture. He has greatly improved the property. For the first season, he and his family occupied a log cabin, and then he bought a small dwelling a mile distant and moved it on to his place. The residence in which the family now lives was built by him in 1882. He is engaged in general farming, and besides growing small grains, devotes considerable attention to raising horses, cattle and hogs.

The marriage of Mr. Kirkham took place November 6, 1869, at which time he was wedded to Annie E. Garrison, who was born in Littleton Township, Schuyler County, Ill., and is a daughter of George and Sarah (Vail) Garrison, both natives of Ohio. Eight children have been the issue of this union, as follows: Charles Lewis, born January 6, 1872, and is engaged in the practice of osteopathy, at Newcastle, Pa.; Elizabeth Lorena, born March 27, 1873, and became the wife of William Blodgett, of Rushville, Ill.; Iva Frances, born November 16, 1874, and living at

home; William Ray, of Buena Vista Township, Schuyler County, born December 14, 1876; Myrtle Grace, born August 14, 1878, and married W. C. Crawford; George Henry, born May 16, 1882, who is employed in a wagon manufactory at Quincy, Ill.; Anna Bessie Maude, born September 4, 1884, who married L. Dean Dixon, of Columbus, Mont.; and James Orrin, born January 4, 1888.

In politics, Mr. Kirkham has been long identified with the Republican party, and served one year as Township Collector. He and his wife are communicants of the Christian Church, in which he has officiated as deacon since 1882. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the A. F. & A. M., having joined the Littleton (Ill.) lodge of that order, in 1890. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Post No. 131, of Rushville. No man in Littleton Township is more sincerely respected than George H. Kirkham, and he and his wife enjoy the cordial esteem of a wide acquaintance.

LAMBERT, William, in duration of residence, one of the oldest citizens of Schuyler County, Ill., and formerly one of the most substantial and prosperous farmers of Littleton Township, is now spending the evening of his life in comfortable retirement in the village of Littleton, Schuyler County. Mr. Lambert was born in Mercer County, Ky., January 1, 1832, a son of William and Catherine (Dennis) Lambert, natives of that State. His maternal grandfather, Richard Dennis, was a Virginian by birth. William and Catherine (Dennis) Lambert moved with their family from Kentucky to Rushville, Ill., in the fall of 1836, and the father kept a hotel there until the time of his death in April, 1844. After his decease, his widow sold the hotel, continuing to reside in Rushville until she passed away in 1852. He had been perviously married, and had three sons by his first wife, namely: Samuel, who was a soldier in the Mexican War, holding the rank of Lieutenant; Henry, also a soldier in the Mexican War under Capt. Dunlap of Rushville, and John, all of whom are deceased. William Lambert was the eldest of the offspring of the second marriage, the others being, Robert, who died in Littleton Township, in 1891; and Mary Jane, wife of M. O. Snyder, Postmaster of Littleton, Schuyler County.

William Lambert received his education in the schools of Rushville, Ill., to which place he was brought by his parents when four years old. At the age of fifteen years he began working for himself, and continued thus, on different farms, until he reached the age of twenty years. Shortly after this period, having married, he acquired, together with his brother Robert, a quarter section of wild prairie land, which they improved. In 1854, Mr. Lambert sold his interest in this property to his brother, and bought from his father-in-law eighty acres in Section 22, Littleton Township. After the death of the latter, the other eighty acres of his farm, which was improved land, became the inheritance of Mrs.

Lambert. A few years later, Mr. Lambert bought 160 acres of unimproved land, lying in Sections 11 and 12 of the same township. He now owns 320 acres in Schuyler County besides city property in Littleton. Forty acres of this second purchase he fenced and improved, putting it under cultivation and leaving the remainder for pasture. Here he was successfully engaged in farming until 1904, when he abandoned active labors, moving to the village of Littleton, where he purchased a commodious residence now occupied by himself and wife, together with a young lady, Florence Snyder, whom they reared from childhood.

Mr. Lambert has been twice married, his first wife having been Josephine Rose, to whom he was wedded April 8, 1852. She was born in Littleton Township, Schuyler County, in June, 1834, a daughter of Randolph and Sarah (Tullis) Rose, natives of Kentucky. Six children were the issue of this union, as follows: Mabel, who is the widow of George Little, and resides in Littleton, Ill.; William, a resident of Galesburg, Ill.; Ella (Mrs. Richard Leach), of Plano, Ill.; Josephine (Mrs. Henry Jackson) whose home is in Wisconsin; Edward, who operates the home-stead farm; and Fannie (Mrs. John P. Walker), who resides in Chicago. Josephine (Rose) Lambert passed away in April, 1895. On November 30, 1897, Mr. Lambert was united in marriage with Anna Little, who was born in Adams County, Pa., April 13, 1838, a daughter of Robert and Eliza (Cunningham) Little, natives of Ireland, where the father was born in County Tyrone, and the mother in Belfast. The parents of Mrs. Lambert came to Rushville, Ill., in 1850, settling in the vicinity of the town. Her paternal grandfather was James Little, and the grandfather on the maternal side was Henry Cunningham.

In politics, Mr. Lambert has always been an adherent of the Democratic party, but never an aspirant for public office. He attends religious worship at the Christian Church. In fraternal circles, he is affiliated with the A. F. & A. M. He and his wife are the objects of high regard throughout the community.

LANCASTER, William.—It has been the fortune of the Lancaster family to be identified with the agricultural development of Schuyler County for a period of eighty years. The founder of the name in this part of Illinois was Thomas T. Lancaster, a native of Kentucky, who in 1828 left the home of his boyhood and came to Schuyler County, entering a claim on Section 12 of Browning Township. At that time he and William Robertson were the only two white men in all that region. Roving bands of Indians were wont to traverse the country on their annual hunting trips and frequently he met them in the woods. On one occasion, after his clothing had been worsted in an encounter with a wolf dog, the Indians offered him a pup to pay for damages done. In 1829 he was joined by a sister and three brothers, William, Henry and Hart-



Della T. Thompson.

zell, all of whom settled in Browning Township. After four years on Section 12 he moved to Section 10, where he remained for seventy-four years, until his death.

When the "Deep Snow" of 1830 came, Thomas T. Lancaster had been in Illinois for two years and had his rude cabin well stocked with provisions for the winter, but, like other pioneers, he suffered severe hardships before the storm abated. The snow began to fall on the 28th of December and the ground was covered to a depth of four feet on the level. Had it not been for an abundance of wild game, many of the settlers would have starved before spring. The pioneers depended upon game for a large share of their support and the necessities of the times made him a skilled hunter. By constant toil he transformed a wilderness into an improved farm, and the place upon which his youthful energy was spent afforded him a home for his declining years. When he was still a few months less than twenty-one years of age, he cast his first presidential vote for Andrew Jackson during the latter's first candidacy for the office. From that time he never wavered in support of the Democratic party, whose candidates he supported from Jackson to Bryan. For sixty-seven years he was a member of the Church of Christ, in which he was baptized by Rev. Beverly Curry. Possessing strong religious faith, he took pleasure in doing his duty as a church-member and for many years served as an elder in his congregation. A thoughtful student of the Bible, as long as his eyesight permitted he loved to read the precious promises of the Book, and he died in the full assurance of a happy home beyond the grave. He was born January 28, 1807, and had he been spared four days longer, he would have been ninety-nine years of age. Seventy-eight years of that period had been passed in Schuyler County, where he was one of the oldest residents at the time of his death. His last days were passed amid peace and plenty, surrounded by loyal children and affectionate grandchildren.

The marriage of Thomas T. Lancaster and Elizabeth Jackson, a native of Kentucky, was solemnized by Squire Isaac Lane, March 1, 1831. Their happy union was severed by the death of the wife in 1866. There sons and seven daughters had been born of their union, namely: Nancy, who married Samuel Burrows, a farmer in Rushville Township; Mary, widow of George Seward, and now living at the old homestead; Eneline, who married George Wood and was last heard from in the Indian Territory; Hannah, deceased wife of J. F. Skiles, of Browning, Ill.; Thomas J., a farmer in Industry Township, McDonough County, Ill.; Elizabeth, deceased wife of Leonard Sherrell; William, a farmer of Browning Township; Selina, Emma and Sarah, deceased.

The gentleman whose name introduces this article was born on Section 10, Browning Township, Schuyler County, April 6, 1844. In neighboring schools he received his education. During 1866 he married Miss Elizabeth Walton, a

native of the same township as himself and daughter of a pioneer. After his marriage he rented the old homestead and, upon the death of his father, bought sixty acres of the estate. Here he has since made his home. Like his father, he ever has upheld the principles of the Democratic party, and, like him, also enjoys the esteem of acquaintances. Of his four children two died in infancy. Benjamin T., who was born at the old homestead, October 21, 1869, married Miss Wealthy Perkins, who died May 16, 1904. Two children blessed their union, namely: Harold, who died in infancy; and Clarice E., who was born July 9, 1898, and who resides with her father and grandfather on the old homestead originally pre-empted by her great-grandfather. The only daughter of William Lancaster is Mary, wife of David Royer and a native of Browning Township, born July 12, 1872. Mr. and Mrs. Royer and their children, Pauline and Lawrence, reside upon a farm in Browning Township. The Lancaster family have done much to assist in the growth of their township and county, and its members enjoy the highest regard of a large circle of friends.

LARASH, William Isaac, editor and proprietor of The Schuyler Citizen, established in 1856, and The Rushville Daily Citizen, has been more or less closely identified with newspaper work ever since the close of his school-days. He was born October 2, 1851, at Allentown, Pa., a son of Isaac and Esther Ann (Kildare) Larash. On the maternal side Mr. Larash comes of Revolutionary stock, his maternal grandfather, William Kildare, having served under General Washington. Isaac Larash, father of William Isaac, was born in February, 1823, at Upper Milford, Lehigh County, Pa. For a score of years he resided at Pekin, Tazewell County, Ill., to which place he moved, with his wife, in November, 1852. There he engaged in merchant tailoring, but later purchased a farm in Spring Lake Township, Tazewell County, where he still resides. He married Esther Ann Kildare, who has been deceased several years. She was born at Frankfort, Pa., near the city of Philadelphia. Both parents of Mr. Larash were fervent Methodists and family prayers were daily offered.

William Isaac Larash spent a happy boyhood on the home farm. He has always been fond of out-door sports and, when occasion offered, has indulged his fondness for hunting. After completing his school attendance at Pekin, he entered the printing office of W. W. Sellers, who conducted The Tazewell Republican, and served an apprenticeship of two years, in all that period losing but one-half day. From 1869 to 1870 Mr. Larash was in the West and, during this time, had an opportunity to hunt large game. He worked as an all round printer at Omaha and other Missouri River cities, and then returned to Illinois and soon after engaged in publishing the Peoria Evening Review, the enterprise being a co-operative company composed of four practical printers, with Robert J. Burdette and Jerry

Cochran as editors. In March, 1875, Mr. Larash located in Rushville and in 1879 purchased and engaged in the publication of *The Schuyler Citizen*. Its founder was the late George W. Scripps. On June 1, 1895, Mr. Larash issued the first edition of *The Rushville Daily Citizen*, which has continued without interruption to the present time. For twenty-nine years he has been editor and proprietor of *The Weekly Citizen* and for thirteen years of *The Daily Citizen*, and thus is surely entitled to the name of one of the leading journalists of the State. In his newspaper work he has ever striven to uphold the right, especially in his own community, and his columns have been open to both sides of many controversies. Occasionally his attitude has been misunderstood, but this public criticism comes to every man who stands above his fellows. In 1902, Mr. Larash launched out into a scheme to extend the circulation of *The Citizen* by means of a guessing contest, offering, in the aggregate, property valued at \$50,000, which included in the presents for the successful estimates on the State election, the Electric Light plant in the city of Rushville, and the large brick building known as the Woolen Mills building, besides town lots and \$2,500 worth of other articles, including a piano worth \$350.

In his political views, Mr. Larash has ever been an ardent Republican. He cast his first presidential vote for General Grant, and has never failed to give support to the same party in both State and National elections ever since. In 1903 he was appointed postmaster at Rushville. Mr. Larash is prominent in Masonry. He became a member of Rushville Lodge, No. 9, A. F. & A. M., passed and raised Master Mason in 1877, was elected Worshipful Master and served in that chair in 1902 and 1903. He is a member of Rushville Chapter, No. 184 Royal Arch Masons, and Rushville Commandery Knights Templar, No. 56. For fifteen years he served the latter branch as Prelate.

On March 21, 1878, in Littleton Township, Schuyler County, Mr. Larash was married to Emelia Ann Horney, who was born in Littleton Township, July 16, 1857, a daughter of the late Col. Leonidas and Jane Horney. Col. Horney was killed at the battle of Champion Hills, Miss., while in command of the Tenth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, on May 16, 1863. Mrs. Larash is a graduate of the Rushville High School in the class of 1876, the first class graduated after the establishment of the high school system, and subsequently became a public school teacher. To this marriage have been born three daughters and one son, namely: Leonidas Horney, born December 7, 1883; Elizabeth Lou, born November 17, 1886; Winnifred Lucile, born October 24, 1888; and Esther Jane, born January 10, 1895.

Mr. Larash has been a member of the Methodist Church ever since early childhood. In 1877 he united with this body at Rushville and served for many years as class leader and on the official board, and at present is Recording Secretary of the same. Noting personal attributes

and tendencies, Mr. Larash is a lover of home and family surroundings. He has been a factor in molding public opinion on many questions in his section, but is of retiring disposition, never seeking for himself those places of prominence he gladly sees his friends occupy. He is a man of generous impulses, of hopeful spirit and takes a large measure of satisfaction in what he has been able to accomplish.

LASHBROOK, Samuel, of Schuyler County, Ill., where he resides on Section 2, Woodstock Township, besides being one of the most successful, well-to-do and favorably known farmers of the county, is one of the fast diminishing number of honored veterans of the Civil War. He was born in Orange County, Ind., March 7, 1844, a son of William and Rebecca (Taylor) Lashbrook, the father being a native of the State of Maryland and the mother of Indiana. The latter, of whom her son Samuel has but a faint recollection, died when he was four years of age. She was of English ancestry. John Lashbrook, the paternal grandfather, was born on the Atlantic coast. The great-grandfather on the paternal side was born in England, as was also the great-great-grandfather, who came to America about the time of the Revolutionary War. John Taylor, the maternal grandfather, was a soldier in the War of 1812. William and Rebecca Lashbrook, the parents of Samuel, reared a family of seven children, as follows: John Wesley, Mary, Samuel, Solomon, Elizabeth, Jeremiah and William H. The eldest son, John W., served during the Civil War as a member of Company H, Ninety-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and died in 1863 on a hospital boat at Memphis, Tenn.; Mary is the wife of William H. Kirby, of Beardstown, Ill.; Solomon carries on farming in the vicinity of the old homestead in Orange County, Ind.; Elizabeth was married to Frank Moore, a farmer living near French Lick, Ind.; Jeremiah is a builder and contractor located in Terre Haute, Ind.; and William H. is a farmer in Indiana, located near his father's former place in Orange County. Some time after the death of Rebecca (Taylor) Lashbrook, William Lashbrook was married a second time wedding Nancy M. Morene, of Sullivan County, Ind., and of this union, three children were born, namely: Hiram W., Terre Haute, Ind., where he has been a Methodist minister for twenty years; James W., a carpenter and builder, residing in Terre Haute, Ind., and Ellen, who lives in Texas, where she is the wife of C. H. Baxter, of Dallas. William Lashbrook died November 15, 1888, and Nancy M. Lashbrook lives in Terre Haute, Ind., making her home with her son, James W. The father in early life, learned the trade of a blacksmith, following this occupation, together with farming, and being so proficient in blacksmithing that no kind of repair work could be taken to his shop which was too difficult for him to undertake. For some years, when a comparatively young man, he taught school, and later, was a local preacher of the Methodist Episcopal

Church. He was one of the leading citizens of his locality. Warm in his impulses, he was generous to the needy, and liberal in his support of all charitable enterprises. His home was always open to the weary and distressed, and no one in trouble was ever turned away from his door. When the Civil War was raging, his house was the neighborhood headquarters for news from the field of combat, and being a good reader, he read aloud to those gathered to hear, the tidings from the front. By one and all he was familiarly known as "Uncle Will," and during those trying days, many who had sons, fathers or husbands fighting in defense of the Union, called on him for sympathy and advice. He was tenderly kind to the widows and orphans of those who were slain in battle or perished in the hospitals, and scores of people still remember him with deep gratitude and profound respect.

Samuel Lashbrook was reared on the farm, and received his education in the district schools. Remaining at home until 1862, he enlisted on December 24, of that year, being mustered into service at Indianapolis, Ind., as a private in Company F, Thirteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, his regiment going thence to Louisville, Ky., and from there to Nashville, Tenn., supplied only with infantry arms. For this reason it was sent back to Louisville to be properly armed, and after receiving Enfield rifles, etc., proceeded to Paducah, Ky.; Nashville, Tenn.; and Huntsville, Ala., returning in the fall of 1863 to Louisville, via Nashville, where the command was mounted and furnished with cavalry accouterments. After taking part in some guerrilla skirmishes, Mr. Lashbrook participated in the Battle of Franklin, marching on thence to Huntsville. In 1864 he was sent again to Nashville, and spent five weeks in Camp Edgefield, whence the Thirteenth Indiana was ordered to Chattanooga, but being cut off, went down the Tennessee River, thence to Vicksburg and to New Orleans, where it remained until spring. The regiment was engaged in the battle at Spanish Fort, being under fire for about ten hours, and afterwards was sent to Mobile, skirmishing on the march. Mr. Lashbrook has a lively remembrance of a feast of sweet potatoes and other relishable edibles, which the "boys" enjoyed after the Battle of Spanish Fort, the Rev. Mr. Kirby, who was visiting the camp of the Thirteenth, being present on the occasion. That night, the Thirteenth "went after" Gen. Kirby Smith, having a brisk skirmish with a portion of his command. The regiment was then sent to Greenville, Ala., where the cheering news was received of Lee's surrender to Grant, which caused great rejoicing among the men. From Greenville the regiment moved to Montgomery, Ala., skirmishing with the retreating enemy. At Montgomery, the command did garrison duty, Mr. Lashbrook being detailed as a messenger to Jackson, Miss., and thence to Vicksburg, where he was mustered out of service November 16, 1865, going then to Indianapolis, for his final discharge. Returning

home he again turned his attention to farm work, continuing thus one year on the old home place. In 1867 he moved to French Lick, Ind., where he was engaged in carpenter work four years. About the year 1871, he went into a partnership in the undertaking business, the firm manufacturing coffins and cases for their trade. Selling out his interest in this concern in 1873, he moved to Schuyler County, Ill., and went to work on a farm for Overton Parks, in Section 11, Woodstock Township, moving into a log cabin and remaining on the place eighteen months. In 1874, he rented land from Hon. Perry Logsdon, which he occupied until 1880, when he bought 131 acres of unimproved land in the same section, known as the "old Cliff farm," and established himself in his own home. He built a basement barn, measuring 36 by 44 feet, and two sheds, afterwards erecting a fine, two-story frame residence, with a cellar 16 by 32 feet in dimensions. In 1895, he rented the Briggie farm, which he cultivated four years, and in 1900, purchased 179 acres in Section 2, Woodstock Township, on which he has since lived. On his first arrival in Woodstock Township, his cash capital was limited to 25 cents, and now, 300 acres of good and finely improved land in the township belong to him. Through indomitable resolution, unwavering persistence and sagacious management, he has become one of the most prosperous farmers in Schuyler County. Although confronted sometimes by adversity, he has overcome all obstacles and is now enjoying the well merited rewards of his arduous labors.

On April 16, 1866, Mr. Lashbrook was united in marriage with Nancy J. Wilson, a most excellent woman, who was born in Orange County, Ind., a daughter of William and Biddy (Johnson) Wilson, natives of Orange County. Mr. and Mrs. Lashbrook have reared eight children, as follows: William F., Andrew J., Mary Alice, Frederick, Melissa, Cora, Nettie and Earl. The eldest son, William F., lives on the home place; Andrew J., who is engaged in farming in Brown County, Ill., married Miss Annie Cooper; Mary A. is the wife of Cyrus Bell, a farmer in Bainbridge Township, Schuyler County; Melissa was married to Edward Flindt, whose parents were among the earliest settlers of Schuyler County; Cora became the wife of Loren Serroff, of Winfield, Kan.; Nettie was married to Oscar L. Lear, a farmer in Woodstock Township; and Earl lives with his parents. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Politically, Mr. Lashbrook has always acted with the Republican party, taking a good citizen's interest in public affairs, but never seeking the distinction of local office. Fraternally, he is a member of Col. Horney Post, No. 131, Grand Army of the Republic, of Rushville. He is a man of genial temperament and cordial manners, a most hospitable and interesting entertainer, and has a wide circle of acquaintances, among which he numbers hosts of friends.

LASHMETT, Andrew J., the subject of this sketch, was born on a farm in Schuyler County, Ill., in 1864. His father, John Lashmett, was a native of the Old Dominion, and the birth of his mother, Lucretia (Rucker) Lashmett, occurred near Lexington, Ky. The paternal grandparents, both of whom were French by nativity, settled in Virginia shortly after the beginning of the last century, and were closely identified with the early development of that State.

Mr. Lashmett received his early education in the district schools of Schuyler County, taking advantage of the limited opportunities which he had for improving his mind until he was compelled to give up his studies in order to earn a competence for himself. In 1891, he came to Rushville, and established a musical instrument business, which he conducted successfully for a period of four years. He then accepted a position with a large music house located at Burlington, Ia., for which he traveled two years, his reputation as a musician, together with his business qualifications, making him a valuable salesman in this line. Afterwards, he returned to Rushville and established the concern which he is now conducting. For the past ten years he has occupied the large store building on East Washington Street, near the northeast corner of the Public Square, where he has successfully carried on the department store, familiarly known as "Little Chicago." His business has so increased that he has been compelled from time to time to add new lines to his stock, and this, as a matter of course, necessitated new additions to his store building, until today he occupies over 15,000 square feet of floor space. His stock consists of the following complete lines: furniture, undertaking goods, pianos, organs, vehicles (including wagons, surreys, buggies, stanhopes and runabouts), harness, saddles, robes, blankets and whips, stoves and ranges, carpets and rugs, matting, window-shades and curtains, sewing machines, etc., etc.

Mr. Lashmett is a musician of more than local reputation, his execution upon the violin having attracted special attention. Having a deep interest in music, he devotes special attention to this musical instrument department. In this stock are included pianos, organs, phonographs and a large assortment of other musical instruments. Such is the demand for these that some of the best makes are here represented. Among the pianos, Mr. Lashmett favors the Emerson as a leader, but carries also in stock the Lakeside, Schuman and Schiller pianos. He has done much to stimulate an interest in high grade music in this section. The variety and reliability of the instruments handled by him have satisfied a demand equal to that in the larger cities. One room of this large establishment is devoted to the needs of musicians, and has proved a popular meeting place for those of the city who are musically inclined. In all other lines carried by Mr. Lashmett, the best is always to be found. His close application to business, together with his thorough knowl-

edge of its details, assures his patrons of fair treatment, good values and honest dealings.

Notwithstanding his absorbing business responsibilities, Mr. Lashmett has always taken a deep interest in the social and civic welfare of the community. He has been prominent in local politics and has served the city and county in various capacities. By virtue of his excellent service in connection with the public trusts committed to his care, he has reflected signal credit upon himself, as well as upon the party he represents. He has served as Alderman of the Second Ward, and in the spring of 1902 was elected Supervisor of Rushville Township, being re-elected in 1904. In the spring of 1907 he was elected to the office of Mayor of the City of Rushville.

Mr. Lashmett belongs to that class of men that have attained success solely through their individual effort. His rise in the business world may be attributed, for the most part, to his resolute purpose to give the public the best of which he was capable. In his association with the commercial and political affairs of Rushville, he has proved himself to be a public spirited and enterprising citizen. By reason of his honesty, integrity and ability, he is recognized as one of the most reliable and substantial men of the city, and well does he deserve this distinction.

On January 15, 1902, Mr. Lashmett was united in marriage with Rosa Cowan, a native of Virden, Ill., and one son has been born to them, James Andrew, a most interesting and promising child.

LAWLER, Charles E.—Among the leading farmers of Schuyler County, Ill., who have largely assisted to impart to the agricultural interests of that region the tone and prestige which they admittedly possess, and whose enterprise and public spirit have won for him an individual standing second to none in his locality, is the gentleman whose name introduces this personal record. Mr. Lawler was born in Bainbridge Township, Schuyler County, September 26, 1851. His father, George E. Lawler, was a Virginian, having been born in that State December 30, 1817, while his mother, Caroline (Hymer) Lawler, was a native of North Carolina. The paternal grandfather followed farming in the Old Dominion, and when quite young, George E. Lawler accompanied his parents to Ohio, whence at an early period the family journeyed to Illinois, locating in Woodstock Township, Schuyler County. Subsequently, George E. Lawler settled in Bainbridge Township in the same county, where he carried on farming during the remainder of his active life. He died in 1898. A detailed narrative of his career, together with particulars in regard to his wife and family, will be found in an adjacent section of this work.

In boyhood, Charles E. Lawler attended the district schools of Bainbridge Township, and passed his early youth on his father's farm. On reaching manhood he commenced farming for

himself, and continued in this occupation with invariable success until the time of his abandonment of agricultural pursuits in 1903, when he established his residence in Rushville, Ill., in order to secure better educational facilities for his children. He has since lived in retirement, having a very attractive home on East Adams Street.

Mr. Lawler has been twice married. His first marriage occurred at Rushville, in 1873, when he was wedded to Maria Greer, a daughter of James L. and Martha (Wilson) Greer, who was born in Rushville Township in 1853. Two sons resulted from this union,—Clyde E. and William R. The elder of these, while exhibiting a fine horse at a local county fair in 1898, was kicked by the animal, and died from the injury thus received. William R., the younger son, is a graduate of the Normal School, and also completed a course of commercial study. In 1886, his first wife having passed away, Mr. Lawler was joined in matrimony with Nora Kirkham, a daughter of Silas and Mary (Garrett) Kirkham, who was born in Kansas in 1858. The issue of the second marriage was three children, namely: Orrin H., Mildred and Frances. The first named, having finished his preparatory course by graduating in 1905, is now a student in the Illinois State University, being a member of the class graduating in 1909. On his removal to Rushville, Mr. Lawler turned over the management of his farm of 165 acres to his son, William R., who keeps a fine grade of horses, cattle and hogs, especial attention being given to Shire horses. In politics, Mr. Lawler is allied with the Democratic party, and has served the public as Township Assessor. He is one of the most prominent citizens of Rushville, and for many years has been closely identified with the agricultural interests of Schuyler County.

LAWLER, George Edward (deceased).—Among the worthy pioneer settlers of Schuyler County, Ill., upon whose resolute minds and sturdy bodies rested the herculean task of developing a wilderness into a civilized community, none is entitled to a greater meed of praise than George Edward Lawler. To ascribe to him and his contemporaries the credit which is justly their due, to recount their arduous labors, depict their noble traits of character, and perpetuate in enduring form the record of their achievements, is a grateful task for those of a succeeding generation, who are the fortunate beneficiaries of the great work accomplished by them. In the ranks of these honored pioneers, George E. Lawler, is one of the foremost, as typifying all those qualities that enter into the composition of perfect manhood. Mr. Lawler was a native of the "Old Dominion," where his birth occurred in Fauquier County December 30, 1817. He was a son of Alexander and Margaret B. (White) Lawler, the father having been born in Warrington, Fauquier County, Va., in 1794, and the mother also in Virginia in 1793.

Alexander Lawler was of Irish descent, his ancestors coming to America in the colonial period. His wife was of Swiss descent. The former died in 1853, the latter surviving him until 1874, when she passed away at the age of 76 years. Grandfather James Lawler was private secretary of General Washington, serving in that capacity during the Revolutionary War, in which he took part in many of the most sanguinary battles. After the termination of that memorable conflict, he returned to his home, and resumed his occupation of farming and surveying. He surveyed and platted the farm and home grounds of General Washington, at Mount Vernon.

He was considered as one of the best educated and most polished gentlemen of his day. George E. Lawler was brought to Schuyler County, in 1839, by his parents, who settled in Bainbridge Township, on a farm which is still in possession of the family. He remained on the home place until the time of his marriage, which took place in 1841. The wife of Mr. Lawler, who died June 27, 1879, was formerly Caroline Hymer, a daughter of John Hymer, one of the most esteemed of the early settlers of Schuyler County. Mr. Lawler then bought his first property, sixteen acres of land, and built a log cabin, at that period the best one in his section of the country. He had the first cook-stove and carpet in use in that locality. His family ultimately consisted of eleven children, nearly all of whom were reared to maturity. Their names are as follows: Sarah Margaret, wife of Jacob Hammond, a narrative of whose career appears in this volume; George W., who is engaged in the grocery business at Rushville, Ill.; Zerilda J., married Samuel Wheelhouse, of Rushville; John W., a retired farmer and merchant, whose life is also portrayed in this work; Josephine, wife of A. B. Lawler, a farmer located near Rushville; James A., who operates a grist mill at Rushville; Charles E., a retired farmer, residing at Rushville; Henry, who died in 1864, at the age of eight years; Oliver F., who occupies the old homestead farm in Bainbridge Township; Ernest J., who died in March, 1865, when five years old; and Dwight E., a merchant at Riverdale, Kan. The father of this family was long one of the leading farmers and citizens of Schuyler County. Beginning with sixteen acres of land, he gradually increased his possessions until he became one of the most extensive landholders in the county, owning at one time 803 acres. As the children grew to years of maturity, he gave each a goodly portion to start them in active life, providing liberally for all, after equipping them with a thorough education. He was extremely public-spirited, and unselfishly active in promoting the best interests of the community. He was always ready to extend a helping hand to the needy who deserved assistance, bestowing his charities without ostentation, and the number of those whom he has succored when in temporary straits, and who owe their subsequent success to his broad

minded philanthropy, will never be fully known. He was a member of the Baptist Church, and his wife belonged to the Methodist denomination. Mr. Lawler died August 24, 1898. His memory will long be cherished for the shining virtues of his character and for his beneficent deeds.

LAWLER, John W., one of the most substantial and favorably known citizens of Rushville, Ill., was born in Bainbridge Township, Schuyler County, October 4, 1845, a son of George E. and Caroline (Hymen) Lawler, his father having been born in Virginia, December 30, 1818, and the mother born in North Carolina. George E. Lawler followed farming for a livelihood. He went with his parents from Virginia to Ohio at an early period, and during the thirties accompanied them thence to Illinois, the family settling in Woodstock Township, Schuyler County. At a later period George E. Lawler located on a farm in Bainbridge Township, on which he built a dwelling and followed farming until 1873, when he retired from active pursuits, establishing his home in Rushville, where he died in 1896.

John W. Lawler enjoyed the benefits of attendance at the district schools of Bainbridge Township when a boy, and throughout his youth busied himself by assisting his father in the daily routine of farmwork. On attaining his majority he engaged in farming for himself, and continued thus until 1869. At that time he secured employment in a general store, where he remained a few years. He then resumed farming operations, which he afterward again relinquished and made a trip to the West. Returning home he once more applied himself to farming, and was thus employed until 1884, when he embarked in the grocery trade in Rushville, selling out in 1906 and withdrawing from active life.

Mr. Lawler has thrice entered into matrimonial relations. His first marriage took place in Rushville in 1875, when he wedded Rosie Patterson, who died in 1883. Four boys and two girls were the issue of this union, namely: Clarence, who died at the age of four years; Marvin, who married Tillie Ellis, and has one son, Lawrence, living in Beardstown, Ill., and employed as a conductor on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad; Ray, also a railway conductor, running out of Denver, Colo.; Carroll, of Rushville, who married Mary Walker, of the same place; Grace, wife of Frank Ross, of Galesburg, Ill.; and Bessie, wife of Guy Patterson, who has two children.

In 1899, at Peoria, Ill., Mr. Lawler married Emma Reffin, who died in 1890. In February, 1892, at Rushville, he was united in marriage with Emma M. Harmon, who was born in the vicinity of Rushville in 1865. The offspring of the last marriage is one son, John J., living at home. In politics, Mr. Lawler is a Democrat. He is a man of excellent character, and enjoys

the respect and confidence of a large acquaintance.

LAWLER, Oliver T.—One of the most interesting and valuable landmarks in Bainbridge Township is that owned and occupied by Oliver T. Lawler, son of the pioneer, George Edward Lawler. Around this old place are centered the manifold happenings of almost three-quarters of a century; the birth of a large family of children, their development from youth to manhood and womanhood, their departure upon their respective independent walks of life, and the return of Oliver T. as manager and eventual owner of the memory laden homestead. Upon this farm Oliver T. was born August 24, 1858, and here began the tasks which fitted him for his large responsibility as a representative farmer and stock-raiser of the twentieth century. His opportunities were similar to those of the other lads of his neighborhood, and included attendance at the district schools during the winter months, and work in the fields during the summer. After the removal of the father to Rushville in 1873, he augmented his previous training by graduating at the high-school of that town, and October, 1879, was united in marriage to Mary C. Morris, daughter of John W. Morris, a sketch of whose career may be found on another page of this work.

In the spring of 1880, Mr. Lawler brought his young wife to the farm upon which he was born, and which he rented until 1898. He then bought the place outright, and now owns the 320 acres, all of which is under a high state of cultivation. Mr. Lawler breeds, feeds and ships considerable stock, and engages in general farming on a large scale. His residence, barns, outbuildings, fences, drainage and general improvements indicate thoroughness, method, and fine regard for the æsthetic as well as financial side of existence, and taken all in all the property constitutes one of the most delightful homes and profitable agricultural enterprises in Schuyler County. The owner is a man of firm but progressive ideas, a conscientious student of the best ways of farming and the most enlightened ways of living, and the possessor of practical and common sense ideas upon subjects engaging the popular attention.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawler have had eight children, three of whom died in infancy. Of those living, Lou M. was born November 2, 1888; Dorothy G., was born September 6, 1891; Florence C., was born May 20, 1893; Bernice was born April 19, 1897; and Ernest was born August 20, 1902. In politics Mr. Lawler is a Democrat, but in local matters he is broad enough to sometimes recognize the limitations of the Democratic ticket. He enjoys social prominence in marked degree, is popular with all classes, and is an honored member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

LAWLER, Robert A.—The advantage of honest business principles, unswerving devotion to



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the best tenets of a necessary and important occupation, and appreciation of the courtesy, consideration and tactfulness which unfliningly amplifies and dignifies human endeavor, are factors emphasized in the enterprise of J. W. Lickey & Company, funeral directors of the city of Rushville. This firm has been in existence since 1898, and in 1902 its working force was augmented by Robert A. Lawler, to whose far sightedness, progression and unremitting industry and good judgment is due a large share of its merited success.

Robert Alexander Lawler was born on a farm in Woodstock Township, Schuyler County, Ill., December 22, 1877, and is the youngest of the four sons and one daughter of Washington M. and Lilly (Burnside) Lawler, the former of whom was an early settler, and the latter a native of Schuyler County. Washington M. Lawler, who in early life was a farmer and cooper and, in later life, a farmer, is given attention elsewhere in this work. He settled on the farm where his son was born in 1840, and from small beginnings arose to wealth and influence, owning, at the time of his death, November 5, 1897, 240 acres of improved land. His wife survived him until February 15, 1907. Of their children, Theodore W. is a farmer of Warren County, Ill.; Alice is the wife of Eugene Chamberlain, of Bainbridge Township; Thomas H. lives in Kewanee, Ill.; and Fred H. is a traveling salesman. The elder Lawler was a prominent and public spirited man, greatly interested in the roads and schools of the township, and though of a quiet, unostentatious nature, the soul of friendliness and good humor.

As did his brothers and sister, Robert A. Lawler attended the district school in early youth, and in 1898 entered the Rushville Normal Business College, from which he was duly graduated in 1900. For two years he combined oversight of the home farm with school-teaching, that well worn thoroughfare from country to city life, and in so doing laid aside the small competence which was to constitute his financial start in life. August 28, 1902, he was united in marriage to Myrtle Lickey, daughter of J. W. Lickey, of Rushville, and immediately afterward became the business associate of his well known father-in-law. In the meantime he has advanced to a foremost place in his profession, has made a thorough scientific study of embalming, and has been granted license No. 929 by the State Board of Embalmers. He takes a keen and unflinching interest in his work, invests it with forethought and intelligence, and by his tact and understanding, diverts from the necessarily greswome occupation much that is objectionable and depressing. The firm occupy two floors of an establishment on the northeast corner of the square, and their equipment is in accord with the most modern and progressive funeral directing and embalming methods. The confidence of the public has been gained by skillful and dependable service, and the exercise of those personal niceties and considerations which ap-

peal to these who have sustained the loss of their near and dear ones. In connection with their line of caskets and general funeral furnishings, the firm carry a stock of mouldings, frames and art goods. Mr. Lawler is Secretary of the National Co-operative Burial Association, which has a membership of eighteen hundred.

To train and succeed to his business Mr. Lawler has two sons, Harold and Eugene. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, in which both himself and his wife are very active, and, fraternally, is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Friendship Lodge No. 24, of which he is Noble Grand, and is a member and presiding officer of the Mystic Workers No. 474, his wife having been Secretary of the same for the past five years. Mrs. Lawler also is a member of the Rebekas, as is her husband, and he is connected as well with the Modern Woodmen of America and Knights and Ladies of Security. From a business and social standpoint Mr. Lawler is one of the prominent and successful men in his part of the State, and enjoys a wide acquaintance with many of its foremost families.

LAWLER, Robert E., an enterprising and progressive young farmer whose home is in Section 22, Bainbridge Township, Schuyler County, Ill., and who is one of the leading citizens of his locality, was born on the farm where he now lives, January 18, 1880, a son of John Hugh and Mary (O'Connor) Lawler, natives of Fauquier County, Va., whence the former was brought to Schuyler County, Ill., by his father, James W. Lawler, in 1835, when he was about eleven years old. James W. Lawler was one of the earliest settlers of Bainbridge Township. Here John H. Lawler married a Miss Edmondson, and by her had two children, both of whom died in infancy. After the mother's death he married Almira Perry, and their union resulted in four children, namely: Albert, who died at the age of twenty-two years; William, who died in 1899; Nancy, wife of Edward Hood, and Ann Elizabeth, wife of James Self, both husbands being farmers in Bainbridge Township. The mother of this family died in Bainbridge Township, and John H. Lawler subsequently married Mary O'Connor, born near Lyons, France, who was brought by her parents to this country when she was about six years old. Her father, Mathias O'Connor, settled in Camden Township, Schuyler County, where he died in 1880. John H. and Mary (O'Connor) Lawler were the parents of six children, as follows: Clinton, who died in infancy; Jessie L., deceased wife of Jona Vaughan, who died in 1898; Martha K. and Lucy D., of Rushville, Ill.; and Robert E., to whom this personal record pertains. John H. Lawler departed this life March 2, 1894, his widow surviving him until July 2, 1897, when she, too, passed away. When the former first came to Schuyler County, wild game was abundant, and deer trails were visible in all directions. The land in Bainbridge Township where the Lawlers

made their home, was heavily covered with white and black-oak timber. James W. and John H. Lawler cleared this wilderness, and on ground then haunted by straggling Indians, whose wigwags had scarce disappeared, now stand churches, schoolhouses and beautiful homes, to perpetuate the memory of the sturdy pioneer of the Lawler family.

Robert E. Lawler was fourteen years old when his father died, and passed his boyhood in assisting in work on the home place and attending the district schools. After finishing his education in the Rushville Normal School he taught for two years, and then turned his attention to the farm containing 350 acres, which was left to his care, burdened with an indebtedness to be discharged. Well has he performed his task, and he and his sisters have become the owners of 210 acres of the homestead property.

On April 13, 1903, Mr. Lawler was united in marriage with Grace E. Hood, who was born in Cass County, Ill., a daughter of Edward Hood, a prominent farmer of Bainbridge Township. Mr. and Mrs. Lawler have two children, namely: John D., born May 2, 1904; and Mary Lucille, born August 2, 1906.

In politics, Mr. Lawler is a Democrat, and has taken an active part in the political affairs of his township, in which he has become an influential factor. In 1906, during Mr. Lawler's absence from home, the Democratic Township Convention nominated him for the office of Supervisor, and he was elected by a decisive majority, being eight years the junior of the next youngest member of the Board of Supervisors. He is looked upon as one of the most prominent citizens of the community, and he and his amiable wife have a host of friends.

LAWSON, James P.—To the average farmer in Illinois horticulture, as a science, is a closed book, the study of which seems hardly justified by the results thus far achieved in the Central West in connection with the fruit-raising industry. Yet one has but to scan the work of certain handsmen whose attention has thus been directed with successful results, to realize the injustice of the opinion commonly held. One of the most interesting and informing expressions of this sort of nature-loving spirit to be found in Schuyler County, is the farm in Section 16, Camden Township, owned and occupied by James P. Lawson. The man bent upon horticultural or agricultural success might travel far and not find so encouraging an exposition of what may be accomplished in fruit-raising when backed by enthusiasm, broad understanding and untiring industry.

James P. Lawson was born in Bainbridge Township, Schuyler County, July 6, 1851, a son of Robert Lawson, and in boyhood removed with his parents to Camden Township, where the family settled on a farm now owned by his brother William. Here the subject of this sketch attended the public schools as opportunity offered, and upon attaining his majority, began

work on his own account, though still making his home with his mother who, by this time, had become a widow. Industrious and frugal in his habits, he had no difficulty in securing employment, and having few and simple wants, was able to lay aside a portion of his earnings for future investments. His mother in the meantime having passed away, on March 17, 1889, he was married to Miss Hester Marlow, a daughter of Levi S. and Margaretta (Rice) Marlow, and a native of Camden Township. A sketch of Mr. Marlow will be found in its proper place in another part of this work.

After his marriage, Mr. Lawson resided on the old home farm for one year, when he removed to Camden, remaining there for about five years. In 1896 he bought ninety acres of the paternal farm, to which he later added by purchase eighty acres more on Section 16, making a total of 170 acres, of which twenty acres is in Section 9 in Camden Township. This property he has improved by the erection of farm buildings, setting out orchards and a variety of small fruit-bearing shrubs, besides developing a vegetable growing department that will add materially to the production of the farm.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawson have had two children, one son, Vernie, who has received a good education and is now assisting his father in the supervision of the farm, and one daughter, Gracie, who died as the result of injuries received by being accidentally scalded, although she lingered for a week after the accident—a calamity which left a pall of gloom upon the family, depriving them of the society of a bright child who was a source of happiness to the household. Mr. Lawson is a Democrat in politics, while Mrs. Lawson is a member of the M. P. L. and Star Lodge of Camden, their son, Vernie being identified with the A. F. & A. M. and M. W. A.

LAWSON, Joseph Robert.—An interesting and instructive demonstration of scientific agriculture and horticulture is presented on the beautiful farm of Joseph Robert Lawson, in Section 22, Camden Township. Eighty-two acres in extent, this farm represents the acme of comfort and utility, and makes strong appeal to the artistic, refined and home-loving nature of the man who has presided over its developing fortunes for the past twenty-three years. Hither he came as a renter in 1884, two years later purchasing the property from its owner, Drew Dawes, and thereupon instituting a systematic renovating of its facilities, which were sadly in need of repair. There was much timber to be cleared away, fences to be renewed and buildings to be repaired, in the meantime there being erected upon it the modern two-and-a-half story house, which compares favorably with the best in the county, besides capacious barns and out-houses, and many other general improvements to which the average, plodding farmer, is a total stranger. While engaging to some extent in general farming, Mr. Lawson's greatest pride and

pleasure is his fruit, to the raising of which he has devoted a large share of his time, and has made exhaustive research among recognized authorities. He has set out strawberries, raspberries, currants, grapes, apples, plums, pears, and practically all of the fruits which flourish in Illinois, besides introducing a variety of desirable vegetables for the early market. An additional resource is blooded English Berkshire hogs, English horses and Short-horn cattle, also a variety of fowl, which here attain to rare breeding.

Born in Bainbridge Township, Schuyler County, Ill., February 6, 1856, Mr. Lawson is a son of Robert and Mary (Moore) Lawson, who were born in Hamptonshire, England, and settled in Schuyler County at a date which has not been attainable by the writer of this sketch. Joseph was educated in the public schools and remained at home until his eighteenth year, when he went to work by the month for a farmer living near Peoria, his services netting him \$22.00 per month. In 1874 he returned to his father's farm, and the following year went to work at the blacksmith trade for William Cody, with whom he remained four years. In 1879, on account of the death of his father, he returned to the old homestead, this time remaining until 1882, when he rented the Melvin farm, north of Camden, for two years, thereafter locating on his present farm in Section 22, Camden Township. He never has lost track entirely of the blacksmith trade, and during the winter season the blows of his hammer resound from the anvil, while his summers are entirely devoted to the general duties of the farm. At first he was obliged to incur indebtedness on his farm, but this long since has been cancelled, and a comfortable balance is increasing for his declining years.

The marriage of Mr. Lawson and a daughter of William Wightman mentioned elsewhere in this sketch, occurred August 21, 1880, and of the union there are four children, of whom Walter Whitson, a farmer in Bainbridge Township, married Maggie Lashbrook, and has three children: Wayne, Pauline and Allen; Curry Delbert, Guy and William are living on the farm with their parents. Mr. Lawson is a Democrat in politics but never has been active in local party affairs. He is a firm believer in churches, charities and social organizations, and while contributing generously towards their financial support, has thus far not seen his way clear to tender his personal association.

He has been a resident of Schuyler County fifty-two years, has grown from boy to manhood within sight of many who still make Camden Township their home, and it is safe to say that no man whose home has been in the same township forty-six years, has a larger claim upon the confidence and friendliness of the people of Camden.

LEARY, Jeremiah R.—An important factor in the management of public institutions in Schuy-

ler County is Jeremiah R. Leary, Superintendent of the Alms House for the past four years, and formerly one of the extensive and successful farmers and stock-raisers of Buena Vista Township. Mr. Leary swells the large percentage of men of Irish parentage who maintain high standards of work and character in this county, and he is eminently fitted by natural ability and experience for his present humane and widely influential position. Born in Hancock County, Ill., January 21, 1857, he is a son of Timothy and Julia (Haggerty) Leary, both of whom came to America from Ireland in the same sailing vessel, and who later were married in Columbus, Ohio, which remained their home for some years. About 1849, they located on a farm in Hancock County, Ill., where Mr. Leary assisted in the construction of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, continuing thus until the road had been completed between Quincy and Galesburg, Ill. About 1866, he came to Schuyler County and rented land in Buena Vista Township, later purchasing forty acres, and operating an additional 120 acres, until his death, May 29, 1895. His wife survived him but a few months, her death occurring January 7, 1896. Mr. Leary was a Democrat in politics, giving that party supreme allegiance from the time of his arrival in the county. In religion he was a devout Catholic. Of his eight children, three sons only are living: John, a barber in Rushville; James, assistant superintendent of the Alms House; and Jeremiah R.

Jeremiah R. Leary acquired the rudiments of his education in what was known as the old Taylor School, of Woodstock Township, and he was early taught to make himself useful upon the home farm. In 1878 he had saved sufficient money to enable him to purchase a forty acre tract in Section 6, Buena Vista Township, to which he added forty acres, the entire tract having no improvements upon it and a large part of it being covered with timber and underbrush. Eventually his industry created a fine and valuable farm, having modern buildings, fences and machinery, and upon disposing of it in 1892 he realized a profit of twenty-four dollars per acre over the purchase price. He next bought 116 acres in Section 8, the same township, adding to this until he owned 134 acres, which, in turn, he converted into a profitable farm and beautiful home. In January, 1904, he disposed of this property also, determined to enter upon some less arduous means of livelihood.

March 1, 1904, Mr. Leary was appointed Superintendent of the Alms House by the Board of Supervisors of Schuyler County, and since has managed the home and farm of 310 acres. His administration has met with general approval, and has been the means of vastly improving the output and general advantages of the farm. At the present time there are on the place about eighty-one head of cattle and sixty head of hogs, and each year he has raised on an average two colts and eighteen calves. About fifty acres of the farm are under corn each year, and this

amount has been sufficient for all feeding purposes. During the past three years the wheat yield has been 600 bushels. The general atmosphere of the place is kindly and homelike, although idleness is never encouraged or permitted when the inmates are able to make themselves useful. One is impressed with the absolute cleanliness which prevails in house and field, and with the strictly enforced sanitary observances. The financial affairs of the institution are in every way satisfactory, economy and thrift being the keynote of the present management.

Like his father before him, Mr. Leary is a Democrat, and was a member of the Board of Supervisors of Buena Vista Township during 1889-91. In religion he is a Catholic.

On January 25, 1893, Mr. Leary was united in marriage to Martha E. Hare, who was a native of Schuyler County, born June 15, 1870, and for several years previous to her marriage, a successful teacher in the public schools. After marriage they began housekeeping on a farm Mr. Leary had purchased the year previous, and in the neighborhood of their parents they lived until they sold their farm and Mr. Leary was appointed Superintendent of the County Farm March 1, 1904. Mr. and Mrs. Leary have one son, James Harold Leary, born January 21, 1900.

LEWIS, Isaac.—Men who are wont to declaim upon their scant opportunities, the vicissitudes of even the most fortunate life or the slow rewards of practical industry, should take heart from the experience of Isaac Lewis, than whom no citizen of Schuyler County has been handicapped in greater degree in his struggle for a recompense. Nevertheless, great usefulness has come out of his adversities, political and social prominence has followed in the wake of his keen mentality and philosophical acceptance of fate, and many friends brighten his life with their appreciation and good will. This well known resident of Rushville was born on a farm in Woodstock Township, Schuyler County, Ill., July 9, 1865, a son of John R. and Martha (Kennedy) Lewis, the former born in Alabama, and the latter in Ohio. John R. Lewis came from Alabama to Brown County, Ill., in the early days of State history and finally settled in Woodstock Township, which then was very sparsely populated. Here he cleared his land, engaged in farming for the balance of his active life, and died on the farm which represented the best industry of his life, in 1901, at the age of eighty years.

The district school of Woodstock Township and the Rushville Normal School contributed to the education of Isaac Lewis. Then, as now, he was an earnest student, and possessed an inquiring and adaptive mind. He early was trained to the practical side of farming, and it was while cutting clover for seed at the age of twenty that his team ran away, and through contact with the machinery he lost both of his

hands. A less sturdy heart would have been crushed by a disaster of this kind, but Mr. Lewis looked on the bright side of his affliction, and resolved that so material a catastrophe should not blight his capacity for usefulness in other directions. Natural resource has overcome almost all obstacles in connection with his mishap, and he has filled many positions of trust and responsibility requiring manual as well as mental skill.

The pleasing personality and fine traits of Mr. Lewis won him a wife who has materially promoted his happiness and success, and who has been an invaluable aid to him in the transaction of his general and political business. Mrs. Lewis formerly was Miss Della Chitwood, daughter of W. E. and Elizabeth (Stutsman) Chitwood, the former born in Bainbridge Township, and the latter in Woodstock Township, Schuyler County, Ill., and who have always been well and favorably known residents of Schuyler County. Carefully reared and practically educated, she is a woman of good sense and refinement. Early in life she entered the profession of school teaching and continued in that line with much success, up to the time of assuming her duties as deputy in the office of the County Clerk, in connection with her husband, in which she is at present engaged.

Mr. Lewis has voted the Democratic ticket ever since attaining his majority, and as a political servant of the people has found an important and influential field of activity. He was for eight years Assessor of Woodstock Township, and now is finishing his third term as County Clerk, having been elected to that office first in 1898. His last election was November 6, 1906, when a gratifying majority testified to their appreciation of his integrity and ability by giving him their vote. In fraternal circles he enjoys enviable popularity, and is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Willard Encampment, Knights of Pythias and Rebekas. In religion he is a Presbyterian.

LICKEY, John Wesley.—The successful funeral director of the first years of the twentieth century is a long way removed from his prototype of even a decade ago. While members of the profession can seemingly never attain the results achieved by the Egyptians, whose art was inspired by their belief in bodily as well as spiritual immortality, science more and more is coming to the aid of the present generation of embalmers, creating out of what formerly was crude and repellant, an art and science combined. Representatives of this latter-day advancement is the business of J. W. Lickey & Company, of Rushville, who, in connection with the conducting of funerals, embalming, and supplying caskets and other burial paraphernalia, carry a varied stock of art goods, and mouldings.

John Wesley Lickey, establisher of the present firm, was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, December 8, 1852, and is a son of Wilson and Hannah (Hill) Lickey, natives also of Ohio.

Mr. Lickey is named for his grand-fathers, John Lickey and Wesley Hill, the former of whom was born and spent his entire life in Ohio, while the latter came at an early day to Illinois, locating in the vicinity of Brooklyn. In 1849 Mr. Hill went to Pike's Peak, Colo., to engage in gold mining, and while there his wife died, a fact which rendered his home-coming inexpressibly sad. He survived for several years, however, his death finally occurring in Warren County, Ill. Wilson Lickey came to the vicinity of Brooklyn, Ill., in 1855, when John Wesley was three years old, and in 1861 removed to Vermont Township, Fulton County, where he followed general farming and stock-raising until 1867. He then bought the Schenk farm near Brooklyn, Schuyler County, and died there in 1896, leaving to the wife who survives him, and who still occupies the old place, a splendidly improved and valuable property. Wilson Lickey and wife had seven children, one of whom died in infancy. The oldest son, James William, lives on the old place; Newton and Abraham (twins) have farms adjoining the old homestead in Brooklyn Township; Jane is the wife of Leroy Swift, a farmer of McDonough County, Ill.; and Emma lives at home with her mother. Mr. Lickey was a quiet, unpretentious man, a Republican in politics, and a member of the Presbyterian Church. He led a well balanced and industrious life, and was highly respected by all who knew him.

The oldest in his father's family, John Wesley Lickey, early assumed prominent responsibility upon the home farm, and largely through the application of his leisure to studious pursuits, acquired a liberal and practical education. March 30, 1878, he married Mary M. Arick, step-daughter of William Loring. Mrs. Lickey was also born in Ohio, and lost her father, Henry Arick, in the Civil War, he having enlisted in an Ohio regiment, and through exposure while waiting on the sick contracted the illness which proved fatal. Mrs. Lickey came to Illinois with her mother who subsequently became the wife of William Loring. She received an excellent education in the district and normal schools of Rushville, and after completing her training, was for several years one of the popular and successful educators of Schuyler County. Mr. and Mrs. Lickey began house-keeping in Brooklyn Township, and at the end of five years, having sold their farm located in Rushville, where Mr. Lickey followed his early trade of carpentering and building until about 1888. He then engaged in the grain and elevator business with J. B. Stewart & Company, and in 1892 removed to Industry, and engaged in the furniture and undertaking business. So successful was he in this line of activity that, in 1896, he sold out his business in order to move to a larger city, and in 1898 he purchased the stock of the People's Furniture Company, operating the business under the firm name of Lickey & Reece. Mr. Reece was a graduate embalmer, and at the time of his death, May 4, 1901, was

greatly missed as one of the best exponents of his occupation in Schuyler County. The firm then was changed to J. W. Lickey & Company, the junior partner being Robert A. Lawler, son-in-law of Mr. Lickey, and husband of his only child, Myrtle Lickey. Mrs. Lickey also is a practical embalmer, and has been of great assistance to her husband in promoting his business. Mr. Lickey is a member of the Embalmers State Association, and stands in the first rank of those who follow his necessary calling. He has a finely equipped establishment, and his patronage is recruited from all parts of the township and county. He is a believer in honest methods and fair representation, and has won out solely through his grit and determination, and rare common sense. Socially he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Mystic Workers, Rebekas, and Modern Woodmen of America. Mrs. Lickey is also a member of the Rebekas, and both are connected with the Presbyterian Church.

LITTLE, George.—Born February 9, 1808; died March 5, 1896. Of the early settlers who came to Schuyler County in its formative period, there were few indeed who exerted a more potent force in the commercial life of the community than did George Little. His life was an illustration of the masterful control of early limitations, such as was the lot of the pioneer settlers, and the wise utilization of ordinary opportunities that were available to the many, but grasped by few. For more than fifty years his career was identified with the business interests of Rushville, and his name will long be remembered after the present generation has passed away. Mr. Little was accompanied by his parents and became one of the builders of Rushville, and lived to see the city achieve its modern improvements in which he played no small part.

George Little was born on a farm near Columbia, Lancaster County, Pa., February 9, 1808, and was of Scotch-Irish ancestry. His father, James Little, was born in County Tyrone, Ulster, Ireland, in 1786, and his paternal grandfather, James Little—or Lytle, as the name then was spelled—was a native of Scotland. His mother's maiden name was Rebecca Greer.

It was in 1836 that Mr. Little made his first visit to Rushville and he journeyed from the East on horseback to look the country over, and was so well satisfied that he returned the following year making the journey by way of the Ohio and Illinois Rivers. At this early day Mr. Little was young, energetic and resourceful and, seeing the possibilities of a mercantile career, at once engaged in business in a small way. Later he formed a partnership with Dr. Adam Dunlap, and conducted a store on the east side of the public square. His store conformed to the ideal of merchandising in those days and was a motley collection of groceries, wearing apparel, drugs and sundries. Its crudeness and crowded appearance disappeared, however,

with the improvement of the community, and at all times arose to the emergency created by an increase of population and refinement of ideas.

In May, 1844, the firm of Little & Ray was formed, which continued until the death of Mr. Ray in 1881. For a time this firm did business on the south side of the square, and Mr. Thomas Wilson was admitted as a partner, but in 1853 the stock was removed to the present location of The George Little store, a handsome three-story building erected by the founder of the business in 1844.

The firm of Little & Ray did a tremendous business in early pioneer times, and in addition to general merchandising they engaged in pork-packing, and later established the first bank in the city, the history of which is given in the history of the county.

In his business affairs Mr. Little took keen pleasure and, at a time in life when most men would have sought pleasure in rest and recreation, he found his greatest satisfaction in directing the business he had founded, and which is today continued under his name as an incorporated company.

On September 1, 1840, Mr. Little was married to Miss Jane Lloyd, of Pittsburg, Pa. To them were born three children only one of whom, Mrs. Mary Scripps, lived to reach adult age, but who died in 1874, leaving two young sons, John Locke and George Henry Scripps, to Mr. Little's care. February 16, 1852, he was again married, this time to Miss Lydia Elizabeth Scripps, who died March 4, 1906. To them were born five children, and the surviving ones are: John S., Grace and Virginia E.

During his long and active life Mr. Little lived close to high ideals, and his citizenship was such that it imparted strength and substantiality to every undertaking in which his worth and ability were enlisted. He was companionable and well posted, observing the world from a wide range, and ever retained his faith in the goodness of mankind and in the existence of opportunity for all who seek it. A man of strong purpose, steady application and keen perception, he forged his way to the front by his own unaided efforts, and his long, busy life contributed much to the commercial prosperity of the city and county which constituted the theater of his activity. In manner he was quiet and unostentatious, avoiding all publicity and craving no official or political recognition; and yet he was ever ready to lend his personal support to every industrial and social movement that was for the best interests of the community. In politics Mr. Little was a supporter of the principles of the Republican party, and participated in its first organization in Schuyler County and maintained his allegiance to the party's principles to the end of his life.

LITTLE, John Scripps.—Of the men who are lending dignity, strength and special qualifications to the banking business in Rushville, none are held in higher esteem than John Scripps

Little. Mr. Little is forty-two years old, having been born in Rushville February 23, 1864, and substantially more than twenty years of his business life have been devoted to the study of monetary science. He was educated in the public schools, and early developed a taste for the kind of routine and precision which are among the most valuable assets of the embryo banker, in 1884 entering into the banking business practically in connection with the Bank of Rushville. He is a man of pleasing personality, and has the faculty of making and keeping friends. Socially he is connected with the Masons, and is a member of the Union League and Hamilton Clubs of Chicago. He is a Republican in politics, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. Little is of Scotch-Irish-English ancestry, a son of George and Lydia E. (Scripps) Little, the former a native of Columbia, Pa., and the latter born in Jackson, Mo. His paternal grandparents were James and Rebecca (Greer) Little, the former born in County Tyrone, Ireland, and his paternal great-grandfather was James Little, or Lytle, as the name then was spelled, who was born in Scotland, married a Miss Martin, and settled in County Tyrone, Ireland. The maternal grandparents of Mr. Little were George Henry and Mary (Huler) Scripps, natives of London, England, and Tennessee, respectively, and his maternal great-grandparents were William Armager and Grace (Locke) Scripps, natives of England, the former born in the quaint cathedral town of Ely.

LINCOLN, Charles, a greatly respected veteran of the Civil War, who was formerly engaged in farming in Littleton Township, Schuyler County, Ill., but in recent years, has been a resident of the village of Littleton, where he lives in retirement from active pursuits, was born in Brooklyn, Ill., June 15, 1844. Mr. Lincoln is a son of Jefferson and Sarah (Ryan) Lincoln. Jefferson Lincoln was a soldier in the Mexican War, and after returning from Mexico, he went to California, joining the eager throng of men who made their way to the gold fields in 1849 in quest of the precious metal. When starting homeward again, his journey having already begun, he met an old friend who induced him to remain in California for a time, and from that period he was never again heard from. Two years after the latest advices from him, his wife moved to Frederick, Ill., and made her home in Rushville, Ill., until the date of her death. Charles Lincoln remained with his mother until the summer of 1862, when he entered the army, receiving his education during his term of service. He enlisted at Rushville in August of that year, in Company C, One-hundred and Nineteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, his regiment being mustered in at Quincy and constituting a part of the Sixteenth Army Corps, under command of Gen. A. J. Smith. He was in the Army of the Mississippi, and took part in many of the engagements in that department. Upon his discharge from the service in the spring of 1865, he



MRS. JAMES D. THOMPSON

stayed a month at Mobile, Ala., and then came by boat to St. Louis, and up the Illinois River, going to Springfield, Ill., and finally returning home. Working for a while as a farm hand, he afterwards bought eighty acres of land in Section 13, Littleton Township, on which he followed farming for fifteen years. Selling out at the end of that period, he withdrew from active labor, purchasing a residence in Littleton, Ill., which has since been the family home.

Mr. Lincoln has been twice married, his first marriage taking place in the fall of 1866, when he was wedded to Anna Palmer, a native of England. By her he had nine children, as follows: Mary Jane (Mrs. David Gay), of Oakland Township, Schuyler County; William, a resident of Canton, Fulton County, Ill.; Sarah O. (Mrs. Usury), of Industry Township, McDonough County, Ill.; Alfred Barton, who lives at Adair, Ill.; Oscar, whose home is in Canada; Charles E., of Rocky Ford, Colo.; James, who lives in Canada; Thomas, a farmer of Littleton Township; and Nellie Bertha, who died in 1893, at the age of seven years. Anna (Palmer) Lincoln departed this life March 12, 1898. On November 11, 1899, Mr. Lincoln was joined in matrimony with Margaret L. Green, who was born in Wayne County, Ill., February 5, 1840, a daughter of James V. Green, later a resident of Quincy, Ill. The father of Mr. Charles Lincoln was a cousin of President Abraham Lincoln.

In politics, Charles Lincoln is identified with the Republican party; is also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, belonging to the Grand Army Post of Rushville. His religious connection, as also that of his wife, is with the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is deeply respected, not only for his excellent qualities as a man and citizen, but because of his worthy record as one of the few survivors of Schuyler County's representatives in the great struggle for the preservation of the Union.

LOGSDON, George William.—Visitors to a farm lying on Section 29, Bainbridge Township, are invariably pleased with the well-kept orchards, neat buildings and cultivated fields, nor are they less pleased with the picturesque environment and the splendid view. Standing on the highest point of the farm (which, according to government reports, is only one and a half feet lower than the highest point in the State, near Galena), the eye beholds a delightful vision of smiling valleys, thriving towns, neat farms and waving fields, and one recognizes as never before the fascinating environment of the Illinois agriculturist. The farm is owned and operated by George William Logsdon, who has been a resident of Schuyler County since boyhood. While he is proud of the entire estate, perhaps he finds his chief source of gratification in the peach orchard of eight acres, containing all of the finest varieties of that luscious fruit and said to be one of the finest orchards of its kind in the entire State. There are now 1600 fruit bearing

trees in the orchard, and in addition there is a small orchard of choice varieties of apple trees.

The record of the Logsdon family will be found on another section in the sketch of Perry Logsdon. Suffice it to say in this connection, that Joseph and Lucy (Parker) Logsdon moved from Brown County, Ill., to Schuyler County in 1844 and settled in Woodstock Township, where they cleared a farm. Their son, George W., was born in Brown County, November 14, 1852, and was twelve years of age when he came with his parents to Schuyler County, where he attended the district schools. Later he was sent to the Gem City Business College in Quincy. On his return to Schuyler County he taught school for two terms in the county where he was born, but afterward devoted his time to clearing land and cultivating a farm.

In 1891 Mr. Logsdon married Miss Margaret J. Kirkham, daughter of Henry and Clara Kirkham, both of Scotch lineage. In an early day her father came from his native State of Indiana to Schuyler County, Ill., where he and his wife make their home in Bainbridge Township. The year after his marriage Mr. Logsdon bought 160 acres on Section 29, where he has since engaged in tilling the soil, raising stock of good grades, and developing one of the finest peach orchards in the State. Of his marriage seven children were born, namely: Lucy C., Seth D., Goldie E., Emma Lou (who died in infancy), Mary Agnes (who died at the age of three years), Ruth A. and George M. Fraternally Mr. Logsdon is a Mason, a member of Cass Lodge of Beardstown, Ill., and an ardent believer in the philanthropic principles of that organization. All through his life he has made a study of the money question, which he considers one of our most important national problems. The result of his study has led him to co-operate with the Greenback or Populist party, whose principles he firmly believes to be based on justice, and ever since casting his ballot for Peter Cooper, he has never swerved in his allegiance to the men and measures pledged to secure for our country those monetary changes which he believes to be essential to business success and permanent prosperity.

LOGSDON, Jacob.—Prominent among the progressive and successful descendants of pioneers of Schuyler County is Jacob Logsdon, who, through the exercise of practical and praiseworthy qualities, has become the owner of a farm of 250 acres in Bainbridge and Woodstock Townships, and who is further recognized as a leader in political and social undertakings, and is a stock-holder in the Bank of Schuyler County. Mr. Logsdon was born near Cooperstown, Brown County, Ill., March 13, 1858, a son of Joseph Logsdon, well known in the earlier annals of farming in this part of the State.

Until reaching his twenty-sixth year Mr. Logsdon remained on his father's farm, having come to Schuyler County in 1865. His education is that furnished in the district schools, and on this

practical foundation he has built a character and capacity for usefulness which well may be an inspiration to the youth of the coming generation. In 1884, Mr. Logsdon sought to try his fortunes in the State of Kansas, but after a brief experience in Cowley and Sedgwick Counties, was taken ill and returned to his Schuyler County home for recuperation. Convinced that he lived in a pretty good part of the United States, he since has made this his home, and as soon as he recovered from his illness he rented land and bought and fed cattle. Thrifty and far-sighted, he laid by all possible of his earnings, and in 1885 bought his first eighty acres of land, in Section 12, Woodstock Township, which at that time was practically destitute of improvements. For two years he farmed this land, and in the spring of 1888 built a small three-room house. October 17, 1888, he married Amelia Krohe, daughter of Lewis E. Krohe, and born in Bainbridge Township, Schuyler County, December 26, 1863. Installing his young wife in the little house, the housekeeping and land developing went hand in hand; children came to gladden the parents and bring sunshine into the well kept home, and a spirit of harmony and success grew out of earnest toil and unremitting co-operation. In 1903 the house that had witnessed so many changes and given shelter in so many storms, gave place to the modern structure now occupied by the family, which has eight large rooms all airy and well furnished. There are few rural homes in the county which afford so many advantages as does this one, and in which is expressed such interest for the physical, mental and moral well being of its inhabitants. With the latest magazines and periodicals always on hand, with opportunities for music and varied entertainment, and with the most genial and delightful of outdoor surroundings, this farm may be called an ideal one of its kind, and it is widely considered one of the most hospitable and productive.

To Mr. and Mrs. Logsdon have been born five daughters, of whom Amy Louisa, a graduate of the Rushville High School, class of 1908, gives promise of literary success, having already contributed many readable articles to current periodicals; Ada Leonora, born January 20, 1892, is attending the Rushville High School; Sophia Ellen Lucy was born August 11, 1894; Viola Agnes was born July 11, 1895; and Violet Augusta was born October 3, 1899. The children are receiving every advantage which means and intelligent direction can command, and will be proficient in musical and other accomplishments. The parents of this interesting family are enthusiastic sharers of the interests of their children, and as a result they are their boon companions and most confidential advisers. From such an atmosphere come the best men and women in the land. Sometime since Mr. Logsdon retired from active labors on the farm, but he still supervises its management, and is as keenly interested as ever in its output and improvement. He is a generous contributor to

many worthy causes, is an earnest if not an active Democrat, and fraternally is an honored member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He has been a stock-holder in the Bank of Schuyler County since 1902.

LOGSDON, Hon. Perry.—It would be difficult to find an old resident of Schuyler County to whom the name of Perry Logsdon is unfamiliar, for Mr. Logsdon has been long and intimately associated with the agricultural and political life of the county, and has been especially prominent in Woodstock Township, long his home and headquarters. Thirty-five years and more have passed since he acquired his first landed estate in the township, the date of his purchase having been December 23, 1871, and the amount, 120 acres of Section 11. About two years after acquiring his first property he erected a commodious residence on Section 1, and in this attractive home he has since remained, welcoming to its hospitable walls the many friends whom he has won in a long and honorable career. At this writing he owns 393 acres, all within Woodstock Township except an eighty-acre tract in Bainbridge Township.

Born in Madison County, Ky., July 8, 1842, Perry Logsdon is a son of Joseph and Lucy (Parker) Logsdon, also natives of Madison County. When he was eighteen months old he was brought to Illinois by his parents, who settled in Brown County and remained there from 1844 until 1865. During the latter year they removed to Schuyler County, settling in Woodstock Township, where the father died June 11, 1900, at the age of ninety-one, and the mother May 30, 1892, at the age of seventy-eight years. Nothing of especial importance occurred in the early life of Perry Logsdon until the outbreak of the Civil War turned his mind from the studies of school and the work on the farm to graver duties connected with citizenship. December 1, 1861, his name was enrolled and he was mustered in as a member of Company H, Fiftieth Illinois Infantry at St. Joseph, Mo. The date of his enlistment papers should have been one month earlier, as he had been accepted as a volunteer at that time.

