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HISTORICAL
ENCYCLOPEDIA
OF
ILLINOIS

EDITED BY

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AND HISTORY OF

SANGAMON COUNTY

BY

SPECIAL AUTHORS AND CONTRIBUTORS

PAUL SELBY, Editor

Volume II
(PART ONE)

ILLUSTRATED

CHICAGO
MUNSELL PUBLISHING COMPANY
PUBLISHERS
1912

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 1873, 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

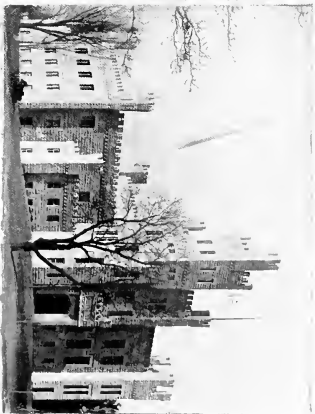
experiment was disastrous, as, ten years later (1831), it was found necessary for the State to incur a debt of \$100,000 to redeem the outstanding circulation. Influenced, however, by the popular demand for an increase in the "circulating medium," the State continued its experiment of becoming a stockholder 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

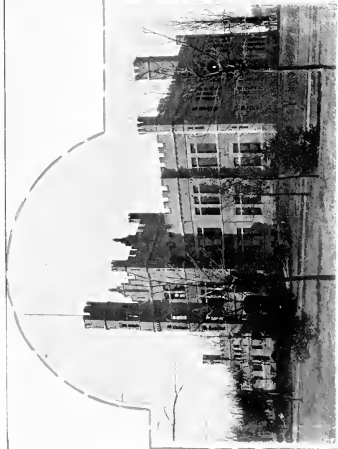


The Practice School.

Main Building.

Gymnasium and Library Building.

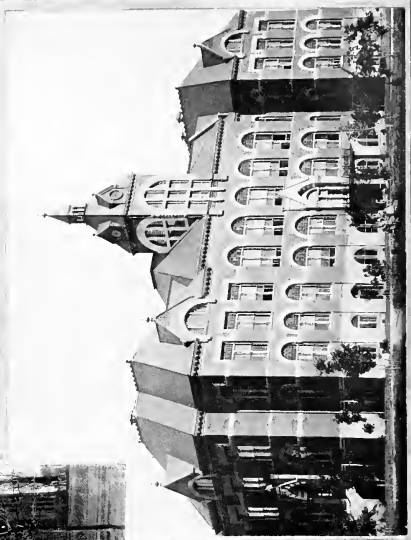
ILLINOIS STATE NORMAL UNIVERSITY, NORMAL.



Library and Gymnasium Building.



SOUTHERN ILLINOIS NORMAL, CARBONDALE.



Main Building.

payment, are supposed to have been lost. (See *Micalister 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 1818 to 1911, with term of each in office: 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, 1899-1901; Moses O. Williamson, 1901-03; Fred A. Busse, 1903-05; Len Small, 1905-07; John F. Smulski, 1907-09; Andrew Russel, 1909-11; E. E. Mitchell, 1911—.

STAUNTON, a village in Macoupin County, on the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis and Wabash Railways, 36 miles northeast of St. Louis; an agricultural and mining region; has two banks, churches and a weekly paper. Pop. (1900), 2,786; (1910), 5,048.

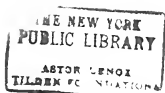
STEGER, a village in Cook and Will Counties, on the C. & E. I. R. R.; has some local industries and one weekly paper. Pop. (1900), 2,161.

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



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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 northwestern 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 573 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 Wadams, 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 (1890), 31,338; (1900), 34,933; (1910), 36, 821.

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. (1900), 6,309; (1910), 7,467.

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.

STEVENS, 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 Green-back 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. Pop. (1900), 677; (1910), 720.

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.

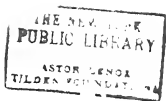
STILLMAN, Stephen, first State Senator from Sangamon County, Ill., was a native of Massachusetts who came, with his widowed mother, to Sangamon County in 1820, and settled near Williamsville, where he became the first Postmaster in the first postoffice in the State north of the Sangamon River. In 1822, 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, of Chicago Great Western and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways; site of first battle Black Hawk War; has graded schools, creameries, a bank and a newspaper. Pop. about 400.

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



Wm. Humphrey



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" near 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.

STOCKTON, a village of Jo Daviess County, on the Chicago-Great Western R.R. Pop. (1910), 1,096.

STONINGTON, a village of Christian County; on the Wabash Railroad in a farming and coal mining district. Pop. (1910), 1,118.

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; (1910), 14,253.

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 during his term. Died Nov. 24, 1901.

STROMG, 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 31, 1796, early manifested a passion for the sea and, in 1810,

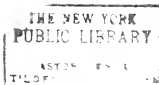
made a voyage, on a vessel of which his brother was captain, from New York to Georgetown, D. C., intending to continue it to Lisbon. At Georgetown he was induced to accept a position as clerk with a Mr. Williams, where he was associated with two other youths, as fellow-employees, who became eminent bankers 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-



William D. McBoys and Alice



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.

STRONGHURST, a village of Henderson County on the A., T. & S. F. R. R.; in rich agricultural district; has a bank and weekly paper. Pop. (1910), 762.

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, flour and packing mills and three weekly newspapers. Pop. (1890), 1,468; (1900), 2,399; (1910), 2,621.

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.

SUMMIT, a village in Cook County on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 11 miles southwest of Chicago, in a farming and popular residence district. Pop. (1910), 949.

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; (1910), 1,413.

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 1851, 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 (1911), with the date and duration of 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 Bayliss, 1899-1907; Francis G. Blair, 1907—.

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.

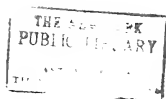
SUPREME COURT, JUDGES OF THE. The following is a list of Justices of the Supreme Court of Illinois who have held office since the organization of the State Government, with the period of their respective incumbencies: Joseph Phillips 1818-22 (resigned); Thomas C. Browne, 1818 48 (term expired on adoption of new Constitution); William P. Foster, Oct. 9, 1818, to July 7, 1819 (resigned); John Reynolds, 1818-25; Thomas Reynolds (vice Phillips), 1823-25; 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 85 (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), 1875-83 (died); David J. Baker (appointed, vice Breese), July 9, 1878, to June 2, 1879—also, 1888-97; John H. Mulkey, 1879-88; Damon G. Tunnickliffe (appointed, vice Walker), Feb. 15, 1885, to June 1, 1885; Simeon P. Shope, 1885-94; Joseph M. Bailey, 1888-95 (died in office), Alfred M. Craig, 1873-1900; Jesse J. Phillips (vice Scholfield), 1893-1901 (deceased); Joseph N. Carter, 1894-1903; James B. Ricks (vice-Phillips), 1901-06; Carroll C. Boggs, 1897-1906; Benjamin M. Magruder, 1885-1906; Jacob W. Wilkin, 1888-1907 (deceased); Guy C. Scott, 1903-09 (deceased). The following are the present incumbents (1911) arranged in order of Districts, with period for which each has been elected: Alonzo K. Vickers; William H. Farmer, 1906-15; Frank H. Dunn (vice Wilkin), 1907-15; George A. Cooke (vice Scott), 1909-12; John P. Hand, 1900-18; James H. Cartwright (vice Bailey), 1895-15; Orrin N. Carter, 1906-15. Under the Constitution of 1818, 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



W. F. M'boy.
age 19



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' 30" 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. During his later years his residence was in Chicago, where he died June 30, 1903.

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, varnishi, 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 several churches, graded public schools, two weekly

papers and a young ladies' seminary. Population (1900), 3,653; (1910), 3,926.

TAFT, Lorado, sculptor, was born at Elmwood, 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 1825, 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. (1900), 639; (1910), 742.

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; (1910), 910.

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.

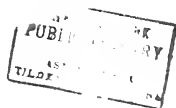
TANNER, John R., Governor, was born in Warrick County, Ind., April 4, 1844, and brought to Southern Illinois in boyhood, where he grew up on a farm in the vicinity of Carbondale, enjoying only such educational advantages as were afforded by the common school; in 1863, at the age of 19, enlisted in the 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 Thirteenth 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. Died after expiration of his term, May 23, 1901.

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 1863 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, was a native of Maine, and a resident of Chicago. He had 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. He was one of the contractors for the erection of the new State Capitol of Texas. Died April 13, 1903.

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; (1910), 5,446.

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 (1890), 29,556; (1900), 33,221; (1910), 34,027.

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*.)

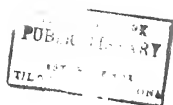
TERRE HAUTE, ALTON & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD. (See *St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad*.)

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



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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 1866. 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, \$2,280,000, total capital invested, \$6,227,481. **TEUTOPLIS**, a village of Effingham County, on the Vandalia Railroad line, four miles east of Effingham, is a strictly agricultural region and was originally settled by a colony of Germans from Cincinnati. Population (1900), 498; (1910), 592.

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. Died March 17, 1904.

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 he died Sept. 10, 1904.

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 accoutrements 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.

TINSCHER, John L., banker, was born in Kentucky in 1821; brought by his parents to Vermillion 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 Tinscher & English, merchants, later establishing a bank, which became the First National Bank of Danville. In 1864 Mr. Tinscher 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; and was a resident of McLean County, Ill., from the age of 10 years, his last home being in 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. Died Feb. 7, 1904.

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. (1910), 857.

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-emanicipation. 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 considerable manufactories, the leading industry in the surrounding country being agriculture. Pop. (1900), 818; (1910), 900.

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

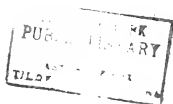
TOLEDO, PEORIA & WARSAW RAILROAD. (See *Toledo, Peoria & Western Railway.*)

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 49½



MR. AND MRS. JACOB H. MEIXNER



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 village 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 several churches, a graded school, a bank, some manufactories and a weekly newspaper; much grain is shipped here. Pop. (1890), 902; (1900), 845; (1910), 700.

TOLUCA, a city of Marshall County, on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and the Toluca, Marquette & Northern R. Rs., 10 miles southwest

of Wenona; has two coal mines and two weekly papers. Pop. (1910), 2,407.

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 1,357 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 Twenty-ninth 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: Recorders 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 one weekly paper. Population (1880), 967; (1890), 945; (1900), 1,057; (1910), 1,208.

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, elevators, coal mines and one weekly paper. Pop. (1910), 1,010.

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. Died October 9, 1910.

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. (1910), 782.

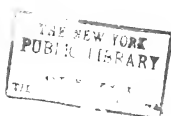
TRENTON, a town of Clinton County, on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railway, 31 miles east of St. Louis; in agricultural district; has creamery, milk condensery, two coal mines, six churches, a public school and one newspaper. Pop. (1890), 1,384; (1900), 1,706; (1910), 1,694.

TROY, a city of Madison County, on the Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad, 21 miles northeast of St. Louis; has coal mines, a bank and a newspaper. Pop. (1900), 1,080; (1910), 1,447.

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



JAMES L. MCKEE



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 died Dec. 25, 1905, during his fourth term, some ten years of his incumbency having been spent as 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 professional preceptors. Died Dec. 20, 1901.

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 was an occasional contributor to the press, writing usually on military or scientific

subjects; was the author of the "Campaign and Battle of Chickamauga." Died June 18, 1901.

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



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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; in a farming district. Pop. (1890), 1,897; (1900), 2,569; (1910), 2,453.

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 1836. 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.

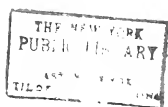
The period of greatest activity of the system in this State was between 1840 and 1861—the latter being the year when the pro-slavery party in the South, by their attempt forcibly to dissolve the Union, took the business out of the hands of the secret agents of the "Underground Railroad," and—in a certain sense—placed it in the hands of the Union armies. It was in 1841 that Abra-



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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 1853, 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 Mendon, 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 Jas. H. 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 Schoharie 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. (1910), 21,856.

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, 1863, 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, 1834-25 and 1829-30; Elias Kent Kane, 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 four times, his fifth term expiring in 1912; Charles B. Farwell, 1887-91; John McAuley Palmer, 1891-97; William E. Mason, 1897-1903; Albert J. Hopkins, 1903-09; William Lorimer, 1909—.

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, 1863, 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 1863, 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-



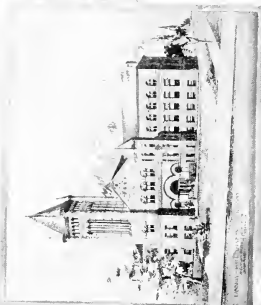
Military Hall.
Machinery Hall.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, URBANA.

Engineering Hall.
Chemical Laboratory.



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; Audubon (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. (1900), 2,373; (1910), 2,918.

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 Muller (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. (1900), 5,728; (1910), 8,245.

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.

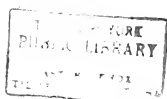
UTICA, (also called North Utica), a village of La Salle County, on the Illinois & Michigan Canal and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, 10 miles west of Ottawa, situated on the Illinois River opposite "Starved Rock," also believed to stand on the site of the Kaskaskia village found by the French 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 (1890), 1,094; (1900), 1,150; (1910), 976.

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



Samuel T. Mitealy



graded school, flour, saw and paper mills, foundry, stove and heading mill, carriage and wagon and brick works. Pop. (1900), 2,665; (1910), 2,974.

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. (1900), 2,450; (1910), 3,718.

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 882 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; (1910), 77,996.

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. (1910), 1,118.

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. Pop. (1910), 557.

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. Pop. (1890), 828; (1900), 1,217; (1910), 1,124.

VIGO, François, pioneer and early Indian-trader, was born at Mondovì, 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 GROVE, a village of Douglas County on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, eight miles northeast of Tuscola. Pop. (1910), 1,828.

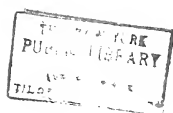
VINCENNES, Jean Baptiste Bissot, a Canadian explorer, born at Quebec, January, 1688, of aristocratic and wealthy ancestry. He was closely connected with Louis Joliet — probably his brother-in-law, although some historians say that he was the latter's nephew. He entered the Canadian army as ensign in 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'Artaguette (then the French Governor of Illinois) in an expedition against the Chickasaws. The expedition resulted disastrously. Vincennes and D'Artaguette were captured and burned at the stake, together with Father Senat (a Jesuit priest) and others of the command. (See also *D'Artaguette; 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; (1910), 4,000.

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



Mrs Hattie Metcalf



high school, and two weekly papers. Pop. (1890), 1,602; (1900), 1,600; (1910), 1,501.

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 was still later 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 was 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 in 1872. Died May 3, 1907.

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 1834, and the first court house built at Centerville, in May, 1836. 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; (1910), 14,913.

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. (119.7 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 1823, 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 1800 removed to Tennessee, became a traveling preacher in 1802, and, in 1806, came to Illinois under the presiding-eldership 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.

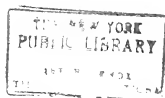
WALKER, Pinkney H., lawyer and jurist, was born in Adair County, Ky., June 18, 1815. His boyhood was chiefly passed in farm work and as clerk in a general store; in 1834 he came to Illinois, settling at Rushville, where he worked in a store for four years. In 1838 he removed to Macomb, where he began 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 11, 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. Jaes in 1855, and



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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 (1881); and, for many years was one of the Justices of the Peace of the city of Chicago. Died March 6, 1902.

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 (1900), 791; (1910), 763.

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 37,000 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, 4,030 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, Tallahatchie, Vicksburg, Liverpool Heights, Yazoo City, Spanish Fort and Port 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.

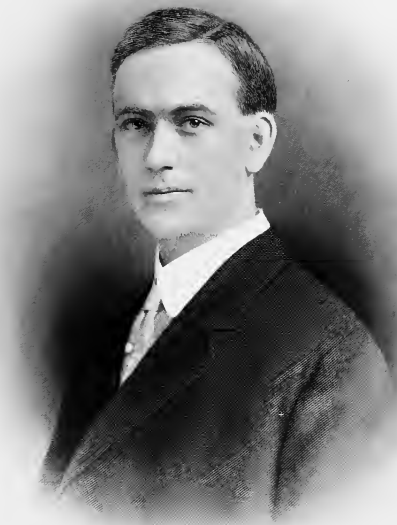
TWELFTH INFANTRY. Mustered into service for three years, August 1, 1861; was engaged at

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.

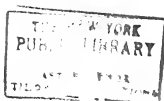
THIRTEENTH INFANTRY. One of the regiments organized under the act known as the "Ten Regiment Bill"; was mustered into service on May 24, 1861, for three years, at Dixon, with John B. Wyman as Colonel; was engaged at Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Vicksburg, Jackson, Missionary Ridge, Rossville and Ringgold 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-



Ch. Michigan



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, Aversboro 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, Phillipi, 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 440, 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 Sbiloh, 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 Mather, 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.

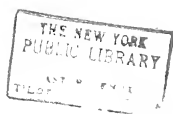
FORTY-THIRD INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield in September, 1861, and mustered into service on Oct. 12. The regiment took part in the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh and in the campaigns in West Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas; was mustered out at Little Rock, Nov. 30, 1865, and returned to Springfield 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, Chattahoochie 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



Charles Meills.



into service at Chicago, Dec. 25, 1861. It was engaged at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, the siege of Corinth, battle of Median, 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 Lonisville, 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 Metanera, 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, Spring 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 Winnebago 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 138 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, 1863; 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, Aversyboro 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, 273 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 2,350 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, Kennesaw 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 Kan-kakee, 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.