The Fiftieth Regiment took part in many long marches and hard-fought battles, and Mr. Logsdon endured all the vicissitudes incident to a soldier's life. Among his first engagements in which he participated were those at Forts Henry and Donelson, at Shiloh and Corinth, Miss., and Resaca, Tenn., after which he fought at Altoona and Bentonville. From January of 1864 the history of his regiment is that of Sherman's army in its march to the sea. At the close of the war the regiment participated in the Grand Review at Washington and Mr. Logsdon was mustered out July 13, 1865, as First Lieutenant of his company. During his absence in the army his parents had removed from Brown to Schuyler County, and hither he came after receiving an honorable discharge. On Friday he arrived at the new home of his parents and, on Monday fol-

lowing, began work in the harvest field, after which he continued actively engaged in farming pursuits.

The marriage of Perry Logsdon and Miss Lizzie Byers was solemnized September 5, 1867, in a log cabin erected on the day of the inauguration of William Henry Harrison as President of the United States. They are the parents of three children: Luella, at home; Julia, widow of George Howell, and now living with her parents; and Charles, who married Grace Cox of Coopers-town, has one son, Russell, and one daughter, Greta Corine. The son is engaged in farming on Section 2, Woodstock Township. Mrs. Logsdon is an earnest member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mr. Logsdon is a contributor to the same, as well as to all religious movements, although not personally identified with any denomination. Politically he has been a local Republican leader for years. During the 'seventies he was Township Assessor and a member of the Board of Supervisors from Woodstock Township. It is evidence of his popularity that he was several times elected Supervisor in face of a customary Democratic majority in his township. Among all classes of people and all parties, he is admired and honored as an able citizen and honored veteran of the war. A high honor came to him during 1884, in his election as Representative in the Thirty-fourth General Assembly, comprising the counties of Schuyler, Cass, Mason and Menard, and four years later he was again chosen to the same position. During his service as Representative he was a member of many important committees and always voted for the interest of the people, winning an enviable position in the confidence of his constituents. One of the most memorable incidents in connection with his membership in the Legislature, was his attitude as one of the patriotic "One Hundred and Three" who determinedly and persistently stood for the election of Gen. John A. Logan to the United States Senate. In that critical period Mr. Logsdon acquitted himself with honor and fearlessness, and won a reputation by no means limited to his own district. The county which, for so many years, has benefited by his loyal citizenship, is dear to him by the ties of long association, and he has been a persistent champion of all measures for its benefit. In the city of Rushville, where he is a Bank Director, he has a large number of friends among the most honored social circles, and his pleasant country home has been the scene of many reunions of the old friends of the family.

LOOP, Josiah.—The genealogy of this well-known farmer of Schuyler County is traced to Germany, whence some of the name crossed the ocean to America in a very early period of our country's history. The records show that George Loop removed from Ohio to Indiana and thence to Illinois, where he died in Clark County. During his residence in Ohio his son David was born, and from there he accompanied the family to Indiana, where he met and married Mary Beach,

a native of Pennsylvania. About 1847 they removed from Indiana to Illinois and settled at Pleasantview, Schuyler County, where he built his first home in Illinois. While he made farming his principal occupation, he was handy with tools and did other work, for a time following the cooper's trade. The shoes that his children wore were often of his own workmanship, for he had picked up an excellent knowledge of the shoemaker's trade.

Leaving Pleasantview about 1855, David Loop removed to Missouri and entered government land in Scotland County, but in 1856 he disposed of the property and returned to Illinois. Shortly afterward he bought eighty acres on Section 1, Huntsville Township, Schuyler County, besides forty acres in Birmingham Township. The land was in its primeval state of wildness, no attempt having yet been made at placing it under cultivation and its agricultural possibilities being unknown. After building a house he at once began the arduous task of breaking ground and raising his first crops. The results were gratifying and he continued on the place until about 1879, at which time he had about 300 acres. During that year he removed to Carthage, Hancock County, where he bought a house with four acres of ground. Having sold this place in 1884, he bought property in Camden village, where he died in 1887, his wife passing away eleven months later.

In the family of David Loop there were ten children, of whom three sons and two daughters are now living. One child died in infancy; Samantha died about 1902; George, who was a soldier in Company E, Seventy-eighth Illinois Infantry, until the close of the Civil War, died about 1903; Amanda is the widow of Nicholas Burwood and resides at Galesburg, Ill.; John, of Augusta, Hancock County, was a member of Company E, Fifty-ninth Illinois Infantry, and served from July, 1861, until the close of the war. Next in order of birth was Josiah, born in Vermillion County, Ind., July 5, 1844. Mary, Mrs. Robert Redding, is deceased, as is also Caroline, who was the wife of J. M. Walters, of Keokuk, Iowa. Catherine is the wife of Rev. Amos Rigney, of the United Brethren Church, and they make their home in Adair, McDonough County, Ill. The father of this family was an influential member of the United Brethren Church, in whose doctrines he and his wife were consistent believers, and to whose support he contributed generously. The various township offices to which he was elected he filled with fidelity and diligence. It was his privilege to hear the illustrious Lincoln in some of his debates, and the first speech he listened to was sufficient to convert him to a belief in Republican principles, after which he always cast his ballot with that party.

Upon the migration of the family to Schuyler County in 1847, Josiah Loop was a child three years of age. Hence his early recollections cluster around the scenes familiar in his mature years. With the exception of a brief period

Huntsville Township has been his home for many years. When he was twenty years of age he left home to give his services to the Union in the Civil War, enlisting October 24, 1864, in Company F, Forty-third Illinois Infantry, and remaining with his regiment until he was honorably discharged in October of 1865. On his return to Schuyler County he resumed farming pursuits. In 1868 he married Miss Lenna, daughter of John Pierce, and during the same year he and his bride began housekeeping in Kansas, where he and a brother, John Loop, bought land in Cherokee County. While making his home there his wife died in 1873, leaving two sons, Sidney P., now at home, and Charles E., of Chicago. The year following his wife's death he returned to Illinois and resumed farming in Schuyler County, where in 1876 he married Mary E. Milton. Afterward he bought forty acres, to which he has added 120 acres, making a quarter-section farm located on Section 12, Huntsville Township. Of his second marriage nine children were born, namely: William, who died in infancy; John E., a farmer in Birmingham Township; Mary Alice, who died at the age of eighteen; Amanda J. (Mrs. George Myers), of Camden, Schuyler County; James S., at home; Lulu Belle, who died in infancy; Benjamin N., at home; Enoch M., who died at two years of age; and Amos, at home. Mrs. Loop is a member of the Christian Church. In politics Mr. Loop votes with the Republican party, while the memory of war times is kept fresh through association with comrades in the Grand Army Post, of which he is an active member. Throughout the community he is honored as a persevering farmer, patriotic citizen and honorable man, one whose life has been characterized by integrity and whose success is richly merited.

LORING, Jesse Monroe, a well-known and quite popular attorney-at-law, of Rushville, Ill., who commands the respect and confidence of a considerable clientele, and has an excellent standing in the estimation of the general public of his locality, was born in Buena Vista Township, Schuyler County, Ill., February 11, 1874. Mr. Loring is a son of William H. and Sarah (Grig) Loring, natives respectively of Wabash County, Ill., and Zanesville, Ohio, the father being a farmer by occupation. The paternal grandfather was John Loring, of Pennsylvania, the maiden name of whose wife was Utter. In boyhood Jesse M. Loring attended the district schools of Buena Vista Township and was subsequently a student of the Rushville Normal School. His professional education was obtained in the Chicago College of Law, from which institution he was graduated in 1900. After completing his legal course, he devoted his attention to the real-estate and loan business, in which he continued until 1904, when he entered upon the practice of law in Rushville. He is a lawyer of solid attainments and is recognized as one of the most promising among the younger members of the Bar of Schuyler County.

On October 4, 1900, Mr. Loring was united in marriage with Bessie M. Danner, who was born in Astoria, Fulton County, Ill., and received her education in the district schools in the vicinity of her home. One child, Marguerite May, has been the result of this union.

In politics, Mr. Loring is identified with the Republican party, and wields no small influence in its local councils. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the A. F. & A. M.; the I. O. O. F.; the K. of P.; the M. W. of A.; Mystic Workers of the World; the M. P. of E.; and Eagles. His religious connection is with the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which his wife is also a member. In the social circles of Rushville both are held in cordial esteem and their friends are numerous.

MALCOMSON, James.—A representative of the whole souled and dependable transplanted Irishman was found in James Malcomson, who, though he spent the greater part of his life under the protection of the Stars and Stripes, retained always traces of his virile nationality, more especially of the quality of adaptability which makes his country men at home in any clime and in almost any occupation. Mr. Malcomson was born in December, 1825, in County Down, Ireland, a principal maritime and agricultural section, a son of Robert and Ann (Cleland) Malcomson, neither of whom ever strayed from the humble surroundings of their native land.

Average advantages and an observing mind created ambitions in the mind of James Malcomson which never could have found realization in the land of his forefathers. He was twenty-two years old when he embarked for America, and his first stopping place was New York City, where he worked at shoemaking several years, and where, in 1851, he was united in marriage to Ann Boyle, a native of County Tyrone, Ireland, who came to the United States with her sister in 1850. Mr. Malcomson continued to ply his trade in New York until moving to Youngstown, Ohio, and from there he came to Pleasantview, Rushville Township in 1872, the same remaining his home until his death, February 18, 1906. In Illinois he abandoned the tools of the shoemaker for the implements of the farmer, and succeeded well at general farming and stock-raising, developing his valuable property into one of the most fertile and homelike places in the township. Around him he reared an interesting family of children, to all of whom he gave every advantage within his means, and all were trained in the duties of house or field, according to their needs and tendencies. In the order of their birth the children are as follows: Mary, wife of John A. Ballou, who was born in 1851 in New York, and who is the mother of three children as follows: Dr. Jesse Ballou, a practicing physician of Lead, South Dakota; Lizzie, wife of Monroe Lenhart, who resides at Littleton, Ill., and Chester, who married Florence Caldwell and resides in Rushville Township; Ellen Malcomson, born in 1856,

wife of Leander Kennedy, and mother of Bessie, Ruby and James Kennedy; Lizzie, wife of Robert H. Hamilton, a retired farmer of Bardon, McDonough County, Ill., and mother of four children—Mabel, wife of Howard Smith, Maude, John and Eva; William, who is farming on the old home place, on September 21, 1898, married Julia Dodds, born in Bainbridge Township, January 20, 1875, a daughter of Thomas Dodds, and whose daughter, Ruby, was born October 19, 1900, and son, Ralph J., born May 28, 1905; Florence, who lives on the home place with her mother; James, who married Addie Dunlap, resides in Bainbridge Township, and has eight children; and John, whose biographical record appears elsewhere in this volume.

Mr. Malcomson's farm formerly belonged to Samuel Lowry, father of Thomas Lowry, of Minneapolis, and the latter was reared to manhood upon it, departing upon his present broad and useful life with the complete equipment of a youthful farmer. In political affiliation Mr. Malcomson was a Republican, but he had no desire for the honors of office. In religion he was a Methodist Episcopalian. Some of his saddest memories were in connection with the Civil War, in which he enlisted as a private in Company A, One Hundred and Fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving from July, 1862, until July, 1865. After the war he became a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

MALCOMSON, John.—As the operator of 180 acres of land in Frederick Township, Schuyler County, Ill., eighty acres of which he owns, John Malcomson is maintaining the family prestige for intelligent and successful farming, and for honest and useful citizenship. Mr. Malcomson was born in Youngstown, Ohio, January 30, 1869, and with his father, James Malcomson, came to Schuyler County in 1872. He was educated in the public schools, and when a youth, shared the general advantages and diversions of his neighborhood, developing a genuine liking for the occupation to which his life is being devoted.

The turning point in the life of Mr. Malcomson was his marriage, at the age of twenty-one, to Carrie Bellamy, who was born in Browning Township, Schuyler County, a daughter of Josiah Bellamy, one of the honored pioneers and farmers of the county. Mr. and Mrs. Malcomson have two children, Maggie and Florence. The eighty acres of land owned by Mr. Malcomson constitute one of the earliest settled properties in his township, and the place is also one of the most valuable and highly cultivated. He is engaged in raising general produce and stock, and has a comfortable residence, substantial barns and outbuildings, well kept fences and the most practical of agricultural implements. He is a thorough and painstaking farmer, well abreast of the times, and bids fair to take a prominent place among the wealthy and influential farmers of his neighborhood.

The activity of Mr. Malcomson extends beyond

his home acres to the general affairs of the community, embracing matters pertaining to education, politics and religion. He is fraternally connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Rushville, and the Modern Woodmen of America, of Pleasantview, and in politics favors the Republican party. The public has profited by his conscientious service in several local offices, and he has been, and still is, one of the strong forces in the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has been a member of the church for many years, has served several years as a trustee, and was the chief solicitor of funds for the erection of the present church edifice at Pleasantview. This church is 30 by 44 feet, in ground dimensions, with a sixteen-foot ceiling, and a basement and heating apparatus. Among its best known contributors was Thomas Lowry, of Minneapolis, who spent his youth in this neighborhood, and who gladly donated \$1,000 toward its construction. Mr. Malcomson has been unremitting in his devotion to the interests of this denomination, a fact which indicates a warm religious nature, manifested not only on the Sabbath, but every day in the week and every week in the year. Mr. Malcomson is an exemplary young man, of kindly disposition and broad views, and his life fully justifies the confidence and esteem in which he is held by the residents of the township.

MALCOMSON, Robert.—There are few finer examples of filial respect and attachment than are presented in the career of Robert Malcomson, while a resident of Schuyler County. He was born December 18, 1857, in County Down, Ireland, a son of Thomas and Eliza (McDowell) Malcomson, who were also natives of that county. In 1859, after their marriage, they came to America, first locating in Youngstown, Ohio, but in 1864 returning to their native land, where the wife and mother died. Tenderly placing her remains in the cemetery near her old Irish home, father and son then started back to Youngstown, but their stay there was short and in October of the same year they located in Schuyler County, Robert then being a boy about seven years of age.

Thomas Malcomson, a gardener by occupation, was an expert in the rearing of hot-house plants and an artist in the arrangement of flowers and shrubs. In his younger days he was an expert bookkeeper, but not liking that profession, despite his proficiency in it, turned his attention to gardening with pronounced success. For some years father and son kept bachelor hall together finding busy and profitable employment in their chosen field, and finally out of their savings, were enabled to purchase sixty acres of land in Section 25, Rushville Township, the place being owned by William D. Clemmons. After they had erected a one-story dwelling they commenced to grub the stumps and clear off the timber eventually making of it a fine homestead which was subsequently bought by John A. Ballou. The father and son then purchased 109 acres of land

in Section 26, in the same township, known as the old David McMasters farm. Virtually no improvements had then been made, and the place was little more than a wild blackberry patch. Moving into a small frame building, they resumed their lonely housekeeping and the work of grubbing, clearing, cultivating, draining and general improvement, but this homestead was only fairly in shape before the hand of death stayed the labors of the father and separated him from the faithful son. The deceased was a member of the Presbyterian Church, which he had joined in his native land, and both in religious and educational work he was an active and valued participant while residing in Schuyler County.

On May 20, 1892, after his father's death, Robert Malcomson was married to Lizzie Adams, born December 25, 1870, and also a native of County Down, Ireland. She is a daughter of Charles and Ann (Redmon) Adams, and her parents are still living in the old country. Two of her brothers, David and Charles Adams, are living in Chicago, while her sister Jane is the wife of Samuel Dalzell. The brothers and sisters residing near her old home in Ireland, who are either farmers or the wives of farmers, are as follows: Margaret; William McMillan; William John, who married Elisa Graham; Minnie, now Mrs. Hugh Kerr; and Blanch, Mrs. Robert Gamble.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Robert Malcomson began housekeeping in the modest house which had been occupied by the father and son, and there remained until the completion of their fine home. This consists of ten large, light rooms, supplied with hot and cold water, furnace heat and all modern improvements,—one of the most complete residences in Rushville Township. To the original purchase of 109 acres Mr. Malcomson has added fifty acres, so that he has now a homestead of good size, thoroughly improved and embracing a good grade of all kinds of stock.

Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Malcomson, as follows: Anna, Margaret C., Blanche, Minnie Black, Robert Adams and Thomas Charles. Anna was born June 3, 1894; Margaret C., January 1, 1896; Minnie Black, September 1, 1898; Robert Adams, May 20, 1902; and Thomas Charles, March 7, 1904, the Lord taking him home the same year. Both parents are members of the Presbyterian Church. In politics, Mr. Malcomson is strongly Republican, and, while earnestly desirous of his party's success and an active worker therefor, he has always declined the honors which have been tendered him, centering his energies in the proper rearing of his family, and the continued development of the property to which are attached so many tender though sad recollections.

MANLOVE, William B.—It is an undisputed fact that Mr. Manlove pays a larger realty tax than any other resident of Birmingham Township, Schuyler County, Ill., a statement which shows him to be the largest landowner in the

township. To his original purchase of 170 acres he has added from time to time, until he now owns over 1,000 acres, all of which has been accumulated through his own industry. His first boyhood efforts were as a farm hand, receiving in compensation for his services the munificent wage of twenty-five cents a day; occasionally he added to his little hoard by trapping in the woods. It was with the money thus earned that he contributed his share toward erecting a suitable monument over the grave of his father, who passed away when he was a lad of about six years.

The Manlove family was established in Schuyler County by the grandfather, William Manlove, coming here from North Carolina in 1830. His family originally comprised six children; William, George, Jonathan, David, Ann Mary and Rachel, but all are now deceased. With his wife, formerly Charity Bodenhammer, Jonathan Q. Manlove came with his father to the wilds of Illinois, settling on a lot in Rushville, and it was on this lot in the winter of 1830, that his son William B. was born. Two years later he purchased land near Sugar Grove, which lies south of Rushville, living there about a year and then moving to Birmingham Township, where he established his home and spent the remainder of his life. These were indeed trying times to the early settlers, but those who were of stout heart ultimately reached success through persistent efforts. After clearing a small patch of ground he planted the land to corn, and from season to season brought more land under cultivation. In 1835 he erected a log cabin on the farm, his death occurring here June 9, 1836, at the age of twenty-eight years, his birth having occurred in North Carolina, March 15, 1808. March 5, 1830, he was married to Charity Bodenhammer, who was born February 4, 1809, and at his death he left his wife with four little children, one of their children having previously died October 6, 1834. Betsey Manlove, the eldest daughter, was born October 8, 1832; she died in Kansas in 1904, the wife of William Delapp, his death occurring two years later. Mary Manlove was born August 22, 1834, and died October 26, 1834. David Manlove was born April 20, 1836, and is now a resident of Linn County, Kansas.

The eldest child born to his parents was William B., who was born in Rushville, Ill., December 28, 1830. The fact that his father died when he was only six years old left little hope for securing even the meager education which the primitive schools afforded. As his mother's main support the two struggled together to make a living for themselves and the other children, the mother's weaving and spinning, however, contributing at this time more largely to that end than did the efforts of the young child. Some time after the death of her first husband she was married to Jacob Wlre, who was born in North Carolina December 6, 1800. Her death occurred about 1847, up to which time William had continued to make his home with his mother and



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step-father. The loss of his mother marked the beginning of a new era in his life, and from this time on he was entirely dependent on his own resources. His first work consisted of clearing the timber from one acre of land, for which he received fifty cents a day, it requiring eight days to fell and clear away the heavy hickory trees with which the land was covered. Other work of a similar character was offered and accepted, and with the proceeds of his labor he was finally enabled to purchase a yoke of oxen, which he used in breaking a farm of thirteen acres in Birmingham Township, which he later planted to corn. The next year, 1851, he sold the yoke of oxen and bought a mare. His marriage, March 31, 1853, united him with Abigail L. Swisegood, a native of North Carolina, who had made her home in Illinois since 1846. After their marriage they began housekeeping in the log cabin on the farm, and although their home and surroundings were primitive, they were young and hopeful, and their united efforts soon began to make a marked difference in the outlook. Mr. Manlove bought an undivided half interest in 170 acres of land for which he paid \$200, and as his brother reached his maturity he purchased the latter's interest in the land, paying him \$600 therefor. To his original tract of 170 acres he has continued to add as his means would permit, until as previously stated, he now owns over 1,000 acres of land in Birmingham Township.

Six children were born of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Manlove, four of whom were sons. Eli died of typhoid fever at the age of twenty-four, leaving a widow, formerly Nettie Lawler, and one son, William, who married Minnie Raymond, by whom he has one child, Donald. Laura Manlove became the wife of Frank Cassidy, a farmer of Birmingham Township, and they have the following children,—William, Ethel, Roy, Ray and Ivy, one child having died in infancy. Jacob Manlove, a farmer in Birmingham Township, married Etta Twidwell, and they have three daughters and one son—Inez, who is the wife of Alvah Higgins and the mother of two children, Marie and Raleigh; Mary, wife of John Wear and mother of one child, Dorothy; Thomas and Blanche. Isabel Manlove became the wife of George Homberger, a farmer of Birmingham Township, and is now deceased, having been the mother of one child, Zemeth. James T. Manlove is a farmer of the same township, as is also his brother Joseph E., who married Ada Copeland, and has four children—Troy, Floy, Leo and Ralph.

In the death of his wife, March 8, 1907, Mr. Manlove was bereft of his companion of over fifty years. She is remembered as one of the pioneer women of the township, and side by side she worked with her husband under circumstances which were often discouraging, but through it all she retained her hopeful, cheery disposition. In the early days they went a long distance to the Congregational Church, she riding horseback,

and he walking by her side. Since those days many radical changes have been made, and Mr. Manlove has been no small factor in bringing them about. With Samuel DeCounter, he shares the honor of being one of the two oldest residents of Schuyler County. Mr. DeCounter having been born in Woodstock, Ill., October 6, 1827, and Mr. Manlove in Rushville December 28, 1830. Mr. Manlove cast his first vote for Millard Fillmore, and since that time has voted for Republican candidates. He takes commendable pride in the fact that he has never in his life bought a drop of liquor as a beverage, has never played a game of cards, and has never used tobacco in any form.

MANYX, Patrick.—The Manyx family presumably originated in County Clare, a maritime county of Munster, Ireland, where Patrick Manyx was born in 1840, and whence he came to America in a sailing vessel in 1854, at the age of fourteen years. Accompanied by his aunt, he spent some time in Pennsylvania, and in 1859 came to Illinois, where he chanced to meet Miss Mary Bowe, who subsequently became his wife, and who surviving him, has demonstrated remarkable ability in overcoming obstacles and managing a large estate. The marriage of Miss Bowe and Mr. Manyx occurred in Peoria about 1861, and a year later the young people came to the farm owned at that time by Mrs. Manyx's father, James Bowe, and now the prized possession of his daughter. Mr. Manyx died on June 22, 1882, and Mr. Bowe, December 24, 1886. To Mr. and Mrs. Manyx were born six children, four of whom are living: James, born January 22, 1862, a resident of Rushville; Mollie, who died at the age of fourteen years; John, on the home place; Mike, a farmer in Bainbridge Township; an infant who died unnamed, and Lizzie, wife of Andrew Volk, a farmer in the vicinity of La Grange, Brown County, Ill.

Although an industrious man and quite successful as a farmer, Mr. Manyx left his family almost no available assets, his widow having, after all expenses had been paid, the sum of twenty-five cents in money. From this nucleus she has developed truly wonderful results, has lifted the mortgage from the small farm, and added to it until now she owns 700 acres, 245 acres in Woodstock Township, 455 acres in Bainbridge Township and 80 acres in Mt. Sterling Township, Brown County, bought in 1907 at a cost of \$11,000. In this she had the help of her sturdy and willing sons, but her brain has done the planning, and her economy the saving, and unquestionably there are few women in the line of business in this part of the State who have established such a record of achievement. The farm occupied by the family is remarkably homelike, and its improvements conform to the most exacting standards of the present. The buildings are modern and commodious, the fences in good repair, and the machinery selected with the greatest care and good judgment. Mrs.

Manyx has ever been a hard worker, but she has found time to give her children every advantage within her power, and to train them to noble and useful manhood and womanhood.

James Manyx, who inherits his mother's managerial and business ability, was married in 1893 to Mary Sullivan, of County Clare, Ireland, who came to America alone in 1884. Mr. Manyx is a scientific farmer, and in stock devotes his attention principally to the breeding of Poland-China hogs. He is thoroughly devoted to the farm, and finds little time for the outside interests of the community. As was his father, in politics, James Manyx is a Democrat, and in religion a Roman Catholic. The family enjoy an enviable reputation and have many friends among the best people of the community.

MARKEY, Harvey B.—The Markey family came originally from England, the grandfather, William Markey, emigrating from Gloucestershire, and planting the name in the New World. From Maryland, where he first located, he went to Harrison County, Ohio, and there died prior to the birth of his grandson, Harvey B. In Harrison County his son and namesake, William Markey, was born, and there, too, he was reared and married. With his wife, who was formerly Lucina Smith, he came to Illinois in 1859, overland, and until 1862 they made their home in Fulton County. In that year they went to Hancock County and four years later, in 1866, located in Birmingham Township, Schuyler County, and purchased 180 acres of the old Landrus farm. Times were hard and Mr. Markey found it difficult to provide for his large family from the products of his farm alone. It was this condition which led his son Harvey to accept the position of mail carrier between Plymouth and Rushville, receiving for his services \$480 per year, and making one trip per week. The father, in his early life, was one of the most extensive stock buyers of Harrison County, Ohio, buying all kinds of stock, which he drove to Pittsburg and Baltimore. He was also engaged in mercantile business with a partner, but through unscrupulous dealings, the latter cheated him out of his interest. A number of years before removing from Ohio (in 1852), Mr. Markey sent his son Daniel to Illinois with a drove of 2,000 sheep, but the venture was a total loss. When he located in the State himself in 1859, he came practically empty-handed, having only a warrant for eighty acres of land and possessing \$30 in cash. He traded the land warrant for eight head of milch cows, and from this small beginning persevered steadily until he owned over 400 acres of as fine land as could be found in Schuyler County. Politically, he was first a Whig and later a Republican, and was a strong advocate of the cause of temperance. Previous to the Civil War his home in Ohio was one of the stations on the "underground railroad," and many a fugitive slave was cared for under his hospitable roof. He died in 1889, and his wife, the mother of Harvey B., passed away in 1891. By his

first wife he had eight children, of whom but two are living,—Hannah, the wife of C. Sprole, and Eliza V., wife of George Boyd, both of Tuscarawas County, Ohio. Fourteen children were born of his marriage with Lucina Smith, of whom only eight are now living, viz: Mary, who married Eland Hale, a farmer of Birmingham Township; Harriet, widow of Harry E. Coe, who lives in Blandinsville, Ill.; Harvey B.; John B. and Annie S., twins, the former a resident of Ringgold County, Ia., and the latter, wife of Oliver Brach, of Plymouth, Ill.; Jesse M. and Jessie Lee, also twins, the former a resident of Liberty, Ill., and the latter, wife of J. Vaughn, of Meadow Grove, Neb.; and Noah R., a farmer in Birmingham Township.

Harvey B. Markey was born in Harrison County, Ohio, September 5, 1847, and was therefore a lad of about twelve years when the family settled in Illinois. He well remembers the struggles of the early days in the new surroundings, and as previously stated, when he was only eighteen years of age, he drove the mail wagon from Plymouth to Rushville. He continued to make his home with his parents until he was twenty-one years old, when he went to work by the month for Charles Mitchell. His marriage took place in Sangamon County, November 9, 1876, Charlotte Mitchell, the daughter of Charles and Hannah Mitchell, then becoming his wife. She was born in Sangamon County, Ill., March 29, 1855. For several years after their marriage the young people made their home in Sangamon County, but in 1881 they moved to Schuyler County, and located on the farm which Mr. Markey then purchased in Section 12, Birmingham Township, where they have since made their home. Seven children were born to them, but only four are now living, three having died in infancy. Of those surviving, Edith became the wife of Albert Jones, a farmer in Schuyler County, and they have one child, Aylene. The others, Frederick, Bessie and Frank, are still at home with their parents.

Much credit is due Mr. Markey for what he had accomplished since taking up his home in Birmingham Township, where he is known as one of the most up-to-date farmers, owning 164 acres of excellent farming land. In addition to general farming he raises considerable stock, making a specialty of red cattle. Everything about the farm marks the owner as an industrious and progressive farmer, the fences and outbuildings being kept in repair, as is the residence, which is a commodious eight-room house. Mr. Markey has filled many offices in Birmingham Township, among them that of Justice of the Peace, in which capacity he served for eight years. Politically, he is a staunch Republican, and fraternally, he belongs to the Masonic lodge at Huntsville, and to the camp of the Modern Woodmen of America, at Birmingham. Mr. and Mrs. Markey are active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and both are held in high esteem in their home community.

MARLOW, John Wesley.—The agricultural interests of Schuyler County, Ill., have a well-known representative in John Wesley Marlow, a native-born son of Camden Township, where practically all of his busy and useful life has been passed. The subscription schools of this locality afforded him such advantages as were possible in pioneer days. The churches of the community gave him religious training and taught him in youth the duty which he owed to God and mankind. The soil of the township, tilled in a systematic manner, netted him a fair income from early life and laid the foundation of his present prosperity, enabling him from time to time to add to his possessions until at this writing he owns 365 acres of valuable farm land.

The record of the family appears in the sketch of Levi S. Marlow, presented upon another page of this volume. John Wesley Marlow was born at the old homestead August 16, 1840, being a son of Hanson Marlow. After having gained a knowledge of the three R's in the neighboring schools, he turned his attention to general farming, in which he acquired a thorough training under his father. On August 15, 1861, he was united in marriage with Eliza Jane Green, daughter of William and Hannah (Spencer) Green, honored pioneers of Schuyler County, but both now deceased. Of the Green family one son and one daughter (Mrs. Ayers) alone survive, and they are residents of Camden Township. After his marriage Mr. Marlow settled on Section 14, Camden Township, where he bought ninety-five acres of bottom land wholly unimproved, and during the next five years he was busily engaged in the cultivation of the property. While living on that farm two of his children were born. About 1866 he sold the land and removed to Richardson County, Neb., but in the fall of that year he returned to Schuyler County and traded his Nebraska property for eighty acres on Section 27, Camden Township, where he has since made his home. In 1881 he lost his first wife, by whom he had the following children: Levi, William Ray, Mary E., Henry, Rosetti, Charles W., and Annie. Levi was born May 31, 1862, and died January 26, 1865; Mary E. was born October 26, 1864, and died September 11, 1876. William R., was born February 25, 1866, and died December 8, 1868. Henry, born February 14, 1868, is a farmer in Camden Township. He married Sophia Weightman, by whom he has had seven children, five of whom are living. Rosetti, was born December 10, 1869, is the wife of Albert Lung, a farmer in Camden Township, by whom she has had nine children, seven of whom are living. Charles W., born November 18, 1871, died February 12, 1873; and Annie, born April 18, 1874, deceased wife of Mead Clayton, left one child.

The second marriage of John Wesley Marlow united him with Jemima Weightman, who was born in Camden Township February 1, 1863, being a daughter of that honored pioneer, William Weightman, who is still living, his wife having died February 4, 1908. Of this union six chil-

dren were born, namely: Asa U., born December 6, 1883, who died November 2, 1903; Martha Jane, born May 10, 1885; Getrude Victoria, born December 28, 1886, who is the wife of Burt A. Davis, a farmer of Camden Township; John W., born March 17, 1891, who assists his father on the farm; Minnie Elizabeth, born May 1, 1893; and Nettie Ruth, born July 29, 1895. The hospitality of the Marlow family is proverbial. Their guests look with especial pleasure upon a visit to the farm, whose genial owner deservedly ranks among the honored men of the township. In local improvements he has maintained a constant interest. His devotion to his native county is unquestioned, and his solicitude regarding its permanent prosperity is deep. In religious work he has been faithful and generous. The Union Chapel owes its organization and usefulness largely to his labors. To the building of this house of worship he contributed \$55 in cash and forty-five days' work, while Mr. Weightman gave \$50 and his work, the united labors of the two men being the means of dedicating the church free from debt. Many have been the changes his eyes have beheld since his youth. Agricultural processes have been revolutionized. In early days he was accustomed to the tedious task of threshing the wheat with a flail; the grain was then hauled by wagon to Quincy, where it was sold at twenty-five cents per bushel. The days of "dollar wheat" were then undreamed of, nor were there any prophets to herald the coming inventions which would radically change all known methods of harvesting and threshing. The telephone was then unheard of, and many other conveniences, which are regarded as necessities by people in the twentieth century, were then unknown, yet the pioneers look back upon those days with a keen recollection of the many pleasures they enjoyed and a vivid appreciation of their happiness in spite of the lack of modern improvements.

MARLOW, Levi S.—Adjacent to the village of Mabel, Schuyler County, Ill., lies the farm of 200 acres which for sixty-three years, or during his entire lifetime, has been the home of Mr. Marlow. Here he was born August 16, 1844, the son of Hanson and Esther (Whiteman) Marlow, the former a native of Kentucky, and the latter a descendant of Virginian ancestors. About the time of his first marriage, in 1825, Hanson Marlow came to Illinois as a pioneer and here he was deprived of the companionship of his wife, here death occurring soon afterward. Subsequently he was united in marriage with Esther (Whiteman) Ayers, a widow, whose husband had died of cholera. About 1826 Mr. Marlow came to Schuyler County, settling at first near Littleton, and about 1837 he came to Camden Township, on Section 22, and here he rounded out the remainder of his long and useful career. At the time he came to this locality there was little to encourage one to battle with the rude conditions which existed on every hand, but with the true pioneer spirit he steadfastly adhered to

his purpose to make a home for himself and family, first erecting a small log cabin. In the course of time, after a portion of the land had been cleared and the land cultivated, this rude structure gave place to a more commodious double log cabin, and here, and in the home previously mentioned, all of the four sons were born and reared. Some idea of the scarcity of neighbors at the time Mr. Marlow came to this section, may be gathered from the fact that when he erected his first house there were only two or three cabins in Rushville, now a thriving village, no settlers between his cabin and Rushville, and but few between his farm and Quincy. Mr. Marlow's first purchase of land consisted of 130 acres, part of the land now included in the old homestead, and in partnership with his brother, Alfred, he purchased another farm of the same size, which they operated together for a number of years. By purchases Hanson Marlow added to his original acreage until he had 160 acres, to which he supposed he had a clear title, but his claim to ownership was disputed and he was obliged to pay for the land again. As his means permitted he purchased other land adjoining, until at one time he owned 520 acres. At the time of purchase the greater part of the land was heavily timbered, but with the assistance of his sons he cleared away the timber and underbrush, and in time waving fields of grain were to be seen in their stead. As his children grew to maturity, he gave to each a share of the home farm. The eldest son, Henry, is a resident of Sullivan, Ind.; Hanson, who is now deceased, married Miss Nancy Davis, by whom he had a son and daughter, both of whom are now deceased; the other son, besides Levi S., is John W., who owns and cultivates a farm in Camden Township. The mother of these children passed away in 1860, and some years later the father was united in marriage with Mrs. Nancy Green, who was left a widow about one year after her marriage, and she, too, is now deceased. The death of Hanson Marlow occurred 1863 and was deeply felt in the community where he had made his home for so many years and toward whose upbuilding he had done so much. Throughout his life he adhered rigidly to the religious teachings of his parents, and was an ardent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. During the early days, before a house of worship had been erected, his home was the stopping place for the circuit riders who came to minister to the people. Hospitality was one of his chief characteristics, a quality which he inherited from a long line of Southern ancestors.

Levi S. Marlow was born in the double log cabin on the old homestead, August 16, 1844, and all the school training he received was in the district school at Camden, three miles from his home. As soon as he was large enough he began to aid in the duties which fall to the lot of every farmer's son, his father at that time owning 520 acres, well stocked with cattle. Until he was thirty years old he worked continuously on

the farm, but at this age he took up work at the plasterer's trade, building cisterns principally, and also to some extent, worked at the carpenter's trade. Among his accomplishments in the latter trade may be mentioned the First Methodist Episcopal Church, South, known at that time as the Union Chapel. He gave the ground on the which the edifice was erected, \$25 in cash, hewed the frame, and in addition gave sixty day's work. The services of the church and Sunday-school have been maintained without interruption since the church home was built, church services being held every two weeks, and Sunday-school, class and prayer meetings every Sunday. Though not a member of the church, Mr. Marlow is a liberal giver to its charities and is especially active in Sunday school work, and since its organization has been treasurer of the Sunday school at Camden. Many of the finest houses in Camden stand as monuments to Mr. Marlow's skill and ingenuity, and taken all in all, he has been a prominent factor in the march of progress in this part of Schuyler County.

Mr. Marlow's marriage, in West Quincy, Mo., January 6, 1865, united him with Margaretta Rice, a native of Columbus, Ohio, and a daughter of John and Rebecca Rice, both natives of Pennsylvania, whence they removed to Ohio, and still later to Missouri. Their last home was in Illinois, where both passed away, the father dying in 1863. Of the ten children born to Mr. and Mrs. Marlow, Henry A., a farmer in Camden Township, married Mary E. Terrell; Esther became the wife of James Lawson, a farmer of Bainbridge Township, and had two children, one of whom, Verna, is living; the next died in infancy; George W., by his marriage with Mary C. Corsey, became the father of three children of whom one died in infancy; Lena is now four years old and Guy is a farmer in this locality; Julietta and Jeanetta were twins, the latter being killed by a runaway horse and the former being the wife of William Lawson, by whom she has one son, Ray; Ida May, the wife of Thomas Fitch, has two children, Guy and Carl Frederick; Fannie, the wife of Elmer Carter, of Gray, Stevens County, Wash., has five children—Harold, Emory, Lewis, Ernest and Opal Olive, three having died in infancy; Eva M., was first married to Emery Calvert, by whom she had two children—Mabel and Myrtle Ruth; by her marriage with Mead A. Clayton, she has three children—Roscoe, Emory and Lorena; Carl L., a farmer in Camden Township, married Nettie Elliott. Mrs. Margaretta Marlow died November 18, 1887, leaving to mourn her loss a family of devoted children, and many friends who had learned to love her for her many noble christian virtues. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Marlow was subsequently married to Mary E. Elder, who was born in Buena Vista, Ill., a daughter of Robert and Luanna (Allen) Elder. While she was a mere child Mrs. Marlow was left an orphan, and was reared and tenderly

cared for by Mrs. Margaret Eifert, with whom she remained until her marriage.

Socially, Mr. Marlow is a Mason, belonging to the lodge at Camden. Six times he has been elected to the office of Justice of the Peace, serving in this capacity for twenty-four years. Three times he has been elected Collector, and has also been thrice elected Assessor. Mr. Marlow's long retention in office is an excellent indication of his fitness for the trusts in question, and an unmistakable evidence of his popularity in the community.

McCABE, John.—Since a comparatively early period in the history of the township and city of Rushville, Schuyler County, Ill., brickmaking has been an important industry in that locality. The pioneer settlers were succeeded by men who not only profited by the experience of their predecessors, but who themselves established a standard of achievement for those who should succeed them. In the early 'fifties was witnessed a decided impetus towards brickmaking on a large scale, and a young and sturdy element was introduced in the person of John McCabe, then twenty-two years of age, who was destined to spend at least half a century in the manufacture of this necessary building material.

John McCabe, Sr., father of the retired brick manufacturer of Rushville, whose name furnishes the caption of this sketch, was born in Pennsylvania, and when quite young, was taken by his parents to Ohio, where he was reared on a farm and where he learned the blacksmith's trade. He married Mary Hevel, a native of Ohio, and settled on a farm in Coshocton County, in that State, where he combined farming and blacksmithing, and where his son and namesake, John, was born March 11, 1828. In 1844 the elder McCabe removed to a farm in Marion County, Ind., and three years later settled in Woodland, Ill., where he followed his trade until he became a soldier in the Civil War. He enlisted in the Sixty-second Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and his son, John, enlisted in 1862, in Company A, Eighty-fourth Illinois Regiment. The father, after a year's service, fell in the Battle of Pittsburg Landing, and another name was added to the list of soldier heroes. A desolated home in Woodland bespoke the dependence which had been placed upon him, and it became the duty of those still remaining under the family roof to contribute their best to the maintenance of the family.

While still in his "teens," John McCabe, Jr., began to work in a brickyard, and because he was observant and industrious, succeeded in learning the business in three or four seasons. At the age of twenty-two years, he established a brick yard at Littleton, Schuyler County, and two years later, removed his yard to Macomb, Ill., where he operated it until his enlistment for the war. In 1866 he came to Rushville, and in 1879, added to his kilns the machinery for the manufacture of tile. His enterprise resulted in the constant growth of his business, and he re-

tired with a competence, and with credit for having materially promoted an increasingly important industry. For sixty-five years he was actively engaged in brick-making, selling out in 1904, since which time he has enjoyed the quiet repose so richly his due. He was married, in 1851, to Mary Clark, of Iudiana, and his family consists of four children, James, Arthur, Howard C. and Cora, two children having died in infancy. Mr. McCabe is a deeply religious man, and for many years has been identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

In 1863 Mr. McCabe joined the A. F. & A. M. at Macomb, Ill., where he was spending the period of his furlough, having been wounded at the Battle of Chickamauga, and being then obliged to use crutches. He has since taken all of the degrees in the Masonic Order, up to that of Knight Templar, and for thirty consecutive years was treasurer of the Blue Lodge, resigning this office against the wishes of his fellow members. No man stands higher in the estimation of the people of Rushville than John McCabe, the soldier, brickmaker and old-time Mason.

McCORMICK, David.—May, 1907, marked the fiftieth anniversary of the arrival of David McCormick upon the farm in Rushville Township, Schuyler County, Ill., which has since been his home. He was twenty-five years of age when he thus shaped his course into independent channels, but he was no stranger to the locality, for in 1836 he had arrived in Rushville with his parents, from Troy, N. Y., where he was born February 17, 1832. He was of rugged Scotch ancestry, descended from men who had the courage to fight for a good cause or invade the wilderness in search of homes and fortunes. Both his grandfather, Samuel McCormick, and his father, Andrew McCormick, were born in Scotland, and came to America in time for the grandfather to shoulder his musket in the Revolutionary War. Andrew McCormick devoted his active life to farming, and his death occurred in 1840, four years after his arrival in Schuyler County. His wife, who was formerly Jane Hill of New York, survived him until 1860.

In his youth, David McCormick had only such opportunities as he created for himself. To be able to attend the district school was a privilege sufficiently rare to be appreciated, and inspired in him a longing for further knowledge, to be acquired during the greater leisure of his mature years. While still in his teens he learned the cooper's trade, which he followed several years in connection with farming, but which he long since abandoned. The farm purchased by him in May, 1857, had some improvements, but these have been replaced for the most part with those better adapted to modern needs. The McCormick farm combined large money making possibilities, with the comforts and refinements possible only under the most favorable country conditions. It gives evidence of the perseverance and good judgment of its owner in its every department, and speaks volumes for the possession of quali-

ties which go to the making of a substantial and prosperous farmer.

On June 4, 1868, Mr. McCormick married Margaret J. Hillis, a native of Schuyler County, Ill., and of this union there are six children, namely: Carrie J., Scarlet C., Albert H., John A., Mary J., and N. F. Mr. McCormick is a Republican in politics, but has never aspired to political honors. His life has been a quiet and uneventful one, blessed with a good share of prosperity and happiness, and devoted in all ways to the well-being of his family and to the interests of the community of which he is a respected citizen.

MC CREERY, L. J.—Almost from time immemorial agriculture and education have been regarded as the bulwarks of community existence. As man progressed towards a larger usefulness and greater happiness through a simplification of the problems of life, these factors draw nearer and nearer together, until the establishment of an ideal country enterprise presupposes a trained and well adjusted mental equipment. It is to these fundamental occupations that L. J. McCreery has devoted attention during the greater part of his active life, and as an agriculturist and educator he has won that recognition due an earnest and painstaking worker. Mr. McCreery was born in Birmingham Township, Schuyler County, Ill., November 21, 1857, a son of William Thomas, and a grandson of Lewis McCreery, both natives of Ireland.

William Thomas McCreery was born in Ireland in 1836, and in 1845, when eight years old, came to America with his parents, and located on a farm in Birmingham Township. He had the advantages of the average country-reared boy of the Central West, and finally, through marriage, united his own with another and still earlier pioneer family of Schuyler County. His wife, formerly Esta Farr, was a daughter of Jacob Farr, who moved to Schuyler County from his native State of Ohio before the birth of his daughter. Mr. McCreery was not only successful in general farming and stock-raising, but he became prominent in politics, and held many offices of local importance. For three terms he served as Representative in the Legislature (1876-80 and 1888-90) and for several years was Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Huntsville, Birmingham Township. His death occurred in 1901, his wife having predeceased him in 1886. He was a man of strong character and decided opinions, and his identification with the county and township redounded to its permanent well being.

L. J. McCreery was educated in the country schools, at the Augusta high school, and Knox College, Galesburg, Ill. He has always made his home on a farm, and for eighteen years was identified with educational affairs, for fourteen years as a teacher, and for four years as Superintendent of Schools of Schuyler County, to which office he was elected in 1898. In 1884 he was united in marriage to Almada Burwood, daughter of Philip and Lucinda (Hood) Bur-

wood. Philip Burwood was born in Germany in 1829, and in 1831 came to America with his parents, locating presumably in Pennsylvania. He arrived in Schuyler County at an early day, married in 1855, and spent his active life in the pursuit of farming. To Mr. and Mrs. McCreery has been born a son, Chester Ray. Mr. McCreery is social in his tendencies, and is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America. He is a Democrat in politics, and in religion a Presbyterian. The present high standard of education maintained in the public schools of Schuyler County is in large measure due to the untiring efforts of Mr. McCreery. He is no mere intellectual visionary, but a practical, energetic, far-sighted educator, in touch with the times and its demands, and with the hopes and possibilities of that great predominating middle class which derives its working equipment from the field of human equality known as the public schools.

MC GRATH FAMILY.—Among the older residents of Schuyler County are the McGrath family. James McGrath came from Pennsylvania to Illinois in 1857 accompanied by his family consisting of his wife and nine children—six sons and three daughters—locating at Doddsville, McDonough County, just north of the Schuyler County line. Here he remained until 1865, when he removed to Schuyler County, settling in the southwest part of the northwest quarter of Littleton Township, which has been the family home to the present time. His children all grew to manhood and womanhood in McDonough and Schuyler Counties, and four of his sons became soldiers of the Union Army during the Civil War. Of these, Lloyd was killed at Vicksburg, Miss., during the siege of that place, and John was wounded at Chickamunga, as a consequence of which he finally died. One remarkable thing in the history of the McGrath family is the fact that, during a residence of fifty-one years in the same community, none of its members have ever been engaged in a law-suit, either as plaintiff or defendant.

MC GRATH, Thomas C., one of the oldest living residents of Schuyler County, Ill., which has been his home for more than half a century, and an honored veteran of the Civil War, is residing on his farm in Section 5, Littleton Township, an object of sincere respect and warm regard to the large number of his fellow-citizens who are familiar with his worthy traits of character. He is a member of the family which can boast of the high distinction of having given four sons to the defense of the Union in its mighty struggle for existence, all of whom were wounded, one being killed and another dying as a result of wounds received in the conflict. Mr. McGrath was born in Franklin County, Pa., receiving his early education in the district schools of that locality. He is a son of James W. and Barbara (Jones) McGrath, natives of that State and county. His



Margaret J. Thompson

paternal grandfather, John McGrath, was a native of County Tipperary, Ireland, and the latter's wife, Sarah (Collins) McGrath, was born in Connecticut. The grandparents on the maternal side, Joseph Jones and wife, were Pennsylvanians, born in Lancaster County. James W. McGrath and Barbara Jones were married in the vicinity of Mercersburg, Pa., in July, 1833. There the father followed his trade of blacksmithing, but in 1857 journeyed with his family, by wagon, to Pittsburg, and thence by boat on the Ohio, Mississippi and Illinois Rivers, to Schuyler County, Ill., stopping at the village of Frederick. Having friends in Doddsville, McDonough County, he located there, working at his trade until 1865, then moving to a farm in the northwest quarter of Section 5, Littleton Township, Schuyler County, which he had purchased. It was wholly a prairie tract, and one of the first pieces of land of this kind to be cultivated in Schuyler County. James W. McGrath died January 4, 1892, at the age of seventy-eight years, five months and fourteen days, and his worthy wife passed away March 1, 1895, aged seventy-three years, one month and sixteen days.

James W. and Barbara Jones McGrath were the parents of nine children, namely: John H., Jacob, Thomas C., William C., Joseph V., James B., Elhara, Sarah E., and Jennie, B. John, the eldest, married Eliza Chandler, who was born in Ohio, and they are the parents of two sons and two daughters. He enlisted in September, 1862, in Company G, Seventy-third Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was wounded in the right hip at the Battle of Chickamauga, taken prisoner, and confined fourteen days in a field hospital. Then he was paroled and sent to a St. Louis hospital, staying there two months. After this, he was detailed for duty in charge of prisoners at St. Louis, and was discharged from the service four months later. The wound received at Chickamauga finally resulted in his death. Jacob died in Pennsylvania, at the age of eighteen months. Lloyd A., born September 20, 1840, enlisted in the fall of 1862, in Company A, Tenth Regiment, Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and was killed at Vicksburg, June 26, 1863. William C., born July 31, 1843, is living on the old home place. Joseph V., born October 27, 1844, married Nancy Gregg, a native of McDonough County, Ill., and is the father of one child, William, of Ringgold County, Iowa. He enlisted in December, 1863, in the Eighth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, serving through the war. He was wounded in the right side by a rifle ball, at Fort Blakely, near Mobile, Ala., by reason of which he draws a pension. After the war he went to Kansas City, Mo., where he now resides. James B., born February 20, 1846, lives on the homestead; Elhara, born July 1, 1849, lives at Cimarron, Kan., and is the widow of Robert J. McGinnis; Sarah E., born December 10, 1851, became the wife of David Werents, and died in September, 1892; and Jennie B., born May 10, 1854, is living on the home place. After the death of their parents, all the surviving men-

bers came home to live, James B., owning half of the property, and the remainder belonging to William C. and Jennie B.

Thomas C. McGrath, after his school days were over, assisted in the work of the paternal farm, remaining at home until the outbreak of the War of the Rebellion. On May 24, 1861, he enlisted at Rushville, Ill., in Company G, Sixteenth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, continuing in service until the termination of hostilities. Since then he has been successfully engaged in farming in Section 5, Littleton Township. In politics, Mr. McGrath has been long an adherent of the Republican party, and for six years, filled the office of Township Assessor with ability and fidelity. He is also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

McGRAW, James Thomas, who follows farming in Schuyler County, Ill., on an extensive scale, owning a large amount of land, and being, moreover, one of the most prominent and influential citizens in his locality, is a resident of Section 27, Littleton Township, where he is known and respected by all. Mr. McGraw was born in Pendleton County, Ky., October 30, 1857, and is a son of Matthew and Julia (Biggs) McGraw, both natives of that State and County, the birth of the father occurring November 19, 1834, and that of the mother, January 11, 1842. The maternal grandfather was Thomas Biggs, also a native of Kentucky. In April, 1861, Matthew McGraw and his family moved to Illinois, settling in Brooklyn Township, Schuyler County, and living for two years on rented land. The father then bought 160 acres of partly improved land, on which he completed the improvements and farmed four years, afterwards disposing of it, and purchasing 160 acres in Buena Vista Township, in the same county, also partially improved. When he had further improved this place he added 200 acres to it, 60 acres of which were under the plow. Selling the farm to his son, James, in 1891, he went, in March, of that year, to Audrain County, Mo., where he bought some land, and also a house and lot in Centralia, Boone County. In 1904 he sold the Audrain County farm, and bought another, of 80 acres, in Boone County. He now lives in Centralia, Mo., where he owns considerable property, the management of which occupies his time. James T. McGraw remained with his parents until he reached the age of 26 years, his education being received in the district schools of Buena Vista Township. After his marriage, he located on a farm of 115 acres in that township. To this he subsequently made additions, increasing his holdings to 860 acres in Sections 5 and 8, 300 acres of which is tillable land. There he lived until the fall of 1900, when he moved to a farm of 80 acres in Section 27, Littleton Township. In 1903, he purchased 120 acres in Section 22, and in March, 1907, became the owner of the southwest quarter of that section. This land is all in one body, and of the highest agricultural quality. Besides general farming, he devotes con-

siderable attention to raising horses, Shorthorn cattle and Poland-China hogs.

On January 17, 1884, Mr. McGraw was united in marriage with Cornelia Nelson, who was born in Littleton Township, November 7, 1856, receiving her education in the district schools in the vicinity of her home, and in the Macomb Normal School. Mrs. McGraw is a daughter of Teel and Jane (Little) Nelson, natives of Pennsylvania. Her paternal grandparents were Henry and Mary Ann (Teel) Nelson, born in Ohio, and her grandparents on the maternal side, Robert and Eliza (Cunningham) Little, were natives of Ireland. Five children blessed this union, as follows: Anna Lois, born October 31, 1884, now the wife of William Lenhart, of Buena Vista Township; Ruth E., born February 1, 1886, who married Roy D. Winters, of Scotland Township, McDonough County, Ill.; Vera M., born March 9, 1890, who is at home; Beulah A., born October 28, 1894; and Julia M., born October 30, 1897.

Politically, Mr. McGraw is identified with the Democratic party, and wields a strong influence in local politics. While a resident of Buena Vista Township, he served one term as Collector, and has held the office of Assessor one year in Littleton Township. In April, 1906, he was elected Supervisor of the latter township for a term of two years. He is one of the leading farmers of Schuyler County, and in connection with the civic affairs of the community, maintains a high standing.

McKEE, William (deceased).—Out in the open twilight, within sight of the old and loved ancestral home, and within the shadow of the trees that he had fostered for more than seventy years, the long, stirring life of William McKee came to an end December 17, 1897. He died almost on the site of the place where, as a lad, nearly three score years before, he had worked to assist in the erection of a home in what was then a wilderness. He loved the scenes of his childhood, and after he had satisfied that intense longing for a stirring life, so readily vouchsafed to the youth of the early 'thirties and 'forties, he returned to the home of his father, and there, amid its peace and quiet, honored by all, he enjoyed the well-earned fruits of his early labor. Although he there lived the uneventful life of a farmer, he retained to the last what may be called the pioneer disposition, being in spirit and habits an unaffected man of the people. While he made no religious pretensions, he was blessed with that kindly spirit which prompted him to assist those in want without embarrassing them with a sense of obligation. In his last days he was cheered by the companionship of the aged wife and his daughter and only surviving child, who is now the wife of C. L. DeWitt, of Rushville, Ill.

It was in April, 1826, that Mr. McKee was brought to Schuyler County. He was born in Crawford County, Ind., January 22, 1813. His father came here in the preceding year, and the

rich and attractive country of Central Illinois had induced him to seek a home in the new, wild region. He returned to Indiana, and in April, 1826, brought his family here. In the party besides the family who came to Schuyler County, were Joel Tullis, Charles Hammond, Isaac Linder, Vincent Westfall and James Thompson. Having purchased for \$100, 160 acres of land in Section 18, Rushville Township, the father, with the assistance of his thirteen-year old son, commenced to prepare the way for his wife and six children. The site of Rushville, almost adjoining their place, had been selected as the county-seat in the preceding February, but was still but a town on paper. Mr. McKee staked his claim not on the clear, fertile prairie which stretched for miles around, but along the wooded banks of the creek. The log cabin which the father and son erected was of the pioneer type, with trimmed logs for the walls and the roof of clapboards. Mr. McKee went back to Indiana shortly afterwards, but soon returned, bringing with him the tools and machinery necessary in the construction of a grist mill, and finally setting up a band-mill run by horse-power. He developed a thriving business, people coming even from Rock Island to have their grain ground. There was also a blacksmith's shop in the near neighborhood, and both establishments did a thriving business from the start. Sac and Fox Indians moved farther north with the coming of the early settlers, but along Spoon River, in Fulton County, there remained a large band, members of which often came to the mill and blacksmith shop. They were lazy but peaceable, and gave the pioneers of this region little trouble. On the McKee farm is still to be seen a silent memorial of aboriginal days in the form of an Indian trail, which may be traced through a beautiful stretch of woods, once a favorite rendezvous of the dusky sons of the forest and prairie. Mr. McKee not only operated his grist mill, but soon after putting it in operation, constructed a saw-mill, in the early 'thirties erecting a dam across Sugar Creek and operating the latter by water-power. There were several mill sites on that stream, the McKee dam being located at what is known as the Main Ford, where the creek is crossed by the road from Rushville to Browning.

In those days one need not go far abroad in search of thrilling adventures, and the hardy race of pioneers who battled against such odds in order to found and maintain their homes have their reward in the permanent extension of American civilization and the profound gratitude of their immediate descendants. The McKee family experienced all the adventures and suffered all the hardships of pioneer life. Its members struggled through the awful winter of the deep snow (1831) when the level prairie was buried four to five feet deep, and the ravines were filled to the hilltops.

William McKee, the son, was the last of the one hundred and fifty volunteers in Schuyler County to answer Governor Reynold's call for a

force to drive Black Hawk and his murderous band beyond the bounds of Illinois. During the winter of 1831-32 the crafty chief had mustered his warriors on the Iowa side of the Mississippi for the purpose of invading this State, and the alarmed settlers had called upon the Governor for protection. The one hundred and fifty volunteers from Schuyler County gathered at Rushville in April, 1832, and were eloquently addressed by William Marinshall before starting for Beardstown, Cass County, the general point of rendezvous. They had furnished their own arms and equipments. Mr. McKee, who was then nineteen years of age, having been furnished by his father with a wagon and a team of horses, Abraham Lincoln, with his company, encamped over night half a mile north of Rushville. The entire force of the State finally marched toward Rock Island, and later, in what is now Ogle County, met the disaster known as "Stillman's defeat." In this engagement eleven whites and eight Indians were killed, and after the battle, Mr. McKee drove over the field and carried six of the dead soldiers to a place where the bodies were safe from the danger of mutilation.

In 1839, because of ill-health, Mr. McKee went to that vast northwestern region then known as Oregon, where he remained for a year, exploring the country and regaining his strength. He returned home, one of the main incidents of his trip being the formation of an intimate friendship with Dr. Marcus Whitman, who saved that part of the country now including Oregon, Washington, and Idaho, to the United States. During his first trip to the Oregon country Mr. McKee was employed by him in a grist mill for about six months. In the winter of 1842-43 Dr. Whitman rode from Oregon to Washington, a distance of 3,000 miles, for the purpose of arousing the interest of statesmen at the National capital in the vast natural wealth of the Oregon region, and thwarting the attempt of the British Hudson Bay Company to exclude American settlers and make it a province of Great Britain. He was so far successful in his mission as to receive the sanction of the United States Government in his project of leading an emigrant train of 875 hardy American pioneers into the coveted territory. This bold and wise action undoubtedly saved this grand region as a part of the public domain of the United States. In November, 1847, this patriotic and intrepid man was murdered, with his wife and twelve other members of his household, by the Cayuse Indians.

In the early part of the year just mentioned, Mr. McKee, with his brother, Joel, and Joel Tullis and the latter's family, started overland for the far-distant Oregon country, with which the first named was already quite familiar. The trip was filled with hardship and sorrow, especially to Mr. Tullis, two of whose children died on the way and were buried along the Indian trails where they happened to breathe away their young lives. Soon after their arrival the settlers of the country were stirred profoundly by the Whitman tragedy, and a call was issued

to quell the Indian uprising, of which this was the leading event. Mr. McKee was naturally one of the first to offer his services, and although he was in the thick of the three months' campaign which comprised the active part of the conflict with the Indians, he escaped without injury. From Oregon, in 1849, he went to California, where for three years he tasted of the feverish life of the early gold-miners, but in 1852 returned to the old homestead in Schuyler County, and seemed never again to wish to leave its atmosphere of peace and contentment. For forty-five years thereafter he lived a quiet life of integrity, industry and broad usefulness, and finally passed away at the age of eighty-four, without a moment of pain—as a candle light, which quietly burns to the socket and expires.

In 1853 Mr. McKee was united in marriage to Sarah C. Wilnot, and five daughters were born to their union: Mrs. Henry Ilite, Mrs. Samuel D. Wheelhouse, Mary C. and Meta McKee, and Mrs. Cyrus L. DeWitt. (See sketch of Cyrus L. DeWitt in another portion of this history.) Mrs. McKee and her daughter, Mrs. DeWitt, are the only surviving members of this honored pioneer family, and, having removed from the old homestead, the venerable widow is living in honored retirement with her daughter in Rushville. The former still owns the beautiful farm, which was the scene of her early joys and sorrows, and which she so faithfully shared with her honored husband. After coming to Schuyler County, four more children (making ten in all) were added to the family of the elder McKee, and of this number none is now surviving.

McLAREN, Harry E.—The Schuyler County Herald was established at Rushville, Ill., February 28, 1901, by Harry E. McLaren, a young man whose journalistic experience has been further enriched by the publication of the Astoria Argus for ten years. The Herald maintains a Democratic policy, and in general trend, is a vehicle and moulder of the most advanced public opinion.

Mr. McLaren was born in Astoria, Fulton County, Ill., June 3, 1874, and comes of a family of which much reasonably might be expected. He is a son of Robert F. and Amanda (Lane) McLaren, natives of Fulton and Schuyler Counties, respectively, of whom the former enjoys the distinction of having been one of the most prominent and public spirited men of Astoria for almost half a century. He was Justice of the Peace for thirty-two years, and during that time united two hundred and twenty-seven couples in marriage. For eighteen years he was a notary Public, for eleven years Township Clerk, for six years City Clerk, Assessor for two terms, and member of the Board of Education for many years. In 1903 he became a member of the retired colony of Rushville.

Harry E. McLaren was educated in the public schools of Astoria and Drake University of Iowa. He began at the bottom round of the journalistic ladder by learning the printer's trade, gradually

making his way to the front office of the Astoria Argus, over whose editorial destiny he presided for ten years. Mr. McLaren is prominent socially, and is identified with the Masons, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Modern Woodmen of America, and other fraternities. His personality is pleasing, and he has the tact and good judgment which keeps the wide awake newspaper man on good terms with himself and the world in general.

McMILLEN, Gilbert.—The enviable standing of Mr. McMillen among the people of Oakland Township, Schuyler County, Ill., where he was born and where he has made his lifelong home, may be appreciated from the statement that six consecutive times they have chosen him to represent them on the Board of County Supervisors. Though elected by the Democrats as their nominee, he is popular with representatives of all parties, and during his twelve years of service on the board he was a staunch supporter of progressive enterprises contributory to the progress of the county, while at the same time aiming by his influence and ballot to conserve the interests of the tax-payers.

The genealogy of the McMillen family can be traced back to Scotland, but several generations have lived in the United States. John McMillen, a native of Ohio, born in 1815, came to the then unknown frontier of Illinois during early manhood, and in Schuyler County, in 1843, he married Margaret Pittenger, who was born in Virginia in 1823, and came with her parents to Illinois, settling in Schuyler County in 1836. Since that time she has remained at the old homestead, now operated by her son, Gilbert. Her husband died in 1888, at the age of seventy-three, after a long and useful life devoted to agricultural pursuits. They were the parents of eleven children, but three of these died in early life. Eight are now living, namely: Sarah, who married William H. Baxter, a farmer in Littleton Township; Mary, the widow of William Billingsley, living in Rushville Township on a farm; Belle, who married William Bly, a farmer near Macomb, Ill.; Nicholas, of Macomb; Margaret, at home; Gilbert; Henry, who is now in the West; and Ollie, wife of Charles Vertree, station agent at Elmwood, Ills., for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway Company.

The McMillen homestead, on Section 26, Oakland Township, where Gilbert McMillen now resides, is his birthplace, the date of his birth being January 1, 1857. During boyhood he attended the district school near the farm. On December 23, 1896, he was united in marriage with Mira, daughter of Peter Rose, an early settler of Schuyler County, having removed hither from Michigan. Mr. and Mrs. McMillen have four children, namely: Harry, born January 20, 1898; Phoebe, January 29, 1900; Mildred, July 2, 1901; and Mabel, May 25, 1903. The family attend the Methodist Church, of which Mrs. McMillen is an active member. While devoting himself with assiduous care to stock raising and

general farming, Mr. McMillen has found leisure to participate in public affairs. He has been connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America, and has been a staunch worker in the interests of the Democratic party. Besides serving as Supervisor, as before stated, he has filled the positions of Collector and Assessor of his township, and in every relation of life, has proved a patriotic and progressive citizen.

MEAD, Dr. Mary Ward, a prominent practicing physician of Camden, Schuyler County, Ill., was born in her present place of residence, October 2, 1872, a daughter of Jas. N. and Martha (Parrish) Ward, the former a native of Camden, Ill., and the latter of Macoupin County, Ill. Her parents were married in Schuyler County, and the father, after pursuing the life of a farmer, is now living in retirement with his daughter, Dr. Mary Ward Mead, the wife and mother having died July 16, 1887. Joseph N. Ward, the paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, who was a pioneer settler of Schuyler County, was a native of Kentucky. The father, James N. Ward, is a Republican in politics, though not a politician in the sense of being an office-seeker, and has been a life-long member of the Christian Church.

In her childhood and youth, Mrs. Mead attended the primary school at Nebo, near her birthplace and later, the public school at Huntsville, Schuyler County. She began her professional career as a trained nurse in the Mercy Hospital at Keokuk, Iowa, during this period having charge of laparotomy cases, the treatment of which, with a single exception, proved successful. On October 2, 1889, she was married at Huntsville, Ill., to Dr. Richard Homer Mead, whose biography appears on another page in this connection. After her marriage, she studied medicine under the tutelage of her husband, and as the latter became less active, proved a useful assistant in his extended practice, her previous training as a professional nurse, qualifying her to enter upon a collegiate course. She then attended the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, Ia., from which she graduated with high honors in the Class of 1897. After graduation, she returned to her home at Camden, Ill., and engaged in active practice in which she has met with marked success, both in growth of patronage and its extension in wider fields, her reputation as a practitioner having extended into adjoining counties. She is a member of the Schuyler County Medical Society and the International Medical Society, and fraternally, is identified with the Order of the Eastern Star and the Royal Neighbors, being Martha of the former and Camp Physician of the latter.

Dr. and Mrs. Mead are the parents of three children, namely: Miss Clara Briscoe, born April 26, 1891; Miss Andrew Jackson, born December 18, 1893; and Hughes Barrow, born April 10, 1898. Each of the older children has received a superior education, the daughters being grad-

mates of the High School, and having begun their college course in September, 1905, Clara intending to study medicine, and her sister, to become a nurse. They are especially well trained in music, often being called upon to take part in public entertainments, in which they have been remarkably successful. Both parents and children are members of the Christian Church. The heads of this family, engaged in a like professional task, are living harmonious and useful lives, in which they are able, while co-operating with each other, to benefit a wide circle of patrons.

MEAD, Richard Homer, M. D.—Barely do men in the medical profession express the many sidedness and versatility found in Dr. Richard Homer Mead, an eminent practitioner of Camden, Ill., and known also as a soldier during the Civil War, as a writer of more than average force and elegance, as a politician of integrity and wide usefulness, and as a promoter of education, sanitation, fraternities and general community interests. Dr. Mead is a native of Schuyler County, and was born January 16, 1847, a son of Andrew J. and Mary (Briscoe) Mead, long residents of Huntsville, in the same county.

Primarily, Dr. Mead was educated in the public schools of Huntsville, but owing to interruptions in his youth, his higher training has been largely self acquired. As was the case with thousands of the boys of the land, his principal and most developing experience was the Civil War, which broke over the country when he had attained to barely sixteen years. Enlisting in Company K, Eighth Iowa Cavalry, at Camp Roberts, Davenport, Iowa, he went with his company to Nashville, Tenn.; and during the winter of 1863-4 was on duty in the mountains of Tennessee. With the coming of spring his company was on the left wing of General McCook's cavalry, and with Sherman's army advanced on Atlanta. After engaging in fighting for one hundred days the regiment returned northward, and was the first to oppose Hood's crossing the Tennessee river, an effort which resulted in defeat, although later they prevented his advance at Duck River. After the Battle of Nashville they continued to pursue the wily Confederate general to the Tennessee river. In the spring of 1865, Croxton's brigade became detached from Wilson's corps, successfully fighting the Battle of Selma, but was unable to return to the command and became known as the "lost brigade." It fought its way and roamed at will over Alabama, being in two mountain engagements. After the surrender of Lee, neither the opposing Federal cavalry nor Croxton's command had any knowledge of the event until two weeks after its occurrence. Later the regiment was sent in pursuit of Jefferson Davis to Macon, Ga., and August 28, 1865, Mr. Mead was mustered out of the service, having proved himself a soldier of rare courage and endurance. He was taken prisoner on the McCook raid in the rear of Atlanta, but escaped in a few hours. Not so

his fellow brethren at arms, for fully half of the company died in Andersonville prison.

Returning to his home in Illinois, Dr. Mead continued the study of medicine begun before he had donned the uniform of the Union soldier. His first professional instructor was his father, and in November, 1865, he entered the College of Physicians & Surgeons at Keokuk, Iowa, graduating therefrom in the Class of 1867. Locating in Huntsville, Ill., he practiced until 1872 with his father, going then to Texas, where, for five years, he was connected with the I. & G. N. Railroad Company. During 1878-9 he attended the St. Louis Medical College, and then resumed his practice at Huntsville, which he continued until 1884. Although his educational opportunities seemed not to warrant the experiment, the doctor applied to the civil service commission for examination, and upon passing in the class at Burlington, Ill., he was appointed pension clerk at Washington, D. C., August 18, 1885, being the fifteenth man from Illinois to pass the examination. March 2, 1885, he became a permanent member of Class 1, and in October, of the same year, he was promoted to class 2. On April 24, 1886, he was detailed to the field as special examiner in Maine, New Hampshire and New York, and December 28, 1886, resigned his position, but being an honorably discharged soldier, he can re-enter the service without examination whenever inclination dictates.

Returning to Huntsville, the doctor engaged in a general medical and surgical practice until locating in Camden. He is one of the best known and most highly reputed practitioners in his part of the county. In spite of his other interests has never allowed ought to interfere with a conscientious discharge of professional obligations, and cold, heat or storm have never been known to keep him within the shelter of his home when duty called. He is the genial friend and dependable adviser in hundreds of families, and has presided at the entrances and exits of many of the foremost people of the community. He has left no stone unturned to advance his usefulness and add to his opportunities, and has been a constant attendant at professional conventions, including that of the National Columbian Medical Association at Washington, D. C., in 1884-5-6.