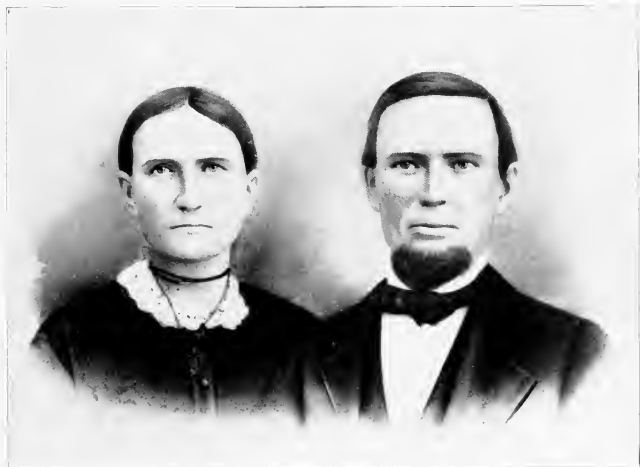
SEVENTY-NINTH INFANTRY. Organized at Mattoon, in August, 1862, and mustered into service, August 28, 1862; participated in the battles of Stone River, Liberty Gap, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Dallas, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Lovejoy, Franklin 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.

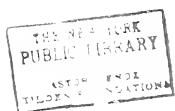


ANTHONY MOHR



MARIA A. MOHR

WILLIAM A. MOHR



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, Aversboro 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 21, 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, Roswell, 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 Chaupion 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 3,554 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, Chattahoochee 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, Snryna 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 Centra-
lia, 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 HUNDRETH 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 Griswoldsville; 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 Harts-ville, 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 Chickamauga 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 Chickamauga, 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.

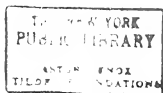
ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEENTH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, and mustered in, Sept. 19, 1862; participated in the Meridian campaign, the Red River expedition (assisting in the capture of Fort de Russey), and in the battles of Pleasant Hill, Yellow Bayou, Tupelo, Franklin, Nashville, Spanish Fort and 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 288 recruits, making a total of 1,108; 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



Wm. Eaton Moore



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 Aversyboro 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, Aversyboro 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. 27, 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, Campbellsville 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 Butler, 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. 4, 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,



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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 was 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 was 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, Chickamauga, 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.

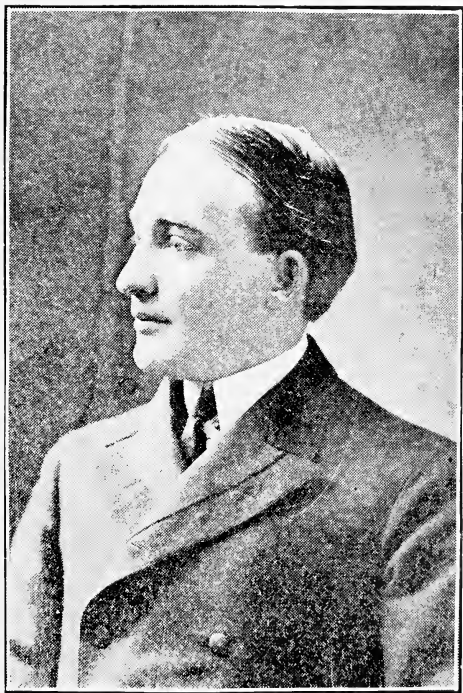
In this condition of affairs and with a view to greater security for American interests, the American battleship *Maine* was ordered to Havana, on Jan. 24, 1898. It arrived in Havana Harbor the following day, and was anchored at a point designated by the Spanish commander. On the night of February 15, 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

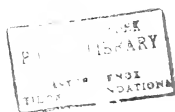
Spanish authority in the island; April 20, the sending to the Spanish Government, by the President, of an ultimatum in accordance with this act; April 21, the delivery to Minister Woodford, at Madrid, of his passports without waiting for the presentation of the ultimatum, with the departure of the Spanish 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



C. F. Mortimer



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 1,302 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 Bennett, 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 Andel; 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 Andel 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 Oblam, 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 arrived 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 300 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; Hector, 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.

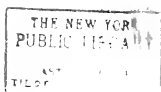
WARD, James H., ex-Congressman, was born in Chicago, Nov. 30, 1853, and educated in the Chicago public schools and at the University of Notre Dame, graduating from the latter in 1873. Three years later he graduated from the Union College of Law, Chicago, and was admitted to the bar. Since then he has 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 *Ouinébégoutz*, *Ouinébégoué*, 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.



G. W. Murray



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; (1906), 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 22d 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; (1910), 23,313.

WARREN, a village of Jo Daviess County on the Ill. Cent. and the Chi., Mil. & St. Paul Rys.; lead is extensively mined in vicinity; has a large creamery and some factories. Pop. (1910), 1,331.

WARSAW, a principal 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 several churches, a system of common schools comprising one high and three grammar schools, a national bank and one weekly newspaper. Population (1880), 3,105; (1890), 2,721; (1900), 2,335; (1910), 2,254.

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; (1910), 777.

WASHBURN, Elhu 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 weekly papers. Pop. (1900), 1,459; (1910), 1,530.

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 557 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 (1900), 19,526; (1910), 18,759. 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.

WATERTOWN, a village in Rock Island County, on the Mississippi, 5 miles east of Moline. The Illinois Western Hospital for the Insane, located here on an elevation a quarter of a mile from the river, is reached by a switch from the C., B. & Q. Ry. Pop. of the village (1910), 525.

WEST CHICAGO, in Du Page County, on the C., B. & Q. and C. & N. W. Rys., 30 miles west of Chicago; has railroad repair shops, various manufactures and two weekly papers. Pop. (1910), 2,378.

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. (1900), 2,114; (1910), 2,091.

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 two weekly newspapers. Artesian well water is obtained by boring to the depth of 100 to 160 feet, and some 200 flowing streams from these shafts are within the city limits. Pop. (1890), 2,017; (1900), 2,505; (1910), 2,476.

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 Port." 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 daily and one weekly newspaper. A large trade in grain, lumber, coal and dairy products is carried on. Pop. (1900), 9,426; (1910), 16,069.

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, one weekly newspaper; also brick and tile works, flour mills and elevators. Pop. (1890), 1,337; (1900), 1,573; (1910), 1,538.

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

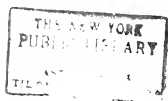
St. Clair's defeat, when he led a force into Ohio (1783) and erected a stockade at Greenville, which he named Fort Recovery; his object being to subdue the hostile savage tribes. In this he was eminently successful and, on August 3, 1793, after a victorious campaign, negotiated the Treaty of Greenville, 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 (1890), 23,806; (1900), 27,626; (1910), 25,697.

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



Adam Helek



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 1843 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 1811, 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 occupied until his death. Judge Weldon was among the last of those 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 held 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. Died April 10, 1905.

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 ambushade, 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 (1890), 1,053; (1900), 1,486; (1910), 1,442.

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 *Jr. 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. Pop. (1900), 662; (1910), 905.

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 one newspaper. Pop. (1910), 927.

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. (1900), 700; (1910), 725.

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.

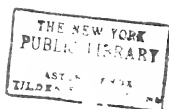
WHEATON, a city and the county-seat of Du Page County, situated on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, 25 miles west of Chicago. Agriculture and stock-raising are the chief industries in the surrounding region. The city owns a new water-works plant (costing \$60,000) and has a public library valued at \$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, two 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; (1910), 3,423.

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"



W. A. Northcott.



(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.

WESTVILLE, a village of Vermilion County, on the C. & E. I. and "Big Four" Rys., 8 miles north of Danville; a coal-mining region. Pop. (1910), 3,607.

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 1836 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 (1890), 25,005; (1900), 25,386; (1910), 23,052.

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 two newspapers—one issuing daily edition. Pop. (1900), 2,030; (1910), 2,854.

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, 676 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 (1890), 30,854; (1900), 34,710; (1910), 34,507.

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 bits 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 1895, 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. Died March 4, 1907.

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.

WIDEN, 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.

WIKER, 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 1837, 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 "Poluito," 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 was at Danville. Died April 3, 1907.

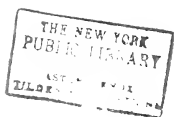
WILKINSON, Ira O., lawyer and Judge, was born in Virginia in 1822, and accompanied his father to Jacksonville (1835), where he was educated. During a short service as Deputy Clerk of Morgan County, he conceived a fondness for the profession of the law, and, after a course of study under Judge William 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,



WALTER NOTTINGHAM



AMY E. NOTTINGHAM



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 (1890), 62,007; (1900), 74,764; (1910), 84,371.

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.

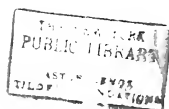
WILLIAMS, Erastus Smith, lawyer and jurist, was born at Salem, N. Y., May 22, 1821. In 1842 he removed to Chicago, where, after reading law, he was admitted to the bar in 1844. In 1854 he was appointed Master in Chancery, which



JOHN NOTTINGHAM



MARY A. NOTTINGHAM



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 Hles, 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; (1910), 45,098.

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. (1910), 600.

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. (1910), 4,943.

WILMINGTON, a city of Will County, on the Kankakee River and the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 53 miles from Chicago and 15 south-southwest 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; (1910), 1,450.

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 Lieutenantcy, 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.

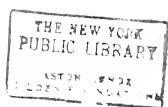
WILSON, John P., lawyer, was born in Whiteside County, Ill., July 3, 1844; educated in the common schools and at Knox College, Galesburg, graduating from the latter in 1865; two years later was admitted to the bar in Chicago, and speedily attained prominence in his profession. During the World's Fair 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



REV. FATHER O'CONNOR



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; (1910), 1,639.

WINDSOR, a city of Shelby County at the crossing of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis and the Wabash Railways, 11 miles northeast of Shelbyville; in agricultural district; has bank and one paper. Pop. (1900), 806; (1910), 987.

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 held 2 years. 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). Died Jan. 31, 1912.

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; was engaged some years in literary and journalistic work in Chicago; died at Minneapolis, Minn., July 31, 1901.

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 540 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; (1910), 63,153.

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. Pop. (1890), 1,079; (1900), 1,833; (1910), 3,168.

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. Died Feb. 19, 1904.

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, 58.10 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, 1864, 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,

556 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, Mionk, 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. Pop. (1900), 21,822; (1910), 20,506.

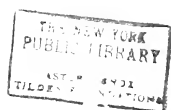
WOODHULL, a village of Henr County, on Keithsburg branch (Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 15 miles west of Galva; has a bank, electric lights, water works, brick and tile works, six churches and weekly paper. Pop. (1910), 692.

WOODMAN, Charles W., lawyer and Congressman, was born in Aalborg, Denmark, March 11, 1814; 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-



DANIEL O'ROWLEY



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; (1910), 4,331.

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 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. Pop. (1890), 522; (1900), 544; (1910), 1,082.

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 Inter-State 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-

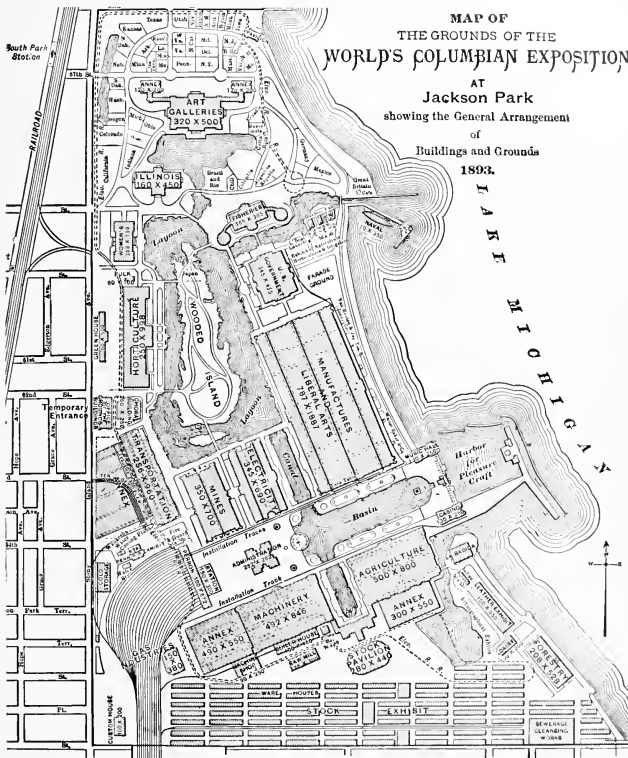
larly charged with supervision of women's participation in the Exposition, and of the exhibits of women's work.

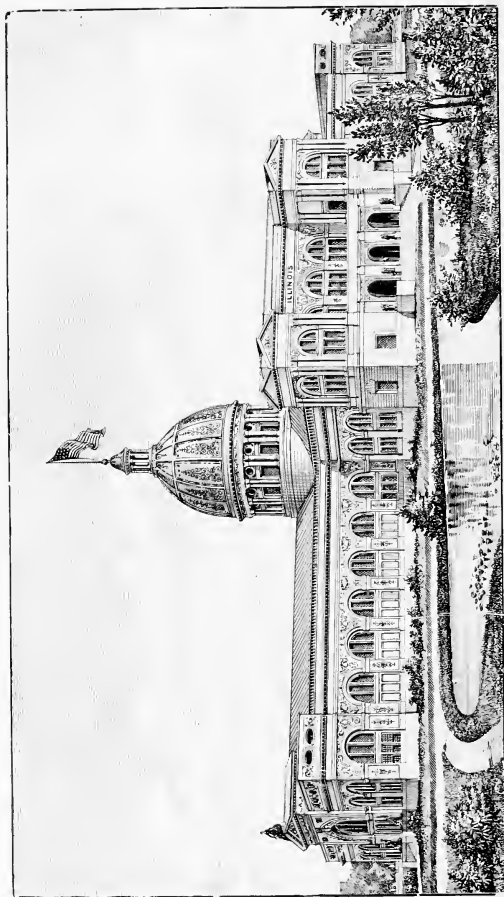
The supreme executive power was vested in the Joint Board of Control. The site selected was Jackson Park, in the South Division of Chicago, with a strip connecting Jackson and Washington Parks, known as the "Midway Plaisance," which was surrendered to "concessionaires" who purchased the privilege of 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.





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 (1687 x 787 feet), having a ground area of 31 acres and a floor and gallery area of 44 acres. Its central chamber was 1280 x 380 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, 1893, 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 monster 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. Died Dec. 27, 1907.

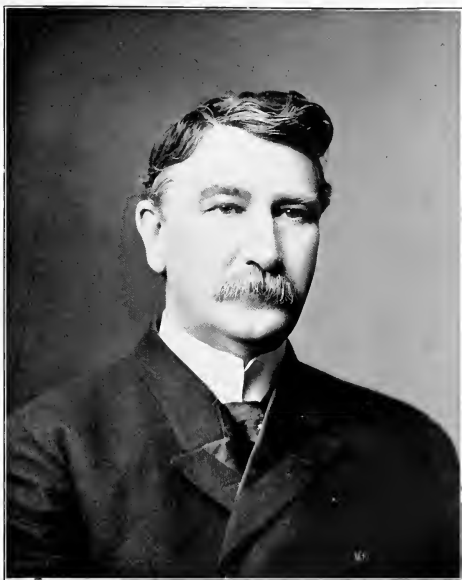
WYANET, a town of Bureau County, at the intersection of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railways, 7 miles southwest of Princeton. Population (1900), 902; (1910), 872.

WYLLIE, (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.

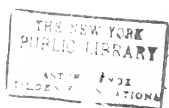
WYMAN, (Col.) John B., soldier, was born in Massachusetts, July 12, 1817, and educated in the

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



Alfred Orendorff.



shop, and two weekly newspapers. Coal is mined here. Population (1900), 1,277; (1910), 1,506.

XENIA, a village of Clay County, on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad, 87 miles east of St. Louis. Pop. (1900), 800; (1910), 634.

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; (1910), 586.

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 1851, 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 paper. Pop. (1900), 413; (1910), 431.

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 2,448, 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, 1896, 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

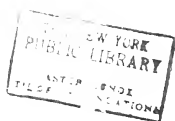
served as Aid-de-Camp, with the rank of Colonel, on the staff of Governors Hamilton, Oglesby and Fifer. In 1897 Colonel Distin was appointed by President McKinley Surveyor-General for the Territory of Alaska, a position which (1899) he still holds.

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 1833 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-



J. S. Osenton



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 that campaign. Died Apr. 14, 1908.

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 1843 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 W. m. 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 Reidsburg, 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. Tunncliffe and D. G. Tunncliffe, 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 1863.

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.

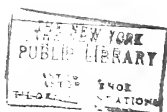
The next winter was spent by Black Hawk and his band on the site of old Fort Madison, in the present State of Iowa. Dissatisfied and humiliated by his repulse of the previous year, in disregard of his pledge to General Games, on April 6, 1832, at the head of 500 warriors and their families, he again crossed the Mississippi at Yellow Banks about the site of the present city of Quawwa, 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



Geo H. Palmer



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 Pottawatomes 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 Pottawatomes, 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. "his 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 Pottawatomes. Returning to the vicinity of Rock Island, he gathered some recruits from the Pottawatomes 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 1,300. 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 than 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 two weekly newspapers. Pop. (1900), 5,100; (1910), 14,525.