The doctor was physician of the Illinois Southern Penitentiary for four years, and served two years as Assistant Superintendent of the State Insane Asylum at Chester.

The marriage of Dr. Mead and Mary, daughter of James N. and Martha (Parrish) Ward, occurred October 3, 1889, and this union resulted in two daughters, Clara Briscoe, Andrew Jackson, and a son, Hughes Barrow. A biographical record of Dr. Mary Mead appears on another page in this volume. Dr. Mead is an ardent fraternalist, and is identified with Huntsville Lodge No. 465, A. F. & A. M.; Augusta Chapter No. 78, R. A. M.; Almoner Commandery No. 32, K. T.; and Cyclone Lodge No. 635, I. O. O. F., of which he is a charter member and one of the organizers. He is prominent in Grand

Army circles, always attends local and national encampments, and is a member of George A. Brown Post, No. 417.

He is a consistent and active member of the Christian Church of Camden. In politics he is a strong Republican, and was a delegate from Schuyler County to the famous "deadlock" State Convention of 1904, supporting Gov. Yates to the end.

MESSERER, Anthony (deceased), one of the best known men and most successful farmers among the early settlers of Frederick Township, Schuyler County, Ill., whose career reflected lasting credit upon the home of his adoption, was born in Germany in 1796. Of his parentage and family history, all records have been lost in the lapse of time. Together with an elder brother, Anthony crossed the Atlantic when six years old, the brother being seized with yellow fever on the passage, from which he died, his body being buried at sea. The young lad, thus left alone, completed the voyage to a port on the West India Islands, and was bound out to a Spaniard. There he stayed until he was twenty-one years old, when his Spanish master set him free. After traveling for some time he finally came to the United States, settling in Pennsylvania. In the West Indies, he had been employed on a large plantation in charge of negroes, and on arriving in this country he applied himself to farm work. Subsequently, he journeyed westward to St. Louis and Peoria, and later to Schuyler County, Ill., where about 1834 he entered up a tract of government land in Frederick Township. But one dwelling had been built in the locality where he settled, and Indians still lingered about, wild game also being plentiful. For marketing, it was necessary for him to make trips to Beardstown.

In Pennsylvania, Mr. Messerer made the acquaintance of Margaretta Weaver, a native of Harrisburg, that State, whom he married about 1833, and after spending some time in Peoria, Ill., and later in St. Louis, in 1834, settled on a farm in Frederick Township, Schuyler County, there being then but one house in Frederick. He there bought 320 acres of land and through industrious habits and frugal management, finally became the owner of more than 800 acres, and one of the most extensive farmers in that vicinity. He was a member of the Board of Supervisors for Frederick Township for many years. A member of the Masonic fraternity, he was a Lutheran in religious faith, his wife being a Christian. Mr. Messerer died in 1859, and his wife on November 10, 1881, having survived her husband twenty-two years.

Of five children born to Mr. and Mrs. Messerer, two died in infancy; Joseph, after spending his youth on the home farm, of which he took charge after the death of his father for three years, entered into the mining business in California, about 1880 going to Chili, South America, where he was superintendent of a mine until his death some years since; Elizabeth (now de-

ceased) married Hudson M. Deane of Frederick, Ill., February 17, 1859, and died March 3, 1902, having borne her husband seven children, of whom four died in infancy; and Louisa, born in 1844, on February 8, 1865, married Davis H. Curry, who died May 17, 1873. On January 1, 1879, she married Benjamin F. Rebman of Frederick, and is now the only member of her father's family still living. Five children were born of the first union, of whom Amos, Bert, Beulah and David Curry (the last two twins) are still living, and three of the second union, of whom Gail and Herman Rebman are living, the former a teacher and the latter with his parents on the farm. (See sketch of Benjamin F. Rebman in another part of this volume).

MILBY, Edward T.—In the mind of Edward T. Milby the fast fading pioneer history of Schuyler County, Ill., remains a vivid and enduring memory. His life is of the home-spun kind, a record of hard work performed with cheerfulness and intelligence, of obstacles surmounted with vigor and determination, and of sacrifices made with true Christian courage and fortitude. Incidents of early times recalled by him are tree felling, stump pulling with oxen, log cabin rearing, plowing, cultivating and harvesting with the crudest of agricultural implements, spinning, weaving, tallow dip making, flint fire lighting, husking bees, barn raisings, apple parings and church "socials" and donations. In all of these Mr. Milby took an active interest, although certain of them fell to the lot of the women members of his own and his father's household. In his present leisure he delights to recall the comparative quiet of a time long since elapsed, and to contrast it with the nerve-racking, competition-torn age in which his declining years are being spent.

Mr. Milby is one of the wealthy retired farmers of Rushville, Ill., and all that he has is the result of his own untiring exertions. He was born in the State of Delaware, August 4, 1835, and is a son of Nathaniel and Eliza J. (Wilson) Milby, also natives of Delaware. The father developed the pioneering inclination and sold his Delaware property in 1839, and in the winter of 1840, with his wife and four children, undertook the journey to Illinois which consumed the greater part of the season. Edward T. Milby remembers well this arduous journey, although he was but five years old, and especially that part made on the canal, through which they were drawn on a boat by a single horse. During this portion of the trip the older members of the family walked for a considerable distance along the tow path, probably out of consideration for the poor, overworked horse, whose lot certainly was not an enviable one. The journey was continued in a covered wagon, and the arrival in Frederick, Schuyler County, was not calculated to inspire enthusiasm for the country to which the wayfarers had so laboriously and hopefully tended. The day was bitterly cold, the snow penetrated the chinks of the wagon, and the wind swirled



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across the prairies, striking a dreary chill to the heart of even the most courageous. Finding no desirable resting place, the little party soon after pushed on to Rushville, making the small village their home until the following spring. The father then located on a rented farm, and in the fall of 1841, bought eighty acres of land east of Rushville, in the township of that name. The timber on this land was dense and varied, and arduous tasks confronted the settlers. To the small log cabin which they found on the land, the father added, as such addition became necessary, until finally he had what was called a double log cabin. In this humble abode were born the rest of the children, in all eleven, eight of whom attained maturity. Three of these still survive, namely: Edward T.; Zadoc L.; and Dora, wife of David Wray, a farmer of Johnson County, Iowa. Zadoc now owns and occupies the old homestead.

Three years after the close of the Civil War (in 1868) the log house was torn down and a modern, six-room, two-story, frame dwelling was erected. This was made possible largely through the efforts of Edward T. and Zadoc, who so faithfully had worked at grubbing trees and hazel bushes, using oxen for the task, and hitching a chain around the stump or bush at which the strong animals tugged until accomplishing the task. The mother, in the meantime, rocked the cradle with one foot, while with the other she ran the spinning wheel; and later she made her cloth into jeans for her sons and into dresses for her daughters. Her toil seemed never ending, and her working day extended from the rising to the setting of the sun. The father lived to see eighty acres of his land cleared and under the plow, and he was in fairly prosperous circumstances at the time of his death, July 28, 1873. The wife who had shared his hard labors did not long survive him, her death occurring on October 12, next following. They had occupied the same farm continuously for thirty-two years, and were among the honored and influential people of the township.

Among the first of the children to leave the old Milby homestead was Edward T., who, with a practical education acquired under great difficulties, and an amount of farm experience which fitted him for conducting almost any agricultural enterprise, was married, in November, 1860, to Lizzie Hillis, and thereupon settled on a rented farm in Huntsville Township. In 1865 he purchased a small piece of land in Buena Vista Township, and there his wife died the following November, leaving him with the care of three children, of whom Frank is deceased; Clement is a farmer in Schuyler County; and Lizzie is the wife of Frank Haughduffer, of Los Angeles, California. In 1873 Mr. Milby was united in marriage to Lizzie J. Davidson, and from this union resulted two children; Walter, a farmer of Oakland Township; and Ida, wife of George Rogers, of Flagstaff, Arizona. Mrs. Milby died in 1878, and on January 21, 1886, Mr. Milby married Mary Bower, a native of

Cincinnati, Ohio, and an early resident of Schuyler County.

Mr. Milby added frequently to his land until he owned a large tract, 308 acres of which still remains in his possession. He was industrious and progressive, lived always within his income, and was exceedingly conservative in adopting new and untried methods of farming. In 1903 he left the farm and located in Rushville, where live also many of his friends of the strenuous pioneer days. Politically, he has always been on the side of the Democratic party, but has steadfastly refused the honors of local office. The Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he has worshipped since early manhood, has profited continuously by his generosity and zeal, and in all the walks of life, its teachings have been his guide.

MILLER, Henry Franklin.—One of the best authorities upon stock raising in Schuyler County is Henry Franklin Miller, who, though young in years, is old in experience and rich in knowledge pertaining to this important branch of farming. Mr. Miller comes honestly by his liking for stock and his appreciation of a fine animal. His father, John Henry Miller, whose industrious life is sketched elsewhere in this work, instilled into him the tendencies since so strongly developed, and the successful manipulation of which have placed him among the men of wealth and influence in Rushville Township. Mr. Miller was born in this township July 3, 1872, and was educated in the district schools and the Rushville Normal, spending two terms at the latter institution. Upon the completion of his student life he entered into partnership with his father and brother, Simon, operating the paternal farm of 460 acres, and raising principally cattle, hogs, horses and sheep. Some of the best stock which reached the Chicago market matured on this farm during this partnership, and the three men worked in harmony and with due regard for the reputation and best interests of the stock company.

Upon the death of his father in 1902, Mr. Miller continued in business with his brother until the following year, when he rented his present farm in Section 27, Rushville Township, which is a part of the old homestead, and to which he permanently succeeded upon the death of his mother, and the division of the property. He has made many fine improvements on his land, always with the view of increasing his stock, and his farm is a splendid example of the best things known to country life at this stage of the world's progress. In 1907 he erected an eight-room, two-story modern dwelling, having the latest devices for comfort and convenience, and he has also built a barn 36 by 44 feet, ground dimensions, and eighteen feet to the eaves. He regards with particular favor Hereford cattle and Poland-China hogs, and has also a high grade of horses and sheep. Keeping in close touch with the markets, and supplying the best demands, he is prospering in his affairs, and financially, faces

as hopeful a future as any man similarly employed in the county.

The bachelor life of Mr. Miller ended with his marriage, July 25, 1900, to Carrie Kruse, who was born in this township February 15, 1877, a daughter of Henry Franz and Harriet (Bead) Kruse, natives of Woodstock Township, Schuyler County, the former a son of Franz Henry D. Kruse, a native of Germany, and a very early settler of Schuyler County. Into the Miller home there have come two bright, happy children to add good cheer to this household. They are: Esther William, born June 21, 1905; and Harold Henry, born January 21, 1908. Mr. Miller is a staunch Republican, but not an office seeker. With his wife, he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, although the latter was reared in the Presbyterian faith. A pleasing personality and a desire to be in harmony with his fellow men have contributed much to the popularity and success of Mr. Miller. He is a master of the best ethics of business, and a promoter of the principle that people receive about what they give out in this world.

MILLER, John Henry (deceased), formerly an extensive farmer of Schuyler County, Ill., and father of Simon Burnett Miller, whose sketch appears in this connection, was born in Bippin, Hanover, Germany, November 4, 1824. He received his early education in his native country and in 1844, at the age of about twenty years, came to the United States, spending the first few months after his arrival in this country in Warren County, Mo., where one of his sisters had settled at an earlier date. During the spring of 1845 he came to Schuyler County, Ill., first locating in Frederick Township where two of his uncles, Henry and John Wilkey, had previously settled. Here he was employed in various occupations by the month, meantime attending school at intervals until 1849, for the purpose of acquiring a knowledge of the English language. In that year, the period of the gold fever, he purchased an ox-team and with Joel and Alford Holland, two brothers of his future wife, he crossed the plains to the Pacific Coast. As the wagon was loaded with luggage, provisions and implements, much of the journey was made by the adventurers on foot. On their arrival in the gold region, the Holland brothers turned their attention to keeping a hotel, while Mr. Miller engaged in digging for the precious metal. After spending nearly two years in the mining region, he returned to Schuyler County in 1851, and soon afterward bought 160 acres of timber land, of which a previous occupant had cleared about twenty acres, besides building thereon a log cabin. Taking possession of this land in 1852, by later purchases he increased this holding to 940 acres, upon which he conducted farming operations on a large scale and with profitable results.

On February 8, 1856 Mr. Miller was married to Sarah F. Holland, who was born in Nashville, Tenn., January 20, 1839, a daughter of John

and Nancy (Kelly) Holland, early settlers of Schuyler County. Mr. and Mrs. Miller became the parents of two sons and six daughters as follows: Mary Louisa (Mrs. Dean); Emma Frances (Mrs. Armstrong); Nancy Isabella, Della May (Mrs. Kinsey); Dora Ann (Mrs. Drovey); Franklin H.; Anna E. (McCormick); and Simon B., who, with his sister, Isabelle, occupies the old home place of 240 acres, which they now own. John H. Miller's arduous and successful life came to an end February 13, 1902, the long-time companion of his toils, privations and successes passing away on February 28, 1905. They left a reputation for integrity and devotion to the interests of their family, and of the community, in which their children, while inheriting the results of their faithful labors, take a just pride.

MILLER, Simon Burnett, a well known and respected farmer of Schuyler County, Ill., residing on Section 34, Rushville Township, was born on the place on which he now lives, July 22, 1865, the son of John Henry and Sarah Frances (Holland) Miller, the former born in Bippin, Hanover, Germany, November 4, 1824, and the latter in Nashville, Tenn., January 20, 1839. (For additional details of the Miller family history, see sketch of John H. Miller in this connection). Simon Burnett Miller grew up on the home farm in Rushville Township, in the meantime receiving his educational training in the local district schools, and thus by inheritance and association acquiring those traits of character which have led him to devote his energies to agricultural pursuits, and have contributed to the success which he has attained in that line.

Mr. Miller has never been married, but has always remained under the parental roof, with his sister, Isabelle, and his brother, Franklin H., giving attention to the welfare of their parents and looking after the large property of the family. They occupy the home farm of 240 acres, of which they are now the owners, besides having an interest in other portions of the estate.

Inheriting the political faith of his father, Mr. Miller is a supporter of the principles of the Republican party, but takes no active part in political contests. In religious belief he is a Methodist, and enjoys the respect and confidence of a large circle of friends.

MILLS, William Henry Harrison, was born in Moorefield, Harrison County, O., March 19, 1840. He is a son of Elias and Isabel Jane (Glandon) Mills, natives of that State. Elias Mills devoted many years to farming, but conducted a hotel at Moorefield, Ohio, for a considerable period. Towards the end of his life he moved from Moorefield to Millersburg, O., where he died in 1893 at the age of eighty-two years. His wife died when her son, William, was quite young. They were the parents of six children, four of whom are living, namely: William H. H.; Theodore C.; Lavina, widow of David Davis; and Mary E., wife of Stephen Lewis.

In early youth Mr. Mills attended the common schools of his native place, completing his education at Franklin College, New Athens, Ohio. After leaving college, he taught school until the Civil War broke out, when he enlisted under the first call of the President for three months' troops, joining the Thirteenth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He served in West Virginia, being detailed from the ranks as quartermaster sergeant, and was honorably discharged December 31, 1861. Subsequently, he taught school several years in Ohio, Illinois and Nebraska. In the last named State he was for some time connected with the Press, acting in the capacity of editor of the "Political Forum." He also studied law in that State and was admitted to the bar, but never engaged in practice. The farming experience of Mr. Mills in Rushville Township, Schuyler County, commenced in 1903, but in the following year the farm dwelling was destroyed by fire, and he then established his home in Rushville, Ill.

Mr. Mills was married at Macomb, McDonough County, Ill., October 2, 1895. On that date Neosha M. Teel became his wife, Rev. J. H. Brattan, of the Presbyterian Church, performing the ceremony at his residence. Mrs. Mills was born in Rushville Township, on November 28, 1869, and is a daughter of James and Elizabeth (Smith) Teel. A sketch of her father's life may be found elsewhere in this volume. Mr. and Mrs. Mills are the parents of three children, namely: Ruth Elizabeth Teel, born June 22, 1897; James Teel, born April 28, 1899; and Theodore Roosevelt Teel, born March 25, 1901.

In politics, Mr. Mills is an earnest and steadfast Republican. He is a man of superior intelligence and sound information, and takes a good citizen's interest in public affairs.

MOORE, James.—The extremes of poverty and affluence have met in the career of James Moore, the pendulum of whose life has swung between a rude log cabin, sixteen feet square, sheltering resolute pioneer parents and their twelve children, and a beautiful home in Rushville, including 450 acres of as fine land as is to be found in Schuyler County. Many useful lessons fall from the life of this earnest, high-minded retired farmer, and among these the value of industry, definite purpose and belief in one's own good destiny are by no means the least important.

Mr. Moore has far exceeded the biblical allotment of life, being more than four-score years old. He was born in Lincoln County, Ky., August 30, 1828, his parents, Thomas and Mary (Elmore) Moore, being natives of the same State, in which one of his ancestors, from North Carolina, settled previous to the Revolutionary War. At the age of thirty-five, the elder Moore was appointed a drillmaster of militia for the region of Kentucky in which he lived, and served in that capacity for eight years. The family removed from Kentucky to Schuyler County during the fall of 1836, and located in what now is Buena Vista Township, but which at that time

had not been visited by a surveyor, or platted in even irregular fashion. The first surveyor was a Mr. Edmonston, who also did the assessing for the whole county. Mr. Moore was about eight years of age when brought to Schuyler County, and his early experiences were along hard and self-sacrificing lines. The constantly increasing number of children in the Moore household proved a drain upon the comparatively meager resources of the crude farm, with its cruder implements, but in spite of never ceasing tasks during the summer, and but little leisure in the winter, he gained a fair common school education, and developed great self-reliance and determination.

The monotonous round of farm life remained unabated for Mr. Moore until the neighborhood in which he lived became infected with the gold fever in the early 'fifties. With characteristic readiness to recognize and utilize the opportunities of life, he set to work to make his dream of wealth come true, seeking for some way to reach the opulent land, basking under the perpetual California sun. The winter of 1852-53 found him busy with consultations and preparations for the long jaunt across the plains, and in March he started out with his cousin and a friend, their equipment consisting of two yoke of sturdy oxen, a yoke of cows, a wagon with a cover, and the necessary provisions for six months on the road. The long train left the Missouri River to encounter a thinly settled region, and upon the present site of Omaha was an Indian trading post, surrounded by the huts of a few courageous settlers. The travelers made settlement in the northern part of California, camping beside Snake Lake, which Mr. Moore thought appropriately named, as thousands of reptiles infested both lake and the immediate country. Mr. Moore found work at Bidwell's Bar for a time, whence he went to Hangtown, and later to Placerville, where he remained until 1855. He then returned home by way of Panama and New York, reaching the latter place February 1, 1855. His luck had been only that of the average miner, but he had stored his memory with a wealth of varied experience, and had gained much of self-assurance and independence from contact with the rough elements of the mining camps.

Again in Schuyler County, Mr. Moore invested his earnings in a farm of 140 acres in Oakland Township, paying \$800 down and going in debt for a similar amount. Much timber and undergrowth abounded on the place, but when it was cleared and the land tilled, he sold it at great advance over the purchase price. He then purchased 150 acres in Buena Vista Township, built on it a fine residence, barns and outbuildings, and in time added to it until he was the owner of his present farm of 450 acres. His land is fertile and splendidly improved, and has been the scene of important scientific operations in accordance with the best known methods. Mr. Moore has also possessed keen business sagacity, a trait which has belonged to many members of

his family, and upon which all have prided themselves. He is broad-minded and generous enough to attribute much of his success to the help and sympathy of a capable wife, whom he married October 5, 1859, and who was formerly Margaret I. Ellis, daughter of James Ellis, one of the honored pioneer farmers of Schuyler County. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Moore, the first of whom died at the age of seventeen months, and the second at the age of five months. Lois, next in order of birth, is living with her parents; Bertha is the deceased wife of Joseph Clow, an attorney of Chicago; and her only child, Margaret, is making her home with her Grandfather Moore; Mary is the wife of Robert R. Jones, for some years Washington correspondent of the Chicago Inter-Ocean, and later managing editor of that paper, and is the mother of three children, Robert M., James M. and Ellis R.; and Harriet M. is the wife of George Thomas, a belt manufacturer of Evans-ton.

In 1876 Mr. Moore left his farm and located in Rushville in order to educate his children, and in 1893 he went to Evanston in order that his daughters might attend the Northwestern University. In the education and training of his children he has maintained the same high standards and ideals which made his work as a farmer worthy and successful, and, in their moral and religious development, he has shown great consideration and forethought. All of the family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Of the twelve children born to Thomas and Mary (Elmore) Moore, seven are now living, and all are prosperous and honored members of the communities in which they live. No greater contrasts could picture human memory than those cherished by Mr. Moore and his brothers and sisters. The small farm of the establisher of the name in this part of the State has been lost in the properties of the Moore Brothers, which, in the aggregate, would cover more than two square miles. Gas and electricity are at the disposal of these people who clasp hands with the crude pioneer days, but all can recall how the cabin was lighted by a tallow dip, and how the mother often would be driven to the expediency of putting her little brood to bed by the light of a burning rag in an iron spoon filled with lard. Throughout all of these changes Mr. Moore has kept his nature serene and his heart young, and today he is conscious of few of the infirmities usually associated with men of his years.

MOORE, John D.—Upon no couple identified with the retired farming population of Rushville does the spirit of other days rest more tenderly and impressively than upon John A. and Mary A. (Turner) Moore. The lives of this devoted and intelligent man and woman—the former of whom is eighty-two and the latter seventy-seven years of age—express a degree of constancy and philosophy rarely achieved by mortals who have shared in a common struggle for so many years, and this fact, as much as the one of financial

and general prosperity, entitles them to a warm place in the hearts of the people, as it does in the annals of Schuyler County.

Born on a farm in Kentucky, December 7, 1825, Mr. Moore is a son of Thomas and Mary (Elmore) Moore, also natives of the Bourbon State, who came overland with a covered wagon and horses to Schuyler County at a very early period in its history, locating on land which thus far was a stranger to the ways of the white brethren of the plains. The father erected a cabin near a stream, cleared a space for his first crop, and eventually gained a modest fortune for those dependent upon his care. The son, John D., had few early advantages, and his youth slipped by in the dull routine of farming, his education being acquired in the subscription school in the neighborhood of his home. He was studious and ambitious, however, and saw beyond the rim of the paternal acres. Especially was he open to the chances around him, and when glad tales of untold wealth discovered on the Pacific coast reached his quiet home, his alert spirit responded with more than average fervor. The winter of 1848-49 passed all too slowly for the youth with golden dreams, and in bleak March he joined an ox-train bound for California, starting from Brooklyn, Schuyler County, and arriving at the south fork of the American River, August 12 following. Good fortune attended him almost from the first, and in one day he took out three hundred dollars worth of gold. On the south and middle forks of the same river, he was equally fortunate, and in his two years' absence from his home he cleared up about \$2,500. In the fall of 1851 he returned to Schuyler County, fully satisfied with his sojourn in the West, and on February 29, 1852, was united in marriage to Mary A. Turner, who was born in Rushville, March 8, 1831, a daughter of Samuel and Rachel (Robertson) Turner, natives of Virginia and North Carolina, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Turner were among the very early pioneers of Schuyler County, coming here from the South during 1829. They had three children, the survivors of whom are Mrs. Moore and Allen Turner, the latter a farmer of Buena Vista Township.

While in California Mr. Moore sent home \$400 to be invested in land in Buena Vista Township, as his marriage was already a settled plan, and upon it was based his fortune-getting aspirations. The young people settled upon this land directly after their marriage, beginning housekeeping in a rude log cabin with clapboards for shingles, and the most primitive and incomplete furnishings. To his first purchase he added ninety acres after a few years, and thus had a farm of 150 acres, upon which he followed general farming and stock raising for the rest of his active life. More land was added as success in greater degree came his way, and at the present time he is the owner of 700 acres of fine land, practically all under cultivation, and located in Littleton and Buena Vista townships. In 1895 Mr. and Mrs. Moore moved to the city of Rushville,

where they own and occupy a pleasant home, which is the delight of their many friends, and the center of never failing hospitality. Mr. Moore has declared many times and oft that the most fortunate event in his life was his marriage in 1852, for his wife has made his home a constant joy, and his life a continuous inspiration to well doing. Many have been the wedding anniversary celebrations of this couple, but the best attended and most important of all was the golden wedding, March 1, 1892, when friends came to greet and congratulate them from near and far, among other tokens of their regard presenting the husband with a gold-headed cane, and the wife with a gold thimble. Both are justly proud of these tokens of esteem, and are also proud of the fact that their health is excellent, their spirits undiminished, and their interest in life as keen as when they swelled the list of cabin builders in the dawn of the county's history. Cheerfulness, kindness and goodness abound in this comfortable home, and from the lives of its occupants he who would may read the value of these inestimable qualities.

On the farm in Buena Vista Township were born the eleven children of Mr. and Mrs. Moore. George T., the oldest son, is deserving of special mention as a clergyman of unusual zeal and high character. This minister was one of the early settlers of Des Moines, Ia., and in youth learned the blacksmith trade. Having no one to build his church in Des Moines, and no money to hire it built, he put on his blue jeans, went to the concrete factory and made the fifteen hundred blocks of concrete necessary for its construction. He then, with his own hands, put the blocks together, finished the church in its every detail, and started upon a ministry which bore wonderful fruit as the years passed, and kindlier opportunities came the way of the zealous church man. Of the other children, Andy died at the age of nineteen years; Christopher died in infancy; James B. married Minnie Scott, and lives in Sherman County, Kans.; Geneva, a resident of Macomb, Ill., is the widow of Hardin L. Richey; Mary A. is the wife of Sevalis Ross, of Buena Vista Township; Miner A. lives in Canada; Wheeler A. lives on the old farm and married Carrie Boyd; Anna B. is the wife of George Demaree, a railroad man living in Danville, Ill., and Peter lives with his parents.

MOORE, Lewis Ross, Sheriff of Schuyler County, Ill., was born in Oakland Township, Schuyler County, September 16, 1864, and is a son of Solomon and Sarah Jane (Logan) Moore. The father, a native of Kentucky, became a resident of Schuyler County in 1854, buying a farm on Section 27, Oakland Township, where he died July 18, 1877, aged sixty-two years. His wife was a daughter of Joseph Logan, who came to Littleton Township when wolves were plentiful and wild game abundant. After the death of Solomon Moore, his widow made her home with her children and died March 6, 1901, at the age of seventy-five years. In religion she ad-

hered to the faith of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which was also the religious belief of her husband. Politically, Solomon Moore voted with the Democratic party.

During boyhood Lewis R. Moore attended the district schools until he was fifteen years of age, when he started out to shape his own career, and for many years was employed on farms in the neighborhood. Later he turned his attention to carpentering, and was employed at this trade during the summer months for several years. In 1893 he became clerk in a general store in Ray, Ill., where he was employed for three years, and here his circle of acquaintances was widened to include practically every one in the township, and it was most natural that he drifted into local politics, as he had a natural aptitude for making friends. He was first elected Collector of Oakland Township in 1898 and served two terms, and in 1900 was elected Assessor, after which, in 1902, he was chosen to fill the position of Township Clerk. During these later years in which he was taking an interest in local politics, Mr. Moore represented his township for several terms on the Democratic County Central Committee, and was also the Ray correspondent of the Rushville Times, and soon became well known through the county as one of the workers in the Democratic party.

In 1902 Mr. Moore was appointed Deputy Sheriff under Felix Jackson, and so well did he acquit himself in this office that in the following campaign he was chosen as the party candidate for Sheriff by a large majority, and at the election on November 6, 1906, he received a majority of 567 votes. In the administration of his office Mr. Moore has proven himself to be efficient, capable, honorable and thoroughly fearless, a champion of justice and a firm upholder of the law.

On May 16, 1906, Mr. Moore was united in marriage with Mrs. Anna Neeley, daughter of John Greer, one of the pioneers of Littleton Township, and upon his election as Sheriff he and his wife took up their residence in Schuyler County's handsome new jail. In his fraternal relations Mr. Moore is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Modern Woodmen of America and Mystic Workers. Mr. and Mrs. Moore are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

MOORE, Reuben Menephe.—The magic word, success, has hovered over the Moore family ever since its establishment in Schuyler County, Ill., more than seventy years ago. Its influence was founded in the small beginnings and uncertain outlook of the log-cabin era, and the broader opportunities which have been unfolded with the passing years have found those bearing the name resourceful, competent and remarkably ambitious. Thomas Moore, a Kentuckian, who heard the far off call of the frontier, set up standards of life and work which have never since fallen into disuse by his successors. He owned a comparatively small farm, and his sons now pay

taxes on more than two square miles of farm land. Thomas Moore had eight children when he decided to share the fortunes of the Central West, and with him on that long overland journey came another family, that of Washington Irvin. In the latter family were six children, and the fourteen children and their parents came in a prairie schooner drawn by four horses, taking one month to span the distance between Kentucky and Illinois. The brave wayfarers met with many obstacles on the way, and were retarded by muddy roads, storms and swollen streams, and upon arriving at Springfield, which then was a small aggregation of interests, the horses were hitched at a post near the present State capitol building. The old prairie schooner, travel stained and creaking, presented a sorry spectacle, yet it brought this way men who read the horoscope of Schuyler County, and who worked from morn until night for many years, to make their dream of success come true. Thomas Moore took up land in Buena Vista Township, and there remained until his death, one of its most able and highly honorable men. Not only did he develop his farm to its fullest capacity, surrounding himself and family with the refinements and comforts known to his time and place, but he took an active interest in education, religion and politics, and represented in the general tenor of his life the vigorous, honest and indefatigable element which developed the primeval fertility of the Illinois plains, and moved the frontier a little farther towards the Pacific. He was a man of profound religious convictions, and organized the first Methodist Episcopal Church to Buena Vista Township. He also provided the money for the first church and school building, and had both erected on his land. At all times strictly temperate in both eating and drinking, he worked hard to make the community a Prohibition one, and it was largely through his zeal that the two distilleries operating in the township were driven out of business.

Of the eight children who came with Thomas Moore from Kentucky to Illinois, Reuben Menephe Moore was born near Crab Orchard, Lincoln County, in the former State, October 15, 1835, and was therefore about a year old when brought to Buena Vista Township. He attended the old cross-roads school house in the winter time, and in summer worked in the harvest fields, or helped to clear the timber and underbrush. His duties comprised the hard ones that tested the fiber of the youth of his time, but they failed to break his spirit or discourage him for the severe struggle of his later years. In 1847 his father sold the original farm and moved to the one now occupied by Reuben, and here he has lived continuously for sixty years. At the time of purchase there was an old frame building on the place 16 by 32 feet in dimensions, but the place had been vastly improved when Thomas Moore died there January 22, 1867.

In company with others, Mr. Moore started out with ox teams for the Idaho gold mines, and on arriving at Salt Lake City, he found work.

According to the custom in all new localities in the far West, he was soon christened anew, thereafter being known as Gentle Rube. He remained in the city about four months, and then took the southern route for Los Angeles with a freighting outfit, arriving at his destination December 24. Behind him in Illinois the land was locked in ice and farmers were driving over the fences, but near the Pacific the flowers were in bloom, and all nature wore an enchanting smile. While in California he followed general farming and stock raising, and also operated a threshing machine. Pasadena at that time was a sheep ranch, as were also the sites of many other villages and towns which now add to the splendor of the great Pacific State.

After his return from the West, Mr. Moore took charge of the old place in Buena Vista Township, and on July 27, 1867, was united in marriage to Eliza A. Ellis, a native of Kentucky, born September 1, 1841. Mrs. Moore is a daughter of James Ellis, who came to Schuyler County in 1844, and who, with his wife, is now deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Moore have been born four sons and four daughters: Effie D., born June 28, 1868, died October 16, 1871; Uriah G., born January 20, 1870, married Ella Strausbaugh, and has nine children—Ruth, Ruby, Lea (deceased), Glenn, Floyd, Harriet, Nina, Mary, and Robert; Margaret Eve, born January 10, 1872, wife of Joseph McFeeters, a farmer of Buena Vista Township, and mother of Hildreth and Ray McFeeters; Mary J., born February 19, 1874, wife of Luther Greer, and mother of Gladys, Helen and Susan Greer; James Ray, born December 29, 1877, died November 22, 1878; Noah R., born May 16, 1879; Thomas E., born December 16, 1884, died April 15, 1886; and Lela, born March 15, 1886, died June 1, 1898, at the age of twelve years. Mr. and Mrs. Moore have thirteen grandchildren, all of whom are devoted to their kind and indulgent grandparents. All of the children have been born in the old home upon which their father settled at the age of thirteen with his parents, and here all have received the best advantages permitted by the prosperity of the family. Mr. Moore purchased his brother Sam's interest in the 240 acres, and to his first 120 acres has added until he now owns 440. No more productive property is to be found in this part of the State, and no better farmer has followed the light shed upon agriculture by science than this honored, old time settler.

Except as a School Director and Road Commissioner, Mr. Moore has steadfastly refused to accept official recognition, although he has been a staunch supporter of the Republican party. As was that of his father before him, his name stands for all that is honorable and worth while in country life and work, and he is one of the few left of the pathfinders whose story constitutes one of the most interesting chapters in American history.

MOORE, Samuel T.—The men, who during the 'thirties left comfortable homes in the East to



William Fyfe

ally their fortunes with the thinly settled and not altogether promising region in Illinois, since named Schnyler County, possessed an intensity of purpose and determination but partially comprehended by the wage earners of today. The deprivation and isolation they endured, nevertheless, were factors in molding character and stimulating industry and largeness of sympathy, and these traits have been handed down to the succeeding generation, among whom is Samuel T. Moore, a prominent farmer of Buena Vista Township, where he was born August 22, 1841.

Thomas Moore, father of Samuel, was born in Kentucky, and was reared to farming as followed in the Southern States. In 1836, ambitious of growing up with a more progressive community, he moved to Illinois with his wife, formerly Mary Elmore, also a native of the Blue Grass State. Taking up Government land in Buena Vista Township, Schuyler County, he was engaged in general farming and stock-raising until his death in 1867. Thirty-seven years of this experience enabled him to lay by a competence, and the faithful companion of his toils, who survived him until 1881, and to whom his success was largely due, spent her last days in the most comfortable of surroundings. She was a daughter of John Elmore, also of Kentucky. Mr. Moore himself was a son of David Moore, who moved from his native state of North Carolina to Kentucky while still a young and unmarried man.

Samuel Moore has known no other occupation than that afforded on his own and his father's farm. He has 485 acres of land under a high state of cultivation, and raises general crops and high grade stocks. In 1873, in the township of Rushville, he was united in marriage to Mary Barkman, who was born in Ohio, and whose parents, natives of Maryland and Ohio, respectively, came to Oakland Township, Schuyler County, in 1865, locating some years later in Littleton Township. To Mr. and Mrs. Moore have been born five children, namely: Mary Olive, Fannie Florence, Luther, Jesse and Kenneth. Mary Olive is the wife of William Kordsimon, a resident of Berwyn, a suburb of Chicago; Fannie F. is the wife of George Sloan, of Belle Plain, Kan.; and Luther, a farmer in Buena Vista Township, married Stella Sherman. Mr. Moore has thoroughly educated his children, and provided liberally for those who have left the old home. No family has done more for the agricultural advancement of Schuyler County, and the promotion of its various public enterprises than have the descendants of Thomas Moore, the sturdy pioneer of 1836.

In politics, Mr. Moore is a Republican. He and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

MOORE, Wheeler W.—Fortunate, indeed, is the man who is sustained by an inspiring consciousness that he has made the best use of whatever talents and abilities have been vouchsafed to him; that he has ignored no call of

duty; that he has wasted no precious opportunities; that he has faithfully discharged his obligations to the public, and that he has established an unblemished reputation among those whose good opinion and good wishes are of inestimable value, and constitute a source of perpetual encouragement. Such is the life record made by Wheeler W. Moore, an enterprising and progressive farmer of Buena Vista Township, Schuyler County, Ill., and a leading citizen of that locality.

Mr. Moore was born in Buena Vista Township, August 26, 1866. His father, John D. Moore, also a farmer by occupation, was a Kentuckian by birth, while his mother, Mary A. (Turner) Moore, was born in Buena Vista Township. Further details of the family history are contained in a biographical record of John D. Moore, appearing elsewhere in this connection.

In boyhood Mr. Moore attended the public schools in his vicinity, completing his literary education in the Rushville Normal School and the Chaddock College at Quincy, Ill., and subsequently pursuing a commercial course in the Metropolitan Business College, in Chicago. He passed his early youth on the parental farm, and after finishing his studies, was employed for 14 months as mailing clerk for the Troy Laundry Machinery Co., of Chicago. He next spent 15 months with the Metropolitan Insurance Co., at Peoria, Ill., after which he applied himself to farming, in which pursuit he has had his full share of success. His farming operations cover 500 acres of land, situated in Section 14, Buena Vista Township. Besides general farming, he is an extensive feeder, shipping about ten carloads of cattle and hogs per year. He holds the office of Grand Master of Buena Vista Grange.

On March 23, 1904, in Rushville Township, Schuyler County, Mr. Moore was united in marriage with Carrie Boyd, a daughter of James and Eliza (Ritchey) Boyd, who was born in Oakland Township, Schuyler County, Ill., in 1877. Her parents are natives of Ireland, and on coming to the United States, first located in Pittsburgh, Pa., whence they moved to Schuyler County, Ill., at the outset making their home in Oakland Township. They now live in Rushville Township, where Mr. Boyd is successfully engaged in farming. Mrs. Moore received her education in Oakland and Rushville townships. She and her husband are the parents of one child, James Francis.

Mr. Moore is active in political affairs, and renders an earnest and steadfast support to the Republican party. For two terms he has served in the capacity of Township Central Committeeman, and in April, 1907, was elected Supervisor from Buena Vista Township, which is normally Democratic, receiving 49 majority, and overcoming a contrary majority of 30. In fraternal circles, he is affiliated with the I. O. O. F., having been for 18 years a member of Friendship Lodge, No. 24, of Rushville. He is also a member of Rushville Lodge, No. 9, A. F.

& A. M.; of Rushville Chapter No. 184, R. A. Masons; and of Rushville Commandery No. 56, Knights Templar. Religiously, Mr. Moore is a consistent member of the Methodist Church. He is a man of sterling characteristics, and one of the most favorably known residents of his township.

MORGAN, Edward T.—One of the most productive and up-to-date farms in Schuyler County is that owned and occupied by Mr. Morgan, on Section 1, Camden Township, where he has 225 acres, and in Brooklyn Township he also owns eighty acres, making in all 305 acres under his care and management. The records show that the Morgan family is of eastern origin. The grandfather, David Morgan, was born on May 25, 1775. When the now flourishing city of Cincinnati was a mere trading post and boasted only thirty houses. David Morgan cast in his lot with the early settlers, purchasing considerable property there, and it is believed that his death occurred there. Among his seven children was Roswell Morgan, born in Vermont. Upon reaching years of maturity he married Calista C. Davis, a native of New York State. Some time after his marriage and the birth of a number of his children, Roswell Morgan, in company with Ward Davis and his family of eleven children, came to Schuyler County and settled in Camden Township. All but three of the Davis children were married when they came to Schuyler County, and their descendants have become very numerous in Buena Vista and Brooklyn townships, the records showing ninety-three grandchildren of Ward Davis in Schuyler County at one time. During the War of 1812 Ward Davis was drafted into the army, but was not called upon to serve. Isaac Davis, his youngest son, who served as a Lieutenant in one of the Illinois regiments, left Schuyler County about 1870, locating in Cloud County, Kans., where the name became almost if not quite as well known as it was in Schuyler County. A number of his kinsmen also located there, and at one time it was estimated that there were 117 descendants of Ward Davis in Cloud County alone. Of the large family of children born to Ward Davis and his wife, only three are now living. Isaac, the youngest, being eighty years of age.

Eight children were born of the marriage of Roswell and Calista C. (Davis) Morgan, named in order of birth as follows: George W., deceased, who during the war served in an Illinois regiment, and is buried in Prairie City, McDonough County; Eliza A., the wife of Lewis Craycroft, living near Wichita, Kans.; Francis R. and Charles V., both deceased; Edward T.; Thomas Jefferson, who died in infancy; Martha J., widow of W. C. Avery, who is now making her home with her brother Edward T.; and Helen M., wife of William Park, an extensive farmer near Flagler, Colorado. The father of these children died October 3, 1863, and the wife and

mother followed him twenty years later, dying in 1883.

The fifth child in the parental family, Edward T. Morgan, was born in Franklin County, Ind., September 30, 1841, and was a child of about eight years when the family located in Illinois. He distinctly recalls the long, lonesome walks to and from the district school, which was three miles from his home, through the dense timber. He has lived to see this supplanted by waving fields of grain, and he himself has been no small factor in bringing about this transformation. In this wilderness his father entered 160 acres of land from the Government in 1851, and the original deed to it, signed by Franklin Pierce, is now in the possession of Edward Morgan. To his original tract of 160 acres Roswell Morgan added by purchase forty acres of adjoining land, owing in all 200 acres, upon which he built a log cabin. This in time gave place to a more modern house, in which the doors and window sash were made by hand, and the front part of this same structure, which has stood the elements for fifty years, is now occupied by his son Edward T.

When about twenty-one years of age Edward T. Morgan responded to his country's call for volunteers, enlisting in Company A, Seventy-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, for three years. With his regiment he saw service in many of the hard-fought battles of the war, among them the battles of Chickamauga and Kenesaw Mountain, and was with Sherman in his March to the Sea. After the surrender of General Lee he took part in the Grand Review at Washington, in which city he was mustered out, and after receiving pay for his services at Chicago, returned to the old home farm in Camden Township. Soon afterward, July 22, 1866, he was united in marriage with Adelaide E. Bennett, a native of Schuyler County, born April 3, 1850, the daughter of John K. and Eliza A. (Madison) Bennett, a niece of President Madison. After their marriage the young people settled on Mr. Bennett's farm, later purchasing it, but in 1877 they sold it and moved onto the old home farm of his father, having purchased the interests of the others in the property.

Eight children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Morgan, as follows: Frederick L., born in Schuyler County, April 23, 1867, married Monetta Busby, and they make their home on a farm in Camden Township; Bertha G., was born August 13, 1869, and became the wife of Charles Applegate, a farmer in Littleton Township, by whom she has become the mother of two children, Gny and Ruth; Luther T. was born March 11, 1872; Gilbert, February 10, 1874; Myrtle, August 10, 1876; Cora E., was born April 3, 1879; and died June 17, 1903; Winnie G. was born August 4, 1881, and became the wife of John Crane; the youngest child, Rudolph B., was born February 20, 1884, and is now a teacher in the district school at Bushnell, Ill.; by his marriage with Inez McFall he has one child, Winona L. Mrs. Eliza A. Morgan passed to her reward August 31, 1885, mourned by her hus-

band and children as a Christian wife and mother. Not only her family miss her kind ministrations, but many friends and acquaintances who had been drawn to her by her sweet personality and by the many kindnesses shown them in time of need. Being deprived of a good education in his own boyhood, Mr. Morgan made every effort to give his children good educational facilities and fit them for the responsibilities of life. In turn they have appreciated the efforts made in their behalf, and in growing to manhood and womanhood have been a credit and a comfort to their parents. At one time Mr. Morgan was enumerator of Camden Township and School Treasurer of Bainbridge Township, where he made his home for a number of years. Politically, he is a Republican.

MORRIS, John W.—Since his arrival in Rushville in 1866, John W. Morris has filled a large need as an expert carpenter and has accumulated a comfortable competence through the unfailing medium of thrift and economy. His quiet and uneventful, yet useful life began April 8, 1832, on a farm in Virginia, in which State were born both his parents, William and Eliza (Palmer) Morris, and his grandfathers, Thomas Morris and Robert Palmer. William Morris established the family in Ohio upon leaving Virginia, afterward settling in Edgar County, Ill., where terminated his industrious and moderately successful career.

With the basis of a common school education and careful home training, John W. Morris has followed carpentering all his active life with the exception of traveling for two and a half years for a commercial house, and being employed in a general dry-goods business for the same length of time. Many of the oldest and foremost families of Rushville have been his patrons for many years, and his careful, skillful and always reliable work has secured him continuous employment from one end of the year to the other. The passing of many years has not robbed him of his interest in his labor, or of his skill in the manipulation of tools.

In politics Mr. Morris is a staunch Republican, and in religion he is a Methodist. For many years he has been associated with the Masons. His marriage to Elizabeth Cary, of Edgar County, Ill., occurred in 1860, and of this union there are three daughters, of whom Mary C. is the wife of Oliver T. Lawler, a farmer of Schuyler County; Annie E. is the wife of Edward C. Hammon, of Scott County, Ill., and Alice G. is the wife of C. H. Hackett, of Jacksonville, Ill.

MOURNING, David Lyon.—To David Lyon Mourning is due the distinction of being the only Republican ever elected to the office of County Judge of Schuyler County, Ill. Mr. Mourning has been a resident of Rushville since 1890, coming here from Hancock County, in that year. He read law in the office of D. F. Miller & Son, of Keokuk, Ia., where he was

admitted to the Bar in 1881. In Rushville he has combined a general practice of law with enthusiastic political activity, and besides being a candidate for County Judge on two occasions, was the defeated candidate for State's Attorney in 1892, and the successful candidate for City Attorney of Rushville, for three terms.

Luck or chance has had no part in fashioning the success of Mr. Mourning, and from him the young man who aspires to legal honors may learn many useful lessons. He was born on a farm in Hancock County, Ill., March 14, 1857, and the labors of his early years left little opportunity for idle dreams or ambitions. Work, ceaseless work, was the only thing to lift him from his limitations, and place him in the line of more congenial effort. On the paternal side he inherits the resourcefulness of the Irish race, and especially of his great-grandfather, Rodger Mourning, who crossed the seas from Ireland, and carved his career in a land of strange people and stranger opportunities. John Mourning, the paternal grandfather, was born in Ireland. He married Hannah Ball, and settled on the farm in Kentucky, where Samuel Mourning, father of the subject of this sketch, was born, and where was also born David's mother, Nancy A. (Lyon) Mourning. Nancy A. was a daughter of John and Martha (Martin) Lyon.

David Lyon Mourning received his preliminary education in Hancock County, Ill., and by studying overtime, and improving every moment of leisure, qualified at an early age as a teacher. It was his savings in this occupation that enabled him to begin the study of law at Keokuk, and to live in comparative comfort while becoming established as a practitioner. On June 30, 1887, he was united in marriage to Olive Wetzel, a native of Hancock County, Ill., and their union resulted in three children: Mabel, Paul W. and Esther. Mr. Mourning adds to his legal and political qualifications a predilection for the social side of life, and he is prominent in the Modern Woodmen of America and the Mystic Workers. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He represents the highest ideals of his profession, and has a growing and lucrative practice.

MUNROE, Thomas Irvin, a very promising young lawyer of Rushville Ill., where he was born January 15, 1881, is a son of Hinman and Anna E. (Irvin) Munroe, of whom the father was born in Rushville, July 21, 1852. Thomas and Annis (Hinman) Munroe, the paternal grandparents, were natives of Maryland and New York, respectively, the former born in Annapolis, January 4, 1807, and the latter in Utica, December 10, 1815. The great-grandparents on the paternal side were John and Anne (Wells) Munroe. Both were born in Annapolis, John Munroe on August 6, 1763, and his wife January 23, 1771. The maternal grandparents, William S. and Mary C. (Wells) Irvin, were natives of Harrodsburg, Ky., and Littleton, Ill., respectively. The great-grandparents on

the maternal side were William and Anna (Clark) Irvin.

Grandfather Thomas Munroe, who was a physician of note, was related to Nathan Hammond and Jonathan Pinekney, both of whom were conspicuous figures in the Colonial days of the country. Dr. Munroe left Annapolis, Md., in 1834, and settled in Jacksonville, Ill., whence, in 1842, he removed to Rushville, in the future affairs of which he was destined to take a prominent part. From the first he made his influence felt, not only in the sphere of medicine, in which he was an admitted expert, but in politics and society. He was a graduate of St. John's College and the Baltimore University, and had practiced medicine and surgery for a year in Annapolis, and during his residence in Jacksonville. He continued in active practice until 1885. Dr. Munroe served in the Civil War as "chief" surgeon in the One Hundred and Nineteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, with the rank of Major. He was the intimate friend of War Governor Richard Yates, served as best man at Mr. Yates' wedding, and entertained the chief executive of the State at his home in Rushville in 1861. He held Richard Yates, Jr., in his arms when the War Governor was inaugurated. Dr. Munroe's forceful and interesting personality won him the confidence and friendship of many of the foremost men in the State, and his practical and sagacious advice was frequently sought upon matters of vital importance.

A world of interesting reminiscence centers around Annis (Hinman) Munroe, grandmother of Thomas Irvin Munroe and wife of Thomas Munroe. This woman of many years and noble life was presented with a solid gold spoon by the Daughters of the American Revolution in 1898, and no honor was ever more worthily conferred. The ranks of the daughters of Revolutionary heroes have been sadly thinned, and few indeed are the living children of men who followed Washington and his Generals in the great struggle for freedom from English rule. Not many families were more represented in this war than that to which Mrs. Munroe belonged. Her father, Major Benjamin Hinman, was one of thirteen of this name to become commissioned officers from the town of Woodbury, Conn. Asa and Ephraim Hinman, brothers of Benjamin, attained the rank of colonel, and a cousin, Captain Elisha Hinman, had command of a ship of war fitted out by the Colonists. Major Benjamin Hinman was aid to General Greene, of Revolutionary fame. John E. Hinman, a son of Major Benjamin, was mayor of Utica, New York, in 1824, and entertained the Marquis de Lafayette on the occasion of his visit to America during 1824-5. At this memorable reception, Annis, sister of the mayor, and then nine years old, was present, and one of the pleasantest recollections of her later life was that of sitting on the knee of the distinguished and patriotic Frenchman, and conversing with him in his native tongue. Annis' only daughter, Mary E.

Munroe, still occupies the old homestead in Rushville, bluilt by the Hinmans seventy-nine years ago.

Thomas Irvin Munroe attended the public schools of Rushville, and the University of Michigan, graduating from Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn. Since his admission to the bar in 1904, he has been engaged in the general practice of law in his native town. On June 28, 1905, he was united in marriage to Mary Barclay Crawford, who was born in Bradford, Ill., and educated at Knox College, Galesburg. Mr. Munroe is a Democrat, in politics, and in religion, a Presbyterian. He is a young man of energy and resourcefulness and a careful student of men and events, and those who know him best predict for him the highest honors of his profession.

MUNSON, Henry O., M. D.—Of the leading practitioners who lend character to and inspire confidence in the profession of medicine and surgery in Rushville, none have a more enviable reputation than Dr. Henry A. Munson. A genuine and deep-seated liking for his calling, the best training possible in this country and in Europe, a most progressive spirit and a keen appreciation of exhaustless possibilities for useful discovery, are the chief contributory causes of the success which this skillful disciple of Hahnemann has achieved.

Dr. Munson is a native of Potsdam, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., where he was born August 14, 1867. When quite young he moved with his parents, George A. and Harriet (Wemore) Munson, from New York to Iowa, where he built up his present strong constitution working in the harvest fields of the paternal farm, and where he eventually graduated from the High School of Grinnell, Poweshiek County. Developing tendencies towards a broader life than was possible in the pursuit of agriculture, he took up the study of medicine in the Minnesota State University Medical College, and in 1890 graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago. After practicing medicine and surgery four years in Wisconsin, he took a course in the Chicago Post Graduate College, and in 1894, located in Rushville, which has since been his home. While traveling in Europe in 1897, Dr. Munson specialized in investigation along the lines of eye and ear surgery.

At Princeton, Mo., in 1880, Dr. Munson was united in marriage to Jennie C. Cleary, and of this union there are three children: Helen, Mary and Harriet. The Doctor is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he is an active worker. For a time he was President of the Epworth League, and in other ways he has sought to promote religious development and aid evangelistic effort among the people of his adopted town. A genial and sympathetic personality, a philosophy which tends to optimism, and the use of mental and other simple aids in connection with the healing art, have given him

a warm and abiding place in the hearts of a large number of patrons.

NALL, James R., a well known and skillful builder and contractor, of Rushville, Ill., was born in Rushville Township, Schuyler County, Ill., September 29, 1856. He is a son of Charles H. and Elizabeth (Chick) Nall, natives of Kentucky and Indiana, respectively. The paternal grandfather was Gabriel J. Nall, of Woodford County, Ky., where he was born in 1788. Charles H. Nall, who was born October 25, 1823, came with his father, Gabriel J., from Kentucky to Schuyler County, Ill., in 1831. Elizabeth (Chick) Nall, his wife, was born in Rushville, Ind., and came with her father, James Chick, to Schuyler County, the latter being one of the earliest settlers of the county, arriving in 1836. He located on the farm, in Rushville Township, now owned by W. L. Demaree, and followed farming during the remainder of his life, dying in 1859 or 1860. He was a charter member of the first Masonic Lodge in the county. For many years he was a teacher in the district schools, in connection with his farming operations. After his death his widow went to Grayson County, Tex., where she passed her last days. By occupation Charles H. Nall was a cooper, having learned that trade after coming to Schuyler County, where he followed coopering and farming together until the time of his death, March 8, 1881. He was a man of quiet disposition and unobtrusive manners, thoroughly domestic in his tastes and inclinations, and preferring the home circle above all other attractions. His family consisted of four sons and two daughters, namely: Henry and Fannie, deceased; Richard, who died in infancy; James R.; Lewis, who is a millwright by trade, and lives at Billings, Mont.; and Nettie, wife of Gorge E. Day, R. F. D., at Ray, Schuyler County. Politically, Charles H. Nall was the only Republican among the many members of the Nall family to which he belonged. He was upright and dutiful in all the relations of life, and an exemplary member of the community.

The early life of James R. Nall was spent on the home farm, where he remained until 1881, and his education was obtained in the district schools of the vicinity. In 1882, he went to work with Richard Day, a well known citizen, in order to learn the trade of a carpenter, and continued in his employ for about three years. After his marriage he made his home on the farm in Oakland Township until 1892, when he bought the place where he now lives, consisting of a very attractive residence, with eleven acres of ground, situated just north of Rushville. The marriage of Mr. Nall took place March 5, 1884, on which date he was wedded to Laura Harmon, who was born near Rushville, October 14, 1859. Mrs. Nall is a daughter of John and Martha Ann (Ellis) Harmon. (Particulars in regard to the Ellis family may be found in a biographical record of James D. Ellis, appearing on another page of this volume.) John

F. Harmon was a native of Boone County, Ky., who became a resident of Schuyler County, Ill., early in the last century. For many years he was engaged in teaching school, and on the outbreak of the Civil War, enlisted and went with his regiment to Vicksburg. There, being seized with sickness, he died, and his remains are lying in an unknown grave. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Nall resulted in one child, Annie Delle, born March 20, 1885, who has received a thorough classical and musical education. She is now employed in the capacity of bookkeeper in the establishment of Wilson & Co. She is a member of the Christian Church, of Rushville, as is also her mother, a woman of many excellent traits of character.

In 1892, Mr. Nall turned his attention to contracting and building, and many of the finest business blocks and private residences in Rushville and the surrounding country are the result of his skill. Among these are the Vedder Block, and the "Times" Building, in Rushville, with others, which will long stand as monuments of his architectural and mechanical ingenuity.

In politics, Mr. Nall has always been active in behalf of the success of the Republican party, but has never entertained any desire for public office. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the Mystic Workers. He is one of the most prominent and favorably known citizens of his locality.

NAUGHT, George W.—The fine old pioneer family of Naught, so numerous scattered over the fertile lands of Schuyler County, Ill., in no sense loses its dignity or influence in the career of George W. Naught, a representative of the third generation in the Central West, and the owner of a farm of 120 acres in Section 16, Woodstock Township. Mr. Naught was born on Section 36, Woodstock Township, February 25, 1865, and his youth was passed among far different surroundings than confronted his father, George Naught, who was born in White County, Ill., in 1822, and came with his parents to Schuyler County in 1824. Isaac Naught, father of George, was a canny Scotchman who in youth had crossed the sea and settled in Tennessee, his death occurring in Pike County, Ill., at the age of sixty-six years. Woodstock Township in 1824 was still a happy hunting ground for the Indian, abounding in game, the well worn trail, and the simple wigwam. The paleface was regarded as an intruder, and the lives of the settlers were often in danger. In his rude hut in the primeval timber Isaac reared his family to useful manhood, and George, like the rest of the children, worked hard and had very few advantages as advantages are now understood. Their home was a great curiosity to the more friendly Indians, and to such an extent did they crowd its room and hospitality, that they had to be driven out in order to make a place for the rightful occupants. Finally they were persuaded to seek other habitations and crossed the creek below Greenwell's Mill, on the Lemolie River, then

known as Crooked Creek. When George Naught drove with his grain to the William McKee Mill, north of Rushville, that community consisted of one little log cabin, occupied by some daring invader of the wilderness. It was the privilege of Isaac Naught to witness and participate in the changes which took place between his arrival in 1824, and his death in 1886, and to accumulate a fair competence through industry and good judgment. He left the legacy of a good name, a noble purpose, and an example of fairness and consideration, traits that are expressed in the general character of the family which profited by his kindness and oversight. Of these children, James has been a resident of Omaha for twenty-two years; Philip died December 30, 1905; Lizzie occupies the old home with her mother, and is unmarried; and Catherine and Nancy are twins, the former being the wife of William R. Davis, residing near Sugar Grove, Woodstock Township.

George W. Naught has harbored no aspirations not in accord with the occupation of his forefathers. To him farming is a noble and satisfying pursuit and one in which he takes infinite pleasure and pride. He remained on the home place until his marriage, November 10, 1886, to Minnie Strummel, daughter of George Strummel, a native of Germany, and one of the pioneers of Schuyler County. The young people settled on a rented farm in Woodstock Township, and at the end of five years Mr. Naught purchased 120 acres of land in Section 16, known as the Magruder farm, the sole improvements upon which were a log house and a small barn. In this log cabin the family lived until 1901, when the present modern residence was erected, the property now being one of the best improved in the neighborhood. The owner is interested in stock raising on a small scale, and has a good grade of cattle, hogs and horses. His fences and buildings are kept in good repair, and the visitor is impressed with the general neatness and method which characterize the place.

In politics, Mr. Naught is a Democrat, and he has filled several offices of local importance. Fraternally, he is identified with the Modern Woodmen of America, Camp 308, of Rushville, and in religion, he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. and Mrs. Naught are the parents of four children: Esther, born September 26, 1887, a graduate of the Rushville Normal, and an educator of note; Dwight, born April 20, 1890; Mabel, born February 18, 1894; and Harold, born January 6, 1903. Mr. Naught is upright and honorable, a genial companion, kind to children and animals, and in favor of all measures for the improvement of the conditions by which he is surrounded.

NELSON, Andrew H.—The family of Andrew H. Nelson, of Rushville Township, Schuyler County, Ill., was established in America long before the discontent of the Colonists culminated in the Revolutionary War. When that time came, his paternal grandfather, Thomas Nelson,

a farmer by occupation, presumably in Pennsylvania, exchanged his implements of husbandry for weapons of destruction, and followed the martial fortunes of the illustrious Washington for seven years. During that time he fought on the principal battlefields of the memorable conflict. The maternal grandfather, Benjamin Teel, was also a soldier in the Revolutionary War, serving from start to finish. Henry Nelson, father of Andrew H., was born in Pennsylvania in 1801, and married Mary Ann Teel. He was a weaver by trade, but when he came to Rushville Township in 1837 he devoted himself to farming, continuing thus until shortly before his death, in 1864.

Andrew H. Nelson was born May 15, 1834, being three years old when his family arrived in Rushville Township. His early training and education did not differ from those of the sons of other settlers, and he was early expected to make his work count and to contribute his share towards the support of the family. His life passed uneventfully until the breaking out of the Civil War. On May 7, 1861, he enlisted in Company G, Sixteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was one of the first men of Schuyler County to leave for the front. He participated in many of the important battles of the war, and was honorably discharged from the service June 17, 1864. The following year, on December 25, he married Eliza Ann Allen, a daughter of Zethemiah Allen, an early settler and prominent farmer of Bainbridge Township, Schuyler County. Mr. and Mrs. Nelson have had nine children, namely: William Henry, Allen Z., Lena May, Charles K., Edward B., Stella L., Thomas B., Harry E., and one who died in infancy. Lena May, Stella L., and Thomas B. are deceased.

Mr. Nelson is a member of the Christian Church, of Rushville Township, and a liberal contributor towards its support. His farming operations have been attended with success. He is the owner of 160 acres of fine land, and is recognized as one of the most prosperous farmers and useful citizens of his locality.

ODENWELLER, John L.—The career of John L. Odenweller has been dignified by industry, perseverance and fair dealing, and by praiseworthy efforts to secure the just and peaceful rewards of toil. Economy and thrift have made him the owner of a splendid farm of 160 acres in Section 12, Bainbridge Township, and his contribution to the well being of the State assumes still more substantial proportions in his family of educated, cultivated, and refined sons and daughters, all of whom inherit his tendency towards noble and useful citizenship. Mr. Odenweller was born in Macomb, McDonough County, Ill., July 17, 1850, and is a son of Leonard and Elizabeth (Danley) Odenweller.

Leonard Odenweller was born in Baden, Germany, in 1815, and came to America about 1836. In his native land he had learned the locksmith and blacksmith trades, and followed the same in



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Philadelphia, and later in Dayton, Ohio. In the latter city he married, and soon after moved to Macomb, Ill., where he worked at his trades, and in time bought land in Scotland and Industry Townships. On his land he maintained a busy blacksmith shop in connection with farming, and at one time owned 450 acres, being one of the foremost farmers and business men in the townships which he represented. His last years were spent in retirement in the city of Macomb, where his death occurred in 1887, his wife surviving him until 1889. Of the ten children in this family three died in infancy, and seven are living at the present time, viz.: Rev. Thomas E., of Iowa; John L.; Simon P., of Macomb; Richard A., of Pleasanton, Kan.; Isaiah, for many years a prominent citizen of Macomb, but now living in Winfield, Kan.; Mary M., wife of J. M. Miller, of Graham, Mo.; and Lucinda H., wife of Michael M. Montgomery, of Shelbyville, Ill.

The success of his father permitted John L. Odenweller to acquire a much better education than the average country reared boy. He attended the district schools, the old Macomb Normal and Abingdon College, and for two or three years taught the school near his home. He also taught in Schuyler County, and while thus engaged met and married Lucinda H. Bellomy, a native of Frederick Township, and daughter of Thomas Bellamy, a Schuyler County pioneer. For a time Mr. Odenweller was engaged in the grocery business in Sciota, Ill., and in 1881 located permanently in Schuyler County, purchasing in Section 12, Bainbridge Township, 160 acres of partially improved land. The industry of the owner has brought about remarkable changes, and it is doubtful if in the length and breadth of the county is to be found a more homelike, profitable and pleasant farm. The mechanical ingenuity of Mr. Odenweller has been of incalculable benefit to him in making improvements, and his trained mind has known how to spend his time and money to the best possible advantage. Of horticulture he has made a scientific study, and he takes particular delight in a seven-acre orchard, and two acres of small fruits. He also follows general farming, and has some excellent stock about his place. Method, economy, industry and faithfulness are the keynotes of his success, and the happy co-operation of his family has furnished an incentive often wanting in even the most prosperous of homes.

Politically a Republican, Mr. Odenweller is by no means a partisan, and he has steadfastly refused all proffers of official recognition. He is fraternally connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and finds a religious home in the Christian Church. A great grief overshadowed the Odenweller home March 7, 1902, when occurred the death of the beloved mother of the four children, and the helpmate of a fond husband. In this emergency Elsie L., the oldest daughter, terminated three years of successful teaching to assume the duties of housekeeping. She was born in McDonough County, Ill., October 22, 1877, is a graduate of the Frederick

High School, and attended Eureka College during the season of 1897-8. Arthur L., the oldest son in the family, was born February 1, 1879, and he graduated from the Western Illinois State Normal, in the Class of 1907; Eula L., born September 26, 1880, was killed in a runaway accident July 28, 1903. Claude B., born October 4, 1881, is a graduate of the Western Illinois State Normal, Class of 1906, and married Hattie H. Hesser, of St. Louis, Mo., and has one child, Byron Hesser Odenweller, born March 20, 1907. Claude B. is living on the home farm with his father, and is an active and capable young farmer. The entire family are held in the highest esteem, and represent the intellectual, well bred and thoroughly informed element in the community.

ORR, Henry, whose life in Schuyler County, Ill., is contemporaneous with nearly all the stages of the county's development from a barren wild, and who is known to most of its older residents as one of its most successful farmers and stock raisers, was born not far from his present home in Bainbridge Township, May 15, 1844. He lives in Section 9, and his birthplace is in Section 16. Mr. Orr is a son of Joseph and Mary (Burnside) Orr, natives of County Tyrone, Ireland, where they were reared, and married. Joseph Orr and his wife came to the United States at an early period, and proceeding to Schuyler County, Ill., settled in Section 16, Bainbridge Township, about the year 1837. Here they endured all the privations and hardships of pioneer life, confronting perils from Indians and ravenous animals, and in course of time the father cleared and tilled his land, building in place of the primitive log cabin a comfortable dwelling in which the worthy couple spent the remainder of their days. Two of their children were born in Ireland, namely, Jane and Mary. Jane became the wife of Simon Reeve, whose life is depicted elsewhere in this volume, and Mary married S. B. Vaughan, a farmer of Bainbridge Township. Of those born in this country, Ellen and Lily died in infancy. Joseph Orr died August, 1895, at the age of ninety-five years and five months. He was a man of great force of character, generous impulses, intense public spirit, and in every respect, a model citizen. His wife was eighty-five years old when she passed away. In religious faith, she was a devout Presbyterian.

Henry Orr was reared on the farm, and received his early education in the log school house in the vicinity, of whose slab seats and unglazed windows he has a vivid recollection. He assisted his father until he reached the age of twenty-three years, taking charge of the home place at that time. In 1885 he bought twenty acres of land, afterwards purchasing one hundred acres more, in Section 9, Bainbridge Township, which was partly improved and contained a log cabin, most of it, however, being heavily timbered. Mr. Orr applied himself to the arduous task of clearing the ground of its dense growth, and after getting a part of it under the plow, built a two-story frame house on the site of the log cabin.

To his original purchase of twenty acres, he added from time to time, until he is now the owner of 215 acres in one body, lying in Sections 9 and 16, Bainbridge Township. His farming operations have been very successful, but he is recognized not only as a prosperous and substantial farmer and stock raiser, his standing as a public spirited, enterprising and useful citizen being also acknowledged throughout the community. During all his long participation in the affairs of the township, he has been one of the most earnest supporters of the church and school, and has always done his full share in promoting every measure intended to advance the general welfare.

In 1867, Mr. Orr was united in marriage with Margaret Bowlin, who was born in Bainbridge Township, and is a daughter of John and Louisa Bowlin, natives of Kentucky. The following children resulted from this union, namely: Ernest, Dora, Delvan, S. B. and Cora. Ernest married Sarah Lenover, and is the father of three children—Stella, Nellie, and Melvin, who has charge of the farm of Henry Reeve. Dora, deceased wife of Charles Ackers, left seven children—Homer, Henry, Earl, Owen, Bertha and Buster Codry, of whom the last named makes his home with Mr. Orr. Delvan married Lily Lawler, who has borne him four children—John Henry, Sarah M., Harvey and Thomas. S. B. married Lenora Rittenhouse, by whom he has one son, William H., a farmer in Bainbridge Township. Cora is the wife of Emory Payne, who follows farming in Littleton Township, Schuyler County. The living descendants of Henry and Margaret (Bowlin) Orr, now number nineteen, of whom fifteen are grandchildren.

Politically, Mr. Orr is a supporter of Democratic principles, but the sympathies of Mrs. Orr, who is a woman of uncommon intelligence and deep reflection, are with the Republican party. Both husband and wife are highly esteemed by a large acquaintance.

PARKE, Overton.—The association of the Parke family with the landed interests of Illinois dates back to the year 1830, when a stalwart young Kentuckian, Oliver H. P. Parke (better known as Perry Parke) came from his home in the Blue Grass State on a tour of inspection through what was then known as the frontier. The appearance of the country pleased him and his keen foresight discerned great possibilities in its future development. Shortly after his arrival in Brown County, Ill., he purchased a tract of wild land for \$1.25 per acre, after which he returned to Kentucky. His native place was near Richmond, Madison County, where he was born in 1813, and where also his wife, Mary Logsdon, was born and reared. They were married in 1834 and their wedding trip comprised a journey by steamer down the Ohio river and up the Mississippi, then up the Illinois River to a convenient landing place known as Legraue, from which they traveled by wagon to the home of his cousin. His first task was the

building of a log cabin; his next, the clearing and developing of a farm. Selling out in 1849, he came to Schuyler County and bought an unimproved tract of eighty acres. In addition, he bought 160 acres at the solicitation of his sons, who agreed to stay with him until the quarter section had been paid for. Fortunately, this proved an easy task, as the heavy timber on the land soon paid for the entire property.

From the time of his permanent settlement in Illinois in 1834, until his death in 1892, Perry Parke was privileged to witness many changes. Looking around him at the improved lands, neat buildings, prosperous villages and contented people, he could truly say as a pioneer, "All of which I saw and part of which I was." It is to such men as he that Schuyler County owes its prestige as one of the finest farming communities in the State. He and his wife, who survived him only about one year, had a large family, seven of whom attained mature years, namely: Amelia A.; Talithia, who married John H. Black, a farmer living on Section 12, Woodstock Township; Elizabeth, who married Thomas Kirby, of Beardstown, Ill.; Lucy A., wife of William Allen, a retired farmer; Elbert, a resident of Kewanee, Ill.; William J., living in Kit Carson County, Col.; and Overton, who was born in Brown County, Ill., October 8, 1841, and now lives in Section 11, Woodstock Township, his farm lying on the line of the rural free delivery from Cooperstown.

At the age of eight years Overton Parke accompanied his parents to Schuyler County, where he received a common school education. On August 11, 1862, he enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Fifteenth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and for three years he remained at the front. Shortly after his enlistment he suffered an illness when in camp at Daville, Ky., and for seven weeks was in a hospital at Louisville. On recovering his health he accompanied his regiment in its marches in the south and participated in the engagements at Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca and Dalton, as well as many minor skirmishes. June 11, 1865, he was mustered out of service in East Tennessee, and on the 3d of July he arrived at home, which he had not visited during his absence of three years.