GRANITE CITY, in 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. Pop. (1900), 3,122; (1910), 9,903.

CICERO, a city and township of Cook County, adjacent to and west of the city of Chicago, and lies between Oak Park on the north and Berwyn on the south; is a popular residence section and has long resisted annexation to Chicago. Pop. (1910), 14,557.

FOREST PARK (formerly Harlem), a village and suburb of Chicago, on the line of the C. & N. W. R. R., 9 miles west of the terminal station; is a favorite residence section. Pop. (1910), 6,594.

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), 5,393.

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

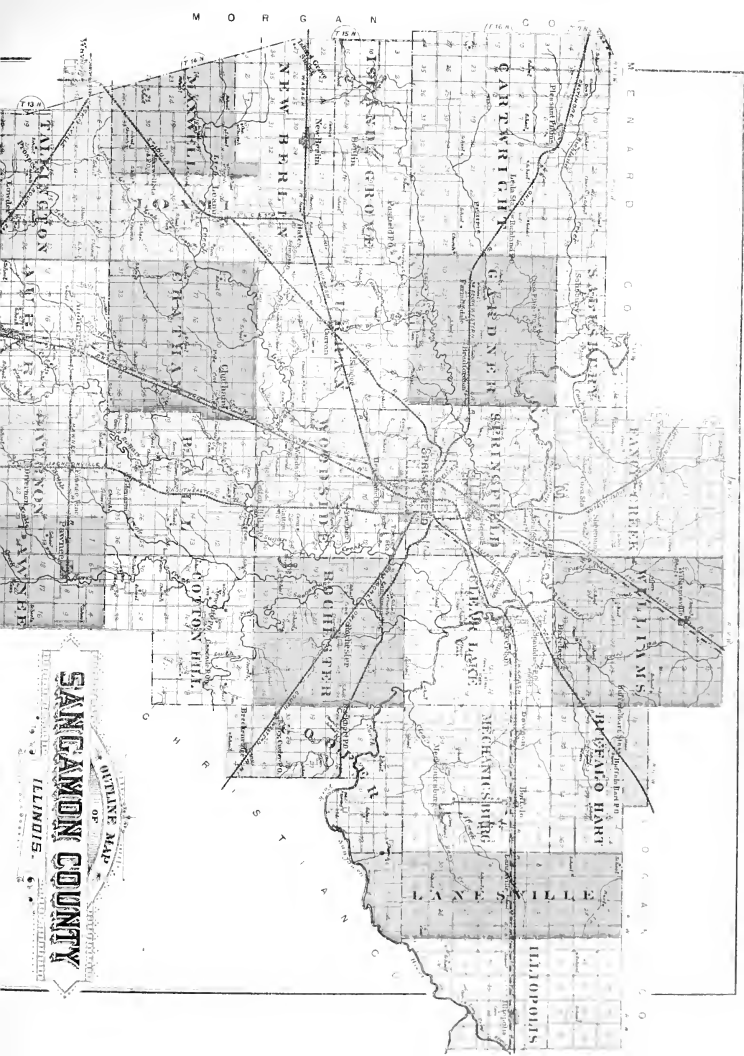
a number of manufacturing establishments, including plow factories, a woolen mill, a canneries and creameries; also has natural gas. The first settler was James McClurken, from South Carolina, who settled here in 1818. He was joined by James Armour a few years later, who bought land of McClurken, and 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 1829, 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; (1910), 3,081.

WEST FRANKFORT, a city of Franklin County, on the line of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad; is a rich coal mining region and has some manufactures. Pop. (1910), 2,111.

WITT, a city of Montgomery County on the "Big Four" and C. & E. I. R. R., 10 miles northeast of Hillsboro; in mining district. Pop. (1910), 2,170.

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 1893, and has grown rapidly within the last few years, having a population, according to the census of 1900, of 2,935.

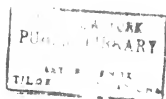
SANGAMON COUNTY



SANGAMON COUNTY

ILLINOIS

OUTLINE MAP



History of Sangamon County

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY.

SANGAMON COUNTY THE TWENTY-FIRST IN ORDER OF ORGANIZATION—ITS IMPORTANCE RECOGNIZED BY EARLY EXPLORERS—PRONOUNCED BY GOV. JOHN REYNOLDS AS "THE MOST BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY IN THE VALLEY OF THE MISSISSIPPI"—REV. JOHN M. PECK'S FORECAST OF SPRINGFIELD AS THE FUTURE STATE CAPITAL.

(By Paul Selby)

History consists largely of combined biography. While biography deals with personal details, History, in its most comprehensive form, deals with the consolidated results of personal effort combined with special causes and natural events.

The twenty-first county in order of organization of the one hundred and two now composing the State of Illinois, Sangamon County, in point of historical and political importance is second to no other in the State. Its central location and the superiority of its soil and other natural resources gave to this region a prominence which was widely recognized before the date of its organization ninety years ago. This is illustrated by the statements of explorers, biographers and historians of that period. Ferdinand Ernst, a German traveler who visited this region in 1819, and whose reminiscences are quoted from freely in Chapters III and VI, of this volume, had his enthusiasm aroused by what he called "the beautiful land of the Sangamon" and after reviewing it, indulged in the optimistic declaration—"I do not believe that any one State in all America is so highly

favored by Nature, in every respect, as the State of Illinois."

Of no less significance is the statement of Gov. Reynolds, one of the early pioneers of what was then called "The Illinois Country," and most widely acquainted with the State, as a whole, during a later period. In "My Own Times," referring to the period (about 1822-24), when many new counties were being organized, Gov. Reynolds says:

"About this time Sangamon County became famous and known all over the West as the most beautiful country in the valley of the Mississippi. It acquired a great reputation, as it deserved, for its exceedingly fertile soil and fine timber, which last advantage attracted numerous, respectable and wealthy population from Kentucky who settled in it. The first settlement commenced in 1819. The Indians, long before a white man saw the Sangamon Country, were apprised of its fertility and rich products. In the Pottawatomie language, Sangamon means 'the where there is plenty to eat.' According to our parlance, it would be termed 'the land of milk and honey.'" (Reynolds's "My Own Times," p. 151.)

According to Reynolds, the Indian name by which the Sangamon was known in 1812, was "Sain-que-mon," and there were then said to be "Kee-ka-poo" villages on its branches. Surrounded for a time by different Indian tribes, not always friendly with each other, but to whom this region was accessible, it seems to have been a sort of neutral ground, which these tribes entered at different periods for hunting purposes and where they established temporary settlements.

Lewis C. Beck, author of "Beck's Gazetteer of Illinois and Missouri," published in 1823, referring to Sangamon County, which had been organized two years previous, and where the first permanent settlement had been made only four years earlier, says:

"The County of Sangamon, since its first settlement, has been justly esteemed the most desirable tract in the State, and it consequently has been settled with a rapidity heretofore unequalled. Previous to 1819, not a white inhabitant was to be found on the waters of the Sangamon; at present (1823) the population amounts to near 5,000, while not a single acre of land has yet been brought into market. The Sangamon River, which has a northeasterly course (toward its head waters) through the southern part of this county (as it then existed), may at a trifling expense be made navigable for nearly 200 miles; it is now obstructed by timber. This stream passes through a tract of country which is unexcelled in fertility."

This dream of the Sangamon as a navigable water-way was experimented upon in 1832—as will be described in another chapter—but proved a failure. This, however, did not check the development of a more ample system of transportation in the county, as shown by the existence at the present time of eight different lines of railroad penetrating its territory.

At the time mentioned in "Beck's Gazetteer," Sangamon County, besides its present dimensions, included all the territory now embraced within the present counties of Cass, Menard, Mason, Logan and Tazewell, with portions of Woodford, Marshall, Putnam, a strip from the western part of McLean, a small section of the western part of Macon and more than half of Christian County—its eastern border extending north along the Third Principal Meridian to the Illinois River at what is now the western border of La Salle County, and its area embracing all the territory north of its present southern boundary and west of the Third Principal Meridian to the Illinois River, except the territory now embraced in Morgan and Scott Counties—the total area being nearly 4,800 square miles. By subsequent changes at different periods up to 1839, when Logan, Menard and Dane (now Christian) Counties were organized, Sangamon County was reduced to its present dimension of 875 square miles.

In connection with this period the following reference in Rev. John M. Peck's "Gazetteer of Illinois" (1834) to the village of Springfield, and foreshadowing its future development, will be of interest: "Situated not far from the geographical center of the State, and surrounded

by one of the richest tracts of country in the great western valley, it is thought by some that, should the seat of government be removed from Vandalia, it will find a location at this place"—a forecast that was realized in the removal of the State Capital to Springfield by act of the Legislature in 1837.

While the development of the natural resources of Sangamon County is a matter of just pride to its citizens, there is no feature of its history that will appeal to the interest of a larger class of citizens of this and other States than the roster of noted names that have been so intimately interwoven in both State and national history. For more than seventy years the political center of the State, Springfield has been the official home of a larger number of distinguished citizens identified with public affairs than any other city of the Middle-West. Yet the name of Abraham Lincoln, during the twenty-five years of his career preceding his entrance upon his duties as Chief Magistrate of the nation a resident of Springfield, will, through all time, stand at the head of this list, not only in his own State but throughout the Nation.

To this honored list Sangamon County has contributed its full share in the civic councils of the State and the Nation, as well as in the military field, the professions and business enterprises; but as these will be treated more fully in other chapters and the biographical department, it is not necessary here to enter into personal detail. It is hoped that this volume will preserve, in somewhat adequate form, a record of past events and personal history that will be of interest and value to future generations.

CHAPTER II.

PREHISTORIC ABORIGINES.

PREHISTORIC CONDITIONS—NO RECORD OF DISCOVERY UNTIL THE COMING OF THE WHITE MAN—NATURAL PRODUCTS—UNIFORM DEMANDS OF THE HUMAN BEING—PREHISTORIC TRIBES WHO OCCUPIED THE AMERICAN CONTINENT—CONDITIONS



LINCOLN MONUMENT, OAK RIDGE CEMETERY, SPRINGFIELD



THE LINCOLN RESIDENCE, SPRINGFIELD

AND MODES OF LIFE—CHANGES THAT HAVE BEEN BROUGHT BY TIME—INDIAN RELICS AND MONUMENTS—THEIR RELIGION, LEGENDS AND TRADITIONS—PRESENT DAY CHANGES AND A FORECAST OF THE FUTURE.

(By Edward W. Payne)

"Write a Prehistoric History of Central Illinois"—a strange request, quite a compliment, with, "you are just the one to do it," etc., but when you realize it not only requires a very vivid imagination but probably stronger and more elastic treatment, have tried to calculate the value of the compliment.

A geologist can tell you many things that happened since the great ice-pack melted and left the hills and fields around us to be smoothed over by rains and floods, to be covered with black soil, and still further changed and altered by the effect of winds, water and vegetation up to the present time. And a forester can take a monarch of the woods and tell many things that happened long before Columbus discovered America, afterwards buying it from the people that had held it for thousands of years.

It is one of the peculiar traits of the white race that no discovery ever took place, or at least was recorded, until the white man saw fit to do the discovering. While I do not claim to be an anthropologist, I have paid some attention to the subject, but only as a relaxation. Just as you would turn out from a smooth finished pike-road into a dark, winding, rough timber drive—an old abandoned log route, in among the low boughs, ferns and shrubbery—and after a half hour's pleasure, although scratched and brushed, you are back on the main road in better spirits, ready for a fresh start.

The sycamore is a stately tree, tall, erect and solid to the core, but it is governed by certain conditions. Unlike the cottonwood, its seed is not carried far by the wind and its thin bark, affording no protection from the fire, prevents it from being a pioneer of the prairies. Its seed is not carried by the squirrels or birds, and rarely by the hoofs of animals, so the stately sycamore, as the water is practically the only carrier of its seed, is forced to live along the streams, although it enjoys the fresh air and sunshine of the prairie as well. And, as the sycamore is so firmly held and restrained, just so the human race is held and reverted, especially so prior to rapid transit by railroads,

horses and other means. In fact, we are only a species of lobster, dwelling at the bottom of a sea of air—knowing little more beyond the surface of that sea than the real lobster knows of what lies beyond his domain of sea-water.

Man requires water and food continually, and he must naturally remain where they are to be found. We do not wonder at having for breakfast grapefruit from Florida, broiled salmon steak from the Columbia River, cakes made from wheat flour produced in the Saskatchewan Valley, mixed with corn meal from Illinois, with Vermont maple syrup, grapes and nuts from California and, possibly a banana from Central America. Such a meal was never dreamed of in prehistoric times; perhaps you remember the very interesting little story and the great reward the Arab received who sent the large and delicious red and white cherries to the invalid king, hundreds of miles over the desert, by carrier pigeons, each cherry neatly enclosed in a little silken bag.

On account of these restrictions we have the "Shore People" that live along the ocean beach; they are educated and trained for thousands of generations to live there, like the sea-gull, and cannot very well live anywhere else. The enormous shell heaps that these people left are remarkable. Then we have the "Fish People," for example; those that have lived for ages on the salmon along the Columbia River; they have full developed bodies, but undeveloped and peculiar looking legs, from living in boats and canoes.

Again, we have the "Plains People," who live with the buffalo. The buffalo provided them houses, clothing, thread, tools, implements, and nearly everything they required; they moved with the buffalo, eating meat and seldom anything else the year round; in fact, they were human wolves. Next were the "Northern Woods People," or "Timber Indians;" they lived on fish, game, nuts, berries, roots and wild vegetation, but not cultivating the soil on account of its poor quality and the short seasons; also they were required to keep on the move, more or less, for game and new hunting grounds.

A little further south were the "Wild Rice People," a very similar people to the "Timber Indian," with wild rice (that is, wild to us) as their staple food; well advanced and workers in hammered copper.

Next we have the "Corn People," the class

that cultivated the soil and did not have to keep on the move in pursuit of game. They stored up grain for winter use, and were not forced to undergo, at times, the same hardships that the "Game People" were forced to meet; they were a superior race because their conditions, good food and permanent location, enabled them to become so. In fact, through Illinois and Southern Indiana the flint-hoe is found everywhere, more so than in any other part of the western continent, and wherever you will find the hoe or its present descendant, the Sattley Plow, you will find a good class and most invariably a very superior race.

Such were the "Cliff Dwellers" and the Aztecs of Mexico, who were probably of Chinese origin, while the northern Indians were possibly of that vast horde that menaced China on the North for thousands of years—the people that the Great Wall was built to keep in restraint. And, no doubt, even when the Great Wall was built, this country had been occupied for a long period. While it is a common belief that our prehistoric people were Asiatics, yet the ruins in Central and South America may have been ruins when the pyramids were new.

You have, no doubt, watched on your lawn a "tribe" of busy little ants, in Central Africa you can find a similar ant hill, with a similar lot of busy little workers. Did our ants come from Africa, or did the African ants come from this country? It is simply impossible to say. That is about as much as we know of the "Thumb-animals," who later advanced and were dignified by the name of the "Fire People."

In prehistoric times, when the spear, arrow and battle-axe were the weapons of the world, one man was about as good as another. Intercourse was almost impossible. Might ruled, but change came, and a rapid one, when brain and knowledge commenced to rule and spread with the help of gunpowder and leaden bullets; and we are rapidly nearing the age when the automatic gun and central fire cartridge will be unnecessary for the further advancement of what we call civilization.

Our Indians traveled by canoe—the creeks and streams were their highways. The country was wet and swampy; cross country traveling was difficult and at times impossible, especially as there were no pack animals, the llama of Peru being the only domesticated animal on the American continent. It was a veritable Indian

Heaven; the streams were alive with fish, the woods and fields with game, the greatest resort in the world for all kinds of water fowl, grouse, prairie chicken, wild turkey, quail, and many other kinds of game. The woods were full of many kinds of wild fruits, berries, acorns and nuts—a paradise. In fact, the Indian Heaven of the Cherokee, the Osage and other tribes of the Indian nation, rests upon the traditions and memories of this Central Illinois and part of Indiana, handed down through many generations to the present.

The white man little realizes that he is now living in another man's heaven. When the "Red Man," or rather the "Red Woman," managed to raise a little patch of corn, and after tending it with flint hoes and keeping and guarding it with the help of a lot of wolf dogs, from the wild animals and birds, and the corn was matured enough for food, the whole tribe held a corn dance and gave thanks to the great and good Spirit for all their blessings, and while many a modern farmer working with improved machinery and horses, raises more corn than all the Indians in central Illinois, it is very doubtful if he is as sincere in his "Thanksgiving Day" as were those simple wild people, and though the white man has polluted the streams, killed the fish and wild game, cut down the nut bearing trees, and worn out the soil, it is still one of the most prosperous lands on earth.

The education of these people was strictly a business one. to swim, run, fight, to use the bow, spear and battle axe, to trap, hunt and fish, all to meet the two requirements, protection and food, and at times, a little clothing.

There is hardly a farmer in Central Illinois who has not plowed up many arrows and spear points on his farm; in fact, this entire country is strewn with them. They were not wasted by the Indian, but were gathered up after a hunt and re-used. The beveled saw-tooth point, the last step of the Stone Age, is very common, showing, without doubt, that these people were a somewhat superior class.