The marriage of Overton Parke and Rosauna Reddick was solemnized November 1, 1866, and the young couple began housekeeping at the old Parke homestead, but in 1872 moved to their present farm. Mrs. Parke was born in Bainbridge Township, and was first seen by Mr. Parke when she was sitting on her mother's lap in church. They have five children now living, namely: John E., who married Blanche Taylor and lives on a farm in Woodstock Township; Maggie; Elizabeth, who married Frederick Logsdon, a farmer of Brown County, Ill.; Nettie, who has been engaged in teaching in the district schools of the county; and Rosa C. (Mrs. Quinn) who lives on a farm in Brown County. Six children died in infancy.

The Parke farm consists of 260 acres in one body and bears first-class improvements, with every facility for the extensive feeding of hogs and cattle, of which Mr. Parke keeps only the finest grades. The residence is a two-story, frame building with a double "L." There are three barns, 42x62, 60x60 and 24x48 feet, respectively, the last being a cow-barn enclosed with sheds at one end and on both sides. It is the owner's ambition to maintain a farm surpassed by none, and he spares no pains in his effort to keep the soil under first-class cultivation and the buildings in good repair. While neglecting no duty connected with the maintenance of the place, he has discharged also the duties devolving upon him as a patriotic citizen, has aided in building up the roads of the township and in promoting the welfare of the schools. Politically, he votes with the Republican party. In religious associations he and his wife have been members of the Union Baptist church for more than half a century, and they have been liberal contributors to its maintenance, as well as to the relief of those in need. On the organization of the Patrons of Husbandry, Mr. Parke became one of its charter members, and he has also been quite active in the work of the Grand Army Post at Rushville, with which he has been identified for years. Accommodating in his association with neighbors, kindly in disposition, earnest in religious life, sincere in devotion to country and loyal to the upbuilding of the township, he furnishes an illustration of what may be accomplished by our progressive farmers and loyal patriotic citizens.

PECK, James E.—Pride in her self made, well made men, appreciation of the obstacles which they have encountered on their road to success, and gratitude for the inestimable boon of their attainments and presence in her midst, is one of the strongest claims to outside consideration known to the people of Schuyler County. When, in addition to marked success in some practical department of activity, a man expresses many sided general capacity, is a power in clean politics and government, a promoter of education, benevolence, ethics and temperate living, he has become an example by which the youth of the community may richly profit. Such a one is James E. Peck, an extensive stock and grain raiser, owner of 380 acres of land in Section 36, Oakland Township, a prominent Prohibitionist, and an active member and worker in the Free Methodist Church.

A substantial monument to the enterprise and standing of this family is Peckville, Lackawanna County, Penn., where during the Civil War, Samuel Peck, father of James E., took for debt the Jessup coal lands, which he operated in connections with sawmilling and merchandising for many years. Mr. Peck was an exponent of New England thrift and sagacity, a native of Massachusetts, and a settler in Lackawanna County in the early part of his life. His operations were conducted along strictly legitimate

and progressive lines, and he was not only the civic father of Peckville, but its most enthusiastic and substantial promoter. His lumbering business was so extensive that the mills were often kept running until late at night. He became one of the wealthy and influential men of that part of Pennsylvania, was a leader in politics and religion, and was especially active in the Presbyterian Church, in which faith his busy life drew to a close July 7, 1864. He was twice married, and there were ten children of the first union, the majority of whom still live in Pennsylvania, and are among the leading coal operators of Peckville and Scranton. For his second wife Mr. Peck married Anna Bertholt, a native of New Jersey, and James E. is the only child of this union. Mrs. Peck's father sold his wagon manufactory in New Jersey, and in 1849 joined the caravan of fortune seekers bound for the Pacific coast. He was fairly successful as a miner and mechanic, and in 1852 came to Schuyler County, where he spent the remainder of his life on a farm in Rushville Township.

James E. Peck was three years old when he came to Schuyler County with his mother, and thereafter, for nine terms she taught school in what was known as the Christian Neck school-house in Rushville Township. When James E. was four years old he used to accompany his mother to the little log school, and they eventually bought forty acres of land, where began the active farming life of the boy. He knew little of actual leisure, for the income of the school teacher was meager, and the little fellow, at the age of twelve years, planted twelve acres of corn, tended and cut it. From then on no advantages glided noiselessly into his life, and responsibilities fell thick and fast around him. After his mother's second marriage (to David Harris) he kept bachelor hall on the little farm in Section 2, Rushville Township, doing his own cooking, washing and ironing, and even making his own clothes. His step-father dying, his mother returned to make her home with her son, and here her death occurred in August, 1886. She was a devout Christian woman, of lovable nature, and deeply interested in the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which she was a teacher in the Sunday school for many years.

His mother gone from him, and his fortunes risen somewhat through his industry and thrift, Mr. Peck married, May 29, 1888, Mary I. Ross, who was born in Buena Vista Township, January 9, 1869, a daughter of Rev. William B. Ross, whose family history see elsewhere in this work. Before his marriage Mr. Peck added forty acres to his original farm, making eighty acres. In 1889 he bought 220 acres in Section 36, Oakland Township, and in 1900 added to it 160 acres, making 380 in one body. In 1906 he sold his Rushville Township property, and devotes his time entirely to his larger estate. For many years he has rented large tracts of land, and in 1907 realized \$4,000.00 from live stock, and after disposing of large quantities of general produce, still has on hand in storage a thousand bushels

of wheat. In raising hogs, he makes a specialty of the Poland-China breed. As a general farmer and stock raiser, he stands well in the county. Underlying his farm is a thirty-inch vein of as fine coal as is to be found in this section, thus rendering his property of much more than average value. The improvements of Mr. Peck have been carefully considered and are thoroughly practical in their nature. He is a conscientious student of the science of his vocation, and his methods are those of a man who has given profound thought to the little as well as larger things of life.

Politically, Mr. Peck is one of the strongest Prohibitionists in the State. His first presidential vote was cast for James G. Blaine, but he soon after became interested in temperance, and the cause since has enlisted his serious and practical efforts. He was a delegate to the national convention at Indianapolis, Ind., in 1904, when Swallow, of Pennsylvania, and Carroll, of Texas, were nominated, and for several years he was chairman of the County Central Committee of the Prohibition party, resigning from the same on account of unsatisfactory health and multiplicity of other obligations. He is a fluent and forceful speaker, has splendid command of the temperance situation, and his services are enlisted upon all important State and National occasions of the cause. He has been equally prominent in the Free Methodist Church, which he joined upon attaining his majority, and in which he acted as an official at Christian Neck, serving as recording steward several years. During the past fifteen years he has also served as class leader, steward, exhorter, a frequent delegate to Annual Conferences, and a member of the standing committee.

Mr. Peck is a great lover of sports and the great out of doors, and is one of the most expert rifle shots in the State. As a small boy his mother encouraged his tendency towards marksmanship by presenting him with a gun, and it has ever since been his chief diversion. In 1880 he went to Fort Smith, Ark., upon a hunting and trapping expedition, and remained in the enjoyment of the sport for a year. In the spring of that year marksmen and hunters from all over Arkansas arranged a meet at Fort Smith, but Mr. Peck's gun was ruled out and he was obliged to shoot with their guns. He won an undisputed victory over all there assembled, thus adding to many other laurels already won by his superior marksmanship. Personally, Mr. Peck is popular and well liked, and he has many warm friends throughout the county and State. He is regarded as one of the influential and broadly useful citizens of Schuyler County.

PEMBERTON, Judge Ephraim John. (deceased).—From the time of his admission to the Bar of Illinois in December, 1861, Ephraim John Pemberton was an increasingly important factor in law, politics, education and good government in Rushville. In the life of this County Judge of more than a decade and old time practitioner,

are many lessons of vital worth for the young man about to embark upon a legal career. Chief among these is the necessity for an earnest and absorbing purpose, and a determination to invest the calling with the best that work and brain can accomplish. The habits of thrift, and the economy of time and labor and industry, which rendered Judge Pemberton so useful a citizen, were fostered and developed on a farm in Illinois to which he came with his parents when a year old from Knox County, Ky., where he was born April 13, 1834. His father, Thomas Pemberton, was a native of West Virginia, and his mother, Deborah (Moore) Pemberton, was born in North Carolina. The family settled on land in Oakland Township, Schuyler County, where Ephraim gained his first knowledge of books in the subscription schools, and which surroundings he eventually outgrew, to embark upon the more strenuous business of legal procedure.

At an early stage in his professional career, Mr. Pemberton became interested in politics, readily discerning that the most superior compensations of his calling went hand in hand with party affairs. He began to practice during the first year of the Civil War, and in September of the last year of the war, he was elected County Judge of Schuyler County on the Democratic ticket, and served continuously for seventeen years.

In addition to a general practice of law, he served as Justice of the Peace, member of the Town or City Council, and member of the Board of Trustees of the Rushville Union School for many years. His services were characterized by conscientiousness, more than average insight and intelligence, and faithfulness to whatsoever might contribute to the permanent well being of the community. He had a thorough grasp of the technicalities and intricacies of law, and of their application to the various complications which come up for adjustment. As a judge his rulings were rarely contested, and were invariably moderate, wide and according to the law.

The marriage of Judge Pemberton and Tennessee J. Hills was solemnized April 2, 1862, Mrs. Pemberton being a native of Schuyler County, and educated in its district schools. Mrs. Pemberton departed this life March 28, 1881, leaving three children: Henry T., Effie L., and Nora J., the latter of whom is deceased. Judge Pemberton was one of the very familiar figures upon the streets and in the courts of Rushville, and it is safe to say that no professional man in the town was a more dignified or upright acquisition to the calling. He invariably stood for conservative, thoughtful progress, and was never known to let his enthusiasm or desire for publicity bias or mislead his judgment. He died of pneumonia, February 27, 1907, after an illness of five days, aged seventy-two years, ten months and fourteen days. The surviving members of the family are: Henry J., Effie L. (Mrs. Dieterich), and a granddaughter, Nora J. Kerr.

PEMBERTON, Henry T.—Of the native sons who owe their education, business prosperity and social prominence to the opportunities afforded by the city of Rushville, Ill., none is more favorably known than H. T. Pemberton, real estate broker, Justice of the Peace, and prominent in all the relations of a citizen. Mr. Pemberton was born December 13, 1863, and is a son of Ephraim and Tennessee J. (Hills) Pemberton, of Knox County, Ky., and Schuyler County, Ill., respectively. He is a grandson of Thomas and Deborah (Moore) Pemberton, the former born in West Virginia, and the latter in North Carolina. Of his father, Judge Ephraim J. Pemberton (deceased), who was Judge of the County Court of Schuyler County for seventeen years, extended mention is made elsewhere in this work.

Mr. Pemberton completed his education in the public schools of Rushville, and some years afterwards embarked in the real estate business. Since early manhood he has taken a keen interest in politics, in behalf of the Democratic party. He was elected Justice of the Peace in 1901, and re-elected in 1905. From 1903 until 1905, he served as a member of the City Council of Rushville. Mr. Pemberton stands high in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and has been a member of the Grand Lodge since 1901, at present serving as a member of its committee on legislation. He was grand marshal of the order during 1896-97. He is also identified with the Knights of Pythias. Mr. Pemberton is a wide-awake and enterprising man. He has materially promoted the enhancement of real estate interests in the city and county, and enjoys the respect and good will of all who know him, his acquaintance in business and fraternal circles being extensive in its range.

PERSHING, Charles T., a retired farmer, of substantial means and high character, whose residence in Schuyler County, Ill., covers a period of more than half a century, and who is perhaps the oldest of its honored veterans of the Civil War, is passing his declining years in retirement on his fine farm in Section 7, Littleton Township. Mr. Pershing bears a name long identified with the agricultural interests of the Eastern States, the Pennsylvania farm cultivated by his great-grandfather still being in possession of the family. He was born in Westmoreland County, Pa., February 18, 1829, and is a son of John and Margaret (Funk) Pershing, natives of Pennsylvania. His paternal grandparents, Conrad and Mary A. (Alton) Pershing, were also born in Pennsylvania (then one of the original thirteen colonies), the former, in 1766, and the latter, in 1771. Grandmother Pershing died in 1823. The great-grandparents on the paternal side, Frederick and Elizabeth (Weyant) Pershing, were natives of Alsace (at that time French territory), the birth of the great-grandmother having occurred in 1724. She came from France to Baltimore during the same year in which her husband emigrated,—about the mid-

dle of the eighteenth century,—and their marriage took place in that city, the great-grandfather being obliged to work for 21 months after his arrival, in order to repay the expenses of his voyage to America. Frederick Pershing afterwards bought a farm in Frederick County, Md., where he lived several years, and on which he and his wife became the parents of a family of five sons and three daughters. At a later period, he crossed the Allegheny Mountains on foot, traveling to the then "Far West," the journey consuming fourteen days. On reaching his destination, he took up a "tomahawk" claim of 240 acres in Westmoreland County, Pa., among the pine and oak forests, but did not receive the final papers for the patent on the tract until after the Revolutionary War. Fort Ligonier was the nearest trading post to his claim, and "his next door neighbor" was three miles distant. He built a very crude and uncouth log house in the midst of the wilderness, without windows, and with a puncheon floor and a stick and mud chimney, and in the spring of 1779, moved into this primitive abode with his family. Wild deer mingled with the cows, and hunting game was the principal occupation followed by the early settlers of that region. Indians lurked in every direction, committing many depredations, and often perpetrating murderous atrocities. Frederick Pershing died in 1778. His four sons and his nephew made his coffin out of a white-oak log, by splitting it into two parts, and hewing out or adzing the larger half as a receptacle for his body, and shaping the smaller part for use as a lid. His remains, together with those of his wife, rest in what is known now as Smith Cemetery, about a mile west of the Pershing home. Grandfather Conrad Pershing obtained 100 acres of his father's farm, by purchase, and spent the rest of his life there, dying in 1842. John Pershing, father of Charles T., was born on the old homestead, where he remained until 1854, when he came to Illinois, locating in Hancock County. He bought 160 acres of land in Durham Township, in that county, on which he was engaged in farming until the time of his death. His wife, Margaret (Funk) Pershing, survived him but one year. They were the parents of eight sons and three daughters, Charles T. being the seventh in order of birth. Of this family, five sons and one daughter are still living.

Charles T. Pershing stayed on the old home farm in Pennsylvania until he reached the age of 22 years, receiving his education in the district schools of Westmoreland County. Then he commenced working by the month, continuing thus until 1853, when he made a trip to Rock Island County, Ill., in quest of information concerning the prospects afforded by that locality. Returning to Pennsylvania, he remained in his native State until his marriage. Shortly after this event, he started west with his wife, journeying by way of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers as far as Warsaw, Hancock County, Ill., where he worked one season. In the fall of 1855 he

moved to Schuyler County, Ill., buying thirty-four acres of land in Section 7, Littleton Township, which was partially covered with brush. Fifteen acres of it had been cleared, and on this portion had been built a log cabin. From time to time he made additions to his original purchase, until he became the owner of 350 acres of land, all lying in Littleton Township, except 40 acres. This place he gradually improved, putting up substantial and convenient buildings, and developing the property into one of the finest farms in this part of Central Illinois. Besides general farming his attention has been devoted to raising cattle and hogs, and in both undertakings, profitable results have been the reward of his labors. Finally he abandoned active exertions, and in recent years has spent his time in restful leisure on his farm. Mr. Pershing was a soldier in the great struggle for the preservation of the Union, having enlisted in Company I, Sixty-second Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in February, 1862. His army service was largely confined to guard duty in Tennessee and Mississippi, and at various points throughout the South. On December 27, 1862, he was taken prisoner, and after being paroled, was sent to St. Louis, Mo., where he was honorably discharged, on account of disability in May, 1863.

The marriage of Mr. Pershing took place February 18, 1855, in Westmoreland County, Pa., on which date Mary A. Poorman, a woman of most excellent traits of character, became his wife. Mrs. Pershing is a native of the last mentioned county, and a daughter of Jacob and Catherine (Kuntz) Poorman. This union resulted in two children, namely: Vincent R., born April 10, 1856; and Jacob P., born February 8, 1858. Neither has ever married, and both dwell under the parental roof.

In politics, Mr. Pershing has been identified with the Republican party since its organization. He is one of the oldest members of the Grand Army of the Republic. He and his worthy wife are communicants of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he has officiated as trustee and superintendent of the Sunday school. Both are held in profound respect by a host of friends throughout Schuyler County.

PICKINPAUGH, John.—The improved farm lying on Section 4, Camden Township, Schuyler County, Ill., comprises 245 acres, and is the property of John Pickinpaugh, who purchased forty acres in 1867 and since then has enlarged his possessions to their present area. The family of which he is a member came from Germany and he represents the third generation in America. His father, Peter, was a native of Virginia, who moved to Ohio in early life, entered land in what is now Noble County, taking out the patent from the Government and remaining on the property until his death in 1881, at the age of eighty-one. The money paid for the entry of land he earned by splitting rails at twenty-five cents per hundred. A man of robust physique and sturdy constitution, he retained his

strength to hale old age, and when he was seventy-nine he split a hundred rails one afternoon besides doing his regular chores the same evening. His wife, who passed away thirty years prior to his demise, bore the maiden name of Jane Phillips and was born in Ohio, of Irish ancestry.

The family of Peter Pickinpaugh consisted of seven sons and three daughters, namely: Jacob W., who was born in 1829 and for years has been a leading business man at Plano, Ia.; Mary, a resident of Sharon, Noble County, Ohio, where her husband, John Wiley, died; John, who was born in what is now Noble (then Morgan) County, Ohio, February 13, 1833; George, who enlisted in the One Hundred and Sixteenth Ohio Infantry during the Civil War, and died at Shepherdstown, W. Va., prior to the expiration of his term of service; Hannah, who married Walter Leonard, of Pennsylvania, and is now deceased; Enoch, who died at eight years of age; William, deceased; Jonathan R., who died at Louisville, Ky., while with an Ohio regiment in the service of the Union; Margaret, deceased, formerly the wife of Henry Foster, of Noble County, Ohio; and Adam Fletcher, who occupies the old homestead in that county.

It was not possible for John Pickinpaugh to enjoy first-class educational advantages, for schools were few in his boyhood and methods of instruction were crude; yet he has acquired a broad fund of information through his own efforts. At the age of nineteen he bought his time from his father, paying for the same with \$200, to be taken out of his share of the estate. His first work was the mastering of the carpenter's trade, in which work he was paid 62½ cents per day. Later he was employed to cut wood for 20 cents per cord, and by diligent application was able to cut three cords a day, but he never received any pay for this labor. In one day he split 1,000 three-foot clapboards and shaved 200, receiving for the day's work 62½ cents.

A visit to the west in 1853 brought Mr. Pickinpaugh nothing but the fever and ague, so he returned home the following year. However, he was not satisfied to remain and the year 1855 found him in Illinois, where he settled in Schuyler County. In 1856 he bought a sawmill, in the operation of which he rapidly accumulated money. The first mill was sold in 1857 and he bought a mill at Pleasantview, Ill., for which he paid \$1,000. This he continued to operate until the outbreak of the Civil War, when he enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Fifteenth Illinois Infantry, and accompanying the regiment to the front, remained in active service until the close of the war in 1865. Meanwhile he had been transferred to the Fourth Battalion, thence to the United States Engineers, where he remained for one year, and under the commission of tool sergeant had charge of all the tools.

Upon receiving an honorable discharge from the army at Chattanooga, Tenn., Mr. Pickin-



Edwena Yarbrough

paugh returned to Pleasantview, Ill., and found that his mill had been destroyed and the machinery sold for old iron. The only part which he could find was one belt and this he sold, but never received pay for the same. Forced to start anew in the world, in 1867 he moved to Camden Township and operated a sawmill, also buying forty acres of farm land, to which he added from time to time until he now owns 245 acres in one body. His first marriage took place November 12, 1857, and united him with Rachel Gragg, who died October 14, 1877. Five children were born of that union, namely: Millard; Marion, a farmer in Camden Township; Minerva Jane, who died in 1887; Annie E., who is married and lives at Rushville, Schuyler County; and George T., who manages the home farm and also operates a sawmill. On March 10, 1880, John Pickinpaugh married Mrs. Mary J. (Rogers) Lorge, who died August 15, 1898. The first and second wives were both earnest Christian women, devoted members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and beloved by a large circle of friends. For years Mr. Pickinpaugh has been identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church, for ten years officiated as an exhorter, and long served as a class leader and Sunday School teacher. His conversion took place during family prayers, subsequent to a visit to Ohio, where he had been impressed with a feeling that it was his duty to become a worker for Christ. On his return home he had taken the Bible and read a chapter, after which he knelt in prayer, and while seeking light from above his whole being was stirred by a realization of Christ's love; he arose a converted man, and ever since he has labored to bring others to the experience which has been to him a source of uplifting joy. The cause of prohibition has had a staunch friend in him and his assistance has been given to the work. Ever since the organization of the Grand Army post at Camden he has been a prominent member, and has filled the position of Chaplain.

PIERSON, Azel.—No house within the boundaries of Birmingham Township is richer in memories than that in Section 19, which has been occupied by Azel Pierson ever since his settlement on his present farm during January of the bleak winter of 1854. Continuously since then has this now retired farmer watched and participated in the changes which have marked the march of time; has promoted with intelligence and unabating interest the agricultural, educational, political, religious and social progress of the community, and has set a standard of character and work which must be regarded as typical of the best possible achievements in the quiet of pastoral pursuits.

Born on a farm near Cedarville, Cumberland County, N. J., January 22, 1817, Mr. Pierson is a son of Daniel and Naomi (Nixon) Pierson, both natives of Cedarville and farmers by occupation. In Cedarville were educated the fourteenth children of this worthy couple, but of this number several were destined to complete their

training in Illinois, to which the family journeyed from Cedarville during the spring of 1833, reaching the then small hamlet of Jacksonville on the first day of July. In Cedarville Mr. Pierson had been the classmate and friend of Newton Bateman, the latter destined to fill a large place in the educational and literary annals of Illinois, and who, for many years, was the honored President of Knox College, at Galesburg. Mr. Bateman was born in Fairfield, Essex County, N. J., in 1822, and he, with the rest of his father's family, accompanied the Pierson family in their overland journey to Jacksonville, Ill. Daniel Pierson, who by profession was a physician, engaging in milling and farming there until his removal to Augusta, Hancock County, in 1851. Here he died in 1856, and his wife died in Kansas at the home of one of her sons. Of the fourteen children but three survive, Azel; Ruth, widow of Cyrus Palmer, the latter killed by the bursting of a gun in Knoxville; and Naomi N., wife of Edward B. Tanner, of Illinois.

The change from the New Jersey home to Illinois was the only vital break in the monotony of the youth of Azel Pierson. He was studious and industrious, and learned much from the crude conditions and meager opportunities by which he was surrounded. He knew how to both make and save money, and September 8, 1841, established a home of his own by marrying Harriet Catlin, born near Hartford, Conn., and a daughter of David and Louise (Goodwin) Catlin. Mrs. Pierson came with her parents to Augusta, Ill., in July, 1837. She is the mother of seven children, five of whom died in infancy. The survivors are Elizabeth, born November 10, 1848, wife of Rev. Frank Mitchell, of Missouri, and mother of two children, Margaret and Homer; and Henry, born November 22, 1860.

For three years after his marriage Mr. Pierson continued to live in Augusta, and as before stated, in January, 1854, moved to his present farm. The place was sadly deficient in improvements, and only a portion had been cleared, so that much of the 200 acres owe their clearing and cultivation to his well directed industry. He has seen many orchards set out by the settlers outlive their usefulness and be grubbed up, has witnessed the rise of giant forest trees from insignificant saplings, and his place has upon it many kinds of ornamental, shade and fruit trees, which, but for his forethought, never had rustled their leaves in the summer wind. Constant improvement has been the watchword of his personal and working life, and in consequence he has a home that meets the requirements of taste, comfort and prosperity. Over this excellent and valuable domain the owner personally held supervision until after his eighty-second birthday, and when ninety-one years have passed over his head, he still is in possession of his faculties, admired for the splendid simplicity and normality of his life, and the high ethics which he has applied to all of his intercourse with his fellow men. For the past twelve years he has noted a failure of his eyesight, and each Monday afternoon he

drives two miles to Augusta, where Mrs. Holmes, a gifted and faithful friend, reads him extracts from current literature.

For the past fifty-six years Mr. Pierson has been a member of the First Presbyterian Church, of Jacksonville, having joined the same in 1838, when the town was an infant community, with wild grass waving in the present center (now a park) of the town. He has been an elder in the church many years, and always has been one of its staunchest and most dependable financial and general supporters. His first presidential vote was cast for William Henry Harrison, and he has never swerved from the principles of the Republican party since the foundations of its political structure were laid in the State by Paul Selby and other of his influential friends and co-workers. Although never seeking or desiring office, Mr. Pierson for thirty years was a member of the local School Board, his sole object being an interest in the education of the youth of the rising generation. The shadows gathered around his peaceful life December 7, 1880, when his devoted wife joined the great silent majority, but he bravely took up the threads of life thus cruelly severed, and became again the self-sacrificing, noble, dependable and altogether companionable gentleman of the old school.

PIERSON, Henry Catlin.—On the old homestead in Section 19, Birmingham Township, which has been the possession of his honored father, Azel Pierson, since 1854, Henry Catlin Pierson was born November 22, 1860. Reared to the hard work of the farm, educated in the country schools, and at night school in Augusta, Hancock County, Mr. Pierson early in life adjusted himself to the exactions of his calling, and in mature life represents the men of breadth and understanding who are potent factors in promoting every phase and possibility of the fundamental calling of agriculture.

When Mr. Pierson had attained nineteen years of age he became the partner of his father in an extensive stock raising, feeding and selling enterprise, operating under the firm name of Pierson & Son. For many years this firm have been foremost in the breeding of Aberdeen-Angus Cattle, and average from twenty-five to fifty in their herd. In 1903 Mr. Pierson purchased the interest of his father in the stock and of his sisters in the farm, and now owns 400 acres in one body. All of this land is tillable, and it is divided into twenty-five and fifty acre pastures and fields, the stock being shifted from one field to another as occasion demands, thus affording opportunity for the undisturbed growth of new pasture. During the winter season he feeds about a hundred head of cattle and thirty head of horses, and other kinds of stock come in for a share of his care and attention. About 200 acres of his land is devoted to raising general produce, and he is an extensive buyer of produce, in fact of every variety of produce raised on the farms of Schuyler County. He is also engaged in baling straw and hay for dealers. His farm

is a model of neatness and order, and an expression of the highest tenets known to modern country life.

The marriage of Virginia Decker and Mr. Pierson occurred in Augusta, Ill., October 8, 1885, Mrs. Pierson being a daughter of Eli and Estella (Leach) Decker, pioneers of this part of Illinois. To Mr. and Mrs. Pierson have been born two sons, of whom James H., born September 13, 1886, is a graduate of the Augusta high-school, class of 1906. Roland D., the younger son, is a student in the Electrical Engineering Department of the University of Illinois. Mr. Pierson has been a staunch supporter of Republican principles and issues ever since attaining his majority, and for years has been a Justice of the Peace of Schuyler County. With his wife he is a member of the Christian Church. He is a well read, progressive and substantial farmer, a promoter of genuine and constructive usefulness, and an upholder of the best social, moral and agricultural ideals known to the twentieth century.

POLLOCK, Joseph Walker, a very worthy and creditable representative of the agricultural element of Schuyler County, Ill., is successfully pursuing his wonted occupation in Section 5, Littleton Township, the same locality in which he was born November 25, 1862. Mr. Pollock is a son of William and Sarah Margaret (Walker) Pollock, natives of Indiana and Ohio, respectively. William Pollock was brought by his parents to Schuyler County when a little boy, in 1832, and his father and mother died within three months after the arrival of the family. Being thus left without parental care at a very tender age, he was brought up by a farmer named Campbell, living in Scotland Township, McDonough County, Ill., with whom he remained until he was 21 years old. At that period he began work as a farm hand in the employ of Darius Runkle, one of the most extensive landholders in Central Illinois. In course of time he bought, from Samuel Dodds, who was very prominent among the early settlers, 80 acres of unimproved land in Section 5, Littleton Township. This he improved, putting up all the necessary buildings, and conducting farming operations thereon until 1896. In that year he abandoned active pursuits, and moved to Macomb, McDonough County, where he spent his last years in retirement, dying February 2, 1899, at the age of seventy-four years. His widow is still living in Macomb, making her home with her daughter, Mrs. Messmore. They had five sons and six daughters, of whom Joseph W. is the eighth in order of birth. Four of the sons and two daughters now survive, namely: Cyuthia (Mrs. A. A. Messmore), of Macomb, Ill.; William A., a resident of Fandon, Ill.; Robert A., who follows farming in Scotland Township, McDonough County; Joseph W., to whom this personal record pertains; Blanche, who is the wife of Nathaniel Buck, and resides at New London, Ia.; and Arthur D., who is engaged in the practice of medicine in Rushville,

Schuyler County. William Pollock was a man of upright character, enjoying the respect and confidence of all who knew him, and his bereaved widow is the object of the warmest regard in her declining years.

Joseph W. Pollock was reared to farm life, and in early youth, received his education in the Flat-Iron district school, in the vicinity of the parental home. After his marriage, he rented 80 acres of his father's land in Section 4, Littleton Township, which he afterwards bought. He also purchased from his father, in 1898, 80 acres in Section 5, in the same township, on which the latter had put up all the buildings and completed the improvements. Mr. Pollock has thoroughly tiled the farm, and rebuilt the barn and out-buildings. His property is in excellent condition, and all implements are kept in perfect order, and in their proper places, when not in use. He is a very diligent and systematic farmer, and his labors have been attended with profitable results.

Mr. Pollock was married February 14, 1884, to Emma Bell Merriweather, who was born in the neighborhood of Doddsville, McDonough County, Ill., July 18, 1862. Mrs. Pollock, a woman of most amiable traits of character, is a daughter of George and Mary Ellen (Huff) Merriweather, her father being a native of Indiana, and her mother, of Illinois, born in Fulton County. The paternal grandparents, James and Mollie (Bell) Merriweather, were natives of Louisville, Ky., and those on the maternal side were born in Fulton County, Ill., namely: Abijah and Mary (McClaren) Huff. Three children have blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Pollock, as follows: Roland C., born November 18, 1884; Florence Mildred, born September 2, 1886; and William Frederiek, born October 15, 1891. The eldest, Roland C., resides on Grandfather Merriweather's farm in Industry Township, McDonough County. He was married on June 20, 1907, to Florence Rexroat, a daughter of T. C. Rexroat, of Bethel Township, Schuyler County. Florence M. and William F. are at home with their parents.

In politics, Mr. Pollock has always been identified with the Republican party, although never taking an active part in political contests, and being without the slightest desire for public office. His interest in civic affairs is, however, intelligent and earnest.

PRATT, Harry, the present Deputy Sheriff of Schuyler County, Ill., is a young man of character and many sided worth, and one whose private as well as official life will stand the test of the closest scrutiny. He is a product of the farming contingent of this part of the State, and was born in Huntsville Township, Schuyler County, February 11, 1874. In his youth Mr. Pratt had the advantage of a pleasant home atmosphere, and of parental appreciation and encouragement when his work was well done. His father was Leonard J. Pratt, son of Leonard Pratt, both of Ohio, and the former of whom was

born April 29, 1843. Leonard J. Pratt was reared on a farm and educated in the subscription schools, and when secession reared its gory head and brought about the calamity of the Civil War, he enlisted in Company K, Second Regiment Ohio Heavy Artillery, one of the first military organizations to depart for the conflict from the State of Ohio. The "Second" early invaded Kentucky and did valiant work at Fort Donelson and other scenes of carnage and desolation, and its members included none more brave than the father of the present county deputy sheriff. His term expired, he returned to his home in Ohio, but soon after came to Huntsville, Schuyler County, where, on June 28, 1868, he was united in marriage to Celilia Angelica Sanford. Of this union there were fourteen children, four of whom died in infancy. Those living are as follows: Effie, Harry, Elsie, Clara, Clinton, Cleveland, Nina, Pearl, Dwight and Iva. Mrs. Pratt died in 1892, at the age of thirty-nine years, and the second wife of Mr. Pratt was Mrs. Iverson, daughter of Dr. A. J. Mead. Leonard J. Pratt was a kind husband and father, and in his business and social relations, was the soul of honor, courtesy and consideration.

The entire life of Harry Pratt has been spent in the county in which he was born, and where he was educated in the public schools. His wage earning career began at the age of seventeen years, when he hired out by the month, on a farm. The yearning for a home of his own was one of the most persistent of his early inclinations, and December 24, 1899, he was united in matrimony to Jessie Claude Pierce, also a native of Huntsville Township, and daughter of Millard Fillmore Pierce, and Blanch (McKee) Pierce. The Pierce family is of early southern connection, and Mr. Pierce, son of William Pierce, is still a resident of Huntsville, he having come from the home of his forefathers in North Carolina, in early manhood. He is a prosperous and honored man, and was formerly identified with the mercantile upbuilding of Huntsville Township.

From 1900 until 1904 Mr. Pratt worked on a farm in Huntsville Township, and during the latter year was employed as a clerk in a general store in the village of Huntsville. In the meantime he had been active in Democratic politics, wielded a considerable influence in the local deliberations of his party, and in 1906 he was chosen Deputy Sheriff of Schuyler County, a position which he has since maintained with distinct credit. Mr. and Mrs. Pratt have two children, of whom Celilia Blanche was born August 8, 1901; and Corinne Almeda, October 27, 1906. Mr. and Mrs. Pratt are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Huntsville, but since locating in Rushville in 1906, attend the church of that denomination in the latter city. Mr. Pratt is socially inclined, and is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Huntsville, and the Modern Woodmen of America, of Rushville. He has achieved fair financial success, and is known as one of the county's capa-

ble, promising and thoroughly dependable business men and politicians.

PURDY, Mrs. Elizabeth.—Seventy years and more have come and gone since Mrs. Purdy first came to Schuyler County, for it was in 1837 that she arrived in what is now Frederick Township. Though only nine years of age, already had her childish eyes beheld much of the country and already had the responsibilities of life fallen upon her tender form. The children of the pioneers had no care-free existence. Theirs it was to aid the older people in planting a home in the primeval wilderness, and her recollections of childhood bring back memories of laborious tasks; yet those were happy years and she recalls them now with unchanging delight. Born in West Virginia February 3, 1828, she was a daughter of Alexander and Achsah (Gond) Furbree, also natives of that State. The family migrated to Illinois in 1835 and took up land near Beardstown, Cass County, but two years later came to Schuyler County, where she grew to womanhood. The first home of the family was a claim comprising the far mow owned by Charles K. Strong. On that homestead Mrs. Furbree died in 1844. Six years later the father traveled overland to California and began to prospect and mine, but ere success had rewarded his efforts he died in the West in 1856. Of his six children only two are now living, namely: Elizabeth (Mrs. Purdy) and Evaline, widow of Joseph Beals and a resident of Los Angeles, Cal.

While still a young girl, Elizabeth Furbree became the wife of John G. Quinn, and two children were born of their union, namely: Thomas D., now living at North Yakima, Wash.; and Evengiston, a rancher and merchant in Wyoming. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Quinn settled on a farm in Frederick Township and began to improve the same. When gold was discovered in California Mr. Quinn became interested in the West and decided to accompany his father-in-law to the mines. The journey was made without disaster. Shortly after his arrival in California and after purchasing a claim, he was taken ill and soon died. Far from wife and children, his body was laid to rest by his father-in-law.

The second marriage of the subject of this sketch took place in 1852, when she was united with Joseph M. Purdy, who was born in Lebanon, Ky., and was one of a family of twenty-three children, all but one of whom attained years of maturity. Three of the sons and three daughters came to Illinois; the others becoming scattered in various parts of the United States. The Purdy family was founded in the United States by three brothers from Ireland, one of whom settled in Kentucky, another in New York and the third in Ohio. From the time of his settlement in Schuyler County in 1831 until his death in 1878, Mr. Purdy was actively identified with its agricultural development and aided in the transformation of its wild lands into fertile farms. Public enterprises received his sym-

pathetic co-operation. The cause of education had in him a firm friend. Religious movements benefited by his assistance. As a farmer he was especially interested in the development of our lands. For a time he cultivated the farm now occupied by Mrs. Dunlap, but in 1861 he moved to the place still owned and occupied by his widow.

The following-named children comprised the family of Mr. and Mrs. Purdy: Anna, wife of Dr. S. D. Bader, of Peabody, Ind.; Emma, deceased, was the wife of R. Jordan, of Alma, Ore.; Maggie, (Mrs. George Doane), of Los Angeles, Cal.; Bettie, who married Grant Hendricks and lives in Salina, Kan.; Henry, of Ballard, Wash.; Joseph M., who was born March 21, 1866, and is living on the old homestead; and Eva, who remains at home and cares for her mother, tenderly ministering to her comfort in her age, and Millard, who is deceased.

Among her neighbors Grandma Purdy (for it is by this name she is affectionately known) is loved and honored. Many an interesting hour may be passed in her society as she narrates events of the early days. Retaining an excellent memory of the happenings of pioneer times, she loves to recount to younger generations incidents familiar to her youth. The winters were very severe and the settlers suffered greatly from the extreme cold, especially because their cabins did not afford sufficient protection from wind and weather. Fires were started by the aid of a flint. In the evenings the neighbors would gather in and sit by the large fireplace where, after enjoying one of Grandma Purdy's fine suppers, they would crack nuts and tell stories. She retains her love for the old-fashioned fireplaces and believes that, for comfort and beauty, they cannot be surpassed by the modern methods of heating. The telephone has never interested her, for she desires to see the face of the person with whom she is conversing; and in addition she thinks that the old spirit of neighborliness that was evinced in frequent visits has been lost through the introduction of the 'phone. Only two of her old neighbors are now left. The others have been called to their eternal rest, but the near-by presence of devoted children and frequent letters from those far away, prevent her from becoming lonely and enable her in her age to remain happy and contented. For many years she has been a member of the Christian Church and her faith in a reunion with loved ones gone before, cheers the evening of her days.

RAPER, William G., one of the best known and most highly respected farmers of Littleton Township, Schuyler County, Ill., where his life has kept pace with the advancing stages of the county's development from the early days of its settlement, was born in Guilford County, N. C., December 28, 1829. He is a son of Solomon and Asenath (Miller) Raper, natives of that State. His grandfather, William Raper, was born in Wales. Solomon Raper, who followed farming in North Carolina, moved with his family to

Illinois in 1844, making the journey across the country by team, and settling in Buena Vista Township, Schuyler County. After living there on rented land for several years, he located in Littleton Township, where he spent the remainder of his days, dying in 1855. His widow survived him for many years, passing away February 18, 1888, while making her home with the subject of this sketch, at the age of seventy-nine years. William G. Raper received his early education partly in the common schools of Guilford County, N. C.; and partly in those of Buena Vista Township, Schuyler County, which he attended for two terms. He lived at home until he was twenty-one years old, and then rented a farm in Littleton Township, on which he remained twelve years. At the end of this period, he bought 80 acres of land in Section 14, of the same township, 20 acres of which were cleared and contained a log cabin. After clearing the rest of the place, he put up buildings and made all necessary improvements. Fifteen years later, he added 40 acres to the original purchase, and subsequently acquired some timber land, now used for pasture. On June 12, 1907, he bought 80 acres of prairie land, all in the same section. He has about 120 acres under cultivation, and besides general farming, is engaged in raising cattle and hogs.

On February 9, 1893, Mr. Raper was joined in matrimony with Amelia Hogger, who was born in Switzerland, March 30, 1875, and is a daughter of Jacob and Marie (Volke) Hogger, natives of that country, the whole of whose lives was spent there. Mrs. Raper came to Littleton, Ill., in 1892. Four children were the offspring of this marriage, as follows: Jennie Edith, born February 10, 1894; William Henry, born January 19, 1895; Julia Esther, born October 20, 1899, deceased in infancy; and Helen Irene, born April 14, 1902.

In politics, Mr. Raper is an adherent of the Democratic party, and has held the office of Road Commissioner of Littleton Township. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the A. F. & A. M., and is also a member of the Knights Templar of Rushville. His religious connection is with the Baptist Church. He commands the respect and confidence of all classes in the community.

REBMAN, Adam, an honored pioneer of Frederick Township, Schuyler County, Ill., where he has a most attractive home on Section 19, and is the owner of 221 acres of very desirable land, is one of the strong characters in connection with the progress and development of this portion of the county. Mr. Rebman was born in the vicinity of Albany, N. Y., September 16, 1833, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Hoffman) Rebman. John Rebman was a native of what was French territory at the time of his birth, in 1803, but since the Franco-Prussian War, has become a portion of the German Empire. When he was about 19 years of age he left the scenes of his youth, in order to avoid serving in the army, under the Prussian draft, and crossing the At-

lantic alone, located in New York State, near the city of Albany. There about the year 1830, he was married to Margarette Dorothy Hoffman. He remained in that locality until 1836, and then started with his family for the West, intending to make his home in Chicago. The boat on which he had taken passage was destroyed by fire, however, and all his belongings were consumed. Being a cooper by trade, and hearing of the heavy timber in parts of Central Illinois, he decided that Schuyler County would be a good place for him to establish himself in work, and suiting the action to the decision, settled in the village of Frederick. He was successful in his labors as a cooper, and finally bought a farm near Frederick. John Rebman was a very honest and industrious man, and through his meritorious qualities, became one of the most substantial and highly respected citizens of his locality. He died in 1881, at the age of 78 years, his good wife having passed away in 1868. They were the parents of sixteen children, five of whom died in infancy.

Those who grew to years of maturity are as follows: Andrew, who was born in New York State, and died at the age of seventy years; Adam; Philip, who lives in St. Louis, Mo.; John, who died when about forty-two years old, leaving a family; George F., who is engaged in farming in Rushville Township; Frank, a dairyman, of Frederick, Ill.; Maurice, deceased; Rose, wife of Sidney Geer, a farmer at Atlanta, Neb.; Mary, who married Abraham Black, a soldier in the Civil War, now living at Beardstown, Ill.; Stephen, who died at the age of fifty years; and Della, wife of Frank Geer, a farmer in Brown-ing Township, Schuyler County.

Adam Rebman was brought to Schuyler County, Ill., by his parents when he was three years old. In early youth he recited his lessons to the subscription schoolmaster in the little log schoolhouse built on the hill where the Darnell farm lay. He has still a lively recollection of its large fireplace and slab benches, with desks built by sticks being put into holes bored in the logs. His first teacher was David Berry, whom he well remembers. In early manhood Mr. Rebman learned the trade of a cooper and carpenter in his father's shop on the farm, and remained on the home place until the time of his marriage. After this event, he went with his brother to Liverpool, Fulton County, Ill., where he worked at the cooper's trade. In 1862, he bought a tract of 160 acres in Section 20, Frederick Township, where his son, Frank, now lives. The land was covered with a second growth of heavy timber. Mr. Rebman cleared it, making the wood into barrels and ties, which he sold, burning the pine log slabs, and eventually having a well improved farm. This he disposed of in 1877, purchasing 180 acres of fairly well cleared land in Section 19, in the same township, which he has since developed into one of the most valuable farms in the locality, making a beautiful and attractive home. For seventy-one years, Mr. Rebman has been a resident of Frederick Town-

ship, and has done his full share in promoting its development. He has confronted and endured all the hardships and privations of pioneer life, and kept pace with the growth of the region, from a barren wild, to a scene of civilization and plenty. His first harvesting in this locality was done with the cradle and sickle, and his hay was cut with the old fashioned scythe. Telephones and electric lights were then a mere dream, if they entered the mind of the most visionary at all. Every kind of machine or implement in use for farming was of the antique style, and tallow dips and molded candles furnished the only artificial light. Now, his farm is equipped with all kinds of up-to-date machinery for the cutting and lifting of hay, and the harvesting of grain.

On May 30, 1861, Mr. Rebman was united in marriage with Lavina Hill, who was born in England, and is a daughter of William Hill, a native of that country. William Hill came from England in the fore part of the last century, locating first in Brownsville, Tex., and afterwards in Galveston, in that State, where his last days were spent. His daughter, Lavina, came to Frederick, Ill., at an early day, to visit friends. But one member of her family, Mrs. Coates, is located in this part of the country. During this visit Mr. Rebman formed the acquaintance that resulted in his marriage. This union was the source of sixteen children, of whom five died in infancy, and eleven are still living. All were born in Frederick Township, and the names of those surviving are as follows: William, a farmer and miner in the vicinity of Rushville, Ill.; Jessie, wife of Leander Settles, a biographical record of whose life appears elsewhere in this volume; John, who is engaged in farming in Frederick Township; Josephine, wife of Otis Leytes, who follows the same occupation in Rushville Township; Addie, who married Warren Spillers, a farmer, of Frederick Township; Leora (Mrs. Leander Allen), a resident of Pleasantview, Schuyler County; Oscar F. and Frank, twins—both of whom are farming in Frederick Township, the latter being on the old home farm; Annie, who is with her parents; Lucy, who became the wife of Charles Nell, a farmer, of Browning Township, Schuyler County; and Dora, who is at home.

In politics, Adam Rebman is identified with the Democratic party, and has creditably filled various local offices, never, however, entertaining any ambition for public honors. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the M. W. A. He and his excellent wife are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and both are sincerely respected by all classes in the community.

REBMAN, Benjamin F.—The family represented by this extensive farmer and dairyman of Schuyler County, Ill., originated in Germany and was founded in the United States by John Rebman, born February 17, 1803, and an immigrant to the new world in 1830. Soon afterward he

began to follow the cooper's trade at Frederick, Schuyler County, and later settled at Pleasantview, in the same county, where his son, Benjamin F., was born January 12, 1848. Four years after the birth of the son the family moved to a farm on Section 3, Frederick Township, where the boy passed the years of youth and was given such advantages as the neighboring school afforded. Being of an observing nature, he learned more by self-culture than from textbooks and is now a man of broad information. The family had limited means and it was necessary for him to take up the struggle for a livelihood at an early age. Grasping the work nearest at hand, he became a farm laborer, and in that capacity, continued for a considerable period, meanwhile saving his earnings with a view to future investment.

While employed as an assistant to Davis Curry on the latter's farm, Mr. Rebman proved so capable and efficient that, when Mr. Curry felt himself to be fatally ill, he requested that his assistant be retained after his death to superintend the work of the estate. This was done, and after the death of Mr. Curry, which occurred May 14, 1873, the farm was operated by Mr. Rebman. On January 1, 1879, he was united in marriage with the widow of Davis Curry, and they remained at the old place for ten years, after which Mr. Rebman bought thirty acres of land, and embarked in the dairy business. By degrees he has added to his original possessions until he now owns 160 acres adjoining Frederick, and 220 acres also north of that village, making 380 acres in all. His dairy barn is provided with a cement floor and furnished with every modern equipment, while all the appliances for the care of the milk show a careful regard for sanitary conditions. Twenty-five head of cows are kept in the dairy, and the products of that department of the work are by no means insignificant.

The union of Mr. and Mrs. Rebman was blessed with three children. The eldest was born October 17, 1881, and died April 29, 1882. The second, Gail, was born July 28, 1883, and has been given superior advantages, having attended the Blackburn University, spent one year at Eureka College and graduated from the Illinois State University, afterwards accepting a position in the Colfax High School as Teacher of English and Medieval History. The youngest child, Herman, born November 21, 1884, was likewise given good advantages, and is now with his parents on the farm. Mrs. Rebman is an active worker in the Christian Church, and Mr. Rebman is in hearty sympathy with the same, although not a member. It was largely through his suggestion and assistance that the house of worship for that congregation was erected in Frederick. In habits he is temperate. Liquors he has abstained from, tobacco he has never used, and tea and coffee form no part of his diet. Both by example and by precept he has given his influence to the cause of prohibition, and has been an opponent of the saloons. In

politics, he has been a Republican ever since attaining his majority. For many years he served as School Trustee, and always has been interested in the cause of general education. In fraternal relations he is a Royal Arch Mason and a member of the Modern Woodmen of America.

REEVE, Simon A.—The life of Simon A. Reeve has spanned the distance between the far frontier and the twentieth century of Schuyler County. Graven upon his memory, and upon that of the faithful wife who with him occupies a beautiful home in Rushville, Ill., are incidents which never again can enliven the experience of mankind because the conditions governing them have been swept beyond human ken by the forces of civilization. Mr. Reeve himself has done much to bring about the wonderful changes which have taken place since the establishment of his family here in 1829, and perhaps his written observations of the same would constitute as true and interesting a narrative as any which have been penned for the delectation and enlightenment of the present generation.

In the peace of his later days Mr. Reeve delights to recall the youth of a region which now boasts unexampled progress and prosperity. He himself was but a year old when he came here with his parents in 1829 from Springfield, Ill., where he was born December 28, 1828. His father, John A. Reeve, who was a native of New York, and who came to Illinois with his parents about 1820, continued to live in Springfield until coming to Bainbridge Township, Schuyler County, in 1829. The Indians at that time were plentiful, and regarded the paleface as an unwarranted intruder. Game abounded on every hand, and the forests as yet were unaccustomed to the noise of modern firearms. Indian trails were the only thoroughfares, and the wigwam the prevailing style of architecture. Something of the dread silence of the prairies must have appalled this intrepid invader of the frontier, for he gave a man of the name of Gordon fifty acres of land if he would live on it and thus become his neighbor. This same land is now valued at \$125 an acre, a fact which indicates emphatically the advance made during the past three score odd years.

Simon A. Reeve attended school during the leisure of the winter months, and in summer worked in the harvest fields. The schoolhouse had a puncheon floor, a wooden latch on the door, and a big fireplace to consume logs. The children drank from a gourd, and in many instances walked miles over dreary stretches of wind swept road, twice a day. Simon remained on the home place until his marriage, January 12, 1854, to Jane Orr, a native of County Fermanagh, Ireland, and born October 14, 1833. Mrs. Reeve is a daughter of Joseph and Mary Ann (Burnside) Orr, and came with her parents to America in a sailing vessel in November, 1839, settling in Bainbridge Township. Mr. and Mrs. Reeve went to housekeeping in Bainbridge Township in a log house 18 by 20 feet in dimen-

sions, and part of this original home is still standing on the old place, a witness to the courage and early efforts of the pioneer occupants. Eighty acres of the farm was covered with heavy timber, which, owing to the absence of a paying market, was consumed for fuel. Both of the young people were well prepared for their life of hardship and deprivation, and both possessed the industry which moves mountains and raises those who possess it to places of comfort and honor. Mrs. Reeve had learned the art of weaving, and all of the clothing of the household was made by her, the crude wool being washed, colored, woven and made into garments by her patient hands. This loyal mother still has blankets and coverlets created by her in the days of long ago, and when her sons grew to maturity and married she gave each of them a blanket for a keepsake. The log house was a popular one in the neighborhood, the center of much hospitality and enjoyment, and the people got much out of life with their crude accessories and opportunities. A common custom was the hitching up of ox teams and attending church in a body, or assembling at the homes to eat and drink and make merry before the blazing logs of the fireplace. A great time was had at the erection of the Reeve barn about 1869, the neighbors coming from afar, and working with might and main to complete the large structure.

Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Reeve, of whom Simon and Isadore died in infancy. William H. now owns part of the old homestead, and Pulaski is a retired farmer, of Rushville. To the first eighty acres more was added as success came the way of the owners, Mr. Reeve finally having 280 acres which he continued to occupy and manage until erecting his present beautiful modern home in Rushville in 1905. Taken as a whole, the lives of this worthy couple have been useful and fortunate ones, and in the twilight of their existence they have much to be grateful for. Their sons are capable, honored Christian gentlemen, reflecting the training with which their youth was so richly blessed, and friends have risen up who delight in an association of great benefit to all concerned. No name stands for greater purity of character or for safe and practical ideals of living, in the annals of Schuyler County.

REEVE, William H.—The opinion has often been expressed that America is too big to love; that natives of such countries as Switzerland, Holland or England may have an affection for the very soil of the fatherland, but that an American can never be imbued with such a love. Such critics need not even go to the old homesteads of the Eastern and Southern States to be disabused of such an idea, for right here in the long-settled agricultural communities of Illinois, they will find many families who are still living where their fathers located more than half a century ago, and who have a feeling almost of devotion toward every familiar tree and stream and gently rolling fields, recalling some scene of

the passing years. A signal illustration of this deep love for the old home place among Americans is furnished in the life of William H. Reeve, a leading farmer and large land owner of Bainbridge Township, Schuyler County. Born in the township named, on the farm which he now occupies, on October 17, 1854, he is the son of Simon A. Reeve, whose first home when he came to Schuyler County, was the little tumble-down of a log cabin, which may still be seen from the comfortable residence of William H., and which is tenderly preserved by him as the place of his birth and the center of his boyhood and youth. The dilapidated home cabin has also been photographed and a handsome framed picture hangs upon the walls of the present family residence. It was here he lived until his eighteenth birthday, when the paternal family moved into a beautiful dwelling erected on the farm, not far away.

William H. Reeve remained upon the home farm with his parents until his marriage to Harriet E. Ackley, March 31, 1879. His wife was born in Adams County, Ill., in January, 1852, the daughter of Nathan and Pauline (Spangler) Ackley, natives, respectively, of New York and Indiana, who settled in Huntsville Township, Schuyler County, at an early day.

After his marriage, Mr. Reeve and his father entered into a partnership in their agricultural operations. The latter purchased an eighty-acre timber tract, and as the son was very skillful in grubbing stumps, his part of the clearing was readily assigned. Of that tract sixty acres was cleared. Father and son operated together until January, 1904, when the former retired from active work to a beautiful home in the city of Rushville, the county seat, where he and his faithful wife are surrounded by steadfast friends, and live amid the comforts and peace springing from industrious and well-spent years.

William H. Reeve is acknowledged to be one of the best grain farmers and live-stock men in the county, conducting his extensive operations on a magnificent tract of 307 acres in one body, lying in Section 15, Bainbridge Township. He gives special attention to the raising of wheat and clover, Gold Dust being the variety of that grain which is his particular pride, and in the cultivation of which he has met with remarkable success. During the past year he had 130 acres devoted to wheat alone. He also keeps upon the farm the best grade of live stock, his sleek, well-fed animals, the methodical appearance of his fields and the bright, substantial condition of his buildings, revealing the hand and mind of the master agriculturist. Decided skill as a tiller of the soil, high ability as a manager and uncompromising integrity in his dealings, have inspired a general and a firm confidence which has never been shaken.

As he looks back over the half a century, and more, since he first placed his feet on the soil which he still treads, during which time many of his boyhood friends have gone to other places and some to their long rest, he cannot but be

thankful that he has been permitted to take such an active part in the many great changes which have taken place. He has lived to see the price of land in Schuyler County rise from \$25 to \$125 an acre, and to witness the rise of villages and cities from the forest and the raw prairie. Schools and churches have sprung into life and the township government has been organized and extended—in all of which progress Mr. Reeve has taken the part of a good and enterprising citizen.

Besides his large farming and landed interests, Mr. Reeve is identified with the city of Rushville, being the owner of a business house on the west side of the square, and a splendid residence. In religion he is a Methodist, and in politics, a Democrat, and altogether a splendid type of the American farmer and American citizen, firmly attached to his church, his party, his country and his home.

RENO, Benjamin F.—On the farm he now occupies in Section 22, Browning Township, Schuyler County, Ill., Benjamin F. Reno was born April 22, 1856. Previously, his parents, Jonathan and Louisa (Thornton) Reno, had made for themselves substantial place in the history of the township, having settled here in 1825, when the locality offered small encouragement to the people who sought immediate recognition of their industry and worth. Jonathan Reno long since joined the silent majority, but a distinct and unfailing echo of the days of the frontier is found in the wife who survives him, and who, with the snows of ninety-five years in her hair, and the kindness and happiness of one who has lived well and faithfully in her heart, is the joy of the household of her son, Benjamin F. It will be seen that the township has profited by the association of this family for eighty-three years, and it would be difficult to estimate the good and influence that have resulted therefrom. The wife of the early settler has a remarkably active mind, and her associates delight in her stories of the log cabin and tallow dip days, and especially of the winter of 1830, known as the winter of the deep snow. Almost incredible seem the experiences of the people who were making that early history, and the discouragements they encountered and obstacles they overcame, pronounce them people of more than ordinary purpose and determination. Mrs. Reno recalls the wigwam of the Indians, and her many experiences with them, although for the most part they at that time had moved to other hunting grounds, returning, however, occasionally, to the former place of their abode.

Benjamin F. Reno came upon the scene when many comforts and advantages had been introduced into the lives of the settlers, but of necessity his educational chances were limited, and confined to the subscription schools and study around the hearth when the day's tasks were completed. When his father arrived at the age where leisure was more welcome than labor, the son renewed his ardor and assumed additional

responsibility, and October 9, 1887, was united in marriage to Emma Workman, who was born in Hickory Township, Schuyler County, July 5, 1869, a daughter of Joseph Workman, a native of Ohio, and pioneer of Schuyler County. Mrs. Workman, who now lives in Browning Township, was born in Georgia, and came early to this Western Illinois. To Mr. and Mrs. Reno have been born four children, two of whom died in infancy. Of those living, Guy is a graduate of the Rushville Normal, Class of 1906, and of the business department of the same institution, Class of 1907; and Ellsworth is a student in the district schools. Out of the kindness of their hearts Mr. and Mrs. Reno have given a home, since he was a year and a half old, to John Stambaugh, who now is twenty years old, a graduate of the Rushville Normal, and who always signs himself John Reno. He is now in the mail service.

Mr. Reno is the fortunate possessor of 105 acres of land which he devotes to stock and general produce. He is one of the thrifty and successful farmers of the township, and sustains well the reputation established by his father when Schuyler County was an unhindered wilderness. Politically, he is a Democrat, and fraternally, is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

RENO, Hon. William C.—The founder of the Reno family in Illinois was Jonathan, who as early as 1825 brought his wife and children to Schuyler County and entered land in Frederick Township near what is known as Reno Lake. From there in 1827 he removed to Rushville Township and entered land on Section 16, later transferring his home to McDonough County, and eventually going to the vicinity of Springfield, Mo., where he died. After his death his widow returned to Illinois and remained in Schuyler County until her death. Their son, Jonathan, Jr., was born in East Tennessee, and about 1834 married Eliza Thornton, a native of the same State. Their marriage was solemnized in Browning Township, where they made their home during much of their lives. As a farmer he was industrious and persevering. For a time he also operated a sawmill. At the time of the construction of the Wabash Railroad he had a contract to furnish ties and other material for building; this he rafted down the Illinois as far as Naples, where it was put into use. With the exception of two years spent in Iowa he continued to reside in Browning Township until his death in 1884, a part of his better years being spent on the farm now occupied by Benjamin F., his youngest son. Politically, he was stanch in his allegiance to the Democratic party. His widow has reached the venerable age of ninety-five years, and makes her home with her son, B. F., at the old homestead. Notwithstanding her great age, she retains possession of her faculties to a large degree.

In the family of Jonathan Reno, Jr., there are five sons and two daughters now living, namely:

William C., who was born in Browning Township, Schuyler County, September 9, 1838; Jasper, a resident of Sedalia, Mo.; Charles, of Astoria, Ill.; Andrew J., a substantial farmer of Warren County, Ill.; Benjamin F., who remains at the old homestead; Rebecca, widow of I. B. Sipher; and Matilda, who married W. J. Bates and resides at Browning, Schuyler County. Three daughters died in infancy and one passed away after her marriage. During the boyhood years of William C. Reno, he helped on the home farm and attended the neighborhood schools. Children in that period had few advantages. The schoolhouse where he was a pupil was constructed of logs, with a floor of puncheons and with slabs for benches. Text-books were few and of inferior quality. However, he was a diligent student and made the most of every opportunity, studying with the utmost diligence every book that came within his reach. Thus he gained the foundation of his present broad fund of information.

At the time of the excitement caused by the discovery of gold in the Pike's Peak region, in 1859, Mr. Reno started for that region in company with others, making the journey with wagon and oxen. On his arrival he found that only men with capital could work advantageously in prospecting and mining, so he soon returned, content to settle down to the more quiet life of a farmer. October 18, 1861, he was united in marriage with Rebecca A. Wallace, who was born and reared in Browning Township. The young couple began housekeeping on a rented farm, but in 1866, they removed to Browning, where Mr. Reno had charge of a warehouse on the river. Soon he returned to the farm, but in 1876 returned to Browning where he has since made his home. In the public life of his township he has been a leader and, politically, has been a prominent Democrat, active in local party work. For ten years he officiated as township treasurer. For fourteen years he served as supervisor and, during four years of that time he was honored with the position of chairman of the board. In 1872 he was elected Justice of the Peace, which position he has filled ever since.

A further honor came to him in 1880, when he was selected to represent the Fulton and Schuyler Senatorial District, in the Illinois Legislature, where, during his term of service, he was found a faithful representative of his constituents and a talented acquisition to the Legislature.

Sorrow came into the family circle when the wife and mother was called from earth April 11, 1893, leaving to her husband and children the memory of a self-sacrificing life and a noble Christian character. Eight children were born of the marriage, one of whom died in infancy. Samuel F., the eldest son, is engaged in the real-estate and loan business at Pueblo, Colo.; Selina and Jemima make their home with their father; Mark M. holds the position of Division railroad passenger agent, with headquarters at Burlington,

Ja.; Minnie M. married Amos Curry and at her death left three children—Marie, Ada and Fred; Jay is manager of a drygoods store in Macomb, Ill., and Fred, the youngest of the family, resides in Lincoln, Neb., holding the responsible position of chief of the baggage and express department of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway, west of the Missouri River. The sons have risen to prominence in their various occupations and, by their success, have added prestige to an honored family name. Fraternally, Mr. Reno is identified with Astoria Lodge No. 100, A. F. & A. M., of which he became a member in 1868. Since 1864 he has been associated with Browning Lodge No. 309, I. O. O. F. Through a long life he has won and retained the confidence of his fellowmen. Honorable in business relations, alert in promotion of the welfare of the people, patriotic in devotion to county and commonwealth, keen in judgment and progressive in thought, he furnishes a type of the men who have brought Schuyler County to its present degree of prosperity and prominence.

RIDINGS, Nelson McNaire.—The success of Nelson McNaire Ridings is a logical conclusion of his inheritance and environment. For many generations his people have tilled the soil, and perfected farms which ever have represented the best thus far achieved in agricultural science. Mr. Ridings himself has proved no exception to the family precedent, but in Section 9, Camden Township, operated a property the equipment and fertility of which is not surpassed anywhere in Schuyler County. Born in Hancock County, Ill., December 2, 1849, he is a son of James E. and grandson of William Ridings, both natives of Tennessee, and early settlers of Hancock County. Some time later the family moved to Woodstock Township, Schuyler County, from the vicinity of Pulaski, Hancock County, locating near the home of Robert Brown, where the last days of William Ridings were spent in comparative retirement. He had seven children, of whom William McNaire and Mrs. Jane Skinnett are living, the latter being a native of Joplin, Missouri. Three of his sons, Mack, David and Washington, served four years each in the Civil War, one in a Missouri regiment, another in the One Hundred and Sixteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and the third in the One Hundred and Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. In Hancock County, Ill., James E. Ridings married Elizabeth F. Bennett, a native of Ohio, and daughter of an Ohio farmer. Mrs. Ridings came to Schuyler County with her parents and her uncle, Joseph Newberry, from Ohio, settling in Bainbridge Township, where Newberry Postoffice was named for the uncle. James Ridings was a blacksmith by trade, and this he followed after his marriage in 1846 in the village of Rushville. He later lived in Bloomington for a few years, then moved to Missouri, and after the death of his father, in 1861, returned to the old home farm in Woodstock Township, which he took charge of and lived upon until his death,

November 7, 1903. Like his father before him he was the parent of seven children, of whom Lorain died in infancy; Nelson McNaire is a farmer in Schuyler County; Flora is the wife of James Greene, a farmer in Iowa; Eliza (deceased) was the wife of Jacob Harmon, Jr., of the vicinity of Rushville; Charles is a farmer of Walnut Grove Township, McDonough County, Ill.; Abbie is the wife of Eugene Betrauch, of Iowa; and Arthur lives on a farm near Rushville.

Through a close application to study during his leisure hours Nelson McNaire Ridings acquired a much better education than does the average farm-reared youth, who depends solely upon the instruction of the local schools. The hardest kind of work claimed his very early years, and when but ten he drove a team that hauled pork to Beardstown, where his uncle, David Ridings, would help him unload. During several winters he devoted his energies to teaming, and the summers were spent in the harvest field, the falls being spent in driving the horses for the old horse-power threshing machine. His father worked for several winters in the packing department of Ray & Little, and the son aided him with this work until his twenty-first year, when he began farming on land he had rented from his father. January 14, 1872, he was united in marriage to Emma Z. De Counter, born February 28, 1853, a daughter of Samuel De Counter, mention of whom may be found elsewhere in this work. To Mr. and Mrs. Ridings have been born the following children: Laura Isabell, born December 19, 1872, wife of Walter Warrington, a farmer of Camden Township, and mother of a daughter, Lena; James Samuel, born November 10, 1874, married to Lenora Head; Katie E., born December 21, 1876, deceased wife of Louis French, and mother of Altie and Jessie, the latter of whom died at the age of three years; Daisy, born December 4, 1878, deceased wife of Lee Myers, a farmer of Huntsville Township; Clifford M., born December 2, 1881, living at home with his parents; Logan J., born April 9, 1887; Raleigh, born February 9, 1889; and Guy, born November 18, 1893. Logan Ridings studied law at Des Moines, Ia., graduating in 1908; and Clifford is a graduate of the Rushville Normal and Business College, Class of 1902.

After living on rented farms for several years Mr. Ridings in 1877 bought eighty acres in Camden Township, which remained his home for twenty-six years. He was successful at general farming and stock-raising, and in 1903 moved to the farm owned by Samuel De Counter, which consists of 300 acres in Section 9, Camden Township. He at present is extensively engaged in the breeding of Poland-China hogs, black cattle and Belgian horses. He ships several car loads of stock annually, and is known as one of the best judges thereof in Schuyler County. The farm he occupies has the finest of modern improvements, has special facilities for stock, and

is adapted to the various kinds of produce associated with the Central Western States.

Mr. Ridings has always had the best interests of Schuyler County at heart, and has vigorously endorsed good roads, good schools, churches, benevolent organizations, and fraternities. Though not a member, he contributes liberally to the Christian Church, of which his wife is a member, and he has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Huntsville, Ill., for many years, having joined the Rushville lodge of the order about 1872. In politics, he is a Democrat, but the emoluments of office have never drawn him from the more peaceful interests of his home. He is a man of the strictest personal honor, the kindest disposition and generosity of heart, and the noblest aims in the large things which make for character and development.

RITCHEY, Francis P.—The influx of settlers into Schuyler County in 1831 included George F. Ritchey, a man with a venturesome spirit, a steady purpose, and considerable mercantile ability. He came from a family of farmers and pioneers, and his father, John Ritchey, was an early arrival in Ohio, where the son was born in 1814. The lad was educated in the early subscription schools, married Lucinda J. Walker, of Cloverport, Ky., and during the summer of 1831 came overland to Illinois, settling on Government land in Rushville Township. Soon afterwards he embarked in the grocery business in the village of Rushville, disposing of the same five years later and purchasing the farm in Rushville Township, which he operated with fair success until his death in 1888. The same courage and capacity of endurance which brought him to the wilds of Illinois induced him to seek his fortune in the gold mines of California in 1850, and he undertook the long journey across the plains in an ox train, driving a team of sturdy oxen from early morn until nightfall for six months. He seems not to have been especially successful as an Argonaut, for in 1853 he returned and took up the burden of farming and stock-raising.

At the age of thirty years Francis P. Ritchey left the home farm in Rushville Township, and went to seek his fortune in the State of Kansas. He had received a practical education in the public schools, had profited by a commercial course in Indianapolis and in Illinois, as in Kansas, engaged in school teaching for several terms. He also embarked on an agricultural enterprise in the latter State, but the uncertainty of the seasons and the failure of crops interfered with the realization of his expectations and he returned to his former home in Rushville Township in 1876. The same year he was united in marriage to Catherine Sands, a daughter of Robert and Frances Sands, natives of Ohio and Kentucky, respectively. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Ritchey: Laura E., wife of Noah Moore, of Rushville; Frances; George F.; and Robert F. These children have all been given excellent educational

and general advantages, and are developing into capable and useful members of society. Frances is attending a school of elocution in Chicago; George F. is qualifying as a physician and surgeon at the St. Louis Medical School; and Robert F. is in charge of the old home place in Rushville Township.

At the present time Mr. Ritchey owns 265 acres of land in Section 6, in the above named township, all of it improved, and equipped with modern implements. In addition to general farming he always has on hand various kinds of stock, including high grade horses, cattle and hogs, and is promoting one of the most modern and scientific farming enterprises in the State of Illinois. He is a Republican in politics, has held, among other offices, that of Supervisor of Rushville Township, and with the rest of his family, is a devout and consistent member of the Christian Church. Fraternally, he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. Ritchey is a man of fine breeding, tact and consideration, and is well informed upon the subjects which interest progressive and intelligent people. Farming has enlarged and broadened his mind and perceptions, instead of narrowing them, as is the case with less inquiring men, and he is physically, mentally and morally, a representative of the best agricultural element of his time and place.

RITTENHOUSE, William.—There is no family in Schuyler County, Ill., which has done more for the cause of temperance, morality and religion than that so well represented by William Rittenhouse, whose homestead is located in Section 16, Bainbridge Township. He was born in the township, half a mile west of his present home, on February 11, 1857, a son of William and Nancy (Kelley) Rittenhouse, who were natives of Switzerland County, Ind., and came to Schuyler County about 1849. In that year he located in Bainbridge Township, which he made his home until his death in 1878, his wife surviving him until 1901. Both were life-long members of the Baptist Church, and true disciples of Christ who devoted their lives to the assistance and uplifting of their fellows. They became the parents of fourteen children (eleven still living), as follows: Henry, who is a farmer in Hardin County, Ill.; Enoch, a farmer of Bainbridge Township; Washington, of Woodstock Township; Sarah, who is now the wife of James Montague, of Norton County, Kans.; Rose Ann, wife of Ebenezer Grist, whose husband is a Bainbridge Township farmer; Marion, a resident of Woodstock Township; Mary, wife of Henry Halfeld, of Norton County, Kans.; Thomas, who died in 1897; William; James, who is living in the Indian Territory; Hiram, a farmer of Brown County, Ill., and Nancy J., now Mrs. Thomas Burnside, living on the old homestead; Della, who died at the age of five years; and an infant, also deceased.

William Rittenhouse was reared on the family farm, attended the district school of his

neighborhood, and on February 10, 1876, married Rachel J. Stoneking, a daughter of Washington and Sarah (Wardell) Stoneking, and a native of Bainbridge Township. The young couple then began married life on the farm where the husband was born, remaining there until 1878, when they removed to Norton County, Kans., and after a year's residence there returned to their native township. After renting land for some years, Mr. Rittenhouse bought the interest of the heirs in the old home farm, and again assumed the management of the property, remaining on the homestead until October, 1889, when he sold it and bought eighty acres in Section 16, in the same township.

Mr. and Mrs. Rittenhouse have five children, viz.: Otis L., a farmer of Woodstock Township, who married Eleanor Hudson and has three children—James W., Clifford and Ethel; Nancy L., born in Norton County, Kans., who is the wife of Sylvanus Orr and the mother of William H.; Sarah Jane, wife of Frank Ilman, a farmer residing in Woodstock Township, this county; Mary M., Mrs. Hugh Logsdon, who is the mother of one child, William A.; and Robert S.

For fifty years Mr. Rittenhouse has made his home in Bainbridge Township, and during all this period confidence in his substantial ability and moral strength has been continually strengthening. When he was about twenty years of age he united with the Baptist Church, and for twelve years was an active member of that denomination. He then joined the Free Methodist Church, and has since been one of its most influential adherents. In 1888, when the local society erected a well-arranged and attractive edifice, he was the largest contributor to the work, and has continued to be a leader in its progress. For years he was Superintendent of the Sunday School, and through the organization in which he is so earnest a spirit, splendid work has been accomplished for the Christian cause, while personally, his entire life, inspired by the teachings of his Master, has won the regard of even those who have not agreed with him in denominational matters. For many years he has also been an uncompromising Prohibitionist casting his first presidential vote for John P. St. John. Although his people were Democrats, the moral importance of the temperance cause so forcibly appealed to him that he finally concentrated all his political efforts towards the support of the principles which he so thoroughly believed to be right. In his politics, as in his daily life, he is guided by the code of morals which springs from Christianity, so that even his opponents admire his perfect sincerity and thoroughly honor him.

ROBESON, Banning H., a well known, thriving and much respected farmer of Rushville Township, Schuyler County, Ill., was born in the village of Astoria, Fulton County, Ill., January 30, 1863, a son of Delano G. and Sarah (Hafner) Robeson, whose lives, together with full particulars in regard to the family history on both

sides, are portrayed in another sketch in this connection. Delano G. Robeson, having spent all his active years in agricultural pursuits, has now abandoned active labor, and is living in retirement. The early youth of Banning H. Robeson was passed on the paternal farm, and in boyhood he received his education in the common schools. On reaching the period of maturity he applied himself on his own responsibility, his first location being at Christian Neck, whence he moved in 1894 to his present farm. He is the owner of 78 acres of land in Section 9, Rushville Township and his operations thereon have been attended by invariable success.

On April 18, 1888, in Rushville Township, Mr. Robeson was united in marriage with Della V. Anderson, a daughter of Henry Harrison and Hannah (Hindman) Anderson, old settlers of the township. Two boys and two girls resulted from this union, namely: Pearl, Trude, Delano and Homer.

Mr. Robeson takes a good citizen's interest in the public affairs of his locality, and in the spring of 1905, was elected to the office of Road Commissioner, the duties of which he discharged faithfully and efficiently.

ROBESON, Delano G.—The State of Ohio has been a never failing recruiting ground for the successful farmers of Schuyler County, Ill., and a representative of the best to come from that earlier settled community is Delano G. Robeson, the chief activity of whose career lies in the past rather than the present of Astoria Township. Mr. Robeson was born in Danville, Knox County, Ohio, in 1838, and comes of a family long identified with Maryland, where was born the paternal grandfather, Solomon Robeson, the founder of the family in Knox County, Ohio. On the farm in Ohio was born, in 1813, Jacob W. Robeson, father of Delano, and in the same county and State was born Delano's mother, Louise (Giffon) Robeson, in 1820. The maternal grandfather, Robert Giffon, was born in Scotland, and by occupation was a millwright. He was a man of great business sagacity, and became a large landed proprietor in Coshocton County, Ohio, owning at one time 4,000 acres of land near Newcastle, and 3,000 acres in another part of the county. He acquired great general influence, and was one of the very substantial and prominent men of his community.

Jacob W. Robeson was reared on the Ohio farm and eventually embarked in an independent farming enterprise. For a time after his marriage he combined farming and the keeping of a country tavern, thereafter removing from Knox to Coshocton County, Ohio, and still later locating in Fulton County, Ill., bringing his family in 1856 to Astoria Township, in that county, where he was engaged in farming and stock-raising until shortly before his death in 1880. He was a kindly disposed and quite successful man, and left a property which reflected credit upon his industry and good judgment.

Delano G. Robeson came to Rushville, Schuy-

ler County, from Fulton County, in 1870, and two years later, bought sixty acres of land in Sections 10 and 15, Rushville Township, going in debt for the same to the extent of \$1,000, for which he paid ten per cent interest. Eventually he added to this property as opportunity came his way, until at present he owns 320 acres, besides two valuable lots in the city of Rushville. For the management of this property Mr. Robeson was well equipped, for he was ever an apt pupil in the public schools, and had so far felt the need of further training that he taught school before and after, in order to complete the course at the Jones Commercial College, at St. Louis. He also gained some business experience as a clerk in the general store of Mr. Scripps, of Rushville. He had a special aptitude for farming, however, and was always glad to get back to the freedom and independence of rural life. In 1892 he temporarily left the farm and located in Rushville, returning to the farm five years later, and in 1905 taking up his permanent residence in the city of Rushville. He has a splendid farm, improved to the best known to the modern agriculturist, and upon it may be found a high grade of horses, cattle and hogs, besides a fine residence and substantial barns and outbuildings. His thousand-dollar debt did not long remain uncanceled, for the debtor was a man of energy and push, who left no stone unturned to achieve the best possible results in his line.

The marriage of Mr. Robeson and Sarah M. Haffner occurred in Fulton County, Ill., in 1862. Mrs. Robeson being a native of Virginia, and born in 1843. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Robeson: Banning H., Rose H., Daniel W., Harry H., Celia M., and Louise V., deceased. Mr. Robeson is a Democrat in politics, and local activity has redounded to clean government and fair official dealing. He served as Assessor of Astoria Township four years and filled the same position in Rushville Township for twelve consecutive years. He was also Collector in Astoria Township two years. Failing health has interfered somewhat with the usefulness and happiness of his later years, but his good spirits remain undiminished, and his interest in the people and happenings around him is as keen as when he was an active co-worker. His inherent honesty and rare good sense have been manifest in all of his dealings with his fellow men, and he enjoys the respect and good will of all who know him.

ROBESON, Jacob H.—An example of intelligent farming and refined country life is found in the home surroundings of Jacob H. Robeson, the greater part of whose career has been spent in Rushville Township, Schuyler County. Mr. Robeson was born on a farm in Ohio in 1853, his parents, Jacob W. and Louise (Giffin) Robeson, being natives of that State. The family moved from Ohio to Fulton County, Ill., when Jacob H. was a young lad, and when he had reached the age of fifteen years, they settled in Schuyler

County, where he completed his education in the public schools and developed into a capable farmer and useful citizen. Further particulars in regard to the Robeson family history may be found in a sketch of Delano G. Robeson appearing elsewhere in this connection.

When twenty-one years old, Mr. Robeson contracted the mining fever, which, mentally at least, offered an easy and rapid way to fortune. For three years he worked in the silver mines of Colorado, and at the expiration of that time returned to Schuyler County, content to await the slow but sure rewards of general farming. He still has a fine and valuable farming property, which he has devoted to raising the products for which the Central West is noted, and his buildings and general equipment have always indicated a careful and practical turn of mind. In 1906 Mr. Robeson decided to leave his farm of 200 acres, and bought an attractive cottage on West Lafayette Street, in Rushville, where he is enjoying the comforts of a well spent life and the society of many friends.

In 1880 Mr. Robeson was married to Frances Strong, of Rushville Township, and they have four children, namely: Jacob L., Clarence B., Bertha M., and Grace V. The mother of this family is a daughter of Ennis Strong, a pioneer settler of Pleasantview, Ill., where he operated a grist-mill a number of years. Both of her parents died in Schuyler County. Besides herself there are four sons and three daughters still living, as follows: Thomas, who resides near Lincoln, Neb.; Frank, of Pleasantview, and John, a farmer near that place; Burton, a farmer in Rushville Township; Ella, wife of Lou Kinnear, of Rushville, Ill.; Drudy, wife of George Skiles, of Lincoln, Neb.; and Ida, wife of William Rebmman, who lives just north of Pleasantview.

Although an earnest Democrat since casting his first presidential vote, Mr. Robeson is averse to seeking office, and has never been a candidate for local political honors. He has been a tireless worker, and progressive, thoughtful man, readily adapting himself to the use of such improvements as appealed to his reason and common sense.

RODEWALD, Adolphus Peter.—One of the most striking exemplifications of what resolute persistence, diligent use of opportunity, and fidelity to the dictates of duty will accomplish, in a comparatively brief career, when combined with innate talent, is found in the life of the well-known citizen of Rushville, Schuyler County, Ill., whose name introduces this narrative.

Mr. Rodewald was born in Brooklyn, Schuyler County, Ill., November 4, 1862. He is a son of Charles and Eliese (Peter) Rodewald, natives of Germany, where his father was born February 2, 1826, and his mother, October 15, 1833. Charles Rodewald was a blacksmith by trade, and also carried on farming as a means of livelihood. In the year 1849 he came to America, and soon settled in Schuyler County, Ill., and on March 18, 1852, he was married to Eliese

Philippina Peter, at Rushville. At the outset he followed his trade of blacksmithing, but afterwards abandoned that occupation and engaged in farming, operating also to a large extent in real estate, and at the time of his death being the owner of several valuable farms in Schuyler County. To him and his excellent spouse were born seven children, as follows: Frederick, Charles William, George Herman (who died in infancy), Dorothea Catherine, Adolphus Peter, Eustena Eliese and Benjamin Franklin. The death of Charles Rodewald occurred on June 24, 1878, and that of Eliese (Peter) Rodewald, on November 29, 1895.

Adolphus P. Rodewald attended the public schools of his neighborhood when a boy, and in 1873 removed with his parents to Rushville, becoming a pupil in the Rushville Union School. He was graduated from the Rushville High School in the Class of 1882. For many years he was President of the Rushville High School Alumni Association. His youth was spent on the paternal farm. After his studies were completed he secured a clerkship in a store, where he remained for several years, and subsequently went into business for himself, being engaged in the hardware and implement trade in Rushville, under the firm name of Rodewald & Darnell.

In politics, Mr. Rodewald is a Democrat, and stands high in his party's local councils. In 1890 he was elected County Clerk of Schuyler County, and was re-elected in 1894, and through courteous treatment of the patrons of his office, and strict adherence to duty, he gained an enviable reputation as a county official. At the close of his second term he voluntarily retired from office, and being interested in the Bank of Schuyler County, the board of directors elected him Cashier of the institution, and he has ever since discharged the duties of that position with notable ability and fidelity. Much of the growth and prosperity of this sound and reliable bank is due to his conservative management and untiring efforts. He also serves in the capacity of Secretary of the Farm & Town Loan Association, and is President of the Rushville Telephone Company, a strong local corporation. To every movement or business industry that is for the best interests of this home city, he is ever ready to lend counsel and financial aid.

Mr. Rodewald was united in marriage, at Rushville, Ill., on June 10, 1896, with Bessie C. Dyson, who was born in that city August 2, 1869. Mrs. Rodewald is a daughter of Joseph and Martha (Wheelhouse) Dyson.

In 1900, Mr. Rodewald was elected a member of the Board of Education of the Rushville Union Schools, and was re-elected in 1903, serving several years as President of that body. He was the first graduate of the Rushville High School to be elected a member of the Board of Education. In fraternal circles, he is identified with the Knights of Pythias. He is a man of superior qualities, and is recognized as one of the ablest financiers in Schuyler County.

ROSE, John W.—In its second generation in Schuyler County, Ill., the Rose family has a sterling representative in John W. Rose, a young man with whom to think and plan is to act, and whose many sided capacity and public spiritedness supplies a standard of worth of which any community might well be proud. Mr. Rose is first of all a farmer, and his ability in this direction has been augmented by a variety of general experiences, including prolonged political activity. He is now in his sixth consecutive year as a member of the Board of Supervisors, and during this time he has done much towards the practical development of the township as a member of the committees on roads, bridges and public buildings. He is also serving his twelfth year as Township Treasurer, and has been Township Clerk, and in fact everything afforded by local political preferment. He discharges his responsibilities with rare good judgment, unquestioned integrity, and keen appreciation of the needs and opportunities of the township, and irrespective of political bias, he is thoroughly appreciated by the residents who cherish worth while political and other ideals.

A farmer in Section 1, Hickory Township, Mr. Rose was born in Woodland Township, Schuyler County, October 16, 1871, a son of Samuel J. and Mahala (Fike) Rose, the former of whom was of German ancestry. The elder Rose settled in Fulton County about 1850, and after coming to Schuyler County as a boy, lived for a time with his sister Mary, wife of Squire Butler. He acquired the average education of the country youth, and married, for his first wife Sarah Shaw, who became the mother of three children: Mary, deceased; Stewart E., a farmer in Woodland Township; and Rebecca, wife of Columbus Barker, who reside in Mason County, Ill. After the death of his wife Mr. Rose married Mahala Fike, of which union there was but one child, John W. Samuel J. Rose was born in Ohio, moving from there to Pennsylvania, where his father died, and when he reached Schuyler County, he had nothing in the way of worldly assets to start him upon his independent career. He attained to high honor in the community, became one of its well-to-do and influential farmers, and in politics held among others the office of Township Treasurer. His death occurred March 1, 1895, and that of his wife, January 24, 1905.

The education of John W. Rose was acquired in the country schools, the public schools of Lewistown, and the Western Normal College, which he attended a year. With these advantages as a nucleus, he has been a constant student of men and events, and is one of the best posted of the younger generation of the township. Following close upon the ending of his school days, in 1893 he engaged in the mercantile business in Bluff City, Schuyler County, his integrity and knowledge of his occupation resulting in gratifying financial and general success. Upon the death of his father in 1896, he sold out his business to take charge of the

old Rose farm of eighty acres, where he engaged in general farming and stock-raising. Success has enabled him to increase his possessions, and he now owns 120 acres in Section 17, Curtis Township, Fulton County, and 230 acres in Hickory Township, Schuyler County, the latter of which constitutes his home place. He raises general produce and a variety of stock, and his farm land represents the best possible development known to this age of agriculturists.

The marriage of Mr. Rose and Nellie Curless occurred April 9, 1893. Mrs. Rose is a daughter of J. W. and Jane (McIntyre) Curless, the former being one of the leading pioneers of Schuyler County. Both are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Rose have three children: Beatrice, Clifford J. and Rose Alice. Mr. Rose has a strong and interesting personality, and inspires confidence in all with whom he is ever associated. He is vigorously alert to the advantages and responsibilities of the young men of the present, and contributes his share of character and determination and purpose to the enlightened community of which he is an integral factor. In fraternal circles, he is affiliated with the Masonic Order and the M. W. A.

ROSS, John H., a prosperous and prominent farmer of Littleton Township, Schuyler County, Ill., and one of the leading citizens of his locality, was born in Brooklyn Township, the same county, in July, 1848, a son of Tolbert and Catherine (Snyder) Ross, natives of Kentucky and Virginia, respectively. His paternal grandparents were among the early settlers of Schuyler County, and here the father of the subject of this sketch grew to manhood, and after his marriage to Catherine Snyder, followed farming for several years in Brooklyn Township. Selling out his interests there about the year 1851, Tolbert Ross bought 120 acres of land in Section 16, Littleton Township, subsequently purchasing more until his farm comprised 160 acres. On this place he passed the rest of his life, dying in October, 1857, at the age of 45 years. In 1874, his widow became the wife of John Beadle, of La Prairie, Ill., and lived but a short time after her second marriage, passing away in March, 1875. By the father of the subject of this sketch she had three sons and six daughters, all of whom are still living except a brother, who was the fifth in order of birth. In early youth, John H. Ross received his education in the district schools in the vicinity of his home, assisting his mother on the farm until the time of her marriage to Mr. Beadle. Following that event, he took charge of the estate which he afterward bought. The house originally standing on the property was destroyed by fire in 1881, and in the following year he built the present frame dwelling containing seven rooms. He also put up a horse and hay barn, tiled the ground and made other necessary improvements, until he now has one of the finest farms in the county, adjoining the town of Littleton on the north. He is successfully engaged in general

farming, and in addition to this, devotes a portion of his time to raising horses, cattle and hogs. All his undertakings have been attended with profitable results.

On February 10, 1875, Mr. Ross was joined in matrimony with Mary J. Peeckenpaugh, who was born in Littleton Township, Schuyler County, February 6, 1853. Mrs. Ross is a daughter of John and Cassandra (Orvin) Peeckenpaugh, natives of Kentucky. The marriage of her parents took place in Littleton Township. Her father died in 1863, her mother having passed away in 1856. Besides Mary J., they had one other child who died in infancy. In 1881, Mr. and Mrs. Ross moved to Elk County, Kan., where they remained but a short time, returning the following year, and since then occupying the home place. Two children resulted from their union: Oel D., born November 25, 1877, who is a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is located at La Prairie, Ill.; and John Frederick, born November 20, 1882, a physician and surgeon, also residing in that town.

Politically, Mr. Ross is a Prohibitionist, and has taken an active and influential part in the local councils of his party. He has filled various township offices with notable efficiency, including those of Collector, Assessor, Road Commissioner and Justice of the Peace. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he has officiated as Superintendent of the Sunday School since 1898, and Steward since 1885.

ROSS, S. B.,—Schuyler County has no better judge of stock than S. B. Ross, whose forty-four years have been spent in Buena Vista Township, where he was born March 25, 1864, and where he now owns 120 acres of land, and operates six hundred acres. This enterprising landsman is a son of William B. Ross, from whom he learned the rudiments of farming, and under whose careful guidance he was reared to a practical appreciation of his life mission. He was educated in the district schools, but had no advantages over those of his schoolmates who have achieved less success than himself.

At the age of twenty-one years Mr. Ross attained entire control of the home farm, and February 23, 1887, was united in marriage to Mary Moore, daughter of John D. Moore, a sketch of whose life appears on another page of this work. Mrs. Ross was born in Buena Vista Township May 26, 1862, and, like her husband, had only average advantages in her youth. Mr. Ross settled on eighty acres of land in Sections 22 and 27, Buena Vista Township, to which he added until he owned 120 acres. He built a good cottage on the farm, and cleared about thirty acres, making a beautiful and profitable farming property. In 1893 he rented 160 acres in Section 23, moved thereon and operated the same until 1904. The latter year he began to operate 600 acres, the increase made necessary by his rapid rise in the stock industry. Beginning in 1894, he specialized in raising, feeding and shipping cattle and hogs, and at the present time is one of the large-

est operators in Schuyler County. He averages about four car loads each year, including about two hundred head of hogs, and at present he has on hand forty-six horses. His farm is equipped with first-class machinery, and general improvements, and in 1907 he raised 130 acres of wheat, and as many of corn. He has made a thorough study of scientific feeding, and has developed a system which makes him one of the most successful men in the business in the State.

Notwithstanding his increasingly large personal responsibility, Mr. Ross has contributed to the well being of the community in many ways, and has filled several important political offices. He is uncompromisingly Democratic, and fraternally is identified with the Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. and Mrs. Ross are parents of seven children, of whom Margaret, a graduate of the Rushville High School, was born January 30, 1888, and for the past two years has been a successful teacher in Schuyler County; Winfield B., a graduate of the high-school class of 1907, was born September 21, 1889; John D. and Mary (twins), were born September 25, 1891; Araminta was born January 3, 1893; Beatrice O. was born in September, 1895; and Samuel S. W. was born June 13, 1905.

RUNKLE, James I., a farmer of high standing and abundant financial resources, an honored veteran of the Civil War, and for thirty years a much respected citizen of Littleton Township, Schuyler County, Ill., was born in Industry Township, McDonough County, Ill., October 6, 1841. His father Darius Runkle, was a native of Champlain County, Ohio, and his mother, Anna M. (Walker) Runkle, was born in Adams County, Pa., near the town of Gettysburg. The paternal grandparents, William and Mary (Pence) Runkle, were Virginians by nativity, while the birth of the grandparents on the maternal side, Andrew and Annie (Wilson) Walker, occurred in Pennsylvania. In 1837, Darius Runkle, father of James I., located in Doddsville, Schuyler County, Ill., and had charge of the general store of Samuel Dodds, for about a year. Then he went back to Ohio, staying a like period there, and returning to Doddsville, where he was united in marriage with Anna M. Walker, in 1840. He made a wedding trip to his native State in a covered wagon, and when the honeymoon was over, came to Brooklyn Township, Schuyler County, and bought 80 acres of land. This he sold after awhile, purchasing 160 acres in Industry Township, McDonough County. There he followed farming until the time of his death, March 13, 1896, at the age of 55 years. His wife died in 1886, when 65 years old. Darius Runkle was a very extensive landholder, one of the largest in Central Illinois. His landed possessions comprised 3,000 acres, including farms in Industry and Bethel Townships, McDonough County, and Littleton Township, Schuyler County. He was a man of much force of character, and considerable prominence in agricultural circles, and wielding a strong influence

in his locality. Politically, he was identified with the Republican party. He and his wife had six sons and four daughters, of whom but four sons are now living, the surviving members of the family, besides James I., being J. C., a farmer of Littleton Township; Charles W., of Macomb, Ill.; and George M., who follows farming on the old home place in Industry Township, McDonough County.

James I. Runkle was reared to the life of a farmer, and received his education in the common schools, and in Lewistown (Ill.) Seminary. On August 2, 1861, he enlisted, at St. Louis, Mo., in Company A, Tenth Regiment, Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and served with his regiment in the Army of the Tennessee, during the Civil War. He was within less than a dozen steps of the first commander of his company, Capt. Horney, then Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment, when that officer was killed, at the Battle of Champion Hills. Mr. Runkle was mustered out of service, August 24, 1864, and returned to the home of his parents. After his marriage, he was engaged in operating one of his father's farms in Industry Township, McDonough County, until 1877. In that year, he moved to his present location in Section 4, Littleton Township, a little southwest of the village of Littleton. All of the improvements on this place, which consisted of 160 acres when he took possession, have been made by him, and he has added to its extent, until the property now comprises 320 acres. The farm is in superb condition, and its owner has been signally successful in all his undertakings.

The marriage of Mr. Runkle took place in October, 1871, at which time Caroline M. Legg became his wife. Mrs. Runkle, a woman of the worthiest traits of character, was born in Littleton Township, in December, 1845, and is a daughter of Thomas Legg, a native of Kentucky. The following children have blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Runkle, namely: Ethlyn (Mrs. Asa Finch), residing in Littleton Township; Roy, a resident of the same township; Lois (Mrs. Otto Baxter), of McDonough County, Ill.; Joseph, who lives with his parents; and Mary, who was married to Randolph Black, of McDonough County.

In political action, Mr. Runkle is identified with the Republican party. His religious connection is with the Presbyterian Church, to which his wife also belongs.

RUNKLE, Joseph C.—The Runkles came from Germany, the grandparents of Darius Runkle being drowned at sea on the trip to America. One of the most familiar names among the farmers of Schuyler County, Ill., is that of Joseph C. Runkle, who is known throughout the country as a man of large landed possessions, extensive agricultural operations, and abundant general resources. He was born in Industry Township, McDonough County, Ill., March 31, 1847, a son of Darius and Ann Maria (Walker) Runkle, pioneer settlers of this locality, com-

ing from Ohio and Pennsylvania. The paternal grandparents, William and Mary (Pence) Runkle, lived in the State of Ohio. Adam Walker, of Adams County, Penn., came to Schuyler County, in 1840, settled on Mr. Dodds' farm. William Runkle was born in Virginia and went to Ohio in an early day following the trade of tanner until 1850, came to Morgan County, Ill., took up land, lived there until close of the war. His wife was born in Virginia, she died at the age of 86. He died at 84. Darius Runkle, was born in Champaign County, Ohio, February 10, 1813, his wife being a native of Pennsylvania, born in Adams County. The father worked at farming two years for \$10 per month, after he reached his majority, and was then employed for a like period by his brother-in-law as a general-store clerk in Sidney, Ohio. In the Spring of 1837 he came to Illinois, traveling by boat to Beardstown, Cass County, and walking thence to Doddsville, Schuyler County, being compelled to wade through water two miles of the distance between the two places. At Doddsville, he took charge of the general store conducted by Samuel Dodds, and while thus engaged, entered up 80 acres of Government land. In 1838 he went back to Ohio, and worked two years in a tan yard. Returning to Illinois, he sold the Government tract and bought 160 acres of wild land in McDonough County, which he cleared and improved, and on which he spent the remainder of his days. Soon after his marriage, October 12, 1840, he moved into a log cabin which he had built, living in it until 1866, when he occupied the fine new residence which was afterwards his home and which was the finest in McDonough County, costing \$10,000.00. He started with \$90, and was obliged to borrow \$10 in order to make up the necessary amount wherewith to enter up his first 80 acres. For three years he was a merchant, and was at different times engaged in various lines of business, at one time conducting a stage route. In 1843 and 1844, he held the office of postmaster of Doddsville. For many years he was supervisor of school boards, and together with others, he built the first schoolhouse in his district. In McDonough and Schuyler Counties, he was the owner of more than 3,000 acres of land at the time of his death. 970 in Schuyler County, and 1,940 in McDonough County. Darius Runkle died March 14, 1896, his wife having passed away February 1889. Politically he was a Whig. He voted first for Henry Clay and at the birth of the Republican party he voted for Fremont. He was a generous public spirited citizen, and of noble character. Joseph C. Runkle was reared on the paternal farm in McDonough County, Ill., and received his early education in the district school in the neighborhood of his home. In due course of time (1871), he became possessed of 370 acres of his father's estate in Littleton Township, Schuyler County, and 160 acres in Industry Township, McDonough County. On the latter farm he made his home, improving it, and increasing its extent by purchasing 290 acres more;

he did own 120 acres of timber land in McDonough County, but sold this in 1907. He now owns altogether 680 acres all in one body. He has always been engaged in general farming, and besides the cultivation of the soil, raises a large number of hogs, averaging 250 per year. He also feeds many cattle, fattening each year about 100 head. In the fall of 1906, he built a magnificent residence, one of the best in Schuyler County.

The marriage of Mr. Runkle took place February 28, 1877, when he was wedded to Susan Little, who was born in the vicinity of Rushville, Ill., May 13, 1853. Mrs. Runkle is a daughter of Robert and Eliza (Cunningham) Little, natives of Ireland, her father having been born in County Tyrone. The union of Joseph C. Runkle and Susan Little has been the source of seven children, whose names are as follows: George Darius, born February 10, 1879, a physician, located at Industry, Ill.; Robert Clyde, born June 14, 1880, a farmer, of Littleton Township; Cassius Wilson, born December 7, 1882; David Everett, born May 14, 1884; William Lewis, born February 16, 1886; Benjamin Ray, born May 18, 1888; and Grace Maria, born November 30, 1892. The last five are still members of the home circle.

In politics, Mr. Runkle is identified with the Republican party, but is not active in political contests. He is a man of strong character and upright life, and is much respected, as is also his amiable wife, a woman of excellent qualities of head and heart.

RYAN, Edward Joseph.—Of that courageous company known as the very early settlers of Schuyler County, many forms stand out in clearly defined outline, compelling the attention of the present generation by the force of some peculiarity or excellence, and through the gathering haze of years, filters to us somewhat of that steadfastness which enabled them to conquer the wilderness and convert its resources to the betterment of mankind. Few men of wealth came hither to share the discomforts of a transformation period. Wealth stifles ambition, and patience rarely is its boon companion. These men had all to gain, and all to surrender to those who should succeed them. He who could do things was a God-send, and the more useful his requirements the better. How welcome then must have been Charles Ryan in the loneliness of Schuyler County, the establisher of one of the county's best known families, and the grandfather of Edward Joseph Ryan, Circuit Clerk and Recorder of Rushville.

Charles Ryan was born on a farm in Knox County, Ohio, a son of Charles K. and Elizabeth Louise Ryan. He was reared to agriculture, and when old enough to hew his own way went to Cincinnati and learned the shoemaker's trade. He had few clothes and less money, but had the splendid freedom of choice denied so many, and he merrily trudged all the way across country from Cincinnati to Schuyler County, with a

kit of shoemaker's tools on his back, content to bide the unfolding of the future, and satisfied with the present so long as he could fast or feast, and so long as the night's blue curtain was swung in the sky for his sleeping tent. It is not known why his journeying ceased at this particular place, but perhaps the open road had become wearisome, and besides he had the spirit of the great unrest which clamors for occupation of hand and brain. When he began to make shoes in Rushville the town had few houses, but he built up a steady business, and he also engaged in brickmaking, being the first to manufacture brick in Rushville. He was intimately connected with the life of the town and surrounding country, held numerous local offices, and served as one of the guards at the time of the McFadden hanging at the Crane Creek bridge, east of Rushville. Mr. Ryan lived to be a very old man, and his wife, formerly Margaret Strong, was spared to share many years with him.

Edward Joseph Ryan was born on a farm west of Rushville, April 22, 1876, a son of William M. Ryan, who was born in Rushville, and who was one of the numerous progeny of the pioneer shoemaker. Rebecca Anna (Miller) Ryan, the mother of Edward Joseph, was born in Decatur, Ill., a daughter of Jonathan and Martha E. (Baird) Miller, natives respectively of Decatur and Louisville, Ky., and grand-daughter of Thomas Baird and Catherine (Bell) Miller, both born in Louisville. Edward Joseph attended the country school until it had nothing further to teach him, then graduated from the Rushville High School, and also from the three years' course of the Rushville Normal, Business College. For three years he engaged in educational work in Rushville, and in the meantime developed a taste for politics, and through his allegiance to and support of the Democratic party, was elected Circuit Clerk and Recorder, for which office he has just received re-nomination. He is fraternally connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. Ryan represents the reliable material from which the working forces of the immediate future are to be recruited for, though having only reached the age of thirty years, he is well established as an important factor in local affairs, and possesses those qualities of progression and enterprise, of integrity and general worth, which bespeak a larger usefulness than he has thus far achieved.

RYAN, Thomas.—No family established in Schuyler County during the 'thirties is more substantially represented at the present time than that of Charles Ryan, father of Thomas Ryan, of whom extended mention is made elsewhere in this connection. Mr. Ryan, among other claims upon the gratitude and appreciation of his successors, manufactured the first brick in Rushville Township, and also followed the trade of shoemaking for several years. The mantle of his energy and resourcefulness has fallen on his

sons, and of these, Thomas Ryan is a successful farmer and stock raiser of Rushville Township.

Mr. Ryan was born October 20, 1845, in Buena Vista Township, Schuyler County, and remained on his father's place until his twenty-third year. He then married Ellen Shields, a native of Ohio, and settled on a farm of his own, which he since has brought to a high state of cultivation. Mrs. Ryan's father and mother came to Rushville in 1857, and the former, who enlisted in the Union Army as a member of the One Hundred and Nineteenth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, died while in the service. Mr. and Mrs. Ryan are the parents of the following children: Martin, Josie, Homer, Minnie, Herman, Clarence, Lillie and Lena. Mr. Ryan is a Democrat, in politics, and has held the office of Supervisor of his township. He is a progressive farmer, well informed on current events, and a staunch promoter of all that tends to the greater enlightenment of the community.

SARGENT, Charles E., who is recognized as one of the most thorough, painstaking and systematic farmers and stock raisers of Buena Vista Township, Schuyler County, Ill., as well as one of the worthiest citizens of his locality, was born in Rushville Township, Schuyler County, one mile east of Rushville, September 12, 1865. He is a son of John and Sarah (Potter) Sargent, both natives of Hastings, England. The paternal grandfather, also an Englishman, died in the land of his birth. His son John was the only member of the family to cross the Atlantic. One of the Potters, the mother of Charles E. and one of her sisters were the ones who made their homes in the United States. John Sargent, the father, had two brothers who lost their lives from wounds received in battle while serving in the British army. John Sargent, Jr., made his advent in this country in 1858, coming to Schuyler County, Ill., and locating in Rushville, where he entered the employ of Little & Ray. After remaining with this firm for a while, he settled on a farm in Buena Vista Township, where he was engaged in tilling the soil for a number of years. On retiring from active pursuits he spent his days with Charles E. and another son, James, until the time of his death, January 5, 1904. His widow survived him a short time, passing away September 11, 1905. The father was a very industrious and upright man, and was a devout Christian, as was also the mother, both being members of the Presbyterian Church. The latter was sorely afflicted for a long period, but bore her sufferings with pious fortitude and resignation. They were the parents of thirteen children, eight of whom were born in England, and five in Schuyler County. Of the entire family, eleven are now living, Elizabeth, the fourth child, having died when seventeen years old, and Ann, the seventh, at the age of eighteen years. Those surviving are: Sarah, wife of Frank Graff, a retired farmer of Good Hope, McDonough County, Ill.; John, who is engaged in farming in Littleton Township, Schuyler County; Mary, wife of a

resident of Englewood (Chicago); Hannah, who married A. J. Tolin, a resident of Pasadena, Cal.; Thomas, who follows farming in the vicinity of Cortland, Neb.; George, who is living in Memphis, Tenn.; William, a farmer whose home is near Adrian, Hancock County, Ill.; James, whose farm is in Oakland Township, Schuyler County; Caroline, who became the wife of Josiah Whitehead, a farmer residing near Panora, Iowa; Charles E.; and Ethel, who was married to Edwin Armour, a farmer, of Buena Vista Township. Politically, the father of this family was identified with the Democratic party.

In boyhood, Charles E. Sargent attended school near his home in a schoolhouse that was destroyed by fire, and was afterwards a pupil of the Ross district school, in Buena Vista Township. During the greater portion of his youth he was kept at home to lighten the burden of care upon his parents, remaining with them until the time of his marriage. After that event he followed farming on rented land for about twelve years, when he rented the farm of 300 acres in Section 14, Buena Vista Township, which he has since conducted. His farming operations have been very successful, and in feeding live stock, especially, the results of his labors have been profitable. He has turned off from 150 to 200 hogs each year; and about forty head of cattle at intervals of two years. For stock or feeding purposes, he prefers the Black or Short-horn breed. He raises 100 acres in small grain yearly, and a like acreage of corn. He is the owner of a fine prairie land farm of eighty acres in Guthrie County, Iowa, all tillable. By his diligent application to work and his strict integrity, he has won the implicit confidence of all with whom he has had business relations, and is regarded as a model farmer and an exemplary member of the community.

The marriage of Mr. Sargent took place October 27, 1887, on which date he was wedded to Catherine R. Young, who was born in Wilmington, Del., March 13, 1864. Mrs. Sargent, a woman of most excellent traits of character, is a daughter of Samuel and Margaret (McFeeters) Young. In 1877, she came to Schuyler County with her parents, who settled on a farm in Buena Vista Township, where Mr. Young still lives. His wife departed this life in January, 1905. Besides Mrs. Sargent, they had two other children, namely: John, who is engaged in farming in Buena Vista Township, and Martha B., who takes care of her father's domestic affairs. Mr. and Mrs. Sargent have four children, as follows: Paul, born February 19, 1889, and living with his parents; Clarence, born February 15, 1891; Lillian, born June 10, 1892; and Harold, born August 11, 1895. All were born in Rushville Township, the birth of Lillian and Clarence occurring in the same house where their father was born, and which is known as "the old toll gate." The parents of this family are members of the Presbyterian Church, of Rushville. In his political attitude, Mr. Sargent has never been a strict partisan, using his judgment freely

in the exercise of the elective franchise, and latterly voting the Prohibition ticket. He is a man of genial temperament and very agreeable manners, and all who have become closely acquainted with him may be counted on as his friends.

SCHENCK, Myron Clark, M. D., a well known physician, of Rushville, Ill., whose solid professional attainments and skillful practice have won for him a high standing in the city and its environs, was born in Fulton County, Ill., February 20, 1873, a son of M. P. and Mary C. (McLaren) Schenck, both natives of that county. In early youth Dr. Schenck received his preliminary education in the public schools of Bushnell, McDonough County, Ill., after which he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, Iowa, and graduating from that institution in 1895. He at once commenced the practice of his profession at Littleton, Ill., and during the same year moved to Rushville, where he established his office, and has since remained. He has acquired a large and successful practice, and is recognized as one of the most efficient and reliable physicians in Schuyler County. Dr. Schenck was married in 1893 to Martha L. Wilson, who was born in Fulton County, Ill., where she received her education in the public schools. Their union has been the source of two children, namely: Olivia and Paul. As an individual, a citizen and a medical practitioner, the record of Dr. Schenck is of the highest character.

SCHULTZ, Judge Hermann C.—The long, honorable and useful career of Judge Hermann C. Schultz must ever elicit admiration and commendation from all true appreciators of the fundamental qualities which, nurtured through the centuries of the German Fatherland, and transferred through migration to the more virile opportunities of America, constitute the best qualities in citizenship which communities have to offer. Judge Schultz has grown old in the field of agriculture and politics, and has inscribed his name indelibly upon the history of Schuyler County.

Born in Hoffleburg, Prussia, October 2, 1832, Hermann C. Schultz is a son of Johann and Elizabeth (Felech) Schultz, the former of whom was a sugar refiner in Germany, and died about 1846. The wife, who survived him until 1858, brought her family to America in 1852, and spent the last days of her life in Texas. Hermann C. received a common school education in his native land, and at the age of fifteen was apprenticed to a baker for three years, thereafter working as a journeyman in different parts of Germany for two years. Attracted by the reports that came to him from this side the water, he set sail from Hamburg, and after two months upon the sea arrived in Galveston, Tex., where he was variously employed until 1857. He then came to Schuyler County and engaged in farming in Hickory Township, which ever since has been his home. He at first rented land, but finally bought forty acres, to which he added until he

owned 263 acres. The development of this property represented his life ambition, and was accomplished with the patience, skill and good judgment for which the Teuton is justly famed. Eventually he sold the larger part of his land holdings and returned to the forty acres originally purchased, which now is his home. From 1894 until 1906 he conducted a mercantile business in Sheldon Grove, and was also Postmaster of the village. Since then he has lived in retirement.

While in Houston, Tex., March 5, 1854, Mr. Schultz was united in marriage to Anna Hendenreich, a native of Germany, and daughter of Adam Hendenreich, who, upon his first trip to America, was shipwrecked in mid-ocean, and, climbing to the top of a mast, hung there for two days ere he was rescued. Mr. Hendenreich eventually located in Houston, Tex., and soon after enlisted in the Mexican War. Having left his wife and four sons and one daughter in the old country, he was joined by them in 1849, and locating in Schuyler County, engaged in farming until his death in 1859. Simon Hendenreich, one of his sons, served in the Civil War as a soldier in the Third Illinois Cavalry, and his son Fred was a member of the Eleventh Illinois Cavalry, commanded by Col. Robert G. Ingersoll. Mr. and Mrs. Schultz are the parents of the following children: Harmon H., who resides near Table Grove, Ill.; Charles E., who died at the age of eleven years; Julius C.; Callie, widow of George Flinn, and mother of two children; Laura, deceased; Emma, wife of J. A. Breen, of Peoria, and mother of one child; Ferdina, married to Helen Kelly, and living in Peoria; Nellie, deceased; and Peter, married to Daisy Reed, and living on his father's home farm. Judge Schultz and wife have been members of the Methodist Episcopal Church since 1860, and have been active in promoting the best interests of both church and Sunday school. All of their children are connected with the same church, and all are young people of character and ability, having been trained with due regard to their position as useful men and women of their respective communities.

Many of the most vivid memories of Judge Schultz are connected with his life as a soldier of the Union during the Civil War. No braver fighter ever shouldered a gun or shared in the terrible experiences and privations of warfare. Enlisting in Company F, One Hundred and Eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in August, 1862, he was mustered out of the service at Vicksburg, Miss., in August, 1865, having participated in all of the battles of his regiment, and escaped without wounds, illness or imprisonment. The One Hundred and Eighth was one of the most active regiments of the war, and its soldiers were rarely far from the fighting line. It won many distinctions, and Mr. Schultz, for bravery, was promoted from private to Second Lieutenant. His account of the war is both instructive and interesting, and like all faithful wearers of the blue, he delights to live over again the incidents which

made up the most vigorous and exciting period of his life.

Early in life Mr. Schultz became interested in Democratic politics, and a reflection of his ability and honesty exists in the fact that he has filled practically all of the township offices, including that of Supervisor for ten years. He was Justice of the Peace for twenty years, and in 1890 was nominated for County Judge and elected by a large majority, holding the office four years. During that time he demonstrated a high order of justice and wisdom, his decisions suffering but one reversal, and all others standing the test of the Supreme Court of the State. His term expired December 1, 1894, and he thereupon engaged in the mercantile business as heretofore stated. Judge Schultz has the substantial and dependable qualities which win long friendships, long tenure of office and continuous influence for good. Even his private life has its enduring compensations, for he recently celebrated his golden wedding, receiving renewed assurance of the gratitude and good will of the community he so faithfully and wisely has served. He represents that class of German-American citizens who, while retaining the accent and general characteristics of their nation, yet enter with heart and soul into the most dangerous as well as most pleasant and profitable demands of their adopted country. Judge Schultz has been a Mason for many years, being a member of the Astoria (Ill.) Lodge, and is also member of Schuyler Lodge No. 209, Knights of Pythias.

SCOTT, Thomas W., M. D.—The life of a faithful and conscientious physician is burdened with serious responsibilities and heavy cares. If animated by the ideal spirit of his profession, he must necessarily carry with him, night and day, a chivalrous sympathy with the suffering of his patients and a keen sensitiveness to the correctness of his diagnoses, the efficiency of his pathological methods and the probable results in each case of severe sickness. As a counteractive of this mental friction and anxiety, he has a consciousness that the general results of his daily ministrations is the alleviation of pain, checking of the ravages of disease and saving a human life.

Such, doubtless, is the long continued experience of the worthy gentleman whose name stands at the head of this biographical record, and who is a prominent resident of Rushville, Schuyler County, Ill., where he is successfully engaged in the practice of his profession. For almost a score of years Dr. Scott has practiced medicine in Rushville, and has achieved a degree of success possible only to the man of clearly defined purpose, with unbounded faith in himself and his work. The doctor is a native of Scott County, Ky., where he was born April 18, 1848, the son of Thomas West and Catharine (Fitzgerald) Scott, natives of Maryland and Kentucky, respectively. His paternal grandparents were Amos and Nancy A. (West) Scott, whose birth

occurred in Maryland. At least three generations of his family pursued their various occupations in Maryland, his father having been born in Montgomery County, in that State, in 1808, and his grandfather, Amos Scott, in 1777. His grandmother, Nancy A. (West) Scott, and his paternal great-grandparents, William and Margaret (Davis) Scott, were natives of the same State. On the maternal side his grandparents were Jesse and Lucretia (Sheller) Fitzgerald, the former born in Virginia and the latter a native of Hagerstown, Md., and his maternal great-grandparents were William and Catherine (Neville) Fitzgerald. The family moved to Scott County, Ky., in 1814, when Thomas W., Sr., was six years old, locating near Georgetown, where the lad grew to maturity, and where he was married to Catherine Fitzgerald, of Lexington. In 1832, Dr. Scott's father came to Buena Vista Township, Schuyler County, Ill., then a sparsely settled locality, in the upbuilding of which he was destined to become a practical and substantial factor. His days passed with the usual tasks and diversions of the progressively inclined landowner, and his death occurred January 22, 1885, at the age of seventy-seven years.

Dr. Scott obtained his primary education in the public schools of Schuyler County, and his classical training at Monmouth (Ill.) College. In 1881 he began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. G. P. Knapp, of Mount Vernon, Mo., and afterward attended lectures at the Missouri Medical College in St. Louis, from which he was graduated in March, 1884. During the next year he practiced medicine in Mount Vernon, Mo., and then moved to Rushville, which has since been his home, and where he has built up a remunerative practice. He was appointed County Physician in 1902, and has held other positions of importance commensurate with his professional skill. He was member of the County Board of Supervisors for Rushville Township for two years, and is now President of the Board of United States Pension Examiners. Politically, he is firm in his allegiance to Democratic principles. Dr. Scott is a sympathetic, earnest man, striving to attain the best ideals of his profession, and applying his knowledge with rare discretion and excellent results.

SETTLES, Gilderoy.—An example of inspiring adaptation to the agricultural life, an expression of that resource, business insight, unremitting industry, wise investment, keen grasp of the political, social and general situation, and shrewd knowledge of human nature which lifts a man to the highest country achievement and usefulness, is found in the career of Gilderoy Settles, a retired resident of Rushville, who in youth knew but moderate advantages, and in later life is the owner of 680 acres of farm lands, besides several town lots and dwellings in Schuyler County, and 320 acres of prairie land in Clark County, Kan. The acquisition of these valuable holdings has been gradual and legitimate, and in his accomplishment the owner sends out from

his own to the lives of those around him the most wholesome and beneficent encouragement. This ex-soldier of the Union and observing traveler has spent more than half a century of his life in this county, and in Rushville Township has bought and sold more land than any other dweller within its borders. No one has contributed more substantially to the making of local history, or to the character, purpose and integrity of this part of Illinois.

A native of Kirtin Township, Fulton County, Ill., Mr. Settles was born November 14, 1837, a son of William Settles, who, born in Tennessee, journeyed overland to the wilderness of Greene County, Ill., about 1827. To his frontier cabin William Settles brought a wife, formerly Miss Moody, and here were born two children, Charles and Jordan C., both of whom survived their mother's death in Greene County. Mr. Settles changed his habitation to Fulton County, Ill., about 1833, and here was united in marriage to Peggy Carlock, who became the mother of the following children: Polly Ann, who died in Schuyler County, and whose husband, Abram Weddle, died in Iowa; David J., a soldier of the Union during the Civil War, who died at Helena, Ark., and whose body was sent home for burial; Serena, deceased wife of Seth Griggs, of Clinton, Mo.; Penina, wife of John Strawsbaugh, a farmer of Table Grove Township, McDonough County, Ill.; Fluent, deceased wife of John Flint; and Josiah, who died at Sedalia, Mo., December 28, 1905. The mother of these children died in Fulton County, and about 1850 Mr. Settles located in Browning Township, Schuyler County, from whence he moved to Morgan County, Ill., where his death occurred about 1868.

The environment of Gilderoy Settles in Fulton County was extremely crude, and now that success has abundantly crowned his efforts, no memory is so dear to him as that of the crackling log in the fireplace, the dim light of the tallow dip, the school house on the hill, the river sparkling in the sunlight, and the mill wheezing away the days in its mission of food grinding. His undeveloped strength was sorely taxed with the hard and exacting duties of the home farm, yet in the open he developed a fine constitution and healthy ambitions, also a keen appreciation of the dignity and nobility of the calling of his sires. He was about fourteen years old when he came with his father to Schuyler County in the early 'fifties and he continued to live at home until his marriage, in 1857, to Penina Tracy, who was born in Fulton County, Ill., May 14, 1835, a daughter of Lyman Tracy, a native of New York State, and one of the early settlers of Fulton County. With his wife Mr. Settles established a home on eighty acres of unimproved land in Browning Township, for which he paid a dollar an acre, the same skirting Sugar Creek, a friendly little stream that added much to the value and prospects of his farm. His first home was a log cabin of small dimensions, but comfortable withal for those days, and here was

born his son, Leander, May 28, 1859, and his daughter, Florentine, March 31, 1865. Leander, whose sketch appears in another section of this work, married Jessie Rebman, and they have four children: Harry, Anna, Hiliiah, and Lura. He is now a retired farmer living in Rushville. The daughter Florentine, married Clementine Milby, and they live on a farm in Rushville Township, with a family of three children: Gertrude, Ruth and Edward.

With that commendable zeal which has characterized all of his life undertakings, Mr. Settles enlisted, March 15, 1865, in Company 1, Third Illinois Cavalry, for one year, and was sent to Springfield, Ill., and to Eastport, Miss., remaining there until the surrender of Lee at Appomattox, April 9, 1865, five days before the assassination of President Lincoln. From there the soldiers were sent to St. Louis, Mo., and thence to St. Paul, Minn., where they went into camp at Fort Snelling. One morning early they were ordered out after the Indians, whom they ran to Devil's Lake and out of the Territory. They had many opportunities to fish and hunt, but finally were ordered back to Fort Snelling, discharged and sent to Springfield, Ill., where they were mustered out of the service. Returning to his cabin on Sugar Creek, Mr. Settles learned of the birth of his daughter, Florentine, during his absence, and he again took up the burden of farming, wielding with renewed vigor his implements of husbandry with peace and good fellowship.

In 1867 Mr. Settles changed his home to a farm of 180 acres in Browning Township, a rough timbered property that left much to be desired in the way of improvement. Here was born April 14, 1866, his son, Walter Logan, who married Nola Robeson, is now a farmer in Rushville Township, and has six children—Earl, Ralph, Melvin, Manford, Edith and Edna; Dora, born August 8, 1870, is wife of William Carty, and mother of Clyde B. and Charles Carty; Charles R., born December 29, 1873, married Myrtle Simpson, and lives on a farm in Rushville Township; Orpha, born July 12, 1876, on the farm where Adam Rebman now lives, and who is the wife of William Phillips, and mother of four children, two of whom died in infancy, those living being Ibanda and Hildreth Eva. In 1875 Mr. Settles sold his farm and bought land now owned by Mr. Rebman. His wife died October 16, 1892. She was a noble and lovable woman, possessed a host of friends, and was sadly missed by her immediate family and by many who had known the charm of her personal sympathy and hospitality. December 25, 1895, Mr. Settles married Clara Elizabeth Zeigler, who was born in York County, Pa., January 31, 1864, a daughter of Samuel and Rebecca Zeigler, both of whom still live in the Quaker State. Mr. Zeigler is a machinist by occupation, and during the war was employed by the Government as a bridge builder, and also assisted in the construction of Fort Monroe. Calvin Zeigler, a brother

of Mrs. Settles, is a prosperous farmer in Browning Township.

Having abandoned for all time the responsibilities of farming, Mr. Settles and his wife started upon an extended western journey in November, 1906, visiting Pike's Peak, Manitou, the Garden of the Gods, and other places of interest in Colorado, thereafter extending their trip to Los Angeles, San Francisco, and other points in California. His many sided experiences and keen observations as a traveler were enjoyed by his many friends in Rushville and Schuyler County through the publication of letters written by him and published in the Citizen and other home papers. Returning to the county that has known and appreciated him for so many years, Mr. Settles took up his abode in his present delightful residence on Jefferson Street, Rushville, which he had purchased in 1906, and in which on March 10, 1907, he began a less arduous life than he hitherto had lived. This home is presided over by a gracious and accomplished wife, who understands the art of rendering comfortable those around her, and who is highly esteemed by all who are privileged to enjoy her acquaintance. Besides his home, Mr. Settles owns twelve other town lots and three dwellings in Rushville, three lots in Long Beach, Cal., and eleven lots in Beardstown, Ill. In all he has bought and sold in Rushville Township, 1,200 acres of land, a record unapproached by any other of its agricultural upbuilders. As before stated, he paid one dollar an acre in gold for his first farm, going in debt for a part of it, and for his last land he paid \$125 an acre, and now refuses \$150 for the same. No finer or more productive property is to be found in the Central West, due principally to the careful methods of rotation, fertilization and general cultivation observed by the owner.

Possessing so unmistakably the faculty of accumulation, Mr. Settles naturally has gravitated towards banking, and is one of the stockholders of the Bank of Schuyler County. Politically he is a Republican, but no partisan, and no amount of persuasion has caused him to invade the ranks of office holders. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Colonel Horney Post, and prominent at reunions and general post undertakings. Personally, a genial, confidence inspiring and forceful man, Mr. Settles has won and kept friends all along his vigorous and purposeful life, and everywhere that he is known, is regarded as an excellent neighbor, loyal friend, interesting companion and dependable country gentleman.

SETTLES, Leander, who may fitly be classed among the most prosperous and substantial farmers of Rushville Township, Schuyler County, Ill., and one of the leading citizens of his community, was born in Browning Township, Schuyler County, Ill., May 28, 1859, a son of G. R. and Penina Settles, natives of Illinois. In early youth Mr. Settles attended the Mt. Zion school, and when his father moved to Frederick Town-

ship, continued his school attendance there. In 1882, he accompanied his father's family on their removal to Rushville, and has since made his home in Rushville Township. After his marriage, Mr. Settles bought a farm of eighty acres in Rushville Township, on which he remained until 1898, when he sold his land, buying eighty acres in Sections 23 and 27, in the same township. There he made improvements by rearranging, putting out fruit and ornamental trees, shrubbery, etc. Having an ambition to spread out and farm on a larger scale, he rented out his little farm and in the spring of 1904, moved to the 360-acre farm of his father, equipped himself with plenty of good teams and machinery, and by raising a good grade of stock, especially hogs, made a success in the operation of this tract of land, and was recognized by the people of the community as one of the most enterprising, progressive and successful farmers in the township. In the year 1905 he sold the part of his farm lying in Section 27 for \$125 per acre, and bought a quarter-section in Beadle County, S. Dak., for \$21 per acre. This farm he kept one year, when he disposed of it at \$29 per acre and invested in eighty acres of land lying in Section 26, Rushville Township, which makes 120 acres owned by him at the present time.

Mr. Settles was married, May 9, 1885, to Jessie R. Rehman, who was born in Browning Township, Schuyler County, March 14, 1866, a daughter of Adam and Lavinia Rehman. The father of Mrs. Settles was one of the pioneers of Schuyler County. Four children were the issue of this union, as follows: Harvey R., born August 9, 1886; Annie L., born March 29, 1888; Hilah Penina, born June 20, 1891; and Lura Irene, born December 18, 1897. Harvey R., who is a farmer in Rushville Township, was married to Nora Garrison, June 19, 1904, and they have two children—Madeline C., born December 30, 1904, and Harold, born October 20, 1906. Annie L. is the wife of Ralph J. Ewing, also a farmer of Rushville Township, to whom she was married May 29, 1907. Hilah Penina was married to George Garrison, of Rushville, May 3, 1908, and Lura is with her parents.

In politics, Mr. Settles is a Republican, and has filled various township offices, and is now Township Trustee. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the I. O. O. F., the R. N. of A., and the M. W. A. While not a church member, he has always been liberal in support of church work. Socially, Mrs. Settles, a most estimable woman, is connected with the Royal Neighbors. She is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, with which she united in girlhood. Both husband and wife stand high in the estimation of all who know them.

In the fall of 1907, Mr. Settles, having decided to retire from farming, bought property in the city of Rushville, locating there on October 30 of that year. Always entertaining a fondness for travel, for a man engaged in the occupation of farming, he has spent much time thus em-

ployed, having visited about half of the States of the Union, besides portions of Canada, the aggregate of his touring as shown by his diary, covering 25,000 miles.

SHELLY, D. Franklin.—During his long and industrious life, D. Franklin Shelly has wielded the weapons of war as well as the implements of peace, but it is in the latter capacity that his name is enrolled upon the annals of Schuyler County, of which he has been a resident since the spring of 1870, and where he now is living in practical retirement upon his 300-acre farm in Section 9, Hickory Township. Mr. Shelly was born in Augusta County, Va., February 11, 1835, and is one of the three surviving of eight children of Daniel and Katharine (Hafner) Shelly, who came from Virginia to Fulton County, Ill., during the summer of 1856. The elder Shelly was a man of quiet tastes and ambitions, but he succeeded at farming and won the good will and esteem of his fellow men. At the time of his death in 1885 he had been a widower for ten years. Of his children, W. H. is a farmer of McDonough County, and James A. lives in Woodland Township, Fulton County.

Twenty-one years of age when he accompanied the rest of his family to Fulton County in 1856, D. Franklin Shelly had acquired a fair education in the subscription and common schools of his native State, and had been thoroughly drilled in farming as practiced in the South. He adapted himself readily to Northern conditions, however, and was in practical command of his father's farm when the call to arms in August, 1862, drew him from peaceful and accustomed tasks to the turmoil and uncertainty of warfare. Enlisting in Company H, Eighty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, as Corporal, he participated in all of the marches and battles of the company until his discharge from the service in March, 1865, on account of a gun-shot wound received in the vicinity of Atlanta, Ga. While recuperating from this wound he was in the United States Hospital at Camp Butler, Ill., and he still has in his possession the bullet extracted by the surgeon, which had passed through his shoulder from front to back. He was as brave a soldier as represented the strength and valor of Illinois, and his martial experiences included many occasions in which he figured as the good and generous genius of the suffering and dying. Few are more consistent or accurate narrators of events connected with the Civil War, and in few were the benefits of peace more deeply ingrafted.

Continuing to farm in Fulton County after his return from the war, Mr. Shelly married, February 22, 1870, Mary E. Sackman, who was born in Mason County, Ill., in September, 1846, a daughter of John W. Sackman, an early but now deceased farmer of Schuyler County. The first investment of Mr. Shelly after his marriage was in a farm of 120 acres in Hickory Township, Schuyler County, which he later sold and then bought his present farm of 300 acres in Section 9. On his farm Mr. Shelly has raised general

produce and stock, and has many fine improvements, having modern barns, well kept fences and a large and comfortable country home. Some time since he laid aside the cares of the farm and is enjoying the later years of his life in restful quiet, a consummation merited by more than thirty years of continuous effort, and by practical financial results which remove him from the possibility of all monetary dissatisfaction. While in no sense a partisan, he votes the Republican ticket for national and State affairs, but locally supports the man best suited to the responsibilities of his office. While not a member of any church, his generosity in support of church and charitable organizations is well known, and he is a much appreciated member of the local lodge of Masons. Of the four children which have comprised his family one died in infancy; Charles H. was born in 1872, married Miss Ella Burrows and has two children, Gwendolen and Lois; Charles operates a part of his father's farm; Lida M., born in February, 1876, is the wife of J. M. Todd, of Astoria; and Harry F., born September 14, 1882, is living on the home place. Mr. Shelly bears well his seventy-three years, and his heart is as young and spirits as fine as if he were but half that old. He has known how both to make and to keep friends, and his standing in the community is based upon an upright, conscientious and industrious life.

SKILES, Francis M.—The frontiersmen who settled in Schuyler County in the immediate wake of the Indian, reared large claims for themselves and splendid hopes for their progeny. Although the majority of their characters and labors are mistily set in the framework of history, they yet live in those who bear their name, and who represent in many instances the acme of purpose, endeavor and vitality of the early part of another century. George Skiles, who arrived when the last century was a quarter old, was born in Pennsylvania, settled in his youth in Kentucky, and, hearing the call of the prairies, undertook the arduous journey to Wayne County, Mo., then an unblinded wilderness. About 1825, accompanied by his wife, who formerly was Mary Justus, and several of their children, he came to Browning Township, Schuyler County, taking up government land shortly after on what then was called Rushville Prairie, in what is now the township of that name. Here he encountered all of the crudities and deprivations of the frontier, and upon arising in the morning could see the smoke arising from the cabins of all the settlers for miles around. The buffalo trails still were clearly defined, and although the rough outlines of the wigwam had disappeared, the former owners of these quaint habitations frequently returned to what, for centuries, had been the happy hunting ground of their sires. For the most part they were subdued and harmless red-men, but the settlers had many disagreeable experiences with those who could not forget their wrongs, and who bitterly resented the encroachments of the palefaced brethren. This early ar-

rival cleared considerable of his land and advanced from dire poverty to comparative affluence, his useful life coming to an end while bitter warfare raged between the North and South in 1863. The wife, who survived him until 1874, was the mother of thirteen children, two of whom are still living: Mary, widow of Hiram Scott, who has kindly contributed the facts of this biography, and James Skiles, a resident of Alma, Neb. At the age of ninety-three years, Mrs. Scott, in the enjoyment of excellent health and retaining her faculties to an unusual degree, is now making her home with her daughter, Mrs. Sarah Robertson, wife of Alexander Robertson, son of William Robertson, the latter one of the first settlers of Browning Township.

Rev. William Skiles, son of George Skiles, was born in Wayne County, Mo., and was a small boy when the family came to Illinois. He had few opportunities on Rushville Prairie, but he had ambitions and great religious zeal, early in life becoming converted to the Union Baptist faith, in which he prepared for the ministry. He had a quarter-section of land offered him on the prairie, but he preferred to settle in the timber along the stream, and with the cultivation of this land as one of his life objects, he became a circuit-rider with his brother John, the latter having prepared for the ministry in the Methodist Episcopal Church. These two self-sacrificing brothers rode together over Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska, enduring all of the hardships known to the circuit-riders of the frontier and accomplishing a world of good among the isolated settlers. Really lofty and grand traits of character are attributed to William Skiles, traits which grew in strength up to the time of his death, April 12, 1907, at the age of eighty-six years. Of his nine children three died in infancy and six are still living, Francis M. Skiles, whose name heads this sketch, being the oldest. Elizabeth is the wife of Frank Heathers, of Seattle, Wash.; George lives in Republic City, Neb.; Sarah is the wife of A. Russell, of Alma, Neb.; William P. lives near Republic City, Neb.; and Nettie is the wife of Jackson Gildersleeve, of Huntley, Neb. The mother of these children formerly was Sarah Luttrell, more extended mention of whom may be found in the sketch of William C. Skiles.

Born in Browning Township, Schuyler County, Ill., December 2, 1843, Francis M. Skiles was reared to the life of the farm, and always has made this the setting of his life occupation. His education was acquired in the district schools, often under great difficulties, and the foundation thus supplied has been strengthened and enlarged by almost continuous later research. His early financial status became apparent at the time of his marriage to Malinda Geer, a native of Browning Township, and daughter of Dyer Geer, one of the early settlers of this part of the State. Mr. Skiles had to borrow the money of his father for his marriage certificate, and so poor were both of the parties to the alliance, that they continued to live with their respective pa-

rents until better times dawned. Finally the bridegroom succeeded in saving thirty dollars, with which he bought a simple housekeeping outfit, and rented a log cabin from Roswell Brines, the bridal gifts including a colt from the elder Skiles and a heifer from the bride's father. The farm was bottom land, damp and illy drained, and as Mr. Skiles was soon taken with chills and fever, it became necessary to abandon his first field of independent endeavor. With an old plug team which had been added to his possessions, he move to McDonough County about 1864, and here succeeded beyond all expectation in general farming and stock raising. His wife's father dying in 1879, the couple returned to the old Geer farm in Schuyler County where Mrs. Skiles was born, and to the entire possession of which Mr. Skiles succeeded by right of purchase soon after. This remained his home until 1905, and in its cultivation few men in the county have achieved more satisfactory general results. To-day he is the owner of 380 acres of as fine land as the county contains, having the best of modern improvements, and lying admirably adapted to all purposes of Central Western farming.

In political affiliation Mr. Skiles is a Democrat and, in addition to several other township offices, he has for many years been a member of the Board of Education. With his family he is a member and active worker in the Union Baptist Church. To him and his wife have been born six children, of whom Laura and Bertie died in infancy; Julius died at the age of twenty-one years and four days; Maggie is the wife of William Alembaugh, of Browning Township, and mother of Bert, Nellie and Beulah Alembaugh; Effie is the wife of Henry Trone, a farmer of Browning Township, and mother of nine children; Ellen is the wife of Miles Schlisler, and mother of Hattie Schlisler, and lives on one of her father's farms. Mr. Skiles may well regard his life as a success, both financially and personally, for in addition to substantial wealth he is one of the most honored and highly respected men in the community. No man is more emphatically the architect of his own fortunes, for all his possessions have come from his first pay, an old rifle, which then was the pride and hope of his life.

SKILES, William C.—The stern and substantial qualities which have inspired and accomplished successful pioneering in all places and stages of the world's progress, were manifest in the Skiles family at a very early period of the history of America, and ever since have spelled success and honor for the numerous members widely scattered over this broad continent and especially well represented in Schuyler County, to which the first arrival came in the middle 'twenties. Of the latter-day exponents of honorable and useful living, one of the best known and most successful is William C. Skiles, owner of a farm in Section 14, Browning Township, in which township he was born October 1, 1844, a son of Moses and Mary (Luttrell) Skiles, na-

tives of Kentucky. Mr. Skiles' grandsires were soldiers in the Revolutionary War, the paternal grandfather coming to Schuyler County, Ill., from Missouri, the maternal grandparents arriving from the South. Both were with General Jackson at the battle of Horseshoe Bend, both practiced agriculture with excellent results in Schuyler County, and both lived to the ripe age of ninety years. The grandmother Luttrell was a remarkable woman, and attained the age of 102 years. During the early settlement of the county she had many thrilling experiences with the Indians. Her husband first settled in Browning Township, but later moved to the uplands, and the first yoke of oxen he used in the township was loaned him by the grandfather Skiles. His daughter, Mary Luttrell, was the second wife of Moses Skiles, and the mother of two sons and one daughter, of whom James Skiles is a retired farmer of Nebraska, and the daughter is the widow of Thomas Tracy, of Schuyler County. The first wife of Moses Skiles was formerly a Mrs. Swazey, whom he married in Missouri, and whose son, T. J. Skiles, now lives in Browning, Ill. The third Mrs. Skiles in girlhood was known as Melinda Lynch, who became the mother of five children: Verna, widow of James Mitchell of Browning; Rosa, widow of Martin Glover, of Astoria, Ill.; Moses is a farmer of Browning Township; Lewis died in Nebraska at the age of thirty years; David L., Charles C., and George, all three, deceased.

William C. Skiles' mother died when he was about seven months old, and he was then taken to the home of his maternal grandparents, with whom he remained until attaining his majority. His youth was filled with hard work and responsibility, but he managed to acquire a practical common school education, upon which he has built by the research of later years. In 1861 he was united in marriage with Margaret J. Price, a daughter of Permenius Price, a native of Tennessee, with whom he started housekeeping on the old Luttrell farm, where seven of their children were born to them, one being born before the breaking out of the war. Of these, William is a farmer of Littleton Township; Mary is the wife of L. Parker, of Browning Township, and has seven children: James I. is a farmer of Browning Township; Amanda (deceased) was the wife of John Stambaugh; Thomas is a farmer in Fulton County; Minnie is the wife of a farmer in Fulton County; and Ross is a resident of Peoria, Ill. The mother of this family died in 1875, and in 1889 Mr. Skiles married Mrs. Maria Perkins, born in Schuyler County, July 4, 1850, daughter of Elijah Wisdom, who came as a boy from Tennessee in 1827. Mr. Wisdom still is living with his daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Skiles, the only survivor of fourteen children, which his mother reared among the crudest of surroundings, never owning or using a cook stove, or any artificial light save a tallow dip. Mr. Wisdom has two children living, Mrs. Skiles and Fannie, wife of Charles Hendricks, of Quincy,

III. He was a member of the Eighty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry during the Civil War. He is now eighty-four years old, his wife having died in 1871. Mrs. Skiles has been thrice married, her first husband being Allen Robertson, by whom she had four children; Curtis, of Browning Township; James, of Beardstown; William, of Browning Township; Carrie, wife of Ernest Skiles, of Browning Township. The father of Allen Robertson was a soldier in Company C, Third Missouri Cavalry, during the Civil War, and his death occurred in February, 1877. The second husband was H. P. Perkins, who was a soldier in the Third Illinois Cavalry, during the Civil War, and died in 1889, leaving one daughter, Wealthy, now deceased, who was wife of B. F. Lancaster. Mr. and Mrs. Skiles have a daughter, Fannie, now in school.

After his last marriage Mr. Skiles took charge of his farm of forty acres on Section 16 in Browning Township, where he has a comfortable home within half a mile of where he was born, and where he has been engaged in general farming and stock raising. He is a Democrat politically and has held a number of local offices, including that of member of the Board of Supervisors. Mr. Skiles is a man of firm character and excellent judgment, and well sustains the reputation for integrity and usefulness established in the dawn of the county's history by the sires on both sides of his family.

SLACK, Nathaniel G., M. D., (deceased).—A bright and beneficent career in the medical profession was terminated by the decease of the respected and well remembered physician above named, whose practice in Rushville, Schuyler County, Ill., extended over a period of nearly thirty years. That the memory of his faithful, considerate and self-denying attention to his numerous patients in Rushville and the surrounding country is still warmly cherished by its beneficiaries, is grateful evidence of his fidelity to the implicit trust reposed in him and to the high ideals which dominated his professional career. The subject of this memoir was born in England, April 9, 1830, his father, John Slack, also being a native of that country, where he spent his entire life. Some time after the death of John Slack, his widow married again, and coming to the United States, settled in Illinois, where she and her husband made their home in Fulton County. The latter, whose name was Potts, died a few years after their arrival in this country. Nathaniel G. Slack was a mere lad when his father died, and was only approximating manhood when he accompanied his elder brother to the United States. He first located in Rhode Island, whence after a time, he proceeded to Illinois, and took up his abode in Fulton County. There he shortly afterward became a pupil in the academy at Farmington, and after remaining for a time in that institution, pursued a course of study at Cedar Rapids, Iowa. He next taught school for several terms, and subsequently studied dentistry, in the practice of

which he engaged. This he abandoned in order to attend the lectures of the Iowa Medical College at Keokuk, Iowa, and then commenced the practice of medicine at his home in Fulton County. In 1859 he removed to Rushville, where he continued in practice, and soon attained general recognition as a skillful and successful physician and surgeon. This professional standing he maintained for many years, acquiring an extensive and remunerative practice. He was also identified with mercantile pursuits, being interested to a considerable extent in the woolen mills at Rushville. His death occurred August 9, 1887.

On November 12, 1858, Dr. Slack was united in marriage with Eliza C. Berry, who was born in Fulton County, Ill., a daughter of Henry C. Berry, a native of Berkshire, England. Mr. Berry came to America with his family in early days, settling in Canada. Thence he moved to Fulton County, Ill., about the year 1839. By trade he was a miller, and alternately followed farming for a livelihood. In Fulton County he was engaged in mercantile pursuits. During the latter part of his life he went to California, where he died. Mrs. Slack is still a resident of Rushville, where she is surrounded by every comfort, and enjoys the cordial esteem of numerous friends.

In politics, Dr. Slack was a supporter of the Republican party. During the Civil War, he acted in the capacity of United States Marshal. Aside from his professional attainments and services, his memory is cherished as that of one of the patriotic, public spirited and useful citizens of Rushville.