All along the creeks and streams in central Illinois, wherever you find a beautiful location, especially at the top of the bluff or hill at the bend, you will find everywhere the low mound, now probably only two feet in height, although originally much higher, and probably fifteen to thirty feet in width, marking the resting place of a chief or prominent members of the

nearly village, as well as the lookout or watch tower from which the signal fires at night sent out the wireless message of alarm, repeated during the day by slender columns of smoke reaching towards the sky, the pillar of fire and cloud that led the Israelites out of the land of Egypt and out of the house of bondage.

Is it not singular and could there possibly be any connection in the fact that an Indian has never been made a slave?

Very little remains in these mounds and science will gain nothing by any further investigation; perhaps you may pick up a beautifully made and polished tomahawk, surely too light and small for use, just a little toy, a week's work at least, possibly for a little four year old boy; or you may find an exquisitely braided broken strand of hair, evenly and carefully entwined with little copper rings; that is all except the roofs of the wild flowers growing there and, as you stand on the beautiful spot, you wonder **who planted the first wild rose.**

These aborigines had their trials, hardships and troubles just the same as their followers of the present day, only they were different as to impure food, transportation, (for instance, railroad crossings), and the diseases caused by impure air and unventilated homes. The little three-cornered sharp flint found everywhere, especially in Gardner and Salisbury Townships, the tip of a poisoned arrow—the arrow that is used only to kill other human beings—tells its story. They were quick and deadly in effect and, in the underbrush and undergrowth of the forest, were preferred in after years to firearms.

The streams were the boundary lines and limits of their possessions, which were usually respected, as it was not safe to go beyond them. When one crossed the river it meant going into strange lands and among strange people; death meant the crossing of the river, and, as at that time a day's journey was from ten to thirty miles, you can readily see how much smaller the world is today. Every tribe had its own dialect or language, and at that period the same conditions prevailed all over the world; even in England and Germany, it was difficult for the people of one village to understand the language of those living in another only twenty-five miles away or even less.

There is nothing for us to learn from these people, no superior knowledge in any line that

would now be worth anything to us. There were no pigmies or dwarfs. They knew nothing of metal work excepting hammered copper, had no knowledge of hardening copper; they knew nothing of cast iron; in fact, it has been impossible to find where they had even melted lead before the advent of the white man. Their blankets, baskets, bead-work, quill-work are works of art, and some of their carvings on stone and slate are exquisitely well done. They tanned leather as well as it is done today. They had a universal sign language, and ordinary correspondence was carried on by many tribes by sign or picture writing.

There was no distinct or separate race of mound builders. We are all mound builders. Even after the discovery of granite cutting tools we cling to mound building—the pyramids are only mounds—public opinion has prevented the flat grave custom in our cemeteries. Nearly everything remarkable or sensational said or written about these people is merely "Heap Noise" or "Big Smoke."

Among these people a man did not build his own monument; there was no monument other than that his friends built for him. If these customs existed today, many of us would have a hole in the ground as a marker. How many of us would have a monument, a mound of earth, that would cost at least \$25,000 to build with modern methods and machinery? Making a comparison with the actual labor, the Lincoln Monument would be a very ordinary headstone in comparison with some of the mounds along the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers. Truly, there must have been other heroes here ages ago as there are today, all brought up and raised on the golden yellow corn, the greatest gift of the Great Spirit to his people. The mounds tell us so, and also that these people had a great love not only for their dead but for the beautiful in nature. They had a great respect even for the graves of their enemies, and would not disturb them, while the white race, who at least once a week reverently bow their heads and repeat that they believe in the resurrection of the body, are the only people that cut up and sell their cemeteries into public building lots.

All their work, except stone, has long since decayed and disappeared. Their bone needles, tools and implements of wood, their beautifully tanned leather, their woven blankets and feathered cloth are gone. Occasionally shell beads

and pearls are found, but so old that they have lost all their luster and beauty.

Their stone chert, commonly called flint work, is very artistic and beautiful, showing art, taste and talent aside from a great deal of patience and labor.

At that time the world was made for men, the males spent their lives in idleness, indolence and amusement, the females in close restraint in youth, then a period of license and revelry, then a life of drudgery and old age, not so very different from that of today among a class.

Their religion was varied and simple; spirits were everywhere; signs and omens were common among them and governed their actions, just as they did our ancestors at the same period. Many of them believed in a Great and Good Spirit and a happy hunting ground—that was all. Strange to say, it is the religion that is even now gradually, but surely, spreading and taking possession of this country—and that, too, without a minister, missionary, Bible, prayer, hymn or discordant clanging bell. They had many weird so-called legends or traditions about the creation and other subjects, but nothing any more astonishing or unreasonable than Jonah and the Whale, to which our "great thinkers" still cling.

They had their medicine men and they certainly had various kinds of treatments, but when it is estimated that at the present time 95 per cent of all illnesses will get well without a doctor, that 97½ per cent will get well with a doctor, and that 2½ to 5 per cent of the patients will die anyway whether they have a doctor or not, one can readily see that the Indian medicine man had just about an even break with Christian Science, and that he was not many laps behind the average physician. In one respect his charges were very reasonable, and there were not many serious operations.

Many of them refused to believe that God would send to them a missionary or messenger direct from heaven that could not speak their language, because many of their people were in heaven and, if it were possible that they were not, they did not care to go there. Were they ignorant, stupid or right?

But changes are going on now as ever before. In a comparatively few years our ancestors will be known merely as a people from Europe with strange beliefs and superstitions, destructive and wasteful, ever ready to kill, using

domesticated wild animals, wearing weird head coverings and heavy and strange looking clothing; curing all kinds of disease with pills, powders and liquids taken into the stomach; a people that knew nothing but labor—that lived in unventilated houses; and used locks, bars, bolts and fences; a civilization (?) full of the dissolute and criminal class; paupers, feeble-minded and insane—in fact, a horde of "white devils" that drove the "red devils" out—and that will be all.

CHAPTER III.

INDIANS IN SANGAMON COUNTY.

EVIDENCE OF OCCUPANCY—DISTRIBUTION OF TRIBES ON ILLINOIS SOIL AT DIFFERENT PERIODS—THE SANGAMON COUNTRY A "HAPPY HUNTING GROUND"—KICKAPOO INDIAN FORT IN MCLEAN COUNTY—CONDITIONS IN THE EARLY PART OF THE LAST CENTURY—ALEXANDER ROBINSON'S STORY OF A KICKAPOO VILLAGE ON THE SANGAMON—GOV. JOHN REYNOLD'S MARCH THROUGH THE SANGAMON COUNTRY IN 1812—THE OLD INDIAN TRAIL DESCRIBED BY ZIMMERMAN, ENOS—VISIT OF FERDINAND ERNST, A GERMAN EXPLORER, IN 1819—HIS DISCOVERY OF AN INDIAN CAMP ON SPRING CREEK—INDIAN VILLAGES IN ISLAND GROVE AND CURRAN TOWNSHIPS—ACQUISITION OF INDIAN LANDS—THE SANGAMON REGION INCLUDED IN THE PURCHASE AT EDWARDSVILLE IN 1818.

While there is lack of specific information regarding the date of occupancy and location of Indian villages in the "Sangamon Country," there is abundant evidence that bands belonging to various tribes frequently roamed over this region, engaged either in warfare or in hunting on the prairies and in the forests along the Sangamon and its tributaries. A map showing the distribution of principal tribes on Illinois soil about the time of the coming of the early French explorers (1673-82) locates the Kickapoos in the northwestern part of what is now the State of Illinois; the Illinois tribes

OLD MILL NEAR SALEM, MENARD CO. ILL.
WHERE LINCOLN RAN A FLAT BOAT.



FOR SALE BY ILLINOIS STATE REGISTER, SPRINGFIELD.

LINCOLN'S EARLY HOME,
SALEM, MENARD CO. ILL.



FOR SALE BY ILLINOIS STATE REGISTER, SPRINGFIELD.

LINCOLN'S GROCERY.
SALEM, MENARD CO: ILLINOIS.



FOR SALE BY ILLINOIS STATE REGISTER, SPRINGFIELD.

RUINS OF SALEM HOTEL
(LINCOLN'S BOARDING HOUSE)
SALEM, MENARD CO, ILL.



FOR SALE BY ILLINOIS STATE REGISTER, SPRINGFIELD.