SMITH, Joseph H.—To none of the old settlers of Schuyler County do the changes which have taken place during the past fifty-nine years seem more marvelous than to Joseph H. Smith, a retired farmer of Rushville. Mr. Smith has watched the passing of the round log house; the subscription school; the dense hazel brush; the hungry and inquisitive foxes which made life miserable for everyone but themselves; the gentle deer, of which he saw eleven in one herd; the wild turkeys and other small game; the scythe, cradle, flint light and tallow dip. From the other edge of his life he still watches with interest the coming and going of the present generation of workers, those to whom have been shifted the burdens of agriculture, but everywhere upon his own place are the evidences of his handiwork, of his untiring perseverance through the storm and sunshine of his long life. Mr. Smith has had his own way to make in the world ever since he was old enough to make his labor of value. Born on a farm in Jefferson County, Ind., February 14, 1833, he is a son of Michael Smith, a native of Somerset County, Md., and grandson of William Smith, also born in Maryland. Besides himself, but two others of his father's children are living, namely: Oliver P. Smith, of the State of Washington, and William N. Smith, a resident of Mount Vernon, Ill. Melinda (Reamer) Smith,

mother of Joseph H., was born in New Jersey, a daughter of David and Nancy (Smith) Reamer, natives of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, respectively. David Reamer was a gunsmith by trade, and he followed the martial fortunes of Washington for seven years of the Revolutionary War, stacking his musket on the battlefields of Bunker Hill and Brandywine, and enduring the bitterly cold winter at Valley Forge. Mr. Smith now holds as his most prized relic the pocket-book which his maternal grandfather carried through the Revolutionary War. The Reamer family is long lived, Melinda (Reamer) Smith having lived to the unusual age of ninety years, her death occurring in 1900.

Michael Smith moved from Indiana to Bainbridge Township, Schuyler County, in 1848, and engaged in farming and stock raising until his death in 1852. Joseph H. had the best advantages procurable in his township, but even these were meagre compared with those the children of the present day enjoy. He was a sturdy and industrious lad, and being left fatherless at the age of nineteen, a large share of the home responsibilities fell upon his shoulders. The following year, in 1853, he was united in marriage to Sarah Jane Icenogle, a native of Boone County, Ky., who came with her parents to Schuyler County in 1849, she being then thirteen years old. Surviving her parents and the other children in the family beside herself are: Thomas H. Icenogle, of Beardstown, Ill., and Mrs. Melvina F. M. Hodges, of Rushville. Mr. Smith has voted the Democratic ticket ever since old enough to form political opinions, and he served four years as Constable of Bainbridge Township and sixteen years as Road Commissioner. Both Mr. and Mrs. Smith are devout members of the Baptist Church, which she joined about fifty-five years ago. To his first purchase of forty acres of land, Mr. Smith has added until he now owns 160 acres, all under cultivation. His farm has many fine improvements, excellent machinery, and substantial facilities for caring for products and stock.

SMITH, S. Darwin, M. D.—A comparatively recent recruit to professional circles in Rushville is Dr. S. Darwin Smith, one of the young and enthusiastic practitioners who recognize the ever widening possibilities of their calling, and whose judgment and research is untrammelled by mental fixity or blind devotion to the tenets of the past. Dr. Smith was born in Woodstock Township, Schuyler County, Ill., December 30, 1870, of Southern ancestry, his father, S. S. Smith, having been born in Brown County, Ill., of which his paternal grandparents, Abraham and Mary E. (Hendly) Smith, natives respectively of Lexington, Ky., and Virginia, were early settlers. His mother, formerly Lizzie (Cook) Magruder, was born in Schuyler County, Ill., a daughter of T. P. W. and L. M. (Bennett) Magruder, the former born in Baltimore, Md., and the latter in Shepherdstown, Va.

Dr. Smith's original field of activity was upon

his father's farm in Woodstock Township. He received a practical common school education while still at home, and finally entered the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College, from which he was graduated in the class of March, 1896. Through successful competitive examination he secured a year of training as an interne in the same hospital, and for the following five years conducted a general practice in Astoria, Ill., coming to Rushville in the fall of 1902. He already has made many friends and built up a practice extending over a large area of the town and surrounding country, and by his faithfulness, skill, and ready adaptation to the demands and amenities of his calling, gives promise of extended usefulness in an appreciative community.

Dr. Smith renounced bachelorhood March 1, 1898, marrying Anna Reed Freer, a native of Chicago, Ill., and of their union there is a son, Edward Magruder Smith. The doctor is a Republican in politics, and fraternally is connected with the Knights of Pythias, Modern Woodmen of America and the Court of Honor.

SNYDER, Madison O. (deceased), for many years a leading farmer of Littleton Township, Schuyler County, Ill., and later engaged in real estate and fire insurance business in the town of Littleton, Ill., where he also held the office of Postmaster, was born in Schuyler County, Ill., July 31, 1840, a son of David and Cassandra (Walker) Snyder, natives of Virginia and Kentucky, respectively, the birthplace of his father being in Breckenridge County, in the former State. Their marriage took place in Virginia in 1822, and two years later, they moved with teams to Illinois, locating in the vicinity of Rushville. A few years later, David Snyder entered land in Sections 9 and 16, Rushville Township, where in course of time, he became the owner of 280 acres. The ground in this locality was so swampy and boggy when he first located there as to be of very slight value. David Snyder died on his farm March 5, 1858, his widow surviving him until June 6, 1869, when she also departed this life. Their family consisted of five daughters and five sons, of whom only one son, William F. Snyder, of La Crosse, Hancock County, Ill., is now living. A daughter, Mrs. Julia Wheat, of Littleton, Schuyler County, recently passed away.

Madison O. Snyder received his education in the district schools, and remained with his mother until a year after his marriage, when he moved to a farm four miles south of Littleton, on which he lived until 1869. In that year he bought 120 acres in Section 10, Littleton Township, which he partly improved, and successfully followed farming there for seventeen years. In 1897, he took up his residence in the town of Littleton, buying a house and lot and the postoffice building, thereafter devoting his attention to the fire insurance and real estate business, in which he continued up to the time of decease, October 21, 1907.

The marriage of Mr. Snyder took place November 13, 1861, on which date Mary J. Lambert became his wife. Mrs. Snyder was born in Rushville, Ill., December 18, 1841, a daughter of William and Catherine (Dennis) Lambert, natives of Kentucky. Her father was a minister of the Christian Church and an early settler in Schuyler County. Seven children born of this union were: Catherine L., who married Samuel Frank Sloan, and now lives at Watertown, S. D.; Nellie, who married Oel D. Ross, of La Prairie, Hancock County, Ill.; Olive, who is employed as a clerk in Macomb, Ill.; Grace (Mrs. Hosea B. Winters), of Littleton Township; Elnora W., wife of Charles D. Wells, a resident of Littleton, Ill.; Clarence O., a farmer of Littleton Township, and Nina Florence, who is still at home.

Politically, Mr. Snyder was a Republican and bore a prominent and influential part in local affairs. He held the office of Township Assessor, five years; that of Collector, one year; and served eight years as Justice of the Peace. He was appointed Postmaster of Littleton by President McKinley, assuming the duties of that office February 14, 1898, which he continued to occupy up to the date of his death. He also held the office of Notary Public under the administration of Gov. Tanner and Gov. Yates. In fraternal circles, Mr. Snyder was identified with the A. F. & A. M., having belonged to the Rushville Lodge from 1864 to 1884, when he assisted in organizing a lodge in Littleton, Ill. He was also a member of the M. W. of A. The religious connection of Mr. Snyder was with the Baptist Church, of which he had been a member since 1865, and in which he had officiated as deacon and trustee from 1875 up to the time of his demise. Mr. Snyder was one of the foremost citizens of the county where his entire life had been spent, and no members of the community were held in higher esteem than he and his worthy wife, who survives him.

STEELE, George Burton.—A comparatively recent and well equipped recruit to the professional life of Rushville is George Burton Steele, a young man of well defined purpose, and sufficient energy and patience to accomplish much as a legal practitioner. Born on a farm one and a half miles northeast of Pleasantview, Schuyler County, Ill., December 10, 1878, Mr. Steele is descended on both sides of his family from very early settlers of Ohio, in which State were born his paternal grandparents, Theodosius S. and Mary (McEwen) Steele, whose agricultural interests were identified with the vicinity of Rushville. On this farm of their own clearing was born James M. Steele, father of George Burton, who grew to manhood and married Rachel Strong, a native of Pleasantview and daughter of George W. and Frances (Quinn) Strong, the former born in Columbiana, Ohio, and the latter a native of Louisville, Ky. George Lee Strong, the American progenitor of the Strong family in America, was born in Ireland, and after settling in Virginia, married Nancy Kennedy, a native of

Louisville, Ky. Thomas Quinn strong, great-grandfather of George Burton, and son of the immigrant, was born in Virginia, and after moving to Ohio married Elizabeth Lewis, one of the Buckeye State's native daughters.

After the death of his mother, when he was seven years old, George Burton Steele lived until his majority with his grandmother, Frances Strong, and his uncle, Charles K. Strong. While achieving his preliminary education principally through study at home, he graduated from the Pleasantview High School, Kennedy's Normal at Rushville, and the Rushville Business College.

At the age of eighteen he entered upon his six year's of educational work, and during that time gained an enviable reputation as a practical and capable teacher. He then was appointed Deputy County Treasurer, under his uncle, Charles K. Strong, and while discharging the duties of this office read law under Thomas E. Bottenburg, of Rushville. Admitted to the bar of Illinois, April 6, 1905, he began the practice of his profession in Rushville September 1, 1905, and during the ensuing year has had no occasion to regret his choice of location.

December 25, 1901, Mr. Steele was united in marriage to Bertha B. Bestler, a native of Naperville, Ill. Mr. Steele is a Democrat in politics, and fraternally is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. Steele is at present City Attorney for the city of Rushville, Ill.

STOVER, Samuel.—For more than sixty-three years the Stover family of Bainbridge Township has been a strong and continuous factor in the best progress of Schuyler County; for its members have been concerned not only with the material phase of its history, but with the development of its educational system, which tends to the production of the higher wealth of mind, and which is so closely related to the substantial prosperity of any community. Education is a stimulant to broad action and has an ennobling influence on all the labors of the world, so that both Samuel Stover, the pioneer in agricultural work and civic organization, and D. Marion Stover, his son, who has accomplished so much for the school system of the county, are entitled to no small share of the credit of establishing social order and elevating the standard of their home communities.

The late Samuel Stover was a Virginian, born in Page County, that State, on the 8th of November, 1813, and his father, also born in the Old Dominion, was of German ancestry. In 1816 the family moved to the southern part of Licking County, Ohio, where the grandfather (also Samuel) engaged in farming and there passed his last years. There Samuel Stover, Jr., married Maria Campbell, a daughter of Peter L. Campbell, their union occurring in the fall of 1843. The Campbells moved to Schuyler County, Ill., and settled on what is now Section 4, Bainbridge Township. The father was an active Democrat, was elected County Treasurer and

assessed the entire county before it was organized into townships, finally dying on the old farm. In the spring of 1844 Samuel Stover, with his wife and one child, Milton L. Stover, settled in the same section, the improvements on the farm of 160 acres, consisting of a rude double log cabin. The land was very heavily timbered, and the father immediately commenced to cut down and burn the large logs. One hundred and twenty acres was finally cleared and reclaimed to the uses of agriculture, and the farm is today one of the finest in the township, in 1906 producing eighty-seven bushels of corn to the acre. The old log cabin remained the family home until 1858, and here most of the thirteen children were born; but in the year mentioned Samuel Stover erected with his own hands a fine residence near the modest house of the pioneer period. There the mother died September 29, 1874, a devout woman reared in the faith of the Primitive Baptist Church, whose life was in strict accord with the principles of her belief. Three of her thirteen children died in infancy. After his second marriage to Mrs. Elizabeth Rouse, Mr. Stover retired from the old farm to Rushville, where he resided until his death, August 8, 1898, and where his widow passed away March 14, 1904.

Samuel Stover was long one of the prominent citizens of Bainbridge Township, taking an especial interest in the early educational affairs. He was a Democrat, filled various township offices of trust, and, like his father-in-law, Mr. Campbell, was in many ways prominently concerned in the founding of the county government. He was a faithful, enterprising, large minded and warm hearted man, a good husband and father, and a strong citizen. His religious belief, to which he was closely attached, was that of the Primitive Baptist Church.

The children of the family who survived their infancy are as follows: Milton L., who is farming in Johnson County, Neb.; Oscar A., a resident of Rushville, Schuyler County; Thomas C., who died at the age of fourteen years; D. Marion, a sketch of whose life follows; Horatio H., now deceased; Horace F., a resident of Lincoln, Neb.; Dora I., who married W. R. Hoskins, now living in Wolsey, S. Dak.; Rollin M., and Robert C., both residents of Rushville, Ill.; and Zelma E., a school teacher of Minneapolis, Minn.

D. Marion Stover was born in the old log cabin of the family homestead in Section 4, Bainbridge Township, on the 27th of October, 1848, and is now the owner of the home place of 160 acres, which is well improved and under a high state of cultivation. After receiving an education in the district schools and the Gem City Business College, of Quincy, Ill., he devoted the larger portion of his life to self-improvement and the instruction of others. While fitting himself for his profession he assisted his father upon the farm, and in 1872 began teaching in the district schools of Schuyler County, continuing this work until 1886. His executive ability and modern methods, with his popular personal qualities, so established his reputation as an educator and

gained him so secure a footing with the public, that he was nominated by the Democracy as a candidate for County Superintendent of Schools. His strength is shown in the fact that he was elected by a greater majority than anyone else on the ticket, and was also returned for a second term of four years. During the eight years of his service in this important office, from 1886 to 1894, the schools of the county were managed with decision and ability, the valuable reforms which were made being dictated by a common-sense determination to give pupils the training which they could utilize, rather than the ambition to be thought radical or unique. The result was that the schools were brought to a high degree of practical efficiency and that he introduced a course of study similar to the one now used in every county in the State. Mr. Stover was not a candidate for re-election, and has since taken no active part in politics. For the past four years he has served as principal of the school of Frederick, and was re-elected for the term of 1907-08.

In 1898 Mr. Stover bought the old home farm, and under his management it has been made a most productive and desirable piece of country property. Here in company with his sister, Zelma E., he spends his summer vacations, and devotes the balance of the year to the educational field, to which he is so ardently attached and in which he has earned such eminence.

STRONG, Charles Kennedy, the present Treasurer of Schuyler County, was born on the farm he since has occupied near Pleasantview, June 15, 1857. This farm is one of the landmarks of the township, and under the management of two generations of the family it has taken on both financial and home-making value. Settled upon at an early day by George W. and Frances (Quinn) Strong, parents of Charles Kennedy, it has been added to as prosperity favored its industrious owners, and now consists of 160 acres. George Strong was a native of Columbiana County, Ohio, while his wife was born in Louisville, Ky., a daughter of Thomas and Nancy (Kennedy) Quinn, natives of Virginia and Kentucky, respectively. George Strong, father of George W., was born in Ireland, and was the only member of his family to emigrate to America.

As an occupation, Charles Kennedy Strong has always followed farming, and has achieved success in his chosen calling, being engaged in both general farming and stock raising. At a comparatively early age he began to take an active interest in politics, and has held many offices within the gift of his fellow Democrats. On two occasions he served as Assessor of Bainbridge Township, and was also Supervisor of the same township for two terms, serving as Chairman of the Board, and having charge, as one of the committeemen, of the erection of the present county jail. He was elected County Treasurer in 1902, and his conduct of the financial affairs of the county has met with general satisfaction.

August 28, 1887, Mr. Strong married Adelaine Corman, who was born in Rushville Township, and educated at Christian Neck School. Mr. and Mrs. Strong are the parents of four children: Homer W., Rachel M., George W., and Frank C. Mr. Strong is fraternally connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America. In religion he is a Methodist. In a community where his entire life has been passed, where his face is familiar to almost every resident, and where he has been called upon to fill positions which test character and involve sacrifice for the public good, this prominent farmer and politician has the reputation of being a square and reliable man, and one in whom the community may implicitly place reliance.

STRONG, Moro S.—Of the men who are helping to maintain a high standard of farming and stock raising in Rushville Township, credit is due Moro S. Strong, whose constant research and painstaking efforts have resulted in the ownership of one of the valuable and paying properties in his neighborhood. Born in Bainbridge Township, Schuyler County, January 3, 1863, he was educated in the public schools of Pleasantview, and on his father's farm received practical training in the occupation to which he is devoting his life. His parents, George W. and Francis (Quinn) Strong, were born in Columbiana County, Ohio, and Louisville, Ky., respectively, the former July 6, 1822, and the latter July 28, 1829. Both the paternal and maternal families had to do with the pioneer history of Schuyler County, and the mother, at the time of her death, had lived here sixty-four years. The father died October 4, 1869.

Moro S. Strong married Laura Furness, also a native of Schuyler County, and of their union there were two children: Jesse D., deceased, and Anthony V., a farmer of Rushville Township. Mrs. Strong died in 1887, and for his second wife Mr. Strong married Mary Gossage, daughter of William and Nancy Gossage, and of this union there are two sons: Charles M. and Giles H. Mr. Strong owns 140 acres of land in Section 25, Rushville Township, a large part of which is under a high degree of cultivation. This formerly was known as the Quinn farm, and was settled by Mr. Strong's maternal grandfather, in 1842. It came into Mr. Strong's possession in 1887, and he moved on to it two years later, finding there a small frame dwelling, which since has been replaced by a modern farm house. He has been engaged in general farming and stock raising continuously, and in 1903 began the extensive breeding of Hereford cattle, of which he now has a fine herd of registered stock. Underlying the farm is a five foot vein of coal, and he has opened up a mine with a capacity of from two hundred and fifty to three hundred bushels per day of as fine coal as can be found in the State of Illinois.

With his farming Mr. Strong combined an interest in the general welfare of the community,

and though emphatically opposed to office holding, has staunchly supported the Democratic party and has lent practical assistance to the political aspirations of his friends. Fraternally he is popular and much in demand, and is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America.

STRONG, Peter.—The retirement of Peter Strong to his pleasant home in the village of Browning in 1904 was justified by many years of successful activity as a general farmer and stockraiser, and by an example of character and kindness which should be an inspiration to the youth seeking the material and moral compensations of a country life. During the fifty-seven years of his life Mr. Strong has known no other home than Schuyler County, where he was born in Bainbridge Township January 26, 1851, and where, on the farm of his parents, Stephen and Elizabeth (Brines) Strong, he was reared to the arduous work in which he for so many years engaged.

Stephen Strong was born in Ohio, and as a lad came with his parents to Bainbridge Township, Schuyler County, where he engaged in farming until his death in 1899. His wife, formerly Elizabeth Brines, was born in Illinois, and died in 1894. She was the mother of three children, both younger than Peter, of whom Lewis lives on the farm in Browning Township; Laura died at the age of six years. In 1860 the family moved from Bainbridge to Section 29, Browning Township, finding here a dilapidated and altogether discouraging property, as far as general improvements were concerned, the greater part of the land being covered with timber or underbrush. Mr. Strong lived to see his industry bear fruit and his home transformed into one of the best places in the county. He was essentially a home-loving man, of quiet and unambitious tastes and a generous contributor to churches and charitable organizations. He had no political aspirations and never was willing to accept political honors.

Peter Strong was nine years old when he came to Browning Township, and though by no means a robust lad, he at once undertook the hard work of cutting down trees and clearing away brush, and eventually, long before his father's death, succeeded to the entire management of the place. Both father and son made a specialty of high grade stock, and in the hands of the son, since his purchase of the place after the death of his parents, this paying resource has been greatly increased. He has an average herd of thirty Short-horn cattle, fully half of which are registered, and also raises fine horses and hogs. His farm is equipped with ample facilities for caring for stock in increasing numbers, and he also has storage for grains and general produce, besides an excellent dwelling and well kept fences, drainage and fine water supply. The oversight of this beautiful farm Mr. Strong relinquished upon moving to Browning in 1904, but it unquestionably still fills a large place in his

heart and life, representing, as it does, a commendable and altogether worthy dream and its fulfillment. Its 260 acres represent what a man may accomplish who sets out to carve his way unaided along agricultural lines, and who allows neither discouragement nor occasional failure to interfere with the steadiness of his action and purpose. Mr. Strong is a Democrat in politics, but has never aspired to a place among the office holders of the township.

STRONG, Thomas Q., recognized by all who know him as one of the leading farmers of Bainbridge Township, Schuyler County, Ill., and one of the most prominent and influential citizens of his locality, was born on the home farm where his brother Charles K. Strong, now lives, February 1, 1847. He is a son of George W. and Frances Strong, natives of Ohio and Kentucky. Early in the 'forties his father came from Ohio and settled on the farm, in Section 1, Bainbridge Township, which was the birthplace of all his children. Thomas Q. Strong received his education in the Pleasantview school, and assisted his father in the work of the place, remaining at home until he reached the age of twenty-one years. Then he rented land from his grandmother, and started out for himself. When his father's health began to fail, Thomas was induced to return home, and after the death of the former, the son assumed management of the homestead property which he continued for two years. In 1883, he purchased eighty acres in Section 15 of the same township, to which he moved during that year, occupying a log cabin of one room. For ten years this was the home of Mr. and Mrs. Strong, and in it two of their children were born. In 1893, Mr. Strong built a new, five-room dwelling, and now has one of the comfortable residences in the township. He has added ninety-one acres to his original purchase, and is the owner of 171 acres lying in Sections 10 and 15, Bainbridge Township. When he took possession, the land had been partially cleared, and he applied himself to the task of completing the clearing and preparing fifty acres for cultivation, ultimately developing the tract into a highly productive farm. He has been a persevering, diligent and thorough-going farmer, having done his full share to promote the agricultural interests of Schuyler County, and has been closely identified with its growth and welfare. Too busy to travel and deeply absorbed in local interests, he has only once passed beyond the boundaries of his native State in a lifetime extending over three-score years.

On February 7, 1873 Mr. Strong was united in marriage with Augusta Crozier, who was born in New York October 9, 1851, a daughter of Richard Crozier, a narrative of whose life appears in another part of this work. The children resulting from this union are: Eva, wife of Watson Dodds, detailed mention of whom is also made in this volume; Stella, who died in infancy; and Anna, who was married to George W. Ward, September 11, 1906. Mr. Ward, who

has charge of Mr. Strong's farm, is a son of Jackson Ward, a biographical record of whom may be found on another page herein.

Politically, Mr. Strong is identified with the Democratic party. He has rendered able and faithful public service in various township offices, having been Collector, Road Commissioner and School Trustee for twelve years. When he was elected to the last mentioned office the financial condition of the schools was not encouraging, but during his incumbency it was placed on a sound basis. His colleagues on the School Board were W. H. Reeve and Vincent Bellamy. Mr. and Mrs. Strong are earnest and active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and have long taken a deep interest in church and educational work. For twenty years, he was Superintendent of the Mt. Carmel Sunday school. Both husband and wife enjoy the sincere respect and cordial regard of a wide circle of friends.

STUMM, Jeremiah, who served as County Surveyor of Schuyler County, for nearly forty years, was born April 13, 1827, in Springhill Township, Fayette County, Pa. He was a son of Philip and Rebecca Burchinal Stumm and resided with his parents until his eighteenth year, when he left home to learn the carpenter's trade.

From 1845 to 1857 he worked at his trade and was employed as superintendent on several large contracts. In January, 1857, Mr. Stumm came to Rushville from Peoria, Ill., and took the contract to build the new county jail, which is now, after an existence of fifty years, in a good state of preservation and used as a city calaboose. This contract kept Mr. Stumm employed until August, 1858, and, while the county got a good piece of work, Mr. Stumm was a loser of \$900 on his contract.

In 1863 Mr. Stumm was elected County Surveyor, serving two years. From 1867 to 1875 he was Deputy Surveyor under Surveyor James W. Watts, and did practically all the surveying in and about Rushville during these years. In 1885 he was appointed to fill the unexpired term of W. J. Horney and served as County Surveyor until 1904.

During the time he was Surveyor Mr. Stumm made his home at the court house, and when he became feeble from age, went to the county farm to live. He made his home here from the spring of 1905 until his death, which occurred May 5, 1908. His remains were taken to the old home at Ada, Ohio, for interment.

"Jerry" Stumm, as he was familiarly known to almost every resident of the county, was a man of more than ordinary intellectual ability, and had he been inclined to follow the pursuits for which he was so ably fitted, he would have made his mark in the business world. But financial reverses in his younger years apparently broke his spirit, and he took a pessimistic view of life that made impotent his marked ability. But although he gave up the struggle in the keen competition of a business career, his mind was bright and vigorous, and his memory was a most

remarkable one, even up to the time of his death.

Since his death the County Board of Supervisors has purchased his old compass and chain, and they will be preserved in a case at the court house as a relic for future generations.

SUTHERLAND, H. Ralph.—The seeker after success along farming lines may learn much from the life efforts of H. Ralph Sutherland, whose home, character and ideals place him among the most progressive and substantial of the upbuilders of Brooklyn Township and Schuyler County. As much as any of whom we have knowledge, Mr. Sutherland is entitled to the credit of being a self-made man, a man who has carved his way practically unaided, and to whom the storm and stress and discouragement of life never has offered sufficient incentive for skirking of duty or a substitution of profitless pleasures. He is a worker who loves his work as he does his fellow men, who ever has looked forward to the tasks of a new day with hope and gladness, and at night has been willing to acknowledge his debt to the merciful boon of labor.

On March 4, 1845—the inauguration day of President James K. Polk,—Mr. Sutherland was born in Sunbury, Ohio, and was but three years old when occurred the death of his father, Joseph Sutherland, who was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, and who for many years was employed by the Hopkins Soda & Bottling Works, of Sunbury. The elder Sutherland was a man of quiet and refined tastes, a good citizen, kind husband and father, and an earnest voter of the Whig ticket. His wife, formerly Jane Eaton, also a native of Ohio, subsequently married a Mr. Henry Schoonover, with whom and her son, H. Ralph, she left Ohio in 1858, stopping for a time in Vermont, Fulton County, Ill., but during the following year locating in Brooklyn Township, Schuyler County. In the spring of 1861 the family rented land from a Mr. Fisher, the next December moving to rented land east of Littleton, in the township of that name. He soon afterward moved to his grandfather's farm, and on May 1, 1865, located on the farm which Mr. Sutherland now owns. Here the step-father died in 1866, and here has dwelt Mr. Sutherland with his beloved mother, one of the most vivacious and interesting young old ladies in the county. By her second marriage she had two children, both of whom died in infancy. At the age of eighty-five she enjoys excellent health, and is the joy of the household because of her kindly disposition and freedom from the traits usually associated with one of her years.

H. Ralph Sutherland was thirteen years of age when he came with his mother and step-father to Schuyler County, and soon after found employment as a clerk in the general store of his uncle, J. H. Dexter, at Augusta, Ill. Owing to ill health brought on by confinement in 1862 he quit the store and began to work in a wagon shop in Astoria, but was not long permitted to follow this occupation as the illness of his step-father compelled his return to the farm, of which he

then took charge. The place at that time contained 140 acres, with a log cabin and a log stable, but without fences to confine stock or keep out that of other settlers. Over a large part of the land waved wild prairie grass, while but thirty-five acres had been broken by the plow, and there were fifteen acres of heavy timber. Mr. Sutherland started in bravely to clear away the thick underbrush, and in time succeeded in making the place one of the most valuable and profitable in Brooklyn Township. He has been the personification of industry and the setting sun often has found him with a large amount of work yet to accomplish. He never has shirked or slighted his tasks, and his place bears the stamp of this conscientious and painstaking devotion to details. He has added eighty acres to the original farm and now owns 220 acres.

On October 8, 1878, Mr. Sutherland was united in marriage to Miss E. A. Pratt, the wedding taking place in Johnston, Licking County, Ohio, the native place of the bride. Mrs. Sutherland is a daughter of Hector and Susan Ellen (Reed) Pratt, the former an extensive farmer of Licking County, and the parent of eight children, six of whom are living: Joseph Pratt, of Marengo, Ohio; Oscar, owner of the old home farm near Johnston, Ohio; Mrs. Sutherland; Mary, wife of Harris Pick, of Johnston; Maggie, deceased wife of Dr. Garnett; Lucy, wife of Dudley Taylor; and Lizzie, married and living in Racine, Wis. The oldest child, a son, died at the age of seven years. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Sutherland, of whom Twilla D. died at the age of eight years and eight months, taking with her into the unknown much of the joy and gladness of a home which she had brightened inexpressibly with her sweetness of disposition and gentleness of heart. The only son in the family, Glenn C., born August 30, 1889, was educated in the common schools of Brooklyn, and in the Commercial Department of the Knoxville Normal, and is a young man of exceptional promise. He has his father's dignity and uprightness of character, and is much esteemed for his quiet and unobtrusive manners.

In political affiliation Mr. Sutherland is a Democrat, but has never been weaned from his home and immediate duties sufficiently to accept of local official honors. His farm and its development have furnished the great and absorbing purpose of his life, and, as in the past, it furnished many obstacles and many conflicts, today it is his pride and joy, the evidence of his industry and faithfulness, of his thrift and far-sightedness during a whole half century in the same township.

SWEENEY, John L.—The long and prominent identification of the Sweeney family with Schuyler County dates from the arrival in 1851 of Doctors Jesse and Minerva (Sanders) Sweeney, who were natives of Kentucky, and born in Casey and Wayne Counties, respectively. Dr. Jesse Sweeney's useful life began in 1800, his parents having settled in Casey County some years prev-

ious. He was reared on a farm, whose opportunities he outgrew comparatively early in life, and a broader field presented itself in the medical profession, for which he prepared at the well known University at Lexington, Ky. He was successful as a physician and surgeon in his native State, and after locating in Rushville in 1851 realized no cessation of his professional popularity, his services being in demand throughout a large part of the surrounding country. His life ending in 1863, he was survived by his wife until 1887, and she in turn is survived by four of her ten children: M. C., of Rushville; Charles H., a resident of Des Moines, Iowa; Elizabeth E., wife of J. W. Jones, of Peoria, Ill.; and John L. Doctor Sweeney in early life was a staunch supporter of the Whig party, and after its establishment in 1856, he was equally devoted to the infant Republican party. A man of large heart and great generosity of judgment, he filled an important need in the world, and left it better for his earnest devotion to the best tenets of his splendid profession.

The Civil War proved the first break in the monotony of the youth of John L. Sweeney, he having thus far devoted his energies to the home, and to irregular attendance at the district school. In August, 1862, at the age of nineteen years, he enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Nineteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, for three years, serving with his regiment through all of its long marches and hard fought battles, and at the expiration of his enlistment in 1865, receiving an honorable discharge. Returning to Rushville after the war, he entered upon his mercantile experience as a clerk for the firm of Thomas Wilson & Company, established in 1837, and in that capacity mastered every detail of merchandising as practiced by that oldest of enterprises in the city. In 1882 he had saved sufficient money to purchase an interest in the firm, and the same year witnessed a material change in the business, a fire having swept the south side of the square, and demolished the frame building in which the firm for so many years had conducted their business. In this emergency the present brick structure was erected, two stories in height, and with a warehouse of 200 square feet running back of the main structure. This store is one of the best equipped and best arranged dry-goods establishments in Schuyler County, and the high standard of merchandising of the original owner has never been allowed to diminish. In 1888, Hiram Graff became a partner, and the business was thus conducted until 1897, when Mr. Graff retired, and fresh blood and energy was infused into the time-honored concern by the entrance into the firm of Thomas W. Sweeney, son of John L., and grandson of the original founder, Mr. Wilson. With this combination of talent and enthusiasm, father and son have produced a thoroughly modern store, introducing many features which indicate the greatest known mercantile progressiveness, and placing themselves in touch with the most modern of needs and re-

quirements. Special mention is due the dry-goods and shoe departments, although other lines are selected with equal regard for completeness and satisfactoriness. An effort is made to please all without regard to company losses, and courtesy and consideration are recognized as indispensable factors of success.

February 20, 1867, Mr. Sweeney was united in marriage to Amelia L. Wilson, daughter of the old time merchant, and founder of the Thomas Wilson & Company. To Mr. and Mrs. Sweeney have been born the following children: Eleanor, wife of Charles W. Graff, and mother of Thomas, Eleanor, Mildred, Francis and John L. Graff; Jessie, wife of H. B. Fisher, Superintendent of Public Instruction at Geneseo, Ill., and mother of Mary L., Linda and William C. Fisher; Thomas W., who married Maud R. Rottger, of Jacksonville, Ill.; Frank R., manager of the Hotel Schuyler, of Rushville, and Susan S., wife of Charles Arthur Griffith, of The Griffith Hardware Company, Rushville, Ill. Mr. Sweeney has shown his faith in the future of Rushville by investing heavily in local property, and is half-owner of the Hotel Schuyler, one of the best hostelrys in this part of the county; is also a large stock-holder and director in the Schuyler County Bank. For the term of his voting life he has staunchly supported the Republican party, and though himself not a member of any church, has donated liberally to local church interests, especially the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which his wife is a devoted member. Personally Mr. Sweeney is a plain, matter of fact gentleman, owing to no prevailing weaknesses such as smoking, chewing, swearing or speculating, and leading a life of singular moderation and peacefulness. No man in the community is held in higher esteem, nor would any be sooner trusted with affairs involving integrity and public spirit.

SWEENEY, Thomas W.—The general store of Wilson & Company is an unbroken link between the Rushville of 1839 and that of 1907. For seventy years this enterprise has stood guard over the commercial destiny of the community, has accurately and unfailingly reflected its growth, and has stood sponsor for its reputation beyond the borders of its immediate activity. No more striking contrast in business methods and opportunities exists than that presented by the establisher, Thomas Wilson, and his grandson, Thomas W. Sweeney, the present manager of the store. The former struck the sober business gait of the far frontier, and the latter, without changing the base of operations, finds himself the center of a feverish competition, enjoying the profit and influence of a commercial prince endowed with the strong and dependable qualities which bespeak thorough harmony with the needs, possibilities and splendid usefulness of the twentieth century.

Thomas W. Sweeney was born at Galva, Henry County, Ill., October 2, 1875, and in 1881 came to Rushville with his father, John L. Sweeney,

where he attended the public schools and graduated from the high school in the class of 1893. Ambitious of a higher education, the young man in 1894 entered the department of liberal arts connected with the Northwestern University, at Evanston, Ill., and in 1895 returned to Rushville and entered the employ of Wilson & Company, general merchants. Mr. Sweeney continued a clerk in this patriarchal enterprise until 1897, in the meantime applying himself to learning every detail of the business with the zeal, forethought and sagacity required of the man who would engage in successful merchandising. At the expiration of two years his faithfulness was rewarded by his appointment as manager of the store, a position which he ever since has maintained with commendable dignity and ability. He carries a stock of dry-goods and shoes, observes the greatest possible neatness and order in the distribution and arrangement of his goods, and insists upon courtesy and consideration upon the part of his employees. Some of his patrons have purchased commodities since a very early period in the history of the store, but those who knew it in its log cabin era mostly have been gathered to their rest. The same reliability and confidence characterize its general atmosphere as earned for it the patronage of the early settlers, but it has assumed the dignity of larger growth, and the influence of a manager who is variously and intimately connected with the upbuilding of the community.

Mr. Sweeney is promoting many phases of local business activity, and is Secretary and Manager of the Rushville Electric Light Company. For the past two years he has been President of the Rushville Business Men's Club, an organization established for the promotion of the best business methods and ethics, and which sets a high standard of requirements in its membership. He is interested also in agriculture, and is part owner of a farm of 600 acres in Schuyler County. Politically Mr. Sweeney is a Republican, but he has no official aspirations beyond the intelligent casting of his vote. To his credit is several months efficient government service during the Spanish-American war as Chief Clerk in the Commissary Department under Captain Orson Pettijohn, Third Brigade, Second Division, Second Army Corps, at Camp Alger, Washington, D. C. This position Mr. Sweeney held from July, 1898, until the following December, he having previously enlisted under Col. George Rankin, whose company was never requisitioned for active service. Mr. Sweeney is active in fraternal circles, being a member of Blue Lodge No. 9, A. F. & A. M., the Chapter, Commandery, and Knights of Pythias, while his wife is a member of the Eastern Star. Mrs. Sweeney formerly was Maud H. Rottger, daughter of John and Anna Rottger, and born in Jacksonville, Ill., in November, 1876. The marriage of Mr. Sweeney and Miss Rottger occurred June 1, 1899, and the couple occupy a shade embowered home on one of the pleasant

streets of the town, and are regarded as among the best informed and most progressive of the latter day generation of citizens. Mr. Sweeney is the ideal of the progressive, forceful and influential merchant, and possesses in large measure those qualities of thrift, initiative and resource which bring a man into closest touch with the best and most substantial of community interests.

SWISHER, Solomon C.—In his long and still active life Solomon C. Swisher has evidenced industry, versatility and rare good judgment, supplying a large need in both his native State of Virginia, where he was born in Marion County, November 23, 1829, and in Schuyler County, Ill., to which he came in the summer of 1857. His father, Jacob Swisher, was for twenty-five years a well known lumberman of Marion County, W. Va., arriving there in his youth from Butler County, Va., where he was born in 1812. He married Beersheba Ferrell, who bore him fifteen children, eleven of whom are now living, and who died while absent from her southern home, at about fifty years of age. Jacob Swisher also died while away from home, but in the same State, having attained to seventy-five years. He was an honorable and highly respected man and wielded a beneficial influence in all his walks of life. Following Solomon C., the oldest of this large family, came Elizabeth, who lives near the old home in Virginia; Enoch W., a farmer of Mississippi; Nancy, widow of Mr. Dukes, living also in Virginia; Nelson, at home; Harriet, in Virginia; Wesley, a soldier in the Federal army, who died during the service in a Southern hospital; Sarah, wife of Mr. Watson, of Monessen, Pa.; Henry W., of Virginia; Emeline, wife of John Swisher (not a relative), and a resident of West Virginia; Robert, deceased in Hancock, Ill.; Jennie, who died single at the age of forty; Elvira lives in Marion County, W. Va.; Frank, a resident of the vicinity of Canton, W. Va.; and a child who died in infancy.

As the oldest son in his father's large family, Solomon C. Swisher naturally assisted in the lumber business, and for years engaged in rafting on the Monongahela River, and in hewing and dressing logs. The occupation offered much of interest and adventure, and in the free and open air life the youth secured physical and moral strength, as well as business independence and sagacity. June 6, 1856, he was united in marriage to Rebecca T. Vincent, daughter of Jacob and Annie (Brain) Vincent, born in Marion County, W. Va., November 17, 1835. A year after the marriage of the young people, accompanied by the father of Mrs. Swisher, they undertook the long journey from Virginia to Schuyler County, Ill., in a wagon drawn by two horses, camping by the wayside at night and spending thirty-one days on the road. Arriving at their destination November 21, 1857, they spent the rest of the winter in a log house owned by Rev. Aaron Wright, in Section 11, Wood-

stock Township, and in the spring of 1858, Mr. Swisher and Mr. Vincent became equal owners of a farm of 160 acres in Section 9, the same township. A small log cabin and ten cultivated acres constituted the sole improvements on this land, and both families lived in the cabin until success made possible the erection of more commodious quarters.

Having much timber to cut down on his land, the experience of Mr. Swisher back in Virginia stood him in good stead, for he soon began to convert his timber into barrel staves, and for many years he found an extensive patron for his barrels in Thomas Wilson, than whom he never had a better friend. Practically all of the suitable timber on his land went into barrels, and the packers of Rushville found him ready and resourceful in supplying their need. But barrel-making was not allowed to interfere with the general improvement of the farm, and its advancement towards a profitable and comfortable home was rapid and certain. At present he has a fine modern rural residence, well furnished throughout, and surrounded with trees, shrubs, gardens and an orchard. His barns and out-houses are ample for the protection of stock during the winter, and for the housing of surplus produce and machinery.

By no means self-centered in his interests, Mr. Swisher has variously contributed to the advancement of the community, has been a staunch supporter of the Democratic party, held many offices, including that of first Town Clerk, Commissioner of Highways, and member of the Board of Supervisors for two years. For many years he was one of the most active members of the Grange, supporting it with his enthusiasm and constant attendance, and otherwise identifying himself with a movement which has for its primal object the promotion of the interests of agriculture. Mr. and Mrs. Swisher are the parents of nine children: Emma, widow of John Spencer, mother of Lydia Spencer, and who lives with her father; Carson; Ida, deceased wife of George M. Swisher; Laura, twice married, and now the wife of John Dunn, of Champaign County, Ill.; George E., a lawyer and real-estate broker of Oklahoma City, Okla.; Lauretta, wife of Philip Eyler, of Woodstock Township; Edith, deceased at the age of eighteen years; Martha, wife of James B. Hair, of Round Lake, Minn.; and Clarence, a carpenter and builder of Oklahoma City, who married Bessie Luther. Swisher has been the sole architect of his growing fortunes, and his life is a tribute to the qualities of industry, persistence and faith in his ability to succeed. At the age of seventy-eight, and after half a century in Schuyler County, he finds himself one of its fortunate and highly respected citizens, the possessor of a liberal competence, and the prospect of many more years of usefulness.

TAGGART, Benjamin F.—History relates that the Taggart family came originally from the Isle of Wight, an island in the English Channel

off the south coast of England, whence three brothers came to America and established the name in Massachusetts prior to the Revolutionary War. The son of one of these brothers was John Taggart, the father of Benjamin F., who later removed to Pennsylvania, where he married Ellie Wolverton, daughter of Peter Wolverton, who came to America from Holland before or during the Revolution. After the birth of five of his children, in 1828, John Taggart, accompanied by his father-in-law, removed to Illinois, settling in Schuyler County, and in many of their early experiences as pioneers they were associated. In the spring of that year (1828) they built a raft at Warren, Pa., on the Alleghany River, which they loaded with shingles, household supplies, five head of horses, two cows and a dog; at Cincinnati they sold a part of their goods and with the proceeds bought a flat-boat with which they proceeded down the Ohio River as far as Shawneetown, where they unloaded their cargo and by wagons started for Rock Island, Ill. When they reached Rushville, however, they were so pleased with its thrifty appearance that they decided to remain, and for two years they made their home in the location afterward occupied by the Halls, three miles north of Rushville. Selling out his holdings in Rushville Township in 1830, Mr. Taggart then came to Camden Township, and on the farm which he here purchased he rounded out the remainder of his long and useful life. When he first located here it was necessary to drive to Quincy to have his grist ground, a hardship which he soon overcame, for as he was a miller it was not long before he erected a mill in his vicinity. This was known as the Taggart mill, and he continued to operate it until 1844, when he sold it to Joseph Parrott, of Rushville. Several other mills besides his own were erected by Mr. Taggart, among them the first mill on Sugar Creek, which he built for William McKee, and one for Thomas Justus.

Lucinda J., the eldest child of John and Ellie (Wolverton) Taggart, became the wife of Dr. Charles S. Ward, of New Haven, Conn., who died in May, 1849, and there her death occurred in 1902, leaving four sons, three of whom graduated from Yale College as physicians; George and Charles, both physicians are deceased, the first-mentioned dying in South America, and the latter in Bridgeport, Conn. Henry C., is a wholesale hardware merchant in the latter city; and the other son, Edward F., is an electrician in Central America. The next child in the John Taggart family was Emily E., who became the wife of Dr. Samuel Clark, and in Aurora, Ill., where they made their home, both passed away, leaving three sons and four daughters, all of whom are living with the exception of one son, Marshall Taggart Clark, who died at the age of six years. Wealthy, another daughter, first married Simon Wilcox, and some time after his death in 1843, she married George Ryerson, and four children were born to them. Andrew J. died in 1841. All of the children of

John and Effie (Wolverton) Taggart, mentioned thus far, were born in Pennsylvania prior to the removal to Illinois in 1828. Benjamin F., subject of this sketch, was born on the home farm in Camden Township, Schuyler County, February 17, 1832. Sarah became the wife of Philip Fryendall, of Batavia, Ill., by whom she had two sons and two daughters. Ellen (deceased) was buried in the cemetery at Batavia. The death of Stephen, second child of John Taggart, was one of the first recorded in Camden Township. Benjamin F. Taggart still has in his possession a chest brought by his grandfather, Peter Wolverton, across the Allegheny Mountains when he came to Illinois in 1828.

The earliest recollections in the life of Benjamin F. Taggart take him back in memory to the days spent in the log school house of pioneer days, whose advantages and comforts were nothing as compared to present-day conveniences and advanced courses of study. When he was fifteen years old his father died, December 12, 1847, and thereafter his life trend was in more important lines. In 1849 his mother purchased an eighty acre tract of land on Section 3, Camden Township, which was heavily timbered with white oak, and here Benjamin began his first independent work as a farmer, in time building a log cabin into which the mother and children moved, and there the mother and two children, Sarah and Ella, made their home until her death. Some time after this, July 16, 1854, Mr. Taggart was married to Miss Rebecca M. Hill, who was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, March 16, 1833, the daughter of Wesley and Mary Ann (Buckmaster) Hill. Mr. and Mrs. Hill were natives respectively of Delaware and Pennsylvania, but much of their married life had been spent in Ohio; in 1852 they came to Illinois and settled in Fulton County, but finally located in Brooklyn Township, where the death of the mother occurred. Mr. Hill thereafter removed to McDonough County, where he died in 1865.

In the little log cabin which Mr. Taggart had erected in 1849, he and his wife began house-keeping immediately after their marriage, and there, too, their four oldest children were born. The first shadow cast over their otherwise happy home was in the death of their two eldest children, a son and daughter. The third child, Helena Ollie, was born December 1, 1857, and is now the wife of Martin C. Bleecker, of Pueblo, Colo. Their two eldest sons, Warren F. and Frederick Guy Bleecker, are graduates of the Centennial University, Colorado. Together the brothers patented a steam motor that is destined to revolutionize the steam power of the world. The engine is equipped with an automatic governor which admits steam at full pressure, doing away entirely with the old idea of throttling, and thus eliminating the loss of steam energy. A company has been formed for the manufacture of the engines. The eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bleecker, Mary, is now the wife of James Pickard, a locomotive engineer on the

Santa Fe Road and a resident of Topeka, Kan. Harold Bleecker died at the age of five years. Elson F., the youngest child, is still at home with his parents. Frank M. Taggart, born March 28, 1860, chose as his wife Elizabeth Wood, formerly a resident of Schuyler County, and they now make their home in Holbrook, Neb. They have had five children, as follows: Nellie May, the wife of Oscar Mart, of Furness County, Neb.; Jessie, Mrs. Ernest Leach, of Hendley, Neb.; Annie, the wife of John Patton; Mary F. and Gracie, the latter dying in childhood.

Until 1869 the log structure into which Mr. Taggart moved after his marriage remained the family home, but about that time he erected a modern residence in which they lived until it was destroyed by fire in 1893. During the latter year he built the residence now occupied by the family, a modern structure, which is indicative of the progressive spirit of the owner. For seventy-five years he has watched the march of progress in Schuyler County, and has borne his share of the discomforts of pioneer life, but notwithstanding these clouds which shadowed his pathway, he is content with the lot to which Fate led him. For over half a century he has had the love and companionship of the wife of his youth, and together in their declining years they are enjoying the comforts which their early struggles made possible. Mr. Taggart cast his first vote for President for Buchanan; later his sympathies were enlisted on the side of the Republican party and for some time he cast his ballot for the candidates of that party. More recently, however, he has given the weight of his influence to the cause of the Prohibition party. For many years he has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which he has assisted in maintaining, as he has every helpful measure, whether religious or secular. Personally Mr. Taggart is a man of noble qualities, which are nowhere better known and appreciated than in his own family. A close student and a constant reader all of his life, he is well versed along all lines and is an excellent conversationalist, one to whom it is a delight to listen.

TAYLOR, Henry W.—The history of that branch of the Taylor family to which Henry W. Taylor belonged is traced to the North of Ireland, where his grandfather, Matthew Taylor, was born of English parents. He emigrated to the United States in 1772 and took up his abode in Pennsylvania, passing away in Huntingdon County at the ripe old age of ninety-seven years. Before her marriage the grandmother was Miss McIlheney, she too being a native of Ireland, although a descendant of Scotch-Irish ancestors. She also lived to attain a great age, being in her ninety-sixth year at the time of her death. Among the children born to this couple was Alexander Taylor, a native of Pennsylvania, who as early as 1810 crossed over into the adjoining State of Ohio and there cleared a farm out of the very heart of the forest. In his pioneer labors he was cheered and encouraged by his

faithful wife, formerly Betsy Scott, she too being a native of Pennsylvania. Her father, Nehemiah Scott, was a native of Long Island and the descendant of Scotch ancestry, while the mother, Mary Wick in maidenhood, was born in Washington County, Pa. Alexander Taylor passed away in Warren, Trumbull County, Ohio, at the age of fifty-five, and his wife in Burlington, Ia., at the advanced age of eighty years.

Henry W. Taylor was born in the family home in Trumbull County, Ohio, February 11, 1824. His parents thoroughly appreciated the value of an education, and no opportunity which lay in their power to bestow upon their son was denied him. Be it said to his credit that he appreciated the efforts which were made in his behalf, a co-operation which enabled him at the age of nineteen to take charge of a school. After following the teacher's profession for two years he gave it up to take a course in law, receiving private tutorage. In the course of time he graduated from his studies and began the practice of his profession. The news of the finding of gold in California, however, proved too alluring to pass him unheeded, and closing his office he went to the new Eldorado. With four yoke of oxen he made the trip overland, starting from Rushville, Ill., April 1, 1849, and arriving where the town of Maryville, Cal., is now located October 22, 1849. The fact that he remained in the gold fields for four years affords evidence that he was successful in his efforts as a miner.

Returning to Rushville, Ill., at the end of this time, Mr. Taylor was united in marriage, June 8, 1853, with Miss Cornelia Manlove, a native of Rushville, and the daughter of Jonathan D. and Sophronia (Chadsey) Manlove. The descended of an old Southern family and himself a native of North Carolina, Mr. Manlove came to Illinois at an early day, settling in Schuyler County in 1823, and here in 1826 he was married to Miss Chadsey, theirs being the third marriage celebrated in Schuyler County. After his return from California Mr. Taylor engaged in the lumber business, owning a lumber yard in Rushville, and in addition to its management also took contracts for building plank roads. He followed the lumber business until 1857, when he sold out all of his interests and removed to Brooklyn Township. Coming here at a time when settlers were few and far between, he bought considerable land, much of it being covered with heavy timber, owning in all 900 acres of land. Out of this he developed an excellent farm, upon which he made a specialty of raising fine blooded stock of all kinds. In addition to his agricultural interests he also maintained a mercantile establishment prior to the Civil War, and up to 1894, when he retired from active life.

Four children were born of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, as follows: Marion H., who became the wife of T. D. Lewis, of Brooklyn, Schuyler County; Ida M., and Fanette, who is the wife of Dr. J. E. Camp, an account of whose life is given at length elsewhere in this

work, and Willie, who was born in 1862 and died in 1864. Throughout his life Mr. Taylor was a staunch supporter of the Whig party, and expressed his preference for its principles by casting his first vote for Zachary Taylor. At the time of the organization of the Republican party proper he gave his allegiance to that organization, his vote being cast for John C. Fremont. For many years he had been an active member of the Presbyterian Church, serving as an elder in that body, and Mrs. Taylor is still active in the benevolent and charitable work of that church. Mr. Taylor's death, December 20, 1896, brought to its close a life which had meant much to the well-being of Schuyler County in general and of Brooklyn Township in particular, none standing higher in the estimation of those who had known him for nearly half a century.

TEEL, Herschel Volany.—The distinction of being the youngest native son to wear the judicial ermine in Schuyler County is emphasized by the efficient and painstaking service of Herschel Volany Teel, during his eight years as County Judge of Schuyler County. Judge Teel, who represents one of the earliest and most substantial pioneer families of Illinois, was born in Rushville Township, Schuyler County, March 3, 1868, the second son of James A. and Elizabeth Smith Teel. Descended through both ancestral lines from German-Irish stock, he inherited the solidity, frugality, perseverance and thrift of the former, combined with the frank, ardent, pertinacious and courageous elements of the latter, which characteristics have made that sturdy strain, wherever planted, foremost in hardy undertaking and adventurous enterprise. His forefathers were not cradled in luxury; they were essentially the rugged vigorous pioneers of civilization, who assisted in the making of the early history of our county; Captain John Teel of Revolutionary fame, being the founder of this branch of the family. His son, John Teel, belonged to the regular army and served in the War of 1812. These two patriots resided in New Jersey; Henry P. Teel, son of John Teel and grandfather of Herschel Teel, resided in Pennsylvania, but in 1833 he followed the tide of Empire and moved his family west, finally locating in Schuyler County, then very sparsely settled.

The history of the maternal ancestors of the subject of this sketch is not so easily traced; it is only known that they settled here at an earlier date than the Teels, and it was upon the land cleared practically by the unaided efforts of his grandfather, Jonathan Smith, that Herschel Teel first saw the light of this mundane sphere. Here his youth was passed in the hard labors of the farm. Its comparative isolation inevitably created within him the spirit of the boundless prairie and fostered that freedom which knows not the restraint of aggregated humanity in cities. Heredity endowed him with a robust physical constitution and vigorous mind, while

his early environment developed his innate powers of industry, perseverance and self-reliance to a very marked degree.

Eager for knowledge, he assiduously utilized every opportunity offered by the rural schools; in 1890 he graduated from the Rushville Normal and Business College; in 1894 from Eureka College and in 1895 he received his diploma from the Law Department of Northwestern University, was admitted to the bar and began the practice of his profession in Rushville, where he still resides. In 1898 he was elected County Judge on the Democratic ticket and again in 1902. During his tenure of office, several appeals were taken from his decision to the higher courts, and it speaks well for his ability as a jurist that in every case his decision was sustained by the superior court. As a lawyer he is a close student, a sagacious and conscientious counsellor, and merits and receives the high regard of the members of his profession and of his clientele.

Judge Teel evidences a marked predilection for the social and general, as well as professional, opportunities of life, and is a prominent member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Modern Woodmen of America, Knights of Pythias and Mutual Protective League. He is also one of the directors of the Bank of Rushville. To him have filtered the ambition and purpose which animated the pilgrimage of his pioneer ancestors and which, exercised in widely differing grooves of human achievement, already are maintaining their mission of securing the greatest justice and the greatest liberty to the society of mankind.

The basic principle of Herschel Teel's character is integrity, not only of thought but of word and deed as well. He is known for his sturdy independence of character, his devotion to his friends and his recognition of the equality of all men who are honest and upright, without regard to their social position; no man so low but feels he is a brother, and none so high but feels he is a peer.

TEEL, James A.—During his many years of association with Schuyler County, James A. Teel was known as an increasingly prosperous farmer, and as a man who had sufficient breadth and ability to reach out and utilize many opportunities not immediately at hand. More than the average, he seemed to realize the responsibility of the agriculturist as a factor in the world's progress, and evidently believed that the greatest development came through participation in the general affairs and responsibilities of the community. He was particularly zealous and successful in promoting the breeding of fine cattle, and during the years of his greatest activity in this line his profits were unusually satisfying to himself and encouraging to those similarly employed.

James Alexander Teel was born in Washington County, Pa., July 19, 1830, and was a great-grandson of Captain John Teel, a native of Ireland who settled in New Jersey, and after

commanding a company in the Revolutionary War, was buried with the military honors due his rank. John Teel, son of Captain Teel, and grandfather of James A., was born in New Jersey, served five years in the regular army, and participated in the War of 1812. His son, Henry P., the next in line of succession, also was a native of New Jersey, and it was his energy and courage that shifted the family fortunes to Pennsylvania, where he engaged in farming in Washington County and whence he finally pushed still further westward to the outpost of civilization in Schuyler County in 1833. Two years later he removed to the Territory of Iowa, and after a year spent at Fort Madison, returned to Schuyler County, in 1845, locating on Section 16, Rushville Township, where Calvin Hobart had erected the first cabin in the county. Martha Ann Mathews, wife of Henry P. Teel, was a daughter of James Mathews, whose father, Thomas Mathews, was a native of Ireland.

Three years old when his father arrived in Schuyler County, James A. Teel had meager educational or other advantages, but he had the pioneering instinct of his sire deeply implanted in his nature, with the purpose and determination to make his dream come true. In this he proved himself one of the hardy and bold spirits of his town, as against the cautious and timid class who were not equal to the hazards of penetration to the Pacific Coast; an outdoor man, an adventurer, who wanted something to conquer and who followed the star of empire to the continent's rim. Arriving at the Mecca of his desires, he became a part of that unwritten chapter of romantic history which thrilled the country, and for two years lived in the ribald camps of the Argonauts, taking something from the earth in reward for his toil and self-sacrifice. Again he journeyed westward in 1853, participating for several months in the pagan pleasure of life and the romantic zest for adventure which characterized the surroundings of the fortune seekers.

As before, his good fortune was in no way exceptional, adding but little to his financial resources. Farming rather than mining was his life-work, and when again on the old place in Schuyler County, he devoted practically all his time and the rest of his life to this pursuit. He engaged extensively in general farming and stock-raising, attaining to special prominence as a Short-horn cattle breeder, in which he first became interested before the Civil War. For a number of years he was President of the Schuyler County Farmers' Institute, and took a keen interest in its affairs. With the founding of the Bank of Schuyler in 1890, he became one of the stockholders, and later was elected Vice-President of that institution. On his death, October 22, 1902, at the age of seventy-two years, he was the owner of 1,200 acres of farm land, besides various town properties in Rushville. Illness somewhat changed the current of the later years of his life, but he bore all physical trials with rare patience, and applied that fine philosophy

which had made light of many obstacles and helped him over many of the rough places in his career.

In 1856 Mr. Teel married Elizabeth Smith, of Rushville Township, and of this union there were the following named children: Everett Lee, a young man of exceptional promise who had just been admitted to the bar and commenced the practice of his profession at Galesburg, Ill., where, on returning from a visit to his parents, he was accidentally killed, being run over by an express train; Judge H. V. Teel, mention of whom may be found elsewhere in this work; Mrs. Neosha M. Mills; Marshall E.; Hulda, deceased; and Walter H. A staunch Democrat in politics, he was Supervisor of his township several terms, and in 1894 was elected to the State Legislature, his representation of the people reflecting his broad sense of justice, his intolerance of fraud and deception, and his fearlessness in insisting upon fair and above-board legislation. He was an agreeable and approachable man, loyal to the public interests and friends, and he possessed the faculty of interesting other people in his projects and securing their support and co-operation. His life gave encouragement to the faint hearted, and was an expression of force, determination and successful achievement.

TEEL, Walter H.—An industry of incalculable benefit to the stock raiser of the United States, yet one which in earlier years was neglected to a deplorable degree, is that of the breeding of thoroughbred stock. While countries in the old world have made a specialty of this business for years, our own country failed until recently to grasp the opportunity thus presented. It is a source of gratification to all concerned that the twentieth century has witnessed a remarkable change in the opinion of agriculturists concerning grades of stock, and now thousands are spent to bring up herds where formerly hundreds were denied. No stock breeder of Schuyler County attained more widespread fame for the superior quality of his importations and the fine points of his herds than did James A. Teel, whose death deprived the State of one of its most influential stockmen. Fortunately, under his experienced oversight, a son, Walter H., had been trained to a careful and thorough knowledge of stock, and the latter has successfully carried on the business of raising and selling thoroughbred Short-horn cattle so well established by the father.

Born on the home farm, March 28, 1877, Walter H. Teel received his education in the district schools and the Rushville Union School, supplemented by attendance at the Rushville Normal, from which he was graduated in 1898. Meanwhile he had devoted his summer months to aiding his father on the farm, and thus early in life had gained a practical knowledge of the stock business, which is now of invaluable assistance to him. His father had been one of the first to import stock and, for forty years,

had stood at the head of the Short-horn industry in the State, so that a study of the business under him was in itself an education. Under his supervision were more than fourteen hundred acres in Rushville and Buena Vista Townships, the family residence being situated on Section 18, Rushville Township. After the death of the father in 1902, the son assumed the entire management of the stock, and since then he has added to the fame of the herd, in which at times he has had as many as one hundred and twenty-five head of registered cattle. The part of the home farm, which now belongs to the subject of this sketch, consisting of 320 acres on Sections 17 and 18, Rushville Township, is one of the finest estates in Schuyler County. Since the present owner assumed control in 1902 many improvements have been made, chief among which is a hay and stock barn, sixty feet square, furnishing ample accommodations for hay, stock and machinery.

The determination of Mr. Teel to establish and sustain a stock industry surpassed by none in this part of the State has kept him busily engaged in the work on the home farm and left him little leisure for participation in outside matters, in which, indeed, he takes no part aside from voting the ticket of the Democratic party and identifying himself with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Among acquaintances he is respected for those qualities that win the admiration of all, while in stock raising circles he is regarded as an expert judge and an authority concerning Short-horns. His pleasant country home is presided over by Mrs. Teel, whom he married January 5, 1899, and who was Miss Josephine Knock, daughter of Daniel Knock, one of the early settlers of Schuyler County.

THARP, Jonathan.—In the possession of 160 acres of land in Section 15, Woodstock Township, Jonathan Tharp finds the realization of a meritorious early ambition. While the owner and occupant of his present farm only since 1889, he is by no means the establisher of Tharp activity in Schuyler County, as his father, Jonathan Tharp, Sr., came here in the log cabin era, establishing a precedent for faithful and practical general service, which since has been maintained by his large family of children. Jonathan Tharp, the elder, was born in South Carolina, and married Anna Manlove, a native of the same State. The Manlove family has been no less important in the development of this Section than the Tharp family, as Jonathan D. Manlove, father of Mrs. Tharp, came to Schuyler County in 1824, settling on land where, in 1826, he laid out and platted what afterward was called the town of Rushville. The Manloves were of the Quaker faith, and descendants of the pioneer never have departed from these teachings.

Jonathan Tharp, Sr., located in Rushville Township, and endured all of the privations incident to the earliest of pioneering. For their substantial food the family subsisted chiefly on

game, and for several years the log cabin was in danger of attack by the wild denizens of the plains, both human and animal. When the head of the house used to take his grist to Quincy to be ground, his wife would nail clap-boards over the door that wolves might not enter the cabin. Around this couple grew up a family of six sons and three daughters, all of whom reached maturity, and three of whom were soldiers in the Civil War. The father dying in 1854, the mother was left with the care of the family, and it is to her everlasting credit that she kept her children together, educated them to the best of her ability, and instilled into them ideals of useful citizenship. The oldest son, James, of Astoria Township, Fulton County, served three years in the Union army; John was a soldier, serving as a hundred-day man first, and then in the One Hundred and Fifty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry for one year, returned to his home in January, 1866, and died in 1872; Jonathan, Jr.; James served three years in the One Hundred and Nineteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry; Marion was a member of the the Seventh Missouri Cavalry, and was killed July 3, 1863, by a shot fired from ambush; Stephen is a farmer in Woodstock Township; Louzania, married Philo Morris, and both are deceased; Bettie became the wife of L. G. Persinger, and both are deceased; Eli died in Montana; and Mary is the deceased wife of Philip Skiles. The mother of this family lived to see all of her children well established in life, her death occurring in 1886, at the age of eighty-three years.

Jonathan Tharp, Jr., attended the log school house in Buena Vista Township, near where he was born January 26, 1848. He remained on the old place until 1871, when, because of the sale of the old place, he went to Butler County, Kan., where hard times prevailed to an unusual extent. In consequence he returned to Schuyler County, the same year, and with his brother, Stephen, worked at farming until 1873. He then rented eighty acres of land of old Dr. Leach, operated the same until 1881, and that year bought 104 acres in Bainbridge Township. Later he traded his farm for eighty acres in another part of the township, and in 1889 sold that and bought 100 acres of his present farm, to which he since has added sixty acres. This land was in very unsatisfactory condition, and its improvement has entailed much arduous labor. Today it is one of the finest properties in the township, and its improvements compare well with any to be found in the State. Mr. Tharp makes a specialty of registered Poland-China hogs, and his hog house, sixty-four by sixteen feet in dimensions, affords ample space for the care of these valuable animals. He also raises a high grade of Short-horn cattle.

While a staunch Republican, Mr. Tharp has never solicited or been willing to accept local office. He is not a member of any church, but contributes generously towards church and charitable undertakings, giving his encourage-

ment also to the cause of education and good roads. He is a broad-minded and well posted farmer, and by the purity and usefulness of his life sets an example of worth to the rising generation. To himself and wife have been born seven children, four of whom are living: Loren, George W., Dora and May. Eli Franklin died at the age of seventeen years, and Ella F. and John died in infancy.

THARP, Stephen.—As different members of the Tharp family have been identified with the most substantial progress of Woodstock Township for nearly eighty years, it requires no stretch of propriety to place them in the fore ranks of Schuyler County pioneers, and to accord them a prominent position in a history which aims to trace the advanced and teeming life of the present back to the primitive poverty of the past.

Stephen Tharp was born October 14, 1841, on the Harvey place, later known as the old Tharp farm, north of Rushville in Section 14, Woodstock Township, Schuyler County. He is the son of Jonathan and Anna (Manlove) Tharp, both natives of North Carolina, who came to Illinois in 1829. They made the long trip by ox-team, in the fall of that year reaching their destination on the present site of Rushville. One of the first acts of the husbandman was to sow wheat on the land which he had entered, and which is now occupied by the "Little Chicago Store," owned by A. J. Lashmett. This first sowing, however, was not accomplished until Mr. Tharp had journeyed to Pike County in order to obtain his seed, and his first crop was cut with a reaper hook and threshed with a flail. This place was the family home for two years, after which successive removals were made to Round Prairie and Burnham Township, and finally Stephen Tharp entered land and bought the interest of the Manlove heirs in the farm now owned by the Chadsey estate, Section 14, Woodstock Township.

The first years of their residence in Schuyler County constituted a trying period in the lives of the Tharp family, but in the after period, when all was comfortable and serene, they dearly loved to recount their experiences, and their children have passed many enjoyable hours in listening to the stories of their parents. In common with their neighbors they had many tales to tell regarding the "Deep Snow of 1830." Over the prodigious fall of snow came a driving storm of sleet, and the men and larger boys were obliged to tie boards to their feet, so that they could get to the corn, dig it out of the snow drifts and feed the live-stock. Woman-like, Mrs. Tharp took great pride in telling how she had dressed the first white male child born in Schuyler County—Jack Dyse by name, who grew up a reminder of that place.

In those days the great pests of the settlers were wolves and snakes, and hunts were often organized to exterminate both. The customary plan of a snake raid was to first burn a clear

space around the den of the reptiles, and then start a fire some distance beyond; as the snakes were thus driven into the clear space around their den, they were attacked by dogs and men. At one famous snake hunt, in which the Tharps participated, four hundred reptiles were victims of the slaughter. But the good mother was permitted to see wolves, snakes and Indians replaced by more agreeable neighbors, their log house by a fine home, the wigwam by the church and school, and the wheat hook and the flail by the gigantic harvester, with other evidences of a new civilization for which she and her associates had prepared the way. She passed away July 7, 1877, at the age of seventy-four years, after surviving her husband for more than twenty-two years, his demise having occurred in April, 1855. The father, therefore, although he had witnessed many and great changes, had not lived to see so remarkable a contrast between the past and the present as his good wife. The remains of both repose in the cemetery near Rushville.

Stephen Tharp was reared on the old home farm and received his education in the old log school house at the Cross Roads. His first marriage on April 24, 1864, was to Miss Susanna Smith, daughter of William Smith, an Ohio man and a Schuyler County pioneer. He made his home on the old farm until 1873, when he purchased 120 acres of land in Section 14, Woodstock Township, and commenced its cultivation and improvement. Among other valuable and attractive additions was a fine frame residence, in which the widowed mother resided for several years. By his first marriage Mr. Tharp had the following named children: Nora, who was born in Woodstock Township and is the wife of O. H. Kelly, a farmer; Emma, who married William Lawler, also a farmer of Woodstock Township; Sheridan, who married Lillie Wardell, and is farming on the home place; Lydia, wife of Stewart Gaddis, a farmer of Bainbridge Township, and William, a twin brother of Lydia. The mother of this family died in November, 1873, and the father was married, in 1877, to Mrs. Isabelle Goodwin, widow of John P. Goodwin. The present Mrs. Tharp was born in Rushville, Ill., on the 9th of December, 1848, and is a daughter of Daniel Anderson, who was a native of Ohio, and came to Schuyler County in 1838. The offspring of the second union are: Cora, now the wife of Vernon Dace, a resident of Huntsville, Ill.; Jesse, who is a clerk in Runkel's store, at Rushville, and married Anna Landon; Susan, wife of James Wardell, a farmer; Lilly, who married James Rodson, a painter living at Mount Sterling, Ill.; Nettie, wife of Everett Krouse, her husband being a farmer of Bainbridge Township; Ettie, a twin sister of Nettie, who is now living at home; and Elizabeth and Mabel, both also living with their parents. Mr. and Mrs. Tharp have thirteen children and thirty-two grandchildren now living, and the family is among the most substantial and honored of the true pioneer stock. The parents have

always been earnest Methodists and devout Christians in the highest sense of the word. In politics, Mr. Tharp is still a Republican of the Lincoln type.

THOMPSON, Charles W.—In response to the demand, in order to meet the agricultural emergencies of the present for a different class of men from those who had to deal with crude pioneer conditions, there have arisen in Schuyler County many intelligent and progressive landmen, recruited from the best families, whose influence tends to the advancement of science and enlightenment. In this category belongs Charles W. Thompson, son of James D. Thompson, mention of whom will be found in an adjoining section of this work. Mr. Thompson was born on the old Thompson homestead January 19, 1864, and received his preliminary education in what was known as the Fey school district. His youth was unevenful, and filled with the duties and diversions which go to make up the life of the average farm-reared boy. He developed, however, more than average business ability, and this has been of great use to him as one of the most extensive breeders and marketers of Aberdeen-Angus cattle in Schuyler County.

A turning point in the life of Mr. Thompson was his marriage, December 23, 1891, to Della K. Campbell, a native of Bainbridge Township, Schuyler County, and daughter of George W. Campbell, one of the pioneers of the county. The young people started housekeeping on Section 25, Woodstock Township, but in 1898, after the death of the elder Thompson, they returned to the old place and lived there until 1902. In the spring of that year Mr. Thompson opened a general store in what now is called Layton, in Woodstock Township, and from a small beginning has worked up a large and prosperous trade. His farm of 260 acres represents much that is progressive and scientific in the agricultural world, and no better Aberdeen-Angus cattle roam the prairie of the Central West than here find a home. There are also high grades of hogs and horses on the farm, and corn and general produce are raised in large quantities. Mr. Thompson has a large and commodious home, and his stock have warm and comfortable winter quarters. He is one of the busiest, as well as most successful men of the township, and few are doing so much to maintain the higher standards of country life and practice.

In politics, Mr. Thompson is an uncompromising Democrat, but has always been too busy either to seek or to accept office. In faith he is a believer in the Universal Doctrine, and is a member of the Grange, for whose interests he has been a faithful and consistent worker. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson have three children: Mary Margaret, born November 12, 1893; Laura C., born January 3, 1902; and Georgia W., born August 18, 1903. Mr. Thompson is a well informed, agreeable and popular gentleman trustworthy and respected in his business and social relations.

THOMPSON, J. Arthur, a native of Woodstock Township, Schuyler County, Ill., and one of the brightest and most worthy of the young men who have been reared in that locality, was born January 18, 1883, the son of William J. and Margaret J. (Arthur) Thompson, a narrative of whose career, with details of the family history, appears elsewhere in this connection. The subject of this sketch attended the district schools in the vicinity of his home, and then taking the regular examination, received a scholarship in the Illinois State University, in which he was a student for five years, the degree of B. S. being conferred upon him at the end of that period. In August, 1907, he was recommended by the Board of Trustees of that institution for a position as teacher of agriculture in Corea. He passed the final examination at Nashville, Tenn., with honor, and on the 27th of the above mentioned month, started from Vancouver, B. C., stopping briefly in Japan, after touching at several foreign ports, during the voyage thither, reached his destination on September 12th next following. Since assuming charge of his work in Corea, he has met with remarkable success. His school is a one-story, thatched structure, covered with straw, a glimpse of which would be an interesting revelation to many of his former "chums," accustomed as they are to the superior facilities afforded by school edifices in Illinois.

While at home, Mr. Thompson was a member of the Grange, and when a student, was President of the Agricultural Club of the Illinois State University, as well as of the Y. M. C. A.

On September 15, 1908, Mr. Thompson will be married to Miss Anna Richl, of Alton, Ill., who sails on August 15, to meet him at Songdo, where he is carrying on his labors with such gratifying results. His religious connection was with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in which he acted in the capacity of class leader, and officiated as Sunday School Superintendent. On political issues, he was a supporter of the Democratic party.

THOMPSON, James D.—With the passing of James D. Thompson, July 30, 1897, a busy and useful life came to its conclusion, leaving in its wake, for the guidance of the workers of a later day, many lessons in courage, perseverance and sound judgment. Mr. Thompson had to his credit seventy-four years, having been born in Crawford County, Pa., March 30, 1823. He was heir to the best traits of the Irish-German-English peoples, the men on both sides of his family for the most part following either farming or such staple trades as carpentering and millwrighting. His paternal grandfather, William Thompson, was born in Ireland, in his boyhood crossing the sea to America, where he followed his trade of carpenter for the remainder of his life. Both he and his wife reached the age of three-score years and ten, living for the most part in Pennsylvania, which knew him first as a lad with a rich Irish brogue and but few financial assets.

William Thompson, Jr., son of the immigrant,

was born in the Keystone State, and married Mary Peterson, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Abbott) Peterson, of English and German descent, who died in Pennsylvania at the age of ninety-one and ninety years, respectively. To William and Elizabeth Thompson were given ten children, of whom James D., the subject of this sketch, was third; William Thompson, Jr., was a millwright by trade, and in 1837 brought his family to Illinois, two years later purchasing a farm in Brown County, upon which he settled May 14, 1839. His hopes of cultivating this farm were not destined to realization, for with the coming of the fall of 1839, his life went out at the age of fifty-four years and seven months. He left a wife and eight children—five girls and three boys—who after his death rented land for several years, locating then on a tract in Brown County purchased by the father, where the mother died at the age of eighty-six years.

James D. Thompson was fourteen years old when the family came to Illinois, and sixteen when, through the death of his father, he was obliged to shoulder large responsibilities. He remained with his mother and the rest of the children until his marriage, April 3, 1856, to Margaret E. Grosclaude, who was born in France, April 27, 1830, a daughter of James F. and Catherine E. (Jonte) Grosclaude, and who came to America with her parents in 1833, locating in Woodstock Township, Schuyler County. Mr. Grosclaude died September 30, 1878, at the age of seventy-two years. The maternal grandfather, Peter J. Jonte, was born in France in February, 1776, and died October 2, 1846, while his wife, Susan (Landon) Jonte, was born March 25, 1774, and died June 7, 1842. To Mr. and Mrs. Thompson were born six children: Mary E., wife of R. T. Briggie, of Springfield, Ill.; William J., mentioned elsewhere in this work; Jefferson E., of Fredonia, Kan.; Emily L., wife of A. C. Rowland, of Rushville, Ill.; Charles W., whose sketch also appears in a preceding section; and Margarette Lorena, wife of Charles A. Myers, of Los Angeles, Cal.

Not only was Mr. Thompson prominently connected with the farming interests of Schuyler County for many years, but he was active in the promotion of its educational welfare, among other offices having held that of member of the Board of Education for twenty years. He was a strong and unyielding Democrat, and an officeholder who discharged his duties with honesty and ability. He became the owner of several hundred acres of land, the greater part of it valuable, and his prosperity resulted solely from his own ability to succeed. He was a man of genial and interesting personality, a firm believer in the good existing in all with whom he was associated, and possessing a cheerful philosophy which tided him over many of the rough places in the path of life. The wife who shared his increasing fortunes, and who cared for him tenderly when illness befell him in his later days, left the old homestead after his death and since has made her home in the city of Rushville.

THOMPSON, William J.—The enviable standing of Schuyler County, as one of the finest agricultural sections of Illinois, may be attributed largely to the practical, experienced and progressive men who long have been at the head of its farming enterprises, and who have succeeded in reaping large returns from the skilled tilling of the soil. Not the least successful of these men is William J. Thompson, who is engaged in raising stock and in general farm pursuits on his finely improved property in Woodstock Township. Beginning with a small purchase, he has added to the same from time to time until now he owns 500 acres in Woodstock and Bainbridge Townships, and all of this has been gained by indefatigable labor backed by sound judgment.

Knox County, Ill., is Mr. Thompson's native place, where he was born July 16, 1858, his father being James D. Thompson, who died July 30, 1897. While he was still quite young the family came to Schuyler County, and here he attended the country schools and aided in the cultivation of the home farm. Upon attaining the required age he was granted a teacher's certificate, but this he never used, preferring to devote his attention exclusively to agricultural pursuits. November 10, 1881, he was united in marriage with Miss Margaret J. Arthur, who was born in McDonough County, Ill., September 24, 1861, a daughter of Abraham and Annie (Hageman) Arthur, the former of whom died October 14, 1898, and the latter May 16, 1905.

After his marriage Mr. Thompson brought his young wife to the farm, where ever since they have made their home. The original tract comprised sixty-two acres on Section 36, Woodstock Township, but since the purchase of that estate he has added by later purchases until now, as previously stated, he and his wife have the title to 500 acres of improved and timber lands.

Mr. and Mrs. Thompson's family consists of eleven children, namely: James A., who received a superior education at the University of Illinois, from which he was graduated in June, 1905; Clarence J. married Belye Rittenhouse, and lives on a farm in Woodstock Township; Nettie May is wife of Harvey Armstrong, a farmer of Bainbridge Township; Roy F. is on the home farm; Walter E., graduated from the Rushville Normal School with the Class of 1907; Katie, Margarette, Anna Lorena and Bertha Emily are with their parents on the old homestead; Jesse Decatur and Essie Dora (twins), and Gertrude Irene. James A., the older son, spent five years in the University of Illinois, meanwhile receiving a scholarship and teacher's certificate, and in 1905 taking the degree of Bachelor of Science. After finishing his course at the University he became an instructor at Hampton Institute, Va., retaining this position until July, 1907, when he accepted a position as teacher in Corea, going to that country in August of that year, and is now conducting an agricultural college at Songdo, Corea, with satisfactory success. It has been the ambition of the

parents to provide their children with the best educational advantages the country affords, and thus prepare them for whatever duties may await them in future years.

In their religious relations Mr. and Mrs. Thompson hold membership with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and have contributed generously to the missionary and charitable work of that denomination. Politically he has voted with the Democratic party ever since he attained his majority. For twenty years he held the office of Justice of the Peace, besides having served as School Trustee. During the spring of 1907 he was elected Supervisor of Woodstock Township, in which responsible position he has proved himself entitled to the fullest confidence of the people, and has supported all measures calculated to promote the general welfare, while at the same time aiming to protect the interests of the taxpayers. Besides his other business connections he is a stockholder in the Bank of Rushville. In church work, in politics, in the Grange, in agricultural affairs, and, indeed, in every association of life, he has been ready to do his part and has contributed his quota to the permanent development of his township.

TURNER, Allen R.—It falls to the lot of few men to look back upon a life so bountifully lengthened out and so diligently, usefully and virtuously spent, as that of the worthy man above named, who still occupies the farm in Buena Vista Township, which became his home as early as 1834. The birth of Mr. Turner occurred in Rushville Township, Schuyler County, Easter Sunday, April 22, 1832, and he is a son of Samuel and Rachel (Robertson) Turner, natives of Virginia, and North Carolina, respectively, and grandson of Elias Turner, also a native of the South. Elias Turner's life was not a creditable one, and he furnished a terrible example of the curse of drink. His wife stood his abuse and neglect as long as she could, and then rebelled against bringing her children up in such an atmosphere. When her son, Samuel, was about six months old, she took the child in her arms with a few personal belongings, and set out afoot for a portion of Southern Illinois, known as the American Bottom, and which then was the home of Governor Ford. Here she remained about five years, then returned to her native State for her olderson, Willis, on horseback, later settling with both of her sons in Madison County, Ill. After the death of their mother, Samuel and Willis came to Schuyler County in 1823, this section of the State at that time being part of Pike County, and here Samuel Turner built the fourth house in the county, but three permanent settlers having preceded him here. This house he never occupied, however, but returned with his brother to Madison County, where Willis was taken sick and finally died. After settling up the family affairs Samuel returned to Schuyler County in 1825, and here his death occurred April 6, 1855, he having been born in 1790. His wife, who was born in 1795, died April 2, 1843.

Both were devout members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in 1840, Mr. Turner joined the first temperance society organized in Schuyler County. The lesson of his father's life was a perpetual warning in his ears, sinking so deep into his nature that he never wearied in his endeavor to warn others from the terrible shoal of mental and moral destruction.

Allen R. Turner attended the subscription schools and passed his youth on the home farm in Buena Vista Township. The lure of the mines on the Pacific slope turned his attention from the slow and laborious methods of getting money by farming, and in 1850 he crossed the plains with oxen and a prairie schooner, taking about six months for the trip. He spent about five months in the well known gold camps of California, but his experience was that of the average rather than exceptional miner, and he was glad of the opportunity to return to Schuyler County, where the rewards of labor were comparatively sure. Again he took up the task of farming on the old place which has been his home since he was two years old, and the energy of his mature years is evident in every department of its activity. The place now contains 170 acres in one of the garden spots of the Central West, and certainly no home in Buena Vista Township has more about it of genuine homelikeness. As the children have grown to maturity the two oldest have each been given 160 acres of the property, the third child having been given ninety acres adjoining the old place.

The marriage of Mr. Turner and Isabella A. Sparks, occurred in Buena Vista Township, March 9, 1852, where she was born January 24, 1831, a daughter of Lemuel Sparks, and they became the parents of four children: Otto, born March 14, 1853, Darwin Samuel, born April 13, 1857; Willis Fred, born March 14, 1854; and Olive Rose, born January 28, 1867. Otto Sparks married Mary Etta Ford; Darwin Samuel married Emma B. Nelson; Willis Fred married Alice Bertroche; and Olive Rose became the wife of James C. Bartlow. The decease of the mother, Mrs. Allen R. Turner, occurred February 9, 1893, and was much deplored by a large circle of friends. In political affiliation Mr. Turner is a Prohibitionist, and for sixty years has unceasingly advocated temperance. His convictions on this subject are profound and unchangeable, and have been the means of his accomplishing a world of good. In all ways his life has been illuminating and helpful, and he has established a standard of moral rectitude and courage far beyond the average of his fellow wayfarers. By all classes of people in the county he is held in sincere respect, and no citizen in the community has a cleaner or more enviable record.

TURNER, John S.—For nearly fifteen years Mr. Turner has made his home continuously at his present location, on Section 12, Birmingham Township, Schuyler County, where he has operated 160 acres of excellent land, devoted to gen-

eral farming and stock raising. Descended from Southern ancestry, he was born in Adair County, Ky., February 22, 1840, a son of W. S. P. and Sarah (James) Turner, who were born in Virginia and Adair County, Ky., respectively. With his parents, W. S. P. Turner went to Kentucky and settled in Adair County, and there some time later occurred his marriage with Miss James. In 1853, after the birth of six of their children, the parents came to Illinois, and in Browning Township, Schuyler County, Mr. Turner purchased eighty acres of timber land. Making a clearing in the wilderness he erected a rude cabin for the shelter of his family, but this having been destroyed by fire, he later erected a more comfortable and commodious house, with a stick chimney fireplace. After residing on this farm for twenty years, during which time he had cleared and placed under cultivation eighty acres of the tract, he sold the property in 1873 and removed to Astoria, Fulton County, Ill., where for a short time he followed a mercantile business. It is safe to presume that this venture was not as remunerative as he had anticipated, for in 1874 he went to Hancock County and resumed farming, renting a farm upon which he made his home the remainder of his life. He passed away at the ripe old age of eighty-three years, his wife also dying in Hancock County. During his early years Mr. Turner was converted and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church. Throughout his life he exemplified the teachings which he professed, and for forty years was a local minister in his denomination. Through his teaching and upright living many were led to follow better lives and all who came in contact with him received an uplift and encouragement.

Nine children blessed the marriage of W. S. P. Turner and his wife, of this number John S. being the eldest. The next two children, Amanda and George B., are both deceased. Ellen became the wife of D. M. Stockman, a veteran of the Civil War, and they make their home in Omaha, Neb. Mary is the wife of a Mr. Scott, who owns a large farm in Hancock County, and Albert is a resident of Texas. Sarah is the wife of Zachariah Duncan, who is a carpenter in Carthage, Ill. Martha, deceased, was the wife of W. D. Cloud. The youngest child, William R., makes his home in St. Mary, Hancock County.

After receiving a limited education in the district schools of Adair County, Ky., John S. Turner gave his services to his father, and after coming to Illinois was an invaluable assistant in removing the timber and underbrush from the farm upon which the family located. The call to arms at the breaking out of the Civil War found him a young man of twenty-one years who was willing and anxious to do his part as a loyal citizen. In August, 1861, his name was enrolled as a member of Company H, Third Illinois Cavalry, his enlistment being for a term of three years. From Camp Butler his regiment was ordered to St. Louis, from there to Jefferson City

and on to Lebanon, Mo. At Pea Ridge they were under fire for three days, many of the Third Cavalry being killed and wounded, and five from Company H met death in this battle. Mr. Turner escaped narrowly with his own life, for on three occasions his horse was shot under him, once at the battle of Pea Ridge and later at a battle in Tennessee, and still later at Batesville, Ark. At Memphis, Tenn., the Third Cavalry met General Forrest in an engagement and also participated in the battle of Nashville. At the close of his term of service Mr. Turner was honorably discharged at St. Louis, having never been in the hospital during the three years he was in the service, although during that time he had suffered untold hardships both in battle and in long marches.

Returning to Astoria after his army service, Mr. Turner was married in that city, September 1, 1864, to Miss Alice Ewing, who was born near Zanesville, Ohio, May 10, 1845, the daughter of Josiah Ewing. After the death of her husband Mrs. Josiah Ewing brought her family to Illinois, settling in Astoria, where her death finally occurred. A large family of children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Turner, of whom we mention the following: Mary E., who was born in Astoria October 5, 1865, died at the age of six years; Sally Ann, born in the same city August 24, 1867, died in 1871; Hattie J., who was born in Hancock County, Ill., January 22, 1870, passed away in 1883; Harry E., who was born in the same county, March 24, 1872, married Nellie Burton and makes his home in Nebraska; William, born in Schuyler County, May 3, 1874, died when three years old; Arthur O., who was born in Schuyler County, February 27, 1876, chose as his wife Miss Gertrude Erlinger, a native of Cedar County, Mo., and two daughters have been born to them, Flossie and Alice; David A., born April 3, 1878, is a farmer in Hancock County, and by his marriage with Miss Cora Irwin he had two children, Alta and Lee L., one of whom died in infancy; George R., born in Schuyler County, August 4, 1881, now makes his home in Palisade, Neb.; Bertha, the youngest child, born March 2, 1888, and is still at home with her parents. For about twelve years after coming to Birmingham Township, Mr. Turner bought and sold poultry and eggs, but since locating on his present farm he has followed farming and stock raising exclusively. Mr. Turner's service in the cause of his country makes him eligible to the Grand Army of the Republic, and his name is enrolled among the members of the post at Brooklyn. Politically he casts his vote in behalf of Democratic candidates, although in no sense is he a partisan. Industrious and enterprising, Mr. Turner is highly esteemed by friends and neighbors as one who has been helpful in sustaining a high agricultural standard in Schuyler County.

TYSON, William.—Honored alike for his loyalty to his family, his friends, his country and his principles, William Tyson, the pioneer and

old soldier of Bainbridge Township, Schuyler County, comes of staunch Virginia stock and of that patriotic blood which has done so much to firmly cement the nationality of the United States. He was born April 2, 1841, in a log cabin situated forty rods from his present comfortable residence in Section 11, Bainbridge Township; served bravely for four years on battlefields and enduring life in a rebel prison, and now, for four decades, has been establishing himself in the substantial domain of agricultural prosperity and in the useful activities of citizenship.

The Tyson ancestry, originally of German nativity, removed from Germany to England about two hundred and seventy-five years ago, where they remained for more than a century, when some time before the Revolutionary War, Zephaniah Tyson, the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, came to America, settling in Virginia. He was born in England about 1750, and there is a well-founded tradition that he served in the Revolutionary Army, finally becoming blind and dying in Virginia. Later this branch of the family removed to Ohio, about 1807, locating near McConnellsville, Morgan County, where the widow, after enduring great hardship on account of Indian disturbances, lived to be one hundred years old. Mr. Tyson's great-grandmother on the maternal side is also said to have reached about the same age.

There were three sons and one daughter of this family, the older son, Zephaniah (11.) having been born in Virginia about 1773, and is said to have served in the Indian wars under Gen. Anthony Wayne, enlisting as early as nineteen years of age, also took part in the battle of Tippecanoe in 1811, and served in the War of 1812-14. About 1797, he married Margaret DeLong, who was born in Virginia in 1779. After spending many years in Morgan County, Ohio, they came to Schuyler County, Ill., in 1831 settling in Bainbridge Township, where Mrs. Tyson died in 1842 at the age of sixty-three years, and the grandfather on July 9, 1850, aged seventy-seven. They had a family of five sons and three daughters, namely: Margaret, born April 8, 1799; Aaron, born in Virginia or Ohio, January 17, 1800, and who mysteriously disappeared; Sophia, born in Ohio, July 24, 1803, and married Daniel Berry in 1824; Zephaniah, born in Ohio October 16, 1805, married a Missouri woman, later removing to Arkansas about 1850, where he died leaving two children, a son and a daughter; Henry, born in Ohio, December 15, 1807, and married Sarah Berry; George, born in Muskingum County, Ohio, February 2, 1809; Moses, born in Ohio December 18, 1811, and married first a Miss Kelso and, as his second wife, Elizabeth Metz, on June 10, 1849, died in Missouri, January 5, 1875, his second wife dying in 1893; and Louisa, born December 28, 1813, married John Boling, and died in August, 1896.

George Tyson, father of William Tyson, left home some time before reaching his majority, first locating in Cincinnati, where after working

for a time he bought a flat-boat and engaged in trading along the Ohio River. In 1820, he married Miss Lucinda Bellamy, a native of Culpeper County, Va., born in 1809. Soon after his marriage, having sold his flat-boat, Mr. Tyson invested the proceeds in a team with which, in 1831, he made the journey to Schuyler County, Ill., locating on Section 11 in Bainbridge Township. Other members of the Tyson family came to Schuyler County about the same time, some of them later moving away, and it is estimated that more than a score of their descendants are now scattered over the States of Illinois, Missouri, Michigan, Iowa, Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado, California and Oregon. George became the owner of 480 acres of land, but becoming restless in 1866, went farther west, and all trace of him was lost. His wife survived his disappearance some ten years, dying in Schuyler County, September 10, 1876. Mr. and Mrs. George Tyson were the parents of the following named children: Charles B., born September 25, 1831, and died at home in 1852; Joel, born in 1833, died in 1850; Robert, born in May, 1835, died near Peoria, Ill., in October, 1899; Alfred, born March 4, 1837, now residing at Granite, Colo.; Melissa, born in 1839, and died at Baxter Springs, Kan., dying September 4, 1907; William, the subject of this sketch; Angelina, who lives in Jones, Okla.; Margaret, living in Bates County, Mo.; Mary, who married Z. T. Kirkham, of Schuyler County, and Levi, who resides at Abilene, Kan. Robert, of this family, married Emily Gillett, and had three children born to him; Alice, who married a Mr. Pike, and lives in Fort Madison, Iowa; Grant, when last heard from was in Louisiana; and Effie, who married and lives in Kansas City, Kan.

The early life of William Tyson was spent upon the home farm in Bainbridge Township, assisting his father and attending the district school of the neighborhood. He made good progress in his studies, and engaged in teaching when quite young. After being thus employed for several terms, he accompanied the family to Moniteau County, Mo., where the father had bought land, but which he sold, afterward moving to a farm of 300 acres in Henry County, that State. This remained the family home until the outbreak of the Civil War, when the mother and the younger members of the family returned to the old homestead in Schuyler County. It was now that William, a youth of twenty years, proved the patriotic quality of his blood. On the 27th of June, 1861, he enlisted in Company D, of the Cass County Cavalry Regiment, of Missouri Home Guard Volunteers, U. S. A., and by reason of General Order No. 25, (Paragraph Three), Department of Missouri, was discharged from service at Harrisonville, Mo., on February 28, 1862. During the first months of military experience he was one of the force which guarded the first wagon-load of provisions sent to General Lyon's army after the battle of Wilson's Creek.

After his honorable discharge from the cavalry service, Mr. Tyson returned to the family

home in Schuyler County, and on August 12, 1862, re-enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Fifteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, for a period of three years. During this terrible season of fierce battling and weary marching he neither faltered nor shirked a soldierly duty. He was one of that little heroic band of forty-two who held their own at Buzzard's Roost Gap, Ga., against such appalling odds in August, 1864. While stationed at the block-house there, they were attacked by Wheeler's famous cavalry, but poured such a withering fire into the ranks of the horsemen as to repel their charge completely. On October 13th, Hood's army opened fire on the block-house, with both musketry and artillery, but the heroic band of Company D held off the attacking forces for ten long and bitter hours before being forced to surrender. Of the forty-two Union boys, five were killed, six wounded and thirty-one taken prisoners. Mr. Tyson being in the latter class. The prisoners were marched to Cahaba, Ala., and confined in Castle Morgan, being then transferred to Millen, Ga. On November 22d General Sherman sent Kilpatrick's cavalry to rescue them, but on the previous evening they had been loaded on cars and sent to Savannah, Ga., thence being removed to Thomasville and finally to Andersonville prison. Mr. Tyson was confined there for three months, and then transferred to Vicksburg, Miss., where he was exchanged and sent to St. Louis. In that city he received his pay and was granted a thirty days' furlough, at the expiration of which he reported at Springfield for further duty, but instead obtained his final pay and honorable discharge from the service, entering again the ranks of peace June 14, 1865.

After recruiting his weakened health as far as possible, Mr. Tyson returned to his home in Bainbridge Township, and in 1867 purchased 160 acres of land in Section 11, which has since been his home and which he has brought under a high state of cultivation, as well as rendered an attractive home. On November 10th. of that year, he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah J. Scott, who was also a native of Schuyler County, born August 29, 1850. Their happy union, however, was destined to be of short duration, for the faithful and beloved wife and mother expired on the 22d of February, 1878. She was a woman of tender heart, kindly acts and practical Christianity, and her death proved a sad blow and an irreparable loss to her family and friends. Four children were born of this union. Jesse C. Tyson, the oldest, born on August 7, 1868, is a farmer operating the old home place. He married Annie M. Hendrix, a native of Ripley, Brown County, Ill., and they have had three children: Levi Frank, born March 17, 1899, and one child who died in infancy; Orren William, born December 10, 1907. Laura, the second child, was born September 15, 1869, and is now the wife of Charles B. Ward, of Bainbridge Township, and they have four children: Ruth Eliza, born October 21, 1883; Sarah Florence,

born January 9, 1896; James Rufus, August 5, 1897; William F., born June 16, 1900. Leora, born June 4, 1872, married, in 1889, James D. Dodds, and they have six children: Zelma Arvilla, born November 16, 1889, was married March 1, 1907, to Hazen F. Ward; Norris E., born March 1, 1892; Ruby E., born April 3, 1895; Giles O., born June 17, 1898; Ray Burdett, born December 16, 1900, and Edith Evaline, born December 9, 1904. Stella, born June 11, 1876, died July 12, 1876. Mrs. Sarah J. (Scott) Tyson died February 22, 1878. She was the daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Scott.

Since fixing his home in Schuyler County, forty years ago, Mr. Tyson has devoted himself to the interests of his family, and to the high duties of a moral and intelligent citizenship. Since the story period of the Civil War, when age conferred on him the right of franchise, he has faithfully voted the Republican ticket. He has never been an office-seeker, however, and has never held any public position save that of Census Enumerator for Bainbridge Township in 1880 and in 1890. Surrounded now by those comforts of life which, in providing for others, he has guaranteed to himself; honored and loved by his children, his grandchildren, and great-grandchildren and hosts of friends for his bravery in fields of battle and in the paths of peace, and admired by his more distant associates for those practical and substantial qualities which have brought him worldly success, William Tyson is a man to be envied in no spirit of bitterness, but only in a spirit of regret that more citizens of the world are not cast in his mold of nobility.

UNGER, John C.—It is always a source of gratification to point to the growing success of our young men, for upon them rests the future prosperity of our country. Not the least prominent of the agriculturists of Schuyler County, who upon the threshold of middle life has met with a success well merited by his indefatigable labors, is John C. Unger, who owns and occupies a finely-improved farm on Section 26, Camden Township, remaining there until his death, on the same township, November 7, 1870. Ancestors of the family, both paternal and maternal, came of German extraction and were among the early settlers of Ohio, where the father, Eli Unger, was born in Portage County. Early in life he sought the larger opportunities of the undeveloped regions to the west of his home, and became a farmer in Illinois. A brother, Cyrus Unger, married Lydia Biltz and brought his bride to Illinois, where he took up land in Schuyler County in 1862. With them came the bride's sister, Mary Biltz, a native of Stark County, Ohio; in 1864 she became the wife of Eli Unger, who settled on a farm in Camden Township, remaining there until his death, on February 4, 1873. After his demise the widow returned to her old Ohio home, thence went to Indiana, but in 1875 came back to the old homestead in Schuyler County, Ill. Eventually she purchased a home in Erwin, Schuyler County,

where she and her younger daughter, Belle, now reside. The elder son, Owen, is deceased. The older daughter, Cora E., married William Gray and has five children, Addra, Forrest, Roy, Jennie and Beulah; they are now living on the old Unger homestead.

Eli Unger was a cooper and when not employed at his trade, gave his attention to farming. Nor was his interest confined to his double calling. The schools received his earnest support, and the churches had his regular contributions. Movements for the material progress of the township commanded his allegiance and co-operation. For some years he served as a Director in his School District, meanwhile accomplishing much for the benefit of local educational work. In political views he was liberal, voting for the men whom he considered best qualified to represent the people and promote the general welfare. His only surviving son, John C., received such advantages as the country schools afforded, and while still quite young began to work for others. Carefully saving his wages, he was able upon attaining his majority to acquire property of his own. In May, 1891, he bought eighty acres of land on Section 26, Camden Township, where since he has made his home. At the time of purchase the farm had a small frame dwelling, sorely in need of repairs, and at the time of his marriage he rebuilt the house before bringing his bride to the home. Later he erected a substantial barn and other needed outbuildings. During 1906 he added greatly to the value of the property by erecting a two-story residence with eight rooms and modern conveniences.

The marriage of Mr. Unger took place August 20, 1895, uniting him with Miss Agnes Blanche Loring, who was born in Buena Vista Township, in April of 1877, being a daughter of William and Sarah (Grigg) Loring. After having engaged in the stock business for years, Mr. Loring died June 27, 1907, and in his demise another pioneer was taken from among those in whose midst he long had lived and labored. Since his death his widow has been a resident of the city of Rushville. Of their union there were born three daughters and one son now living, and there was also a stepdaughter, Mary, who married J. W. Lickey. The son, J. M. Loring, is engaged in the practice of law at Rushville. One of the daughters is the widow of John Avery and lives in Rushville. Another daughter, Ethel Grace, wife of Mark Sellers, met with a sad fate. Her only child accidentally fell into the cistern where the water was about three feet deep, with some ice floating on the top. The mother jumped into the cistern in a frantic effort to save the child. No one was near at the time and when found both mother and child had died from exposure to the cold water and from the struggle to climb out of the cistern.

The family of John C. Unger comprises the following-named children: Leah D., born March 8, 1897; Emory F., born November 25, 1900; Vernon William, born September 11, 1905; and

Mary Grace, born May 2, 1907. The home farm comprises eighty acres and in addition, with the assistance of his sister's son, Mr. Unger operates his mother's farm of 280 acres, which has the unique distinction of having been transferred only once since the taking out of the government patent. Until the death of William Loring the latter engaged in partnership with Mr. Unger in the breeding of fine horses; in addition, Mr. Unger has made a specialty of thoroughbred registered Duroc-Jersey hogs, some fine specimens of which are always to be seen on his farm. So closely has his attention been given to farming pursuits that he has had little leisure for participation in township affairs, yet he has found time to faithfully perform the duties of School Director of his district and also has kept posted concerning problems affecting the welfare of the nation. In presidential elections he votes with the Republican party, but in local affairs he considers the character and ability of the candidate of greater importance than his views concerning issues affecting the nation, but not material to the county and township. With his wife he holds membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and has been a contributor to the missionary movements of the denomination.

UTTER, Arthur Frank.—The breeding of live-stock constitutes a science, while the dealing in them and their advantageous disposition in the markets of the country, are branches of a business whose successful prosecution requires rare executive ability, judgment and foresight. Some of the shrewdest men in the United States are engaged in the live stock business, and to be a leader in that field, as is Arthur F. Utter, of Bainbridge Township, Schuyler County, is of itself a proof of unusual determination and ability.

Mr. Utter is a native of Frederick Township, Schuyler County, born January 9, 1868, a son of George D. and Priscilla J. (Ward) Utter, his father being a man of strong character and practical abilities, whose life work is reviewed on other pages of this work. The boy was educated in the district schools of his native township, and his early life upon the home farm was spent in ways common to the sons of farmers. He remained upon the family homestead until his majority, when soon afterward he was married and settled with his young bride upon the farm in Section 12, Bainbridge Township, which he now occupies. He was obliged to borrow money to make his first payment on his place, but he went to work with determination and energy to clear the farm of debt, and not only has succeeded in that aim, but in the acquisition of other lands, in the establishment of a fine reputation as a live-stock man, and in the maintenance and education (the latter still progressing) of a large and intelligent family. He now carries on farming on 230 acres of land, and for many years has been one of the leading breeders of Poland-China hogs and Shorthorn cattle in the county. Mr. Utter is a scientific breeder, a fine judge of live stock, a careful buyer and a shrewd

business manager, so that his rapid progress and high standing were foregone conclusions. He is not only a large breeder and dealer, and an extensive land owner, but has had the foresight to generously protect his family by carrying seven thousand dollars life insurance. All of the above facts are proof conclusive that Mr. Utter is a man of strong will, fine abilities, and, what is of really more importance to the true progress of American communities, of tender care for those who are dependent upon him for their support and well-being. In politics, he affiliates with the Democratic party, and takes an active interest in public enterprises which promise to advance his community.

Arthur F. Utter was united in marriage, February 27, 1889, to Miss Clara Bradman, a daughter of C. W. Bradman, who was for many years a prominent farmer and citizen of Bainbridge Township. Mrs. Utter was born in Lincoln, Neb., on the 11th of August, 1870. Her father, who is now a resident of Beardstown, Ill., served bravely in the Civil War as a member of the Ninety-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry. To Mr. and Mrs. Arthur F. Utter have been born the following children: Fred C., born September 9, 1889, who died August 8, 1892; George W., born March 2, 1891; Harry, born March 6, 1893; Charles, born November 15, 1895; Beulah, born February 26, 1898, and died December 23, 1899; Frank, born April 12, 1899, and died May 13, 1900; Thomas, December 28, 1903, and Edna, born February 10, 1907.

UTTER, George D., a well-to-do farmer, of high standing in his locality, who is living in Section 7, Frederick Township, Schuyler County, Ill., has passed more than sixty-two years in the immediate vicinity of his birthplace, in Section 6 of the same township. Mr. Utter was born November 13, 1845, a son of John and Charlotte (Brines) Utter, of whom the former was a New Yorker by birth. Henry Utter, the paternal grandfather, also of New York nativity, came to Wabash County, Ill., in 1815, where he was one of the pioneer farmers of the region, helping to organize the local administration of the county, and was a member of the lower branch of the First, Fourth and Fifth General Assemblies.

The Utter was born in Alleghany County, N. Y., November 11, 1810, and in 1815, came with his father from the East to Wabash County, Ill., where on reaching maturity he was married to Charlotte Brines, the ceremony taking place December 5, 1834. Three years later, his father having died, he moved to Schuyler County, settling on rented land, and in connection with tilling the soil, sold fanning mills then manufactured by Jesse Darnell, covering the territory between Frederick and Quincy, and in all directions from Frederick. Subsequently, he bought forty acres in Section 6, Frederick Township, on which he built a log cabin, and in that cabin the subject of this biographical record was ushered into being. John Utter applied himself vigorously to the task of improving the wild tract on which

he had established his home, in Section 6. Besides this land he owned some property in the village of Frederick at the time of his death, on February 14, 1888. When he first located in Schuyler County, in 1837, he made the journey from Wabash County in a wagon, which carried all his effects. Before coming to Schuyler County he served in the Black Hawk War, and about the year 1854, organized a military company, of which he was elected Captain. The muster days of this company were gala occasions for the people of the vicinity, who were wont to gather at Pleasantview to watch the drilling maneuvers, Capt. Utter being the principal drillmaster.

Charlotte (Brines) Utter was born in Alleghany County, N. Y., April 11, 1807, and died October 15, 1887. By John Utter she became the mother of five children, namely: Edwin, Eliza, Martha, Julia A., and George D. Edwin was born in Wabash County, Ill., June 11, 1835, married Hannah Nelson and had five children, of whom four—John, Lyman, Lillie and Douglas—are living. He served as a soldier in the Civil War, enlisting from that county, and died October 16, 1903, at Quincy, Ill., where his remains now lie. Eliza was born in Wabash County, Ill., July 29, 1836. She was twice married, her first husband being James Lane, to whom she was wedded July 16, 1854, and by him she had seven children, three of whom are still living, viz.: Mrs. William E. Young and Mrs. William Patterson, both residents of Frederick Township; and Mrs. Charles Allen, whose home is in Joplin, Mo. Mrs. Lane's second husband was Samuel O. Beale. He and his wife are deceased. Martha Utter, born March 5, 1841, became the wife of William Lane and bore him one child, Sarah, who married William B. Utter, and by him had seven children. The parents of Sarah are now deceased. Julia A. Utter was born August 6, 1843, and died December 3, 1881.

George D. Utter was reared to farm life, being the only son at home. He attended the common school and assisted his father, who being an extensive landholder, required his services most of the time. He helped to do the clearing and other preliminary work, and was one of the busiest young men of his day. He remained with his parents until the time of his marriage, and even after that event had to look after the paternal farming interests as well as his own. In May, 1868, he moved to his present location, the place then containing only a log cabin, with one door and one eight-light window, but being furnished with a cook stove and fire place. Mrs. Utter understood weaving, while Mr. Utter's wife's mother was trained in carding wool, and spinning, and both parents frequently revert to the period, when after retiring for the night, the click and knock of the mother's loom kept them awake. Finally, they built a small kitchen as an addition to their cabin, which afforded them greater convenience and comfort. In course of time, the old log cabin gave place to a substantial and handsome eight-room dwelling, ample shelter was provided for the stock, and fruit

and ornamental trees were set out in abundance, making a beautiful and attractive home. When Mr. Utter first took possession of this place, it was almost a wilderness and stump pulling was the first arduous and seemingly interminable task that confronted him. He well remembers the day he left the old home for the new one, not more than a mile away, and the mother's tears as she said good-bye. Since then he and his loyal and devoted wife have spent forty years in helpful companionship, sharing each other's joys and sorrows, and he has the serene consciousness that the long period intervening has been well spent. He is now the owner of 240 acres of the finest and most completely improved and highly productive land in Frederick Township, and is recognized by all as one of its leading agriculturists. His methods in farming and stock raising are thoroughly practical, and his diligent and persevering efforts have been rewarded by abundant and richly merited success.

The marriage of Mr. Utter took place March 14, 1867, on which date he was united with Priscilla J. Ward. Mrs. Utter was born April 10, 1848, a daughter of Apollus and Jane (Bramble) Ward, natives of Ohio. The Bramble family history may be found in another portion of this volume. Eight children were the offspring of this union, six of whom first saw the light of day in the crude log cabin above described. The names of the children are as follows: Arthur F., a narrative of whose career appears elsewhere in this connection; Albert M., born October 29, 1870; Alice, born September 4, 1873; Pulaski, born November 30, 1876; Amy, born January 10, 1880; Mary, born October 21, 1883; Minnie, born October 30, 1889; and Grover, born November 14, 1892. The second son, Albert, is living on the old homestead in Section 7, Frederick Township. He was married, July 8, 1894, to Helen Gregg, and they are the parents of five children, namely: Marion, Ernest, William, Helen and Clinton. Alice Utter, who became the wife of Maurice Rehman, is a resident of Chapin, Ill., and has four children—Alvin, Bert, Edith and Mabel. Full particulars concerning the Rehman family are given in their proper alphabetical order. Pulaski Utter, who was a young man of exceedingly bright promise, died January 3, 1896. Amy is the wife of John Utter, residing in Beardstown, and has one child—Roy. Mary, Minnie and Grover are still under the parental roof. All the sons and daughters of the subject of this sketch have received a good common school education, and are fitted by their mental acquirements to fill desirable positions in life.

In political action, George D. Utter has always been identified with the Democratic party, but has never sought public honors. Although repeatedly and urgently solicited to become a candidate for local office, he has persistently declined, feeling that his time was fully occupied with the duties pertaining to his farm and his family. He and his worthy wife are communicants of the Methodist Church, South, and both

are held in the highest esteem by a large acquaintance, extending throughout Frederick Township.

VALENTINE, Sylvester.—Among the farmers of Woodstock Township who are investing their calling with dignity, progress and refinement of surroundings, mention is due Sylvester Valentine, the owner of a farm of 160 acres in Section 16. Mr. Valentine was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, October 10, 1845, a son of Samuel and Sophia (Young) Valentine, natives of Ohio, and of German descent. The paternal grandfather was born in a German settlement in Pennsylvania, and at an early day settled in Pickaway County, Ohio, where, after many years of tilling a prairie farm, he died rich in years and financially prosperous. His son, Samuel, father of Sylvester, came with his family to Sangamon County, Ill., about 1852, settling near the old home of Peter Cartwright, the famous Methodist Episcopal circuit-rider. Sylvester Valentine treasures vivid memories of this splendid preacher, as on many occasions he sat in church and listened to his eloquent and convincing discourses. Samuel Valentine died about 1884, his wife having pre-deceased him in 1882. Both are resting under shady trees in the little cemetery at Pleasant Plains, Ill. They were the devoted and painstaking parents of ten children, five of whom are living. Of the children, Mary is the deceased wife of William V. Campbell, of Sangamon County; Cordelia (deceased) was the wife of James E. Campbell, also deceased; Ellen is the widow of Dr. Philip Williams, and lives in Tennessee; Israel died in Jacksonville, Ill.; Sophia is the widow of Samuel Campbell, of St. Joseph, Mo.; Evelyn is the wife of Mr. David A. Hunkle; Clara died at the age of twenty-two years; India is the wife of John Kirby, and lives in Conway Springs, Kan.; and Samuel is a blacksmith in Pleasant Plains, Ill. Samuel Valentine belonged to the old time German school of thought and action, and was a devout member of the Lutheran Church, which he joined as early as 1835.

Sylvester Valentine was seven years old when he came with his parents to Sangamon County, Ill., in 1852, and he remained on the home place until his twenty-third year. He is largely self-educated, although he attended the district school with comparative regularity during the winter time, his summers being devoted to the many tasks which awaited his strength on the old place. In 1868 he rented a farm in Sangamon County, put in his first crop of corn; while on a visit to Schuyler County that winter met Sarah A. Shupe, of Woodstock Township, whom he married October 5, 1870. The Shupe family came to Illinois in 1843. Peter and Sarah (Wright) Shupe, grandparents of Mrs. Valentine, were Mormons, and they stopped in Schuyler County on their way to join their fellow religionists in Salt Lake City. On the way, Peter, his wife and their three children, were taken ill, died and were buried near Council Bluffs,

Iowa. William Shupe, the father of Mrs. Valentine, then returned to Schuyler County, reaching here during the fall of 1843. On November 19, 1846, he was united in marriage to Mary Ann Hoffman, who was born in Ohio June 20, 1825. William Shupe being born in Grayson County, Va., October 9, 1824. Soon after their marriage they located on the farm now owned and occupied by the Valentine family in Woodstock Township, Schuyler County. Here William Shupe died July 8, 1904, and his wife in 1902. To them were born six children: Samuel Shupe, of Walnut, Kan.; Sarah A. (Mrs. Valentine) of Rushville, Ill.; George H., of Wayland, Ill.; Mary F., wife of Charles F. Nardin, of Macomb, Ill.; Martha M., wife of Daniel C. Nell, a farmer of the vicinity of Macomb; and William Shupe, a farmer living in Ragan, Neb.

After his marriage Mr. Valentine returned to Sangamon County, and there followed general farming until again coming to Schuyler County in 1878. He then bought eighty acres of land in Section 17, Woodstock Township, the greater part of which was covered with timber and brush, and here he labored early and late, cutting down trees and taking out stumps until he had one of the best properties in this part of Schuyler County. This remained the home of the family until 1903, when they settled on the old Shupe farm in Section 16, rich in its memories of a fine old family and their struggles to acquire a footing among the prosperous of the land. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Valentine: Lilly M., wife of Charles Newell, a farmer of Woodstock Township, who has five children—Samuel, Ray, Herman, Carl and Ruth; George W., married Daisy Brown and is living in Peoria, Ill.; Herbert E., married Maud Rittenhouse and has one son, Glenn R., and one daughter, Olive Marie, with whom, and his wife, he lives on the old homestead; and Dwight L., graduated at the Normal School in Rushville in June, 1908, and will engage in teaching the coming winter. Mr. and Mrs. Valentine are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mr. Valentine is a Democrat in politics. He is a well informed and thoroughly practical farmer, having the respect and good will of his neighbors, and by virtue of industry, perseverance and integrity, filling a need in the general affairs of the community.

VANCIL, Benjamin F.—"A splendid farmer and citizen,"—an enthusiastic expression which everyone who has ever had any dealings with Benjamin F. Vancil would at once apply to him. His long experience and strong capabilities have carried him to the very bed-rock of agriculture, both in the raising of crops and in the breeding of live stock, and his general intelligence and moral earnestness have inspired unvarying confidence in him as a public man. For many years he has been a firm advocate of Prohibition, not only supporting its principles as measures of vital importance to the well-being of the community, but consistently voting for the candidates

of the party, even when aware of the hopelessness of present victory. Many of those who opposed him in this work years ago, are now his staunchest friends. His career as a Prohibitionist has offered a striking illustration of that independence and moral stamina which are at the foundation of superior American citizenship.

Mr. Vancil was born in Woodstock Township, Schuyler County, on January 19, 1861, the son of Tobias and Caroline (Howe) Vancil, the father being reared in Tazewell County, Ill., and the mother a native of Ohio. The Vancil family are of German descent, while the ancestry of the Howes is Scotch. The mother of Benjamin F. Vancil came to Illinois with her parents and was married in Tazewell County, afterward settling in Woodstock and Birmingham Townships. After the death of the wife and mother, in the latter township, Mr. Vancil's father removed to Colchester, McDonough County, Ill., which remained the family home for some years and which was the scene of his death at the age of eighty-four. Four sons and five daughters were born to Mr. and Mrs. Tobias Vancil, namely; Amanda, now the wife of Charles Bell, a farmer of Rushville Township, Schuyler County; Eumaria, deceased; John M., a farmer located in Bainbridge Township; James Edward, who is a brickmason of Plymouth, Ill.; Laura E., wife of Oliver Davis, who lives near Bushnell, Ill.; Benjamin F.; Sarah, Mrs. Washington Smith, of Colchester, Ill.; Agnes, now the wife of Charles Riddings, of Macomb, Ill.; and Dora, deceased. Both of the parents were devout members of the old Methodist Episcopal Church. The father was a man of unassuming character, but had a natural genius as a mechanic, and was therefore peculiarly useful in a pioneer community. As he was also very accommodating, old residents of Schuyler County remember with pleasure how he was equally skilful in building a house, shaping a plow, running a sawmill, or shoeing a horse.

When the family moved to Bainbridge Township, Benjamin was but a lad, and in this section of the county he attended the district school and grew to manhood, working for his father until he had attained his majority. On December 26, 1881, shortly before this important epoch in his life, he was married to Rosanna Kelly, who was born in that township, a daughter of James and Nancy (Smith) Kelly. Her father was a native of Kentucky. (For details of the Smith family, the reader is referred to the biography of Joseph H. Smith.) After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin F. Vancil located on the farm of Joseph H. Smith, which the husband has rented for the past twenty-six years, and in the operation of which he has been remarkably successful. On December 24, 1906, Mr. Vancil bought 187 acres of land in Section 18, Bainbridge Township, which was known as the William Kuhn farm, which, added to the place rented of Mr. Smith, places him in control of 394 acres of fine land devoted partly to general farming and partly to stock-raising.

Mr. Vancil's eleven children were all born on the Smith farm, and are all living at home, namely: Grover C., January 10, 1885; James F., August 18, 1886; Robert H., July 12, 1888; Joseph F., April 29, 1890; Noah A., August 4, 1892; Ida May, August 28, 1894; Mark O., June 24, 1897; George W., February 20, 1900; Benjamin Franklin, June 22, 1903; Nancy J., October 31, 1905; and William V., February 16, 1908. A large share of the good fortune and prosperity which has attended this family is due to the unremitting care and wise management of Mrs. Vancil, to whom her husband gives due credit both for the rearing of his children and his success as a man of affairs.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Vancil are earnest and influential members of the Union Baptist Church, and are leaders in high-minded sociability and morality. As stated, he is a prominent Prohibitionist, and has always been active in educational work, having for nine years past been one of the School Directors of the Hazel Dell District No. 78.

VANDIVER, William L.—The attention of the most casual observer in passing through Brooklyn Township, Schuyler County, is attracted to the farm owned and operated by Mr. Vandiver, its thrifty appearance stamping the owner as a man of more than ordinary ability along the lines of agriculture. It was in the fall of 1899 that he located in Brooklyn Township and purchased his present farm of 158 acres on Section 29. Bringing with him the experience of many years in other localities, he came well qualified to cope with the crude conditions which he here found, and he it said to his credit that every foot of his land is now in a tillable condition.

As far back as the records can be traced, the Vandiver family is of Southern origin and it is believed that the grandfather Vandiver died in Kentucky. His wife died some years previous, and at the time of his death, his two children, John and Edward (twins), were left to the care of friends. A kind fate placed them in charge of a bachelor neighbor, James Worthington, who became greatly attached to them, and in later years, when he left Kentucky and came to Illinois, he brought the boys with him. Settling in Schuyler County, Mr. Worthington purchased considerable land in the vicinity of Brooklyn, and became one of the largest landowners in this part of Schuyler County. John and Edward Vandiver continued to make their home with their uncle, attending the schools at Brooklyn, and when they reached maturity each received forty acres of land from their benefactor. Edward Vandiver finally removed to Kansas, where he and his wife both died, their family still residing in that State. About the time of his marriage, John Vandiver traded the forty-acre tract which Mr. Worthington had given him for a farm on Section 30, Brooklyn Township, and here he erected a log cabin which was the home of the family for many years—in fact, all of his children being born in this primitive

dwelling. In addition to managing his farm he worked at the carpenter's trade, and many of the dwellings that are now seen in this vicinity are the work of his hands.

The marriage of John Vandiver united him with Angeline Graham, a native of Ohio, and of the twelve children born to them mention is made of the following: The eldest child, Nelson, is a resident of Charterville, Mo.; during the Civil War enlisted his services in Company A, Seventy-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, serving three years. John was also a member of the same company, with his regiment passing through all of the hard-fought battles and experiencing many fatiguing marches; he is now a resident of Carthage, Ill. Henry, also a member of Company, A, Seventy-eighth Illinois, was killed at the battle of Jonesboro, Ga. Edward died in infancy. Edward (the second child of that name) grew to maturity and served one year in the cause of his country as a member of the One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Infantry; he now makes his home in Charterville, Mo. James is a resident of Atchison, Kan. Margaret, of Cummings, Kan., is the wife of Emery Andre. Louisa, the widow of Clark Quint, makes her home in Charterville, Mo. William L. is the next child in order of birth. Lizzie, of Cummings, Kan., is the widow of Robert Wright. Taylor died in Brooklyn, Schuyler County, when twelve years of age. The parents of these children both passed away in Cummings, Kan., the mother in 1887, and the father in 1891. Both were staunch adherents of the Presbyterian faith and Mr. Vandiver was a strong believer in Republican principles. During the early days of his residence in Illinois he filled many township offices within the gift of its citizens.

Born on the family homestead on Section 29, Brooklyn Township, Schuyler County, May 12, 1859, William L. Vandiver passed his boyhood in that vicinity, there being nothing out of the ordinary to distinguish his life from that of other farmer lads of his acquaintance. Up to the age of twenty-two he worked on the home farm, having in the meantime attended the district school, but after arriving at his maturity he started life independently by hiring out as a farm hand, at first receiving for his services \$14 per month. Two years later, at the age of twenty-four, he assumed domestic responsibilities by his marriage, which occurred October 25, 1883, and united him with Miss Mary Wells, who was born in Brooklyn Township, the daughter of Herbert Wells. The latter, now deceased, was one of the early pioneers of Schuyler County. Following his marriage Mr. Vandiver worked by the month on the farm of Charles Worthington, but two years later rented the old home-farm of his mother-in-law, continuing its cultivation until settling upon land of his own. This was in 1889, at which time he purchased 110 acres of land in Brooklyn Township. Two years later he sold this property and removed to Webster County, Neb., there purchasing 200 acres. After disposing of that property he bought 160

acres in Phelps County, that State, but renting the property in 1899, returned to Schuyler County and entered the stock business with Charles Worthington, his former employer, in Rushville. This association lasted five months, when, in the fall of 1899, he purchased his present farm on Section 29, where, as previously noted, he now resides.

Six children were born to the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Vandiver, namely: Freddie, who died in infancy; Mabel, at home; Herbert and John, twins, the latter dying in infancy, and the former being now a student in Dixon College; Hally, at home; and Everett, a student in the public schools. In taking a resume of the life of Mr. Vandiver one is impressed with what he has accomplished: Starting in young manhood with nothing but an indomitable will and a determination to become a successful farmer, he at first worked as a farm hand for \$14 per month. By carefully saving his earnings he was soon enabled to make investments in land, purchasing two farms in Nebraska, and by selling at an advance over the purchase price, he has realized handsomely on his original investment. Since locating on his present farm his industry has been even more liberally rewarded, the result being that he has one of the most productive farms in his section of Schuyler County. It is his belief that the best stock obtainable is the only kind to handle, a policy which he adheres to and on his farm may be seen superior specimens of imported Shire and road horses.

Not all of Mr. Vandiver's time is absorbed in looking after his own private interests, being in addition an active worker in the ranks of the Republican party. In 1906 he was nominated by that party for the office of Supervisor and elected by a good majority over one of the strongest opponents in the Democratic party. Socially he is a member of the Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America, both of Brooklyn. With his wife he is a member of the Presbyterian Church, both supporting its charities with a liberal hand, and both are held in high esteem by their many friends and acquaintances.

VAUGHAN, Silas Bruce.—The Vaughans, closely identified with the agricultural progress of Schuyler County, Ill., for more than half a century, are of an old Virginia family who migrated to Kentucky in the early 'forties. Silas B. Vaughan was but sixteen when he came with his parents to the county, and two years later began living on the farm which has ever since been his home, a period of more than fifty years. As youth and man, for these many years he has industriously, faithfully and ably performed the duties which have come to him, and now, at the age of nearly seventy years, he has reached a position of substantial comfort and the still more enviable station in life in which confidence in his honor is firmly grounded on his past. Old age can have no greater comfort than to look back at real achievement, and see in the present the reverence and affection which constitute a vindication of the past.

Mr. Vaughan is a native of Culpepper County, Va., born April 13, 1838, a son of Henry and Jael (Jones) Vaughan, both of the county mentioned. The original Vaughans were Welshmen, and the Joneses, Irish and German. The grandfathers, Venson Vaughan and Robert Jones, both died in Culpepper County. In 1844 Henry Vaughan, the father, migrated from the Old Dominion to Boone County, Ky., and in 1854 came by steamboat from Cincinnati, down the Ohio and up the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers to Schuyler County. On the 14th day of March, of that year, the family located on a farm in Bainbridge Township, now owned by Milton Campbell, where they remained for two years, in 1856 settling on the tract of 120 acres in Section 9, Bainbridge Township, which was for twenty-one years the family homestead and which afterward became the home of the son, Silas B. At that time, when he was eighteen years of age, it was covered with heavy timber and quite unimproved, and his father, with the assistance of his sons, first built a hewed log house for the family residence (sixteen by twenty feet) and then commenced to fell the trees and roll away or burn the logs. In a few years the wild forest was converted into tillable land, and the log cabin was made more comfortable for the shelter of the growing family. Here the mother died July 12, 1868, and the father, June 11, 1877. Of their ten children, four died in infancy, and the following reached maturity: Robert, now living in Oklahoma with a daughter; William, who is a farmer of Lemoine Township, McDonough County, Ill.; Elizabeth, who married, first, J. D. Rouse, and after his death, Samuel Stover, both of whom are deceased; Silas B.; Susan A., who married James T. Broadhead, a farmer, also of Lemoine Township, McDonough County; and Christopher C. Vaughan, who was last located in Omaha, Neb., but whose whereabouts have been unknown for forty years.

During his youth, Silas B. Vaughan attended the common schools of Boone County, Ky., and Bainbridge Township, Schuyler County. On November 24, 1867, he was married to Miss Mary A. Orr, born in County Fermanagh, Ireland, in August, 1839, and whose parents came to Schuyler County in the fall of that year. (For biography of Mrs. Vaughan's father, Joseph Orr, see personal sketch elsewhere in this work.) At half past six, on the morning following their wedding day, they came to the old home farm, which has ever since been their abode, and here their four children were born: The first, who died in infancy; Iona, born July 18, 1870, and married as his first wife Miss Jessie Lawler, who died January 2, 1898, and as his second, Miss Mary Dean, by whom he has had one child (Mary Louisa), the husband now farming on the old place; Otho, born September 30, 1872, and who died May 4, 1873; and Ida, who was born March 31, 1874, and is still living at home. A granddaughter, Gladys Juanita, is also making her home at the old homestead.

Mr. Vaughan now owns 170 acres in Sections 4 and 9, Bainbridge Township. It is all well improved, 100 acres having been under cultivation for fifty-three years, and the homestead is altogether one of the most comfortable and attractive in its section. Mr. Vaughan is Democratic in his political tendencies, but inclined to be liberal in his views, has neither held nor sought office.

WARD, Apollus (deceased), during his life a widely known and honored pioneer of Schuyler County, Ill., was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, July 29, 1805, a son of Uzal Ward, a former resident of the State of New Jersey and of English ancestry. The father, Uzal Ward, was born February 8, 1765, and the grandfather, Joseph Ward, was born August 25, 1734. Uzal Ward came from New Jersey to the vicinity of Cincinnati at an early day, remaining a number of years, when he removed with his family to Union County, Ind., and there spent the remainder of his life. In 1828 Apollus Ward purchased a warrant for 160 acres bounty land, issued to a soldier of the War of 1812, and bearing the signature of President James Monroe in 1817. He did not see the land, however, until the spring of 1832, when he came to Schuyler County for the first time. This being the year of the Black Hawk War, he tendered his services to the Government and, for about six weeks, was connected with the company under command of Capt. Peter Vance, but saw no fighting.

Returning to Indiana, after a period of illness, he remained there until 1835, when he married Jane Bramble, a year later coming to Illinois with his wife and an infant son. A portion of the last year, before coming west, appears to have been spent at Columbus, where their oldest son, Major Andrew, was born in 1836. Mrs. Ward also being a native of that State. On arriving in Schuyler County in September, 1836, he found things in a primitive state, his land located in Section 11 of what is now Bainbridge Township, being covered with timber, hazel brush and other wild shrubbery, requiring much labor in preparing for cultivation. His first business was the erection of a log cabin with stick chimney and puncheon floor, and furnished in the back-woods style of those days. Here he continued to reside for a period of more than forty years, with the aid of his sons, whose biographies are given on the following pages of this volume, improving and developing his property. His death occurred here March 14, 1878, his wife surviving him until July 14, 1896.

Mr. and Mrs. Apollus Ward reared a family of nine children, all except the eldest being born in Illinois. These children were Major Andrew, born August 9, 1835, married Miss Emily J. Davis, and died March 9, 1900, leaving a family of nine children: Henry M., born April 19, 1838, and twice married, having one child by the first wife, and four by the second; James Madison, born May 28, 1840, married Eliza L. Taylor in 1873 and lives on the paternal farm—has one

son; Edwin Marion, born January 7, 1843, in 1867 married as his second wife Lydia J. Bridgeman, who bore him four children; Mary married William Achison, and resides in Rushville; Priscilla J., wife of George Utter, of Frederick Township, Schuyler County; Ira L. married Mary J. Taylor, by whom he has had four children and lives on a farm adjoining the home place; Emily J., deceased wife of Thomas Dodge, a farmer of Bainbridge Township, to whom she bore seven children; and Jackson, born February 19, 1856, married Miss Martha A. Dodds in 1878, has had five children and lives in Bainbridge Township.

Apollo Ward was of the sturdy type of pioneers in Schuyler County who did much by his industry and enterprise to develop that region. He was a Democrat in politics and a member of the Methodist Church, South, and his influence is perpetuated in the high reputation enjoyed by his descendants.

WARD, Edward Marion.—Schuyler County has no more interesting landmark than the farm in Section 11, Bainbridge Township, where Edward Marion Ward was born on a cold winter's day, January 7, 1843. Mr. Ward, who is now a farmer in the section adjoining that in which his childhood was passed, and who is the owner of seventy acres of land in Section 10, represents a family continuously identified with Schuyler County since the early thirties, and numerous scattered over lands radiating from the old place for a distance of eight miles. Apollo Ward occupies a prominent place among the pioneers of this section. It was he who bought a colt at a sale in Indiana, and later traded the colt at \$150 for the 160 acres of land now recognized as the center of Ward occupancy in Schuyler County. He himself arrived to look over his land in 1832, and he found conditions lively enough to satisfy even the most exacting and adventurous. Black Hawk then was on the war path, and Governor Reynolds, issuing a call for volunteers, Mr. Ward tendered his services, becoming a member of the company of Captain Peter Vance. After the Indians had been driven from the State, Mr. Ward returned to his farm in Bainbridge Township, but being taken ill went back to Indiana, where he regained his health and married Jane Bramble in 1835. In 1836, accompanied by his wife and son, Major A., he came back to Schuyler County, located on the land he had acquired through exchange, and remained there for the balance of his life. For more extended family history see sketch of James M. Ward.

Farm development in the early days was necessarily much slower than at present, and when Edward Marion Ward had attained years of usefulness, there still remained much of the hard grind of land clearing, which precedes actual cultivation. He helped to cut down trees and divest the land of underbrush, attending the district schools during the winter season, and sharing in such diversions as broke the monotony of the

hard working population of Bainbridge Township. February 21, 1863, he was united in marriage to Margaret Baldwin, daughter of James W. Baldwin, a native of Ohio, and early settler of Mason County, Ill. Later Mr. Baldwin moved to Schuyler County, and during the summer of 1863 located in Section 10, Bainbridge Township, which then boasted a small log cabin and an abundance of heavy timber. In the spring of 1867 he lost his first wife, and in September of the same year, married Lydia J. Bridgeman, daughter of Martin and Ruth (Caywood) Bridgeman, Southerners by birth, and pioneers of Schuyler County. Mr. Bridgeman became a widower in later life, and eventually went to Kansas, where he died at an advanced age. He was bred to the lazy, unambitious life of the South, and for a time was a slave owner, but his natural energy finally found its fitting place in the larger opportunities of the Central West. Mr. and Mrs. Ward had the following children, all of whom were born in a hewed-log cabin: Martin, Augustus, Rozzie and Edgar. Martin married Lena Nelson, who died March 26, 1906, leaving six children—Elmer, Roy, Don, Lulu, Stella and Edna; Augustus married Nellie Donaldson; Rozzie married Bessie Ballou, February 26, 1908, moving to Butler County, Kan., near Eldorado; and Edgar was killed July 11, 1904, by lightning, at the age of twenty years.

Mr. Ward bought his property soon after his marriage, it having formerly been owned by his maternal grandfather, Mr. Bramble. At first it was owned by Edward and Henry Ward, but the former soon after bought the interest of his brother, and since has devoted it to general farming and stock-raising. To his first thirty-five acres he has added as many more, and now all but eighteen acres have been cleared of the former growth of black oak and walnut. Mr. Ward was a member of the Southern Methodist Church at Mount Carmel, and has been a generous contributor to its work for many years. He has been an interested and helpful observer of the many great changes which have taken place during the sixty-five years of his life, and he delights in recalling the conditions in which his youth was set, especially well remembered being the deer trail across the old homestead. Great flocks of wild turkeys darkened the air at times, and both turkeys and deer were readily available for food for the settlers. Since its formation, Mr. Ward has been an ardent if non-active supporter of the Democratic party.

WARD, Henry M.—During the summer of 1836 the sparsely settled part of Schuyler County, Ill., now known as Bainbridge Township, claimed a new arrival in Apollo Ward, who, with his wife, Jane (Bramble) Ward, took up Government land in Section 11. In the conventional log cabin he began the struggle for existence among the hardest and least encouraging of conditions, and here, April 19, 1838, his son, Henry M. Ward, now a resident of Section 10, in the same township, was born. The lad grew strong in the

outdoor life of the prairies, and when the duties of the home place permitted, attended the subscription school which had been erected on his father's farm, and which was then known as the Ward School, now the Mount Carmel School.

In his youth Henry M. Ward spent many days in grubbing stumps and chopping trees, and he became familiar with every kind of work to be found around the old place. He took naturally to tilling the soil, always has respected his calling, and naturally has succeeded at what he has found congenial and profitable. His fortunes took a different turn at the time of his marriage, March 10, 1859, to Mary Ann Bridgewater, daughter of William and Eleanor (Donohue) Bridgewater, natives of Indiana, and pioneers of Bainbridge Township. It was a small farm of forty-five acres that Mr. Ward first considered his own property, and it was located in Section 10, Bainbridge Township. It had a log cabin that his brother, Major A. Ward, had erected, and which continued to be the latter's home until he moved in 1858 to the farm where his death occurred in 1900. When Henry M. succeeded to his brother's farm directly after his marriage, he found but two acres cleared of timber, and many weeks and months were required ere an appreciable change was noted. All went well in the rude home until the death of the mother in September, 1864. There were three children of the union, of whom two died in infancy, while Elias Leander, the only survivor, who is a farmer in Rushville Township, was married and became the father of two sons and two daughters. February 2, 1865, Mr. Ward married Mary E. Buckels, who was born in Scott County, Ind., August 7, 1848, a daughter of James and Rebecca (Parker) Buckels, who came in 1856 to Schuyler County, settling in Bainbridge Township, where Mr. Buckels died September 9, 1900, his wife having pre-deceased him April 13, 1883. There were four children in the Buckels family, Mrs. Ward being the second oldest. Elisha Buckels was a soldier in the One Hundred and Fifteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was taken sick and died at the battle of Lookout Mountain; Ann S. is the wife of John Jackson, a farmer living five and a half miles southwest of Neodesha, Kans.; and James is a farmer. After the marriage ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Ward got into a wagon and drove over and took possession of their present farm, which contains ninety-five acres. Mr. Ward is engaged in general farming and stock-raising, and has a very profitable and pleasant farm. He has cleared eighty-nine acres, considerable of which is devoted to stock.

Ever since casting his first presidential vote Mr. Ward has subscribed to the principles of the Democratic party, and he has held many offices of trust and responsibility. He was Tax Collector two years, Justice of the Peace twelve years, and Supervisor for two years. His service invariably was characterized by justice and integrity, and he has been one of the most satisfactory officials in the history of Bainbridge

Township. His children, both by his first and second wife, have been given excellent educational and other opportunities, and every chance has been noted and improved to make them desirable and useful members of their respective communities. Mr. Ward has the gift of making and keeping friends, and in this, his sixty-ninth year, he finds himself the recipient of the respect and affection of all who know him.

WARD, Jackson.—Schuyler County is much indebted to the Ward family, for there are none of its members who have reached maturity in this section but have contributed to its agricultural prosperity, as well as to the development of its educational and civic systems. Jackson Ward, whose farm is in Section 12, Bainbridge Township, and who is one of its most worthy representatives, is the son of Apollus Ward. (For the general family history, see the biography of James M. Ward.) Jackson Ward was reared upon the old home farm, and educated in the district school of his neighborhood until his marriage in 1876 a few months before he had reached his majority. He was born in Section 11, Bainbridge Township, on the 19th of February, 1856, and was married to Miss Martha A. Dodds, September 28, 1876. His wife, also a native of Bainbridge Township, was born July 25, 1858, a daughter of Samuel and Margaret (Wilson) Dodds, her father being an honored pioneer of the county, whose published record may be read with pleasure in connection with the biography of his son, Thomas Dodds.

Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Jackson Ward, namely: One who died in infancy; Ethel J., deceased wife of Frank Krohe, born October 11, 1877, and died June 9, 1903—was the mother of three children—Homer, Roy and Florence; Minnie, born August 31, 1882, and is living at home; Wallace, born November 27, 1884, who married Miss Annie Strong, September 1, 1906, his wife being the daughter of Thomas Q. Strong, of Bainbridge Township, and who is now operating the Strong homestead; and Vernon, born November 13, 1894, who is now living at home. The children have been given a good common school education, and are an honor to the family name.

Jackson Ward is one of the substantial men of Schuyler County, whether considered from the standpoint of worldly comfort, of substance or character. His pleasant homestead is within half a mile of his place of birth, his agricultural labors being devoted chiefly to live-stock, in connection with which, both as a raiser and dealer, he is well known. Although his entire life has been devoted to agriculture in some form, he has also taken an active part in the public affairs of the township, especially those which relate to the common school system. He is one of the Directors of School District No. 76, has held the office of Township Assessor and is otherwise identified with township government. In politics, Mr. Ward is a Democrat, and his fraternal associations are with the Modern Woodmen of

America, Pleasant View Camp No. 2040. Both he and his family are members of the Methodist Church.

Mr. Ward's substantial and honorable position has not been attained except at the expense of long years of labor, self-denial and good management, his personal efforts being ably seconded by those of his good and capable wife. For four or five years after their marriage they were engaged in farming on rented land, but about 1883 Mr. Ward bought eighty acres in Section 12. Upon this dilapidated property, which had for improvements a little frame house and an old log stable, the father began making improvements and preparing the land for cultivation, while the mother gave equally energetic attention to the care and improvement of the household and its surroundings. Mr. Ward finally erected a comfortable two-story frame residence with substantial barns, and other out-buildings, introduced radical improvements in the way of drainage and tillage of the soil, and his place is now classed among the comfortable and beautiful homesteads of Bainbridge Township, being considered a suggestive illustration of its owner's substantial and enterprising character.

WARD, James Madison.—The fine live-stock farm of 160 acres, located in Section 11, Bainbridge Township, Schuyler County, Ill., and owned by the honored citizen named above, has been in the Ward family for nearly eighty years, and since 1836 has been continuously occupied as a homestead by either father or son. It is not too much to say that James M. Ward knows every inch of the farm, and that he loves it as thoroughly as he knows it. In a human way the people of the township have much the same feeling toward Mr. Ward as he has toward the old homestead; their long acquaintance with him and their substantial affection for him, based upon reliable and continuous service, have gone hand in hand these many years. He has not only furnished a fine example of a typical American farmer, but the faithfulness of a citizen who has never wearied in doing his utmost for the public, his neighbors and friends of a lifetime. For thirty consecutive years he has served in some official capacity in the township government, for the past twenty-six years of that period having been Town Clerk. His is perhaps the greatest success in life to secure friendship and confidence by faithfulness in every duty, and to retain them both unshaken, rather with increase of strength as the years pass.

James M. Ward was born on the farm he now owns and occupies on May 26, 1840, being a son of Apollus and Jane (Bramble) Ward. His father was a native of Hamilton County, Ohio, born July 29, 1805, and was in turn a son of Uzal Ward, of New Jersey, who is thought to have been of English ancestry. Apollus Ward accompanied his parents to Union County, Ind., where his father passed the remainder of his life. The former, however, had decided to migrate to lands further west, and in 1828 bought

one of the many claims filed in Illinois by the soldiers of the War of 1812, or their descendants. The warrant had been signed by President Monroe in 1817 and, as intimated, covered the homestead of the Ward family in Bainbridge Township. In the spring of 1832 Apollus Ward viewed his land for the first time, and, although he was out with the soldiers of the Black Hawk War for about six weeks, he saw no fighting and returned to Indiana. He was married in 1835, and in the following year brought his wife to his timbered farm in Illinois. In addition to the timber, he found that much of the land had been covered with brush and wild plum trees, and the outlook was anything but encouraging. The first work was to build a log cabin for the wife and infant boy—the latter born in Indiana. The logs for the walls were hewn, and the bedsteads made by boring holes in the ends of the timber. Stick chimneys and puncheon floors, with split logs for seats, home-spun clothes, and all the other well known accessories of the primitive life of pioneer times, constituted some of the crude surroundings of James M. Ward's boyhood days; for he was born in this rude log cabin, as were his brothers and sisters. But despite the necessary deprivations of the times and the place, the life passed there was healthful and happy. There the parents died and their children grew to manhood and womanhood, and finally when they were called upon to make homes of their own settled within three miles of the old farm.