(including the Peorias, Kaskaskias, Cahokias, Tamaroas, and Mitchigamis) in the west between the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers and on both sides of the Illinois; the Miamis in the eastern section with the Piankashaws still farther east on both sides of the Wabash; the Weas just south of Lake Michigan and the Pottawatomies still farther north along the western shore of Lake Michigan in both Illinois and Wisconsin. At that period what is now Central Illinois was an unexplored region, the knowledge of the French explorers being limited to the country along the lakes and the principal streams—the Mississippi, the Illinois, Wabash and the Ohio—which furnished them means of water transportation, the only methods of travel for long distance then employed by the first white invaders. Moses' "History of Illinois" says: "The Kickapoos and Mascoutins, nominally the same, were found by Alouez, in 1670, near the mouth of Fox River in Wisconsin. They subsequently worked their way, in opposition to the Piankashaws (on the east) and Illinois (on the west), southward to the river of the latter name, thence south to the Kankakee, and still later, fighting their way to the Vermilion, the headwaters of the Okaw, and on to Sugar Creek, and their principal village at Mackinaw, McLean County."

Coming down to a later period, and in accordance with the changes just described, a map in Moses' "History," showing the location of tribes in the Illinois Country in 1812—the period of the last war with Great Britain—presents them as follows: Kickapoos in the southern central division; Pottawatomies to the north between the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers and on the upper Illinois; Sacs and Foxes in the northwest and on the upper Mississippi; the Winnebagoes in the northern part of the State and east of the Sacs and Foxes; the Illinois Tribes in the partially settled counties east of the Mississippi from the vicinity of Kaskaskia northward to the point where the Macompin River empties into the Illinois; and the Piankashaws in the southeastern part of the State—although by that time it is claimed that most of the Piankashaws had removed to the southwest. The Miamis, who had occupied a considerable extent of country west of the Piankashaws and north to Lake Michigan, also had removed eastward to Indiana and Western Ohio. What is now the Sangamon region, from its location,

may have been a sort of neutral (or "happy hunting ground"), entered at different times by representatives of various neighboring tribes. Yet there are also traditions that there were some bitter struggles between different Indian bands, making it a sort of "Dark and Bloody Ground," of which there is some evidence furnished in the vicinity of "Old Town" or "Kickapoo Indian Fort" in McLean County. As a rule, however, the early settlers in Sangamon County seem to have got along peacefully with their Indian predecessors.

Dr. Edwin James, the scientist and interpreter who accompanied Col. Stephen H. Long in his explorations among the Western Indians about 1819-22, quotes Alexander Robinson—the Pottawatomie half-breed chief, for sixty years after the Fort Dearborn massacre a resident of Chicago and vicinity—as saying in reference to Indian fortifications in Central Illinois: "He (Robinson) had heard of one made by the Kickapoo and Fox Indians on the Sangamon River, a stream running into the Illinois. The fortification is distinguished by the name Et-na-ta-ek. It is known to have served as an intrenchment to the Kickapoos and Foxes who were met there and were defeated by the Pottawatomies, the Ottawas and the Chippewas. No date is assigned to this transaction. We understood that the Et-na-ta-ek was near the Kickapoo village on the Sangamon."

Gov. JOHN REYNOLD'S REMINISCENCES.—Especially reliable testimony as to Indian occupation of this region about the time of the War of 1812, is furnished by former Gov. John Reynolds, who, as a pioneer of 1800 and later a "Ranger" of Central Illinois, was brought into personal contact with the Indians of that period. In the introductory chapter of his "Pioneer History of Illinois" Gov. Reynolds says: "A small but energetic tribe of Kickapoos resided on the east side of Illinois between the Illinois and Wabash Rivers, and including the Sangamon River and the country thereabouts. Some lived in villages near the Elkhart Grove and on the Mackinaw River. They claimed relationship with the Pottawatomies, and perhaps the Sanks and Foxes also."

In another volume ("My Own Times") Gov. Reynolds gives the following account of a march through the Sangamon Country of a force of about 350 men, including two companies of "Rangers" (of which Gov. Reynolds was a mem-

ber), mustered at Fort Russell near Edwardsville, and led under command of Gov. Edwards, to the vicinity of Lake Peoria for the purpose of destroying the Indian villages in that region. This movement occurred about two months after the capture of Fort Dearborn, and the principal sufferers from the expedition were the bands of Black Partridge and Gomo, two chiefs who had been especially active in their efforts to prevent the Dearborn massacre. Referring to the march through what is now Sangamon County, Gov. Reynolds says: "We crossed the Sangamon River east of the present Springfield and passed not far east of Elkhart Grove. At this day this grove presented a beautiful and charming prospect. It was elevated and commanded a view over the natural prairies for many miles around. We next reached an old Indian village on Sugar Creek (a branch of the Sangamon) where we saw on the bark of the wigwams much painting, generally the Indians scalping the whites."

This exhibition of the Indian spirit, no doubt greatly excited the indignation of the "Rangers" and increased the bitterness of the attack made on the villages of Black Partridge and Gomo, although they had no responsibility for the murderous character displayed by the former occupants of these wigwams.

THE OLD INDIAN TRAIL IN SANGAMON COUNTY.
—The following reminiscence of "The Old Indian Trail" through Sangamon County from Peoria to St. Louis, taken from the papers of the late Zimri A. Enos, of Springfield, as published in the "Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society" for July, 1911, will be of special interest in this connection, as it refers (more fully) to the route followed by Gov. Edwards' army in the march from Fort Russell to Peoria in 1812, as described in a quotation from Gov. Reynolds' "My Own Times" in a preceding portion of this chapter:

"This trail, according to my understanding, was the route which the army under Gov. Edwards, in 1812, followed in their march from Fort Russell, near Edwardsville, to Peoria, and which route is designated in one of the early records of Sangamon County as the Old Edwards Trace, and Clear Lake is therein mentioned as a place on the line of the Trace. This trail or trace should, as an interesting matter of history, be definitely established, before all evidence of its location is gone. I have a gen-

eral idea of the route of the trail or trace from Edwardsville as far north as Elkhart, derived from a personal knowledge of fixed points in it, the topography or character of the country over which it passed and, in the manner in which the Indians usually selected their routes, following the high ground or dividing ridges in the prairie, heading streams and avoiding passing through heavy timbers as much as possible, and seldom pursuing a straight line. I know that the path, from the house to the stable on a farm seven miles north of Edwardsville (which was settled in 1817), was and is now the line of the Old Trail. And in 1833 I traveled the Old Trail from Honey Point, north about eight miles, to where Zanesville now is; the trail was east of and considerably further out in the prairie than the wagon road between the same places, and was then very distinct. From Fort Russell north, for about eighteen miles to the old watering place at the head of Paddock Creek, a short distance north-east of the town of Bunker Hill, the trail ran in a generally straight course through the prairie along the dividing ridge between the waters and timbers of Paddock Creek on the east and Indian Creek on the west, thence in a northeast course through the prairie to the points of timber at the head of Dry Creek (designated in old times as Honey Point), and thence to the head of timber on Horse Creek (the three creeks running into Macoupin Creek on the west), and thence north to Macoupin point, the little grove of timber at the head of Macoupin Creek—thence north through the prairie and between the timber lines of Brush Creek, Horse Creek and South Fork of the Sangamon River on the east and Sugar Creek on the west, entering Round Prairie and crossing the Sangamon River between the mouths of Sugar Creek and the South Fork—thence by Clear Lake and through the prairie to Buffalo Hart Grove—thence on the divide between the waters of Lake Fork on the east and Wolf Creek on the west to Elkhart Grove—thence to the Rocky Ford of Salt Creek in the S. E. corner of Section 6, T. 19 N., R. 3 W.—thence north to an Indian village on the north side of Salt Creek at either Kickapoo or Sugar Creek, and thence to Peoria. After the crossing of Salt Creek, of the route from there on to Peoria, I have no information or definite idea.

"This route of the trail, for over 100 miles from Edwardsville to Salt Creek (with the ex-

ception of the Sangamon River and timber), crossed no stream of any size and passed through little timber, followed nearly the water-sheds or divides of the streams through the prairie. The Hon. Wm. H. Herndon, in his lifetime, claimed a little variation of the route as above described, asserting that it crossed Sugar Creek from Round Prairie and passed along the west side of the Sangamon River, through German prairie, crossing the river at or near the site of Bogues' old mill in the N. E. corner of the S. E. quarter of Section 6, T. 16 N., R. 4 W., Third P. M., and thence north on the west side of Wolf Creek Timber to Elkhart Grove, in Sections 7 and 18, T. 18 N., R. 3 W. He stated that his father settled in German prairie in 1821, five miles northeast from Springfield, and, at that date, an Indian trail was not far from their cabin and he frequently saw the Indians traveling it. Both routes may have been trails that were traveled by the Indians. Since writing the foregoing, I have discovered on the oldest known map of the Illinois Territory (now in the Historical State Library), a surprisingly accurate delineation of that part of the Sangamon River and the Lake Fork northeast of Springfield, and between the two streams an Indian village marked thereon, in location exactly fitting Buffalo Hart Grove. . . . The line of this Old Indian Trail was the wagon route of most of the early settlers of Sangamon County, and is accurately located in the subdivision surveys of Townships 9 and 10 North, Range 6 West, Third