The children of the family have been as follows: Major A. Ward, now deceased and the only one born in Indiana, who married Emily J. David and had a family of nine children; Henry, a farmer of Bainbridge Township, who had one child by a first marriage and four by a second; James M.; Edward Marion, who has had three children by a second wife; Mary, wife of William Acheson and a resident of Rushville; Priscilla J., who married George Utter, a Frederick Township farmer; Ira L., who lives with his wife (nee Mary J. Taylor) and his four children on a farm adjoining the home place on the east; Emily J., deceased, formerly the wife of Thomas Dodge, a farmer of Bainbridge Township, by whom she had seven children; and Jackson Ward, a farmer of the same township, who has a family of three children.

As stated the father came to Schuyler County in 1836 and settled on his farm in Section 11, Bainbridge Township, where the children were reared. As they developed to maturity and married he helped them in every possible way, and his death, March 14, 1878, bereft them of the best friend and the wisest counselor of their lives. Apollus Ward was not only tender and generous in all his family relations, but his services in the development of educational and religious privileges were highly valued by the community at large. He was very active in the building of churches and schools, donating considerable land for both of these purposes, and being especially remembered as the founder of Ward

School No. 1, and the Southern Methodist Church. The mother of James M. Ward, a good woman, who shared with the father the gratitude and affection of the family, died on the old homestead July 14, 1895.

Joseph Ward, the great-grandfather, was born August 25, 1734, Uzal Ward, the grandfather, February 8, 1765, and Apollus Ward, the father, July 29, 1805. On October 13, 1906, the descendants of Joseph Ward held a reunion at Mount Carmel Church, and mustered 172 strong. Of the nine children born to Apollus Ward two are deceased and seven are honored residents of Schuyler County, residing, as stated, within three miles of the old family homestead.

James M. Ward, the third of the family, has spent his entire life of sixty-seven years upon the home farm. In his boyhood he attended the district school, and assisted his father in all his duties until the latter's death in 1878. On March 14, 1873, he wedded Mrs. Eliza (Sisk) Saylor, and their only child, Charles, was born December 28, 1873. Charles Ward married Laura Tyson October 26, 1892, his wife being born in Bainbridge Township September 15, 1869, the daughter of William T. Tyson, an honored citizen of that township. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ward, with the dates of their birth are as follows: Ruth E., October 21, 1893; S. Florence, January 5, 1896; James R., August 10, 1898; and William F., June 16, 1901. The son mentioned above is now in active charge of the old home farm, and promises to maintain the family name to its full integrity and honor.

James M. Ward continues with ardor and good judgment the work so well begun by his father in the fields of education and religion. His continuous public service of thirty years as Collector and Town Clerk also has earned him a strong claim upon the gratitude of the township, which its citizens have always freely accorded him. Mr. Ward has been a lifelong Democrat. Although not a church member, he has responded with cordiality and liberality to all calls for the support of meritorious causes, and his life has been a long round of useful, helpful and charitable deeds.

WARD, Major Andrew (deceased), formerly one of the prosperous and greatly respected farmers of Bainbridge Township, Schuyler County, Ill., where his busy, upright, public-spirited and useful life covered a period of sixty-five years, was born in Columbus, Ohio, August 9, 1825, a son of Apollus and Jane (Bramble) Ward, natives of that State. When a child Mr. Ward was brought to Schuyler County by his parents, the family arriving in the county in September, 1836, and settling in Bainbridge Township in the same section where Jackson Ward now lives. In boyhood days, he attended the district school, remaining at home until the wild land had been cleared of timber and brush, and converted into a productive farm. In 1858, he located on the place in Section 10, Bainbridge

Township, where he was successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits for forty-two years. He departed this life March 9, 1900, being the owner of more than 400 acres of land, as the result of his energy, diligent application, sagacious management and unswerving rectitude of conduct. He was one of the foremost farmers of his locality, being also eminently serviceable in his public relations as a member of the community with which his career was so long identified. He was a man of warm and generous nature and his kindness to those in distress was proverbial. In all walks of life, he bore himself creditably and honorably. His civic sentiment was earnest and practical, and he took a deep interest in all measures that pertained to the development and prosperity of the township and county. In politics, he was a Democrat and filled various local offices with commendable fidelity and efficiency, bearing the reputation of a model citizen.

The marriage of Mr. Ward took place April 6, 1856, on which date Emily Davis became his wife. Mrs. Ward, who still survives, is a woman of the highest character, and enjoys the sincere respect and cordial regard of her extended acquaintance. Her birth occurred in a little log cabin on the farm now owned by Charles K. Strong in Section 1, Bainbridge Township. She is a daughter of Edward and Irene (Carter) Davis, natives of Athens County, Ohio, whence they moved in 1835 to Schuyler County, Ill., making their home on the spot just mentioned, where their daughter, Emily, was born March 9, 1842. Mrs. Davis died in October of that year, and thus Mrs. Ward never knew from personal experience what it was to be blessed with the love and tender care of a mother. Mr. and Mrs. Davis became the parents of three sons and one daughter, namely: Elias, Sylvanus, Cyrus and Emily. Elias Davis is a farmer in Miami County, Kans.; Sylvanus also moved to that county and there died March 14, 1905; and Cyrus, who was a soldier in the Civil War, enlisted in Company G, Twenty-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was killed in battle October 5, 1862.

After the death of his wife Mr. Davis sold the old farm in Section 1, and moved to a piece of land which he had purchased in Section 10, in the same township, which is now Mrs. Ward's place of residence. Later, her father married a second time, wedding Keziah Stevens, who bore him two children: Caroline, who is the widow of Lewis Elam, and lives at Ottawa, Kan.; and Mary, who died at the age of nineteen years. Mr. Davis died in August, 1852. He was an educated man, had been a close student and was thoroughly fitted for the practice of medicine, but changing his purpose, turned his attention to an agricultural life. Politically he was a Democrat, but had no ambition for the distinction of public office. He took an earnest and unselfish interest in the welfare of the community, heartily supported charitable enterprises and habitually extended kindly aid to the unfortu-

nate. His noble traits of character won the friendship and esteem of all who knew him. He was a member of a worthy family, grandfather Reuben Davis, a Hollander by birth, having come from his native land to America about the time of the Revolutionary War. The latter settled in what is now the State of Ohio, then a part of the Northwest Territory, and there spent his last days. The maternal grandmother, whose maiden name was Carter, was born in England, and on crossing the Atlantic, also became a resident of Ohio, whence in course of time she moved to Schuyler County, Ill., and died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Wesley Parker.

Nine children resulted from the union of Andrew Ward and Emily Davis, as follows: Edward, born June 13, 1857; Irene, born March 19, 1860; Cyrus, born February 10, 1862; James, born August 12, 1865; George E., born August 12, 1867; Robert, born May 22, 1870; Ezra, born May 22, 1872; Cora, born August 20, 1880; and Clarence, born May 15, 1885. The oldest son, Edward Ward, who is a farmer in Bainbridge Township, married Hannah M. Scott, by whom he had one child, Zebna. Irene, deceased, was the wife of Pulaski Reeves, and left a daughter who married Clarence Robinson, a farmer. Cyrus, who follows farming in Cowley County, Kan., married Josie Somaster, and is the father of four children,—Clinton, Wilbur, Olie and Frank. James Ward, a farmer of Bainbridge Township, is the husband of Estella Persinger, and they have four children,—Bettie, Ralph, Della and Irene. George E. Ward, a resident of Huntville, Ill., married Sophronia Johnson, by whom he has three children,—Otis, Lelia and Brook. Robert Ward, a farmer in Bainbridge Township, married Ruth Hatfield, and has one child,—Vail. Ezra Ward, who farms in the same township, is the husband of Ada Gregg, who has borne him five children,—Earl, Viola, Olive, Gladys and Herman. Cora Ward, who died April 23, 1906, was the wife of Henry Ambrosius, and left one child,—Carl Clayton. Clarence Ward is the owner and operator of the old home farm in Section 10, Bainbridge Township, which he keeps in perfect condition. The second daughter, Cora, was a graduate of the Rushville and Normal Colleges, and later, finished a course in stenography and typewriting. For two years, she held the office of Deputy County Clerk of Schuyler County, and for an equal period (until September 27, 1905) was a bookkeeper and stenographer in the Bank of Schuyler County.

The father of this interesting family was a man whose kindly suggestions and wise counsel many of the younger men of the township have often heeded with substantial profit to themselves, and his memory is warmly cherished by scores who were the recipients of his generous benefactions.

WEAVER, Samuel, has lived in Schuyler County, Ill., almost three score and ten years, and his experience nearly covers all the stages of the

county's development from a wild and desolate region to its present material, moral and intellectual status among the communities of the State. Not many of the contemporaries of his childhood still remain to share with him his reminiscences of early days. He was born in Littleton Township, Schuyler County, February 23, 1838, and is a son of John and Polly (Fowler) Weaver, natives of Kentucky and Tennessee, respectively. His grandparents were Samuel and ——— (Bollinger) Weaver, and Isaac and Elsie Fowler. The marriage of John Weaver and Polly Fowler took place in the South, and in 1830, they traveled northward by wagon to a point near Springfield, Ill., where they sojourned for a year, then moving to the vicinity of Rushville, Schuyler County, and after spending another year there, locating in Section 19, Littleton Township. John Weaver entered up a tract of 160 acres of Government land, most of which was covered with timber or brush, and after clearing and improving the place, followed farming many years, adding in the course of time 30 acres to his original pre-emption. On this farm he died in April, 1876, Polly (Fowler) Weaver, the companion of his pioneer toil, having passed away about the year 1851. He was married a second time, wedding Parnissa Morrison, whose death occurred in 1893. John Weaver was the father of six sons and four daughters by his first marriage, of whom the subject of this personal record is the sixth in order of birth. Isaac died in infancy, and six are still living, as follows: Mrs. Cyrus Fowler, a widow, residing in McDonough County, Ill.; Peter Weaver, whose home is in Brooklyn Township, Schuyler County; Mrs. Richard Ban Bevers, a widow living at Littleton, Ill.; Samuel, to whom the present writing pertains; Mrs. R. B. Daniels, a widow, of Littleton Township; and Mrs. William Chockley, a resident of Kansas, living at Iola. In politics, the head of this family was a Democrat, and in religion, a Primitive (or Old School) Baptist.

Samuel Weaver was reared on the paternal farm, receiving his education mainly in the subscription schools. He remained with his parents until the time of his marriage, after which he lived one year in McDonough County. At the end of this period he moved to Brooklyn Township, Schuyler County, and was domiciled one year in the old schoolhouse, subsequently occupying various places in the township. For three years, he and his wife were residents of the village of Brooklyn, where he owned a house and three lots, which he sold. In 1876, he bought his present farm of 120 acres in Section 23, Brooklyn Township, having had a lease of the property for five years previous to becoming its owner. Only a small portion of the place was cleared,—about ten acres. He has removed the brush and timber from 80 acres, adding more land to his original purchase, until he now has 200 acres,—160 being in Section 23, and the rest in Section 26. Besides general farming, he has devoted his attention to raising horses, cattle,

sheep and hogs. Since 1905, he has lived somewhat in retirement, attending to that portion of his land which is in meadow, but rearing out the part under cultivation. He has 40 acres of solid timber in Section 26; and 40 acres in Section 23, three-quarters cleared.

The marriage of Mr. Weaver took place October 5, 1857. Adelia H. Daniels, a woman of admirable traits of character, becoming his wife. Mrs. Weaver was born in Rushville Township, Schuyler County, September 17, 1838, and is a daughter of Paul and Lydia (Manlove) Daniels, natives of North Carolina, where also originated her maternal grandparents, William and Nancy Manlove. The father and mother of Mrs. Weaver settled near Rushville, Schuyler County, at an early period, Mr. Daniels owning 120 acres of land in Brooklyn and Littleton Townships. He departed this life in 1900, his wife having passed away in 1894. Seven children resulted from the union of Mr. and Mrs. Weaver, as follows: Eldridge, born August 13, 1858, whose business is that of a traveling salesman; Alpheus, born March 11, 1860, who lives in Brooklyn Township; Georgietta, born February 1, 1862, deceased June 17, 1869; Everett, born October 5, 1864, whose home is in Lemoine Township, McDonough County, Ill.; Orville, born October 11, 1872; Delorious, born January 1, 1874; and Cornelia, born November 5, 1877. The last three are at home. The names of the three deceased brothers of Mr. Weaver are,—Harrison, who died in 1878, at the age of 78 years; Thomas, who died in 1894, aged 65 years; and Joseph, whose death occurred in 1885, when he was 30 years old.

In politics, Mr. Weaver is identified with the Democratic party, and has served on the township board and the central committee of his party. His religious connection, as also that of his estimable wife, is with the Primitive Baptist Church, in which he has officiated as deacon since 1887. He and Mrs. Weaver are deeply respected by all who know them.

WEBSTER, John L.—Among the leading men whose residence in Rushville and vicinity is of long standing, and who are esteemed alike for their worthy traits of character and the good influence they have exerted while promoting the best interests of the community, none are better known than John L. Webster, by occupation a contractor and builder. Mr. Webster was born in Oakland Township, Schuyler County, Ill., October 14, 1845, a son of Thomas Mathew and Susan (Hills) Webster, the former of whom was born in England, as was also his father, Mathew Webster. At Marylabone Church, London, Mathew Webster was united in marriage to Hester Miller, born in Gloucestershire, England, and who became the mother of Henry Mathew, Nancy, Thomas Mathew and George Mathew Webster. Of this family Henry Webster only failed to come to the United States, and his present whereabouts are unknown, his last address having been Adelaide, Australia. Mathew Webster,

Sr., was a sailor by profession, and in this capacity put into many ports and traversed many seas. His nautical career was brought to a close because of a fractured leg, and his daughter, Nancy, has a snuff box, made from a piece of wood taken from his ship. Nancy married John Schoder, in the north of England, but now lives in the United States. Thomas Mathew Webster was a carpenter by trade, but followed farming as an alternate occupation. He came to America as a young man, settling in Illinois, where he met his future wife, and where his death occurred in 1849, his wife surviving him until 1873. They were the parents of the following children: John L.; William, of Grundy County, Mo.; and Mathew, who was killed by a live wire in October, 1903, at Elmwood, Ill.

John L. Webster enjoyed the advantages of the public schools of Buena Vista Township, and in 1869 began learning the trade of carpentering with Amos Sylvester, a well known contracting builder of Rushville. Possessing marked mechanical skill, he developed into a master workman, and in time enjoyed a large patronage in different parts of the county, erecting dwellings, barns, outbuildings and doing general carpenter work. At the present time he has a continually increasing business, and although having reached sixty-two years of age, is still vigorous and active, taking as much pleasure in the accuracy and excellence of his work as when it was a new and necessary resource. In the town and county are many monuments to his skill and artistic ability, and he has contributed a large and commendable share toward the making of his pleasant and thrifty surroundings.

The first wife of Mr. Webster formerly was Ellen R. Montgomery, daughter of Clayton and Julia (Morris) Montgomery, natives of Kentucky, and early settlers of Schuyler County. The brothers and sisters of Mrs. Webster were as follows: Nathan S., of Rushville; Martha, wife of L. W. Sloat, of Rushville; Melvina, wife of William McCrady, of Fort Madison, Iowa. Mrs. Webster died April 11, 1895, and March 21, 1897, Mr. Webster was united in marriage to Margaret V. Fields, a native of Virginia, and born February 21, 1866, a daughter of George I. and Ellen P. Fields, the former editor of the Versailles (Ill.) Enterprise. In early life Mrs. Webster was converted and united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which she ever after was a most devout member. Her sudden death, January 1, 1907, was entirely unexpected, as the night before she had appeared in excellent spirits and had entertained friends at her home. During the early hours of the following morning her husband was aroused by her heavy breathing, and she sank into unconsciousness, from which the best medical aid procurable failed to arouse her. She passed painlessly away at 1 o'clock the same afternoon, and was buried January 3, with the service of the church to which she was so devoted. The first Mrs. Webster was the mother of the following children: Harry, who married Frances K. Farrer

and has two children, Beryl and Vaugh; Clayton M., of Chicago, Ill., who married Etta Severns and has one son, Wayne; Nellie G., wife of Harry Fritzell, connected with the rural free delivery out of Rushville; Susan, who married Edward Henley and has two sons, Paul and Ray, being afterwards married to Charles Tacke, of Springfield, by whom she had one son, Charles J.; and Juliette, wife of Harvey K. Allen, in the office of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad at Kansas City, Mo., and mother of Hazel and Nellie Allen.

In politics Mr. Webster is a staunch adherent of the Democratic party, and he has been closely identified with its local undertakings. He now is filling his sixth term as Justice of the Peace, aggregating in all a period of twenty-four years, formerly having served as Town Trustee and Alderman of the First Ward of Rushville. In religion he is a Baptist and fraternally is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Few men in Rushville and the surrounding country are unfamiliar with the name of John L. Webster, and he commands the respect and good will of all classes of people.

WEIGHTMAN, William.—Within the present limits of the city of Indianapolis, Ind., where now stand city homes with every modern convenience, more than seventy-five years ago there stood a log cabin surrounded by 120 acres of land, the typical homestead of a pioneer, struggling to earn a livelihood for his family. In this little home was born William Weightman January 27, 1826, and all of his early associations cluster around that Indiana farm, where his parents, Robert and Temperance (Arnold) Weightman, endured the vicissitudes incident to frontier existence. The father, a native of Sheffield, England, had immigrated to the United States about 1824 and had settled in Marion County, Ind., where he met and married Miss Arnold, a native of Pennsylvania. When their eldest son, William, was a boy of thirteen years, they removed to Illinois in 1839 and settled on Section 21, in Camden Township, Schuyler County, where the father secured 320 acres in one body, besides acquiring 120 acres where William now makes his home.

During the first few years of the family's residence in Illinois there occurred nothing to discourage their ambitious hopes. Hardships were many, but the true pioneer never allowed himself to be disheartened by them. However, after a number of years death came to break up the happy family circle, taking from the home the self-sacrificing and devoted father. It was in the summer of 1846 that his death occurred and in April of the following year the widow returned to her old home near Indianapolis, where she died about 1848. There were six sons and two daughters in the family, but the first-born alone survives. After the death of the father he took charge of the land, which had no buildings excepting a log cabin and a log stable.

The marriage of William Weightman and Mar-

tha J. Brown was solemnized May 27, 1847. For more than sixty years they have been spared in happy married life and, by industry and cheerful optimism, they have been a blessing, each to the other, and both to their children and their large circle of friends. In their present comfortable home, surrounded by those conveniences that contribute to the welfare of mankind, they look back over a long vista of years and delight to recount to their descendants stories of the early days. It was the mother's duty to spin the wool and weave the cloth from which were made the garments worn by the children. Often her work kept her busy until late at night, and to secure a light by which to sew was no easy task. Tallow candles had not yet become common, and she provided a substitute by scraping out a turnip and filling the hole with lard and a wick. When candles were brought first to the home all were delighted with them, nor was the later change to kerosene received with less pleasure. Since then they have witnessed the evolution of gas and electricity, so that their long lives practically have comprehended the development of all the modern methods of lighting.

The wife of William Weightman was born in Morgan County, Ill., September 14, 1829, a daughter of John and Sarah (Points) Brown, by whom she was brought to Schuyler County in 1832, and since that year her home has been in Camden Township. Of her ten children all but one were born in the little log cabin that stood on the farm. Inheriting a vigorous mentality and sturdy constitutions from their parents, they aided materially in the upbuilding of the family fortunes and their labors received due recognition from their parents who deeded to them portions of the farm of 440 acres, reserving for their own use the 100 acres on which they began housekeeping. There are now thirty-three grandchildren and nineteen great-grandchildren, all of whom unite in giving to the aged couple veneration and thoughtful care.

Of the ten Weightman children, Sarah T. died at fourteen years of age and John at thirty-nine; Nancy A. is the wife of Alouzo Belldon, a farmer of Camden Township; Lizzie married J. R. Lawson, also a farmer of Camden Township; Charles, who married Sarah Starkweather, lives near the old homestead; William, who married Lillie Starkweather, is engaged in farming at Kiowa, Okla.; Mrs. Maria J. Auld and her husband, Rev. Auld, both deceased, are survived by two sons, Carl and Charles Auld; Jennima is the wife of John W. Marlow, a farmer of Camden Township; Laura May (Mrs. Henry Heicherman) is living in Spokane, Wash.; and Sophia G. is the wife of Henry Marlow, a farmer of Camden Township.

Into the lives of Mr. and Mrs. Weightman religion has brought its ennobling and elevating influence. From the early days they have been earnest members of the Methodist Episcopal Church and, as far as possible, have been active in Sunday-school and church work. Their home

was the headquarters of the circuit-riders in the days when they were prominent in the development of the church. Often religious meetings were held in the Weightman log cabin, but after a schoolhouse was built, meetings were usually held there until a house of worship was erected. When the quarterly conferences were held the latch-string of the Weightman cabin was hung on the outside and no visitor was refused entertainment. Although there were only two beds in the house, as many as nine guests were often entertained overnight. The ministers who came as guests showed the same cheerful acceptance of circumstances, and the same appreciation of hospitality that those pioneer preachers displayed in every event of their self-sacrificing careers; so that, crowded though the pioneer home might be, the departure of these itinerants was always a source of regret to the family into whose isolated lives they brought renewed religious zeal and the joy of uplifting companionship. In the twilight of his useful life Mr. Weightman quietly but often turns toward the past, reflecting upon the changes which it has been his lot to witness,—the building up of churches, the improvement of farms, the growth of his community, the development of thriving villages, and the many other transformations which time has wrought. Politics has interested him to a considerable degree and he has given his support to principles supported by the Democratic party; yet he is not narrow in his political views, being a man of liberal opinions and broad ideas. Long after he and his wife shall have been called from the scenes of earth, their memory will be green in the hearts of their descendants, and their names will be recorded in the annals of the township, in the development of which they have ever proved active and efficient co-workers.

WEINBERG, Moses.—The enterprise which imparts to the city of Rushville, Schuyler County, Ill., its principal commercial activity, and invests the place with a large proportion of its tone and prestige as a business center, is the stock yards there located. The master spirit of this busy mart of trade is the gentleman to whom this writing pertains, and it is his acumen, broad mental grasp and tireless energy that furnish the key-note of success in one of the most important undertakings in that section of the State. The name of Moses Weinberg is associated far and wide with the extent and magnitude of the operation of the Rushville stock yards.

Mr. Weinberg was born in Augusta, Hancock County, Ill., in 1859. His father and mother, Simon and Louisa (Juergens) Weinberg, were natives of Germany. Simon Weinberg, who was a merchant by occupation, came to the United States when he was 20 years of age. At first he located in Pittsburg, Pa., and from that city went to Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1856 he established his home in Augusta, Ill., where he was engaged in the merchandise business until 1875, when he retired from active pursuits. He departed this life in June, 1901, his wife having passed

away in October, 1896. They were the parents of eighteen children, thirteen of whom are living.

In early youth, Moses Weinberg attended the public schools of Augusta, Ill., and completed his education at Knox College, in Galesburg. His first occupation after finishing his studies was in the line of butchering and stock dealing. In 1897 he left Augusta and located in Rushville, Ill., where he identified himself with the trade of the stock yards. In this connection, his career has been one of phenomenal success. Through his dominating influence these yards have not only held the stock trade of the neighboring townships, that naturally tends to Rushville, but have attracted much of the marketing breeders in McDonough and Brown Counties, for a distance of twenty-five miles. The arrangements and facilities of the yards are such, through Mr. Weinberg's sagacious manipulation of matters, that farmers ordinarily obtain better prices, besides the saving of transportation and other expenses incident to shipping elsewhere on their own account. The thorough knowledge of details acquired by him in twenty-five years' experience in this branch of trade, has enabled Mr. Weinberg to be of inestimable service to the stock farmers who patronize him, at the same time subserving his own interests to a highly profitable degree. His personal transactions in live stock amount to more than \$400,000 annually, his own yards are three acres in extent, and his sheds will accommodate 30 car loads of stock. The stock shipments of the Rushville yards sometimes require five extra trains weekly. Mr. Weinberg's name is familiar as a household word to all stock raisers in Schuyler County, by whom it is recognized as a synonym of fair dealing and equitable treatment. He maintains a hospitable home, and entertains his guests in a most genial and cordial manner.

On April 24, 1886, Mr. Weinberg was united in marriage in Birmingham Township, Schuyler County, with Flora Bolton Hobbie, a daughter of John C. and Elizabeth Bolton, who was born in the State of Pennsylvania. Seven children have resulted from this union, namely: Nina, Margaret, Simon, Flora, Elizabeth, Jacob Herbert and Solomon. Mrs. Weinberg has one son, Arthur Hobbie, by a previous marriage.

In politics, Mr. Weinberg is a supporter of the Democratic party, although the exacting duties of his extensive business forbid any active participation in political affairs.

WELLS, William, who is the owner of one of the largest and best improved farms in Schuyler County, Ill., on which he has pursued his wonted occupation for a number of years, is a native of the locality where he now resides, being born in Littleton Township, Schuyler County, September 30, 1853. Mr. Wells is a son of Rensselaer and Rebecca (Rose) Wells, the birth of the father having occurred in Ohio, and that of the mother, in Kentucky. They were the parents of six sons and one daughter, of whom the subject of this personal record is the

third in order of birth. Until Mr. W. Wells reached the age of eighteen years, he was a pupil in the Garrison district school, and a member of the home circle. At that period he began farming for himself on his father's place, and in course of time became the owner of 520 acres of land, of which 360 acres lie in Oakland Township, and the remaining 160 acres, in Littleton Township. In 1896 he moved to his present location in Section 25, Littleton Township, where in 1899, he built a story-and-a-half frame house, containing eight rooms and a cellar. About 200 acres of his farm are under cultivation and 55 acres are timber land, the rest being left for grazing. He is engaged in diversified farming, and besides his general operations, devotes considerable attention to raising Aberdeen cattle, feeding from 80 to 100 head per year. He is a man of vigorous, enterprising and progressive nature, and all his undertakings have been attended by profitable results.

On January 8, 1895, Mr. Wells was united in marriage with Martha Blodgett, who was born in Frederick Township, Schuyler County, Ill., April 11, 1868, where in girlhood, she received her education in the district schools. Mrs. Wells is a daughter of Ira and Hannah (Garrison) Blodgett, natives of Vermont and Ohio, respectively. Her paternal grandparents, Harvey and Lavina (Arnold) Blodgett, were Vermonters by nativity, while Lewis and Martha (Van Horn) Garrison, her grandparents on the maternal side, were born in Ohio, their parents having come from Germany at an early date in the last century. Four children have resulted from the union of Mr. and Mrs. Wells, as follows: William Clarence, born February 29, 1896; Carl Roscoe, born May 9, 1899; Lewis B., born August 25, 1901; and Anna Mary, born December 27, 1902.

In politics, Mr. Wells is a supporter of the Democratic party, although not active in political contests, and entertaining no ambition for public office. He takes, however, an intelligent and discriminating interest in civic affairs, and is faithful to all the obligations recognized by a dutiful and useful citizen. Mrs. Wells is a woman of much amiability and worthy traits of character, and enjoys the cordial regard of numerous friends.

WELLS, Randolph R., a well known general farmer and stock-raiser of extensive landed possessions and high reputation, has pursued his wonted calling in Oakland Township, Schuyler County, Ill., for thirty-five years. He was born in Littleton Township, in the same county, May 18, 1847, a son of Rensselaer and Rebecca (Rose) Wells, natives of Ohio and Illinois, respectively. The paternal grandfather, Charles Wells, after the death of his wife, the grandmother of Randolph R., moved to Rushville, Ill., where he died. Rensselaer Wells was born in Lorain County, Ohio, February 22, 1823, and his wife, Rebecca (Rose) Wells, was born in Morgan County, Ill., August 28, 1826. The former came to Illinois

in 1834 with his father, settling in Littleton Township, Schuyler County. Rebecca Rose came to Schuyler County with her parents, who were also natives of Lorain County, Ohio, whence they first moved to Morgan County, Ill., afterwards becoming leading citizens of Schuyler County. The marriage of the young people took place in Littleton Township, in 1844. The father died March 22, 1905, his wife having passed away March 28, 1896. Rensselaer Wells was a model farmer and exemplary citizen. Starting out early in life with nothing but a determination to succeed, he followed farming until he became one of the most extensive landholders in Littleton Township, owning at one time about 560 acres. In politics, he was a staunch Democrat, and took an earnest interest in the affairs of the township and county, filling various public offices. He was a member of the Board of Supervisors from Littleton Township. Impelled by generous sympathies, he was ever ready to lend a helping hand to the needy, and prompt to contribute to every worthy cause. He enjoyed the esteem and confidence of all who made his acquaintance. Of the family to which he belonged, but one member is left, Mrs. McGinnis, a resident of Princeton, Ill. Rebecca (Rose) Wells, wife of Rensselaer Wells, came of a family of excellent standing, her father, Randolph Rose, being one of the most prosperous and prominent farmers of his locality. Six children were the result of their union, as follows: George W., a retired farmer now living in the village of Littleton, Ill.; Randolph R.; John William, a farmer, of Littleton Township; David D., a resident of Quincy, Ill.; Charles D., who lives in Littleton Township; and Mary Alice, who married Aaron Danner, a farmer of this township, living on the old farm first operated by Grandfather Charles Wells in 1834.

Randolph R. Wells was reared to farm life in Littleton Township, attending the district schools in the vicinity of his home and assisting in work on the farm. He remained on the home place until the time of his marriage, being then about 25 years old. Immediately after this event, he located on a farm of 160 acres which he had previously purchased in Section 30, Oakland Township, known as the "Billingsly farm." It was wild land, and he first devoted his attention to clearing it of timber and brush, and preparing it for cultivation. In the years succeeding, he has finely improved the property, and now has one of the most attractive homes in the township, having built a spacious and comfortable residence, 54 by 54 feet in ground dimensions, and put up other buildings of corresponding durability and convenience. To his original purchase he has added, at intervals, until he is now the owner of 404 acres in one body, all lying in Oakland Township. Through energy, integrity and wise management, he has acquired a handsome competency, and is recognized by all as one of the leading agriculturists of Schuyler County.

The marriage of Mr. Wells took place January

31, 1883, on which date Emma D. Ellis became his wife. Mrs. Wells, who is a woman of superior intelligence and excellent traits of character, was born in Oakland Township, August 28, 1862, a daughter of James and Margaret Ellis, natives of Kentucky. Further particulars in regard to the history of her family may be found in a biographical record of James D. Ellis, appearing on another page of this volume. Mr. and Mrs. Wells have had four children, as follows: Laura, born April 6, 1884; Jesse E., born January 10, 1887; Nina, born October 3, 1890; and Roy R., born June 7, 1894. Laura is the wife of Jay True Dodds, a farmer of Littleton Township, by whom she has one child, Maxine. Jesse E., who has received an education fitting him for almost any position in life, is in charge of the home farm. Nina died in infancy; and Roy R. died at the age of four years. The mother of this family is a communicant of the Christian Church, and while the father is not a church member, he has contributed liberally from his ample means towards the support of evangelical work, besides being a generous promoter of all enterprises designed to advance the best interest of the township and county. In politics, Mr. Wells is a Democrat, but has never sought political preferment, having, on the contrary, steadfastly declined to become a candidate for public office. He is one of the foremost figures in the rural life of Schuyler County.

WHEAT, John (deceased), was, at the time of his death, one of the oldest farmers and stock-raisers in Schuyler County, Ill., his arrival in the county dating back to the early years in the history of the county, and his long-extended life covering all stages of the development of this region from a barren wild to its present prosperous condition. Mr. Wheat was a native of the State of Kentucky, where he was born January 6, 1817, a son of Joseph H. and Mary A. (Cecil) Wheat, also Kentuckians by nativity. He was brought by his mother with other members of the family to Schuyler County, in 1830, his father having died in Kentucky. His mother finally passed away in Schuyler County.

Mr. Wheat was reared to the life of a farmer, and on attaining his maturity, located in Littleton Township, where he followed farming for a number of years on land which he rented, afterwards buying farms in several different localities, at intervals, on which he pursued his wonted vocation with uniform success. Ultimately, disposing of his farming interests, he withdrew from active pursuits, and on March 1, 1902, purchased a home in the village of Littleton, where he took up his residence, and where his worthy and respected widow now lives.

The marriage of John Wheat took place June 9, 1842, on which date he was joined in wedlock with Julia Snyder, who was born in Hancock County, Ky., July 29, 1822. Mrs. Wheat is a daughter of David and Cassandra (Walker) Snyder, natives of the Blue Grass State. Her parents journeyed from Kentucky to Illinois in 1830, set-

tling in Littleton Township, Schuyler County. David Snyder was a farmer by occupation, and became the owner of hundreds of acres of land, which he entered from the Government. He was accounted one of the substantial farmers and prominent citizens of his day. Fourteen children resulted from the union of John Wheat and Julia Snyder, as follows: Ann Minerva (Mrs. Thomas Payne), who died in August, 1903; David H., who died in March, 1905; Margaret, widow of James Irvin, who is at home with her mother; Mary, deceased, a twin sister of Margaret; John, John (II.) and George, all of whom died in infancy; Luella, who became the wife of Jesse Hale, and lives in Littleton Township; Laura F., who dwells under the paternal roof; Joseph William, whose home is in Sherlock, Iowa; and four others. The father of this family departed this life March 28, 1902. During the period of his activity he was a man of untiring industry and left a record for rectitude of conduct and a business career beyond reproach. The declining years of his faithful companion, who has been a witness of marvelous changes in Schuyler County since the days of her girlhood, are solaced by the tender care of her surviving daughters and the cordial esteem of many friends.

WHEELHOUSE, Robert.—The breeding of Shorthorn cattle, which, because of their value for beef and dairy purposes, forms one of the most paying and satisfactory of farming specialties, is being vigorously promoted in Rushville Township, Schuyler County, Ill., by Robert Wheelhouse, one of the early and successful farmers of the county. Mr. Wheelhouse, who was born in Yorkshire, England, November 13, 1822, has no recollection whatever of his native land, for when only four years old he was brought to this country in a sailing vessel by his parents, Robert and Hannah Wheelhouse, who settled in the wilds of Ohio, and turned their attention to farming on Government land.

Robert Wheelhouse was reared among surroundings which developed both his muscle and self dependence. His education has been largely self acquired, owing to the numerous tasks which confronted him in his youth, and which permitted his attendance at the subscription school of his neighborhood only irregularly, if at all, during the winter months. In 1845, at the early age of twenty-three, he married Margaret, daughter of Samuel Deweese, of Ohio, and five of the children of this union are living: Margaret, Caroline, Samuel, George and Robert. After his marriage Mr. Wheelhouse settled down to general farming in Rushville Township leading an uneventful life until the craze for gold during the middle of the last century created a general discontent with the slow and laborious methods of money getting. By no means immune from confidence in the opportunities thus presented on the Pacific coast, he made the long trip across the plains, with his wife and four children, during the summer of 1853, traveling in a covered

wagon drawn by oxen, and enjoying the advantage of ample provisioning and equipment. On the journey the Indians often came to the wagon for food, and through the generosity thus extended, and the kindness exercised, he avoided many of the trials and dangers which beset the pathway of the early Argonauts. After five months of sleeping under the stars or in the rough wagon, the party arrived at the mines, where Mr. Wheelhouse secured work for a time, and eventually rented 300 acres of land along Feather River. This property was extremely fertile, and in consequence the western experience of the erstwhile miner was profitable and pleasant. He made a specialty of barley, wheat and garden truck, and his first barley and wheat crops consisted of 4,000 and 1,000 bushels, respectively. The garden truck covered a ten-acre patch, and contained all of the vegetables and small fruits which would grow in that part of the country. Regular mining prices prevailed, practically everything being sold by the pound at figures that would astonish the central western farmer of the present. All vegetables were five cents a pound, barley six cents and wheat the same, potatoes being sold in hundred-pound sacks at ten cents a pound. For these products, Mr. Wheelhouse realized about \$1,000 an acre. During five years and three months Mr. Wheelhouse availed himself of this splendid opportunity, and at the expiration of that time, in the autumn of 1859, he set sail with his family for Panama, being twenty-three days on the water. There were 400 passengers, all homeward bound from the mines and farms of the Pacific States, and of these but twelve appeared for breakfast after the boat had gotten into the gulf. Crossing the Isthmus of Panama, the party landed in New York harbor on Friday, and the following Monday Mr. Wheelhouse started for his old home in Ohio, intent upon visiting the friends and relatives whom he had left behind in Licking County.

In the spring of 1859 Mr. Wheelhouse said good by to his friends in Ohio and journeyed to Schuyler County, loading his little family into a wagon, and during the trip camping by the roadside. He was in a position to start farming under the most favorable auspices, as he had done well in the West, and felt in fine humor with himself and the world in general. Taking up 140 acres of land, forty acres of which was in timber, and the rest under the plow, he began to build and purchase stock, starting with 33 head of sheep and 65 head of cattle, including four milch cows, for which he paid \$7 a head, and some yearling steers which cost him \$4 per head. In all ways he has added to his farming enterprise, until today he owns 420 acres of land, unquestionably as fertile and productive as any in the Central West. He has been one of the influential and prosperous farmers of the township, setting an inspiring example of industry, good judgment, good heart and good purpose.

While absent on his western trip, Mr. Wheelhouse's circle of loved ones was narrowed by the death of his father in Des Moines, Iowa, in

1854, and of his mother, in 1857. There remain at present, however, three brothers and two sisters of the old family, and of these, John, a resident of Polk City, Iowa, is ninety-three years old; George is eighty-nine years of age, and lives in Rushville; Hannah, the widow of Benjamin Bryant of Des Moines, Iowa, is eighty years old; and Jane, widow of Dr. Thomas Campbell, lives in St. Louis, Mo. Mrs. Wheelhouse is the last of her family, her parents and one brother having died in Licking County, Ohio, where she was born January 11, 1827. Another brother, Samuel, died in Schuyler County. To Mr. and Mrs. Wheelhouse have been born the following children: Caroline, widow of Ezra Walker, living on the farm in Woodstock Township; Melinda, wife of J. L. Richey, also living on the old place with her husband and two children, Franklin and Margaret; Samuel (deceased), a former coal operator of Rushville, who married Jane Black; George, a farmer in Woodstock Township; Robert W., a farmer in Rushville Township, now operating coal lands owned by his father in Sections 18-19. Both Mr. and Mrs. Wheelhouse enjoy good health, and are unusually bright and active for people of their years. Association with younger people has kept their hearts young and their interest in life keen, and until about five years ago Mr. Wheelhouse could read the newspapers without his glasses. He is not a member of any church, but has always contributed generously of his means to churches and charitable organizations. He has been unwilling to serve the community as an office holder, but has staunchly supported the principles and issues of the Democratic party. He likes to look back to his rushing, busy days, when he kept up high standards of stock-raising, making a specialty of hogs and cattle, and at one time had a steer weighing 4015 pounds. One year he shipped sixty head of Poland China hogs, fifty-eight of which averaged 500 pounds, and on the market brought their proud owner \$2,300. He has a pleasant, comfortable home in which to dream away the days of leisure, and although his farm is rented, he is still interested in its productive power, and the reputation which it enjoys among the finely developed properties of the county.

WHETSTONE, Marcus.—The qualities which have advanced Marcus Whetstone to a foremost place among the large landowners, influential politicians and prominent promoters of Schuyler County, Ill., are those which have aided the ambitious man in more or less degree since the beginning of time. Standing upon the foundation of unassailable integrity, good judgment and practical industry, this honored agriculturist must needs feel the only kind of satisfaction worth striving for, that of having been of unquestioned use to his fellow men. A man who, without special aids or opportunities in his youth, can so fashion his purpose as in the years to come to be able to bestow upon his progeny 680 acres of land, and keep for himself a farm

sufficient for all his subsequent needs, has illustrated in truth the best benefits of life and labor and service.

Born in Adams County, Ill., March 6, 1838, Mr. Whetstone is a son of Abijah and Lucinda (Brunton) Whetstone, natives of the vicinity of Cincinnati, Ohio, and who were married in their native State. Moving first from Ohio to Indiana, the parents, in the summer of 1833, loaded their household possessions into a prairie schooner and came across the prairies to Schuyler County, drawing rein in the neighborhood of the present city of Rushville. Later, they took up their abode in the wilderness of Adams County, Ill., and in 1853, returned to Schuyler, again taking up their residence in Adams County, three years later, and still later, moving to Missouri, where the father died in 1888. Thereupon the mother returned to Augusta, Ill., and there spent the remainder of her life. She was the parent of eleven children, of whom three sons and four daughters are living. Of these, Mary was first married to William Seward, and later, to William Johnson, the latter also deceased; Melissa E. is the wife of Jacob Working; Maria is the wife of T. Farr; Eliza J. is the widow of John Willis; D. J. lives in Colorado; W. B. is a resident of Garden City, Kans.; and Marcus, of Schuyler County.

Educated in the public schools of Adams County, Marcus Whetstone worked hard to learn the business of farming, and at the age of 20 returned to Schuyler County, purchasing in 1858, at the age of twenty, 140 acres of land for \$2,500. Today, after years of careful cultivation, this same property is worth eighty dollars an acre. Subsequently, Mr. Whetstone's father gave him 160 acres of land, all of which he improved and devoted to general farming and stock-raising. In time he added to his possessions until he owned 803 acres, all of it valuable and tillable land. Possessing far sighted business judgment, and directing wisely and practically his efforts, he has expected and therefore has succeeded, each season adding to his large store of money and experience, and advancing him to larger usefulness and influence in the community.

In 1863 Mr. Whetstone established a home of his own, marrying Clara Tarr, who was born in Schuyler County, a daughter of Jacob Tarr, a thrifty pioneer of Schuyler County, who, with his wife, is now deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Whetstone have been born eight children, of whom three daughters and one son are living, as follows: Mary Ellen, widow of W. E. Melvin, and mother of five daughters and two sons; Mattie E., wife of Lewis King, a farmer of Huntsville Township; Hattie E., wife of Ray Blackburn, living near Brooklyn, Schuyler County; and James G. (operating his father's farm), who married Ida L. Hand. The present farm of Mr. Whetstone consists of eighty acres, and he has started his children out with generous endowments of land and money, besides all of the advantages, educationally and otherwise, which his means would permit.

Politically, Mr. Whetstone is non-partisan, voting for the man best qualified to serve the public welfare. While never seeking or desiring office, he has adapted himself to practically all of the local positions of honor, and among other responsibilities close to the needs of his fellow townsmen, served nine years on the Board of Supervisors. He is a remarkably charitable and benevolent man, and many in the county owe their early success to his encouragement and practical help. Much of simplicity and harmony has attached to his home, business, political and social relations, and a lesson in strength, endurance, honesty and concentration arises from the successful accomplishment of his life purpose.

WHITSON, George T.—In his struggle for the competence which enables him to live in comfortable retirement in Rushville, Ill., George T. Whitson has employed good judgment, honesty and perseverance. Many experiences have crowded into his life since he started out to make his own way in the world, at the age of twenty-two years, having worked until then with his father.

Born in Columbia, Lancaster County, Pa., September 14, 1829, his recollections of the Quaker State at best are dim, for in 1837 he came to Schuyler County, Ill., with his parents, Benjamin and Susan (Little) Whitson, settling on a farm near Rushville. Benjamin Whitson was born in Maryland, and his wife in Ireland, and the former died in 1867, at the age seventy years, while the latter lived to be eighty-four years old.

The limited resources of the family made it imperative that George T. Whitson contribute to their financial support as soon as possible, and he therefore abandoned his schooling at the age of sixteen and applied himself to learning the plastering trade, which he followed until his twenty-second year. The craze for gold at that time had reached its height throughout the country, and in 1852 he joined the great army of fortune seekers who were willing to suffer all manner of privation for the chance in the mines of the Pacific Coast. His was the success of the average rather than the exceptional miner, and upon his return to Rushville he again took up his trade as a safe and sure means of livelihood. In 1864 he made a second visit to the coast country, and in all, spent over six years in the West. Through his marriage to Ermine Patterson, of Kentucky, in January, 1856, Mr. Whitson allied his fortunes with those of another pioneer family, one which had also been established in Schuyler County, in 1837. Much of the activity of Mr. Whitson has been along political lines, and he has been a valuable adjunct to the local organization of the Democratic party. He was elected Sheriff of Schuyler County in 1872, and afterwards served as Deputy Sheriff for two years under the administration of George W. Campbell, and for four years under that of

Felix Jackson. From 1881 until 1883, he was Deputy Circuit Clerk under W. H. H. Rader, and in 1898, he was elected Treasurer of Schuyler County. He is credited with investing all of these offices with dignity, and due regard for the welfare of the community which had placed him in office. In the face of circumstances which afforded ample opportunity for personal gain at the expense of principle, he kept his standard of official integrity high, and furnished no excuse for serious criticism.

The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Whitson are as follows: George A., carpenter and builder, who resides in Rushville; Carrie E., widow of George Bates, a resident of Peoria, Ill.; Laura A., wife of Charles Bassett, who lives in Valley City, N. D.; Susan M., widow of Joshua Parkhouse, whose home is in Los Angeles, Cal.; Louis W., of Valley City, N. D.; Frederick E., of Galesburg, Ill.; and Clifford G., deceased.

In January, 1864, Mr. Whitson joined the Masonic Fraternity, and there is but one member of Rushville Lodge who has been longer connected with it than himself. He served the lodge as Secretary for more than fourteen years, twelve and a half years of this period being consecutive service.

WHITSON, Wilbur F.—The firm of Whitson & Son, established in 1880, and composed of Wilbur F. and James W. Whitson, is one of the largest concerns in Schuyler County, Ill., for the breeding of Jersey cattle. Preceding the business organization of 1880 were the years of effort of Wilbur F. Whitson, pioneer, and senior member of the firm who was born in Columbia County, Pa., September 16, 1836, and who, when a year old, was brought up the river to Frederick and from there the father walked, the family being conveyed in a wagon. He first worked at his trade, that of a plasterer, and then bought 80 acres in Buena Vista Township. He took up his residence in Rushville in 1849, living there until his death. Benjamin Whitson was born in Harford County, Md., and his wife, whose maiden name was Susan Little, was a native of Ireland. Mrs. Benjamin Whitson died in 1890.

Mr. Whitson was educated in the public schools of Rushville Township, and his youth was spent among the crude conditions which made the way of the pioneer a hard and self-sacrificing one. Several years of his life were spent in a rude log cabin, which his father erected in the wilderness during the fall of 1840, and he was taught to make himself useful around the farm at an age when most boys of today think their time should be given up to play. Thinking that he had outgrown the farm he turned his attention to learning the plasterer's trade, but finding work with the trowel too confining, he returned to farming with renewed appreciation of its freedom from restraint and independence. He has developed one of the finest properties in Schuyler County, has excellent buildings, fences and general improve-

ments, and the seeker might travel far and not find so interesting and valuable a collection of gentle, beautiful faced Jerseys. His farm contains 235 acres of land, with ample facilities for conducting the large Jersey-cattle business, which has brought himself and son into the lime light of agricultural publicity. He has taken premiums for his stock at State and county fairs, and is also extensively engaged in the breeding and sale of Poland-China hogs, Southdown sheep, of which he has fifty head, and Plymouth Rock chickens. There are no better fowls of this kind to be found in the State, or any that bring higher prices for breeding purposes. The entire place is spirited in its enterprise and progressive in its tendencies, and a model of what may be achieved by a definite purpose and high agricultural ideals. The stock raised on this farm are never allowed to fall below grade, and each and every animal which makes its way to the market is regarded as an advertisement, and a good one, for the firm it represents.

In 1858 Mr. Whitson was united in marriage to Alice Taylor, who died in 1861. His second wife was Eliza (Bellamy) Whitson, whose death occurred in 1904. James W. Whitson is the father's only child. Mr. Whitson never has sought the honors of political office, although he staunchly supports the Democratic party. In religion he adheres to the Methodist Episcopal faith. He is one of the wealthy and influential men of Schuyler County, having a reputation for fairness, progressiveness and public spiritedness. He is personally very popular, and enjoys the good will and companionship of a large circle of friends. The changes that have taken place during the past seventy years have been carefully noted by this large hearted and successful stock-man, and for at least fifty years he has been an active factor in bringing about the present prosperity. Three score years and ten find him the possessor of a cheery disposition, a well balanced mind, and a memory stored with facts which are indispensable to the complete history of Schuyler County.

WILLARD, Burton O.—A practical demonstration of the results obtainable by a union of singleness of purpose, good judgment and large capacity for industry is found in the career of Burton O. Willard, a legal practitioner of Rushville, Ill., since March, 1895, Chairman of the Republican County Committee since 1900, member of the State Board of Education since 1902, and Ex-City Attorney. Mr. Willard is a product of the farming contingent of Littleton Township, Schuyler County, Ill., where he was born June 14, 1868. His remote paternal ancestors pursued their avocations in England, and the family was first represented in America by his paternal great-grandfather, Samuel Willard, who settled in Massachusetts. George Willard, the paternal grandfather, was born in Boston, and married Rachel Garrett, a native of the Hoosier State. Patrick Willard, father of Burton O., was born in Browning, Schuyler County, Ill.,

and married Anna G. Garrett, a native of Kickapoo, Ill., Mrs. Willard was a daughter of John Garrett, born in Lexington, Ky., in 1830, and Sarah E. (Williamson) Garrett, born in Wheeling, W. Va.. Her grandparents, Thomas J. and Susan (Wagoner) Garrett, were born in Lexington, Ky.

Educated primarily in the public schools of Illinois, Burton O. Willard next entered the Rushville Normal College from which he was graduated in 1891. From the age of twenty-one to twenty-four he both taught and attended school, at the same time taking up the study of law, which resulted in his admission to the bar November 22, 1894. Since attaining maturity he has been increasingly enthusiastic over Republican politics, and locally has proved one of the staunchest and most popular supporters of his party. In 1896 he was the unsuccessful candidate for State's Attorney, and in 1897 was elected City Attorney, serving two terms. In 1900 he became Chairman of the Republican County Committee, in which capacity he now is serving his third term. He was appointed to the State Board of Education in 1902 by Governor Yates. In 1900 he represented the Fifteenth Congressional District in the Electoral College.

August 31, 1892, Mr. Willard was united in marriage to Ida Barton, a native of Coopers-town, Ill., and of the union there is a son, Paul B. Mr. Willard is fraternally a Mason, and in religion, is a Presbyterian. During the eleven years of his residence in Rushville, Mr. Willard has maintained the highest tenets of his profession, and has proved himself a judicious and faithful counselor, and a genial companion, considerate friend and high-minded gentleman.

WILLIAMS, Wilburn L.—A recent adjunct to the business life of Rushville is the photographic studio of Wilburn L. Williams, a young and enthusiastic follower of an art which is increasingly interesting and broadening. For the greater part, Mr. Williams' thirty years of existence have been spent in Pana, Ill., where he was born in 1875, a son of Wade Hampton and Huldah (Briggs) Williams, the former a native of North Carolina, and the latter of Missouri. The elder Williams at present is making his home in Mount Sterling, Brown County, Ill.

Wilburn L. Williams was educated in the public schools of Pana, and after graduating from the high-school, took a course in a business college in Springfield. In the latter city, he served an apprenticeship to a photographer, and thereafter worked at his trade in Chicago, whence he came to Rushville in 1905. Already he has established an encouraging business and has met with a generous response from a community glad to welcome within its boundaries whatever shall tend to its greater growth and enlightenment. He has natural artistic tendencies, developed by constant research and experience, and understands to a nicety the sub-

tleties of lights and shadows, the possibilities of arrangements and the emphasizing of characteristics through posture and expression.

In Lincoln, Neb., in 1898, Mr. Williams was united in marriage to Mildred Carnahan, and of the union there is a daughter, Helen. Mr. Williams is a consistent Democrat, but not inclined to either seek or accept official honors. A genial personality and keen desire to please are among the business qualifications which promise increasing success to this popular promoter of artistic photography.

WILSON, Thomas (deceased).—No personality which invaded the infant community of Rushville in the later 'thirties erected a more enduring monument to foresight and business sagacity than did that of Thomas Wilson, farmer, merchant, banker, churchman, and all-around promoter of stable community conditions. For seventy years, the firm of Wilson & Company has been a central and compelling necessity around which has gathered in turn, all of the other commercial and industrial enterprises, and nearly all of the residences which comprise the town of Rushville, and it is not known that any other business concern in Schuyler County has had so long and continuous a tenure of activity. One reads in its ebbing fortunes practically the entire history of the settlement. Its first modest housing, its few commodities, its subsequent enlargement and its present prosperity, are all landmarks merrily pointing to the law of demand and supply which controls business interests the world over. The oldest living settlers never heard of a more jolly meeting place than this old store of other days; no larger crowds gathered anywhere, outside the church, than used to settle upon its cracker boxes and barrels and counters, to warm themselves at the ruddy stove and settle, after vigorous and sometimes physical persuasion, the weighty questions of local or national import. Mr. Wilson himself was the presiding genius of the establishment for more than half a century, and carefully guarded its growing importance from 1837 until his lamented death, in 1898.

Thomas Wilson was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1812, and in the same county were born his parents, Thomas and Jane (Greer) Wilson, whose marriage was solemnized in 1801. Thomas Wilson, Sr., was born in 1768, and to him is due the distinction of being one of the first in that part of Ireland to unite with the Methodist Church. His task of promoting that faith was not an easy one, for there was much opposition in the conservative neighborhood. Mr. Wilson was a farmer by occupation and, according to the standard of wealth prevailing in the community, was in fairly prosperous circumstances. His son and namesake was reared also to farming, but early felt the limitations by which he was surrounded, and which, seemingly, had satisfied the ambition of his father. At the age of twenty, he took a decided stand in

regard to his future, left all that he held dear behind him, and came in a sailing-vessel to America, reaching Philadelphia in the fall of 1832, after a tempestuous voyage of seven weeks. After a brief sojourn in Philadelphia he went to Lancaster County, Pa., then to Allegheny County, in both of which places he worked as a farm hand and saved a little money. Later making his way to Pittsburg, he found various kinds of employment, and there married, on September 18, 1834, Susan Clarke, daughter of John Clarke, with whom he continued to live in that city until 1837, when, during the summer of that year, he brought his wife overland in a wagon to Schuyler County, Ill., and at once established the business with which his name ever since has been connected. He had a hard, uphill fight at first, but he was a shrewd buyer, a keen observer of the trend of affairs, and an instinctive judge of human nature. What drew him to this locality is a matter of conjecture only, but he seems never to have hesitated in his plans or, at any time in his career, to have regretted his course. He drew the horoscope of the locality with great foresight, and the community may be said to have lived up to his expectations. His business placed on a secure footing, he sent to the old country for his father, mother and other members of his family, but the mother sickened and died on the journey, and the reunion of which he so long had dreamed was therefore incomplete. The father made his home with his children in the county, and, at the time of his death in December, 1854, was living with his son Joseph, then a farmer in Hancock County, Ill.

By 1870 the fortunes of Mr. Wilson had assumed such substantial proportions that, recognizing the need of a conservative banking establishment, in conjunction with James G. McGreery, he established the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Rushville, which continued until 1874, when the business was closed and all accounts paid in full. When the Bank of Schuyler County was established in 1890, Mr. Wilson became one of the largest stock-holders and first President, serving until his death in 1898.

While merchandising and banking consumed the business energy of Mr. Wilson, he was no less active and influential in church and social matters. He was one of the pillars of the Methodist Church, was a constant attendant and contributed generously of his means to the advancement of church interests. He was a generous and public-spirited citizen, and many who were once downcast and discouraged owe their start in life to his sympathy and practical assistance. His home was one of the hospitable places in the county, and the friends who visited it and partook of the bounty of the merchant and his whole-souled wife, were legion. Having sufficient of this world's goods, no one ever went from his door empty-handed. There were few local enterprises of a worthy nature which did not, in some way, profit by his connection, and the names of those he helped in his capacity as a

merchant are unnumbered. He was liberal with his credit, and lenient with belated debtors, and his patrons, who were temporarily in hard luck, were sure of at least the necessities of life.

The three children now living of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson are: Anna Jane, the wife of James P. Clark, a retired merchant of Springfield; John C., who is a large land-owner and lives on a farm adjoining Rushville on the east; and Amelia, the wife of John L. Sweeney, present owner of the dry-goods establishment founded by Mr. Wilson in 1837, and which is still operated under the firm name of Wilson & Company. Eleanor, a gifted and beautiful daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, after completing her education at Monticello Female Seminary, at Godfrey, Ill., returned to her home, was taken ill with a baffling disease, and died at the early age of twenty-two. She had been the joy and sunshine of the household, a student of the highest standing at Monticello, and was greatly beloved for her gentleness of disposition and sweetness of character. Sarah E., the deceased wife of H. B. Graff, passed away in 1882, leaving a family of four children, two of whom are now living: Wilbur W., a mining engineer, of Ishpeming, Mich., and John C., a partner of Graff & Co., Grain Merchants at Rushville, Ill.

Of this pioneer merchant of Rushville, too much cannot be said in recognition of his noble and generous character, or of the incalculable benefit to humanity and the community conferred by his life and work. Sufficient that he left a fragrant and helpful memory, and that his name is enshrined among the real workers and the true men of the city of Rushville.

YARBROUGH, James.—The rise from obscurity to wealth and influence of James Yarbrough is represented by the extremes of chopping wood and rafting by the day, and owning, through individual effort and good judgment, 553 acres of splendid land in Schuyler County, Ill., located on Sections 24, 35 and 26, Camden Township, and Section 13, Buena Vista Township. The experiences of this well known and highly honored farmer have been diversified in the extreme, and to say that he has profited by them all is to attribute to him that ambition and resourcefulness which have been the guiding elements of his career. A resident of Schuyler County for the past thirty-four years, Mr. Yarbrough's earliest impressions were received in Trimble County, Ky., where he was born September 7, 1842, and of which his parents, James and Mary (McPike) Yarbrough, were also natives. James Yarbrough, Sr., was born in Kentucky, March 16, 1804, the son of William Yarbrough, also a native of that State and member of a pioneer family. He went to Missouri with his son, James (J.) and entered land there, but died in Kentucky in the 'fifties, his wife dying later in the same State.

Mary (McPike) Yarbrough, wife of James Yarbrough, Sr., and mother of the subject of this sketch, was born December 1, 1801, the daugh-

ter of Edward and Sarah (Van Cleve) McPike, the former born March 15, 1772, and the latter, March 14, 1780. The Yarbroughs were of German descent, while the McPikes were of Irish ancestry, and both families were closely identified with frontier life in Kentucky. Some of the cousins of Mrs. Mary (McPike) Yarbrough were captured by the Indians and held in bondage for a considerable time. Finally, having been allowed the privilege of hunting and making it a practice to venture a little farther from the camp each day, in time they succeeded in making their escape.

In 1854, the family of James Yarbrough, Sr., moved to the vicinity of Palmyra, Marion County, Mo., and there his death occurred in 1858, only four years after going to that region. His wife, who survived him until 1863, was the mother of seven children, four of whom are living: William, in Marion County, Mo.; Mary, widow of John Pryor, of the same locality; Lucy, widow of William Scott, of Audrain County, Mo.; James, of Schuyler County, Ill.; Sarah, deceased wife of Jephtha Lake, who is also deceased; Thomas, who was killed at a house-raising at the age of fifteen; and Nancy, who died at the age of four years. The father of this family was a man of quiet tastes and disposition, a lover of home, wife and children, and a friend and pioneer of the sturdy, dependable sort.

James Yarbrough, Jr., was twelve years of age when he accompanied his parents and the rest of the family to Missouri, and there, as in his native State, he attended the subscription schools until his sixteenth year. He then began to work by the month for farmers in Marion County, and in 1862, with a neighbor by the name of Garrett, came to Adams County, Ill., to cut timber by the day. In the spring of 1863 he came to Schuyler County, and began cutting wood for a Mr. Ingles, but later, building a raft just below Ripley, on Crooked Creek, floated the same to the Illinois River, and thence down the Mississippi to St. Louis. He continued in this occupation, in connection with Mr. B. H. Ingles, with fair financial success, until his marriage, November 29, 1864, to Elizabeth J. Ingles, daughter of B. H. Ingles, his former employer and partner. Mr. Ingles came from Kentucky to Schuyler County, where he was one of the early pioneers. After his marriage, Mr. Yarbrough rented a farm of Chris Briggie, in Woodstock Township, a year later renting another farm, and continuing as a renter in Illinois until his removal a second time to Missouri in the summer of 1869. Then purchasing a farm, he tilled the same until disposing of it in 1871, when he returned to Schuyler County and rented land in Camden Township. About 1874, he bought a 100-acre tract of land in Section 26, Camden Township, which was improved, having on it a small frame building. With this insufficient nucleus, he set about creating an ideal country home, and that he succeeded almost beyond reasonable expectations is apparent to

all who stray within its borders. He has continued to add to his holdings until he now owns 558 acres, all of it tillable and under a high state of cultivation.

The first wife of Mr. Yarbrough died in September, 1881, leaving only two of her seven children living: Annie, wife of Charles Unger, of Rushville, and mother of Edna Belle; and Bartlett, a farmer of Camden Township, who married Fannie Greene and has two sons,—Paul and James. In March 1882, Mr. Yarbrough married J. Edwena Unger, and of their union there were seven children: Edward E., Charles W., Lucille, S. Lillian, Lawrence U., Grover and Arthur J. Edward E., married Bertha E. Race, of Camden, Ill., on June 13, 1904, resides on a farm in Camden Township, and has one child, Elva Edwena; Charles W., is assisting in the management of the home farm; Lucille is a graduate of the Rushville Normal and Business College, and is one of the handsomest and most accomplished young ladies of Schuyler County, a splendid entertainer and an excellent cook; Grover died at the age of two years; and Arthur J. barely survived his second year. In political affiliation, Mr. Yarbrough is a Democrat, and though always averse to office-holding, has served acceptably as Assessor of Camden Township. He is one of the very active and progressive men of his community, and has done much to promote high class stock-raising and scientific general farming. His farm is a model of neatness and thrift, and his standing as a man and farmer is unexcelled.

YOUNG, James Henry.—James H. Young, assistant cashier of the Bank of Rushville, Schuyler County, Ill., is one of the most promising financiers and young business men of the locality, besides being an officer and stock-holder of the institution named, having farming and other interests of considerable magnitude. He was born on the home farm near Rushville, Buena Vista Township, Schuyler County, on December 10, 1876, and is a son of John Alexander and Mary (Clark) Young, being the fourth child. His father was a man of such importance in the development of the county that a review of his life is published in another part of this work.

The mother, formerly Mary L. Clark, is the youngest of a family of the children born to the Rev. John and Ann (Obern) Clark, both natives of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. The father was an able and prominent minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in 1891 was elected President of the Ohio Conference, which met in Cincinnati in June of that year. He was sent west to secure the location of the Dearborn College, which was finally founded at Lawrenceburg, Ind., and in 1843 came to Rushville, Schuyler County, bought land in the vicinity, and made the locality the headquarters of his work. He remained a highly honored resident of Buena Vista Township for many years, his death occurring at Detroit, Mich., and his remains being brought home and buried in the cemetery near

Rushville, where also reposed the body of his wife who had died February 2, 1887.

Rev. John Clark was the son of John and Eleanor Clark, who were natives of County Tyrone, Ireland, and with their parents were ardent adherents of the Reformation under John Wesley. Under its influence their family were raised, and in 1814 the family removed to Pittsburgh, where the son, John, received the most of his education under the careful tutelage of his father, who for several years was a professional teacher. On November 16, 1826, Rev. John Clark married Ann Ohern, and the following year entered the traveling ministry of the Protestant Methodist Church, in which he filled some of the most important stations, being chosen delegate to each of its General Conferences while he remained identified with that denomination. After locating in Schuyler County, in 1843, he united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, continuing to work as a traveling missionary, and for a number of years served as pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church at Rushville. On May 18, 1896, he passed to his heavenly reward, and in his death the church lost one of its strongest members and the county one of its revered citizens.

James H. Young was reared upon the home farm near Rushville, and early attended the district school, afterwards attending public school at Rushville, and the Normal and Business College, and graduating from the last named institution in the class of 1895. Immediately thereafter he entered the employ of Roach & Tetrick, and continued in their service and in the employ of their successors for five years, resigning then to accept the position of assistant cashier of the Bank of Rushville. In 1908 he was one of the organizers of the Schuyler County Fair Association and became its first secretary. He has been an indefatigable worker in matters of public interest and few young men have built up a more extended acquaintance.

On September 26, 1891, Mr. Young was united in marriage, at Chicago, Ill., to Elizabeth Frances Patterson, daughter of James Marsh and Mary (Hamilton) Patterson, born at Jacksonville, Ill., on July 24, 1875. One child resulted from this union, namely: James Russell Young, born July 10, 1903. The parents are active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mrs. Young is an accomplished and refined lady, and the pleasant family residence on West Washington Street has in her a presiding mistress who has made it the center of much high-minded sociability. Mr. Young is also a cultured and sociable gentleman, as well as careful, honorable and enterprising. He is a Republican in politics, and in 1897-1898, served as Alderman of the First Ward of the city of Rushville (his election to this office being almost unanimous), and proved a careful and efficient public official. Fraternally, he is identified with Schuyler Lodge, No. 209, K. of P.

YOUNG, John Alexander.—Four generations of the Young family have promoted the industries

and shared in the stimulating life of Schuyler County, Ill. The first of the name to believe in the rare possibilities of this part of the State was John Young, an ambitious young Irishman who bled away from his verdant isle with a purpose both strong and splendid, and a courage which utterly failed to recognize the ordinary obstacles of life. Landing in New York after a tempestuous voyage, he made his way to Philadelphia, and after a brief sojourn there, undertook the long journey by water, stage and ox-team to Rushville, Ill., where he found warm welcome from a small number of settlers who had braved the dangers from Indians, game and the terrible cold of long winters. So pleased was he with the prospects in the new country that he sent for his parents in Ireland, and when they arrived went to live with them on the farm which they purchased in Buena Vista Township. The oldest of four children, of whom the others were named William E., Alexander, Margaret and Elizabeth, he helped to till this early farm with the crude implements known to the general western farming population of the latter 'twenties and was soon united in marriage, at Rushville, Ill., to a daughter of Hugh McCreery, a native of Ireland, who had accompanied him to America. The young people went to housekeeping in a small log cabin with scant furnishings, and with practically none of the comforts and advantages of the present time, planned for a systematic unfolding of their dreams and hopes.

It was not given to John Young to realize his expectations to any appreciable extent, for death claimed him February 8, 1835, three years after the birth of his son, John Alexander Young, June 14, 1832. His youngest child, James M., died in infancy.

From early boyhood John Alexander Young was self-sustaining, and in his search for work on various farms belonging to neighbors and relatives, he was often separated from his mother. However, when arrived at about sixteen years of age he was in a position to take his mother back to the old place upon which his father had settled in 1832. Ambition called him in 1852 to the far western coast, where he lived for six years, and was engaged in mining, agriculture and merchandising. He went to the gold fields in an ox-train, taking about six months to span the distance between the Missouri line and the Mecca of his fortune-making expectations. He achieved reasonable success, and returning to the East by way of Panama and New York City, stopped for a visit with his friends and relatives in Philadelphia. Again in Schuyler County, he resumed agricultural pursuits, and made many fine improvements on the time-honored old farm. Originally consisting of 130 acres, he sold twenty acres to defray his expenses to the coast, but later added to his possessions until he owned 580 acres in one body. The farm was well stocked and housed and under a high state of cultivation. Mr. Young devoted much time and study to the breeding of high grade stock, and his farm was the local headquarters for all that was

fine and dependable in this department of country activity. He had a large herd of Short-horn cattle, fine horses and hogs, and raised besides the general products associated with the soil and climate of the Central West.

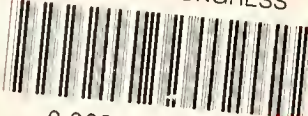
He was a studious and ever progressive landman, and established and maintained a high standard of country life and work.

October 13, 1869, Mr. Young was united in marriage to Mary L. Clark, daughter of Rev. John Clark, and born in Schuyler County, Ill., April 1, 1847. She was a broad-minded, sympathetic, Christian woman, devoted to her family and friends, and of inestimable help to her husband in the acquiring of his substantial competence. Her death, May 15, 1878, was regretted by the entire community, for her hospitality and unflinching kindness had drawn to her an unusual degree of respect and appreciation. November 24, 1881, Mr. Young married Elizabeth DeWitt, daughter of James DeWitt, an honored pioneer of Schuyler County. Mrs. Young was born in Littleton, Schuyler County, May 22, 1855, and had the average advantages of the young people of her time and place. She is the mother of five children: Mary Euphemia, born in Rushville, September 19, 1882, wife of Frank Hare, of

Rushville; John DeWitt, born April 5, 1894; Dwight McCreery, born September 28, 1885; Ellen Little, born April 16, 1888; and William Hugh, born April 26, 1893. By his first marriage Mr. Young had four children: Carl Clark, Anna Florence, Sarah Eleanor, and James Henry. Carl Clark, born August 9, 1870, married Lillian Crandall, May 26, 1897, and is engaged in the real estate business in Kansas City, Mo.; Anna Florence, born August 3, 1872, was married at Rushville, September 5, 1901, to Joseph Edgar Neff, a graduate of DePauw University and for years assistant principal of schools of Rushville, who died in South Bend, Ind., March 12, 1905; Sarah Eleanor, born August 23, 1874, was married May 6, 1896, to James H. Nell. She has three children,—Mary Eleanor Nell, born in Rushville, September 11, 1897; Florence Lillian, born March 18, 1899, and Edna Maxine, born May 6, 1903. James Henry Young, born in Rushville, December 10, 1876, was married in Rushville, September 26, 1901, to Elizabeth Frances Patterson, of Chicago, daughter of James Marsh and Mary (Hamilton) Patterson, born July 24, 1875, and mother of James Russell Young, born July 10, 1903.



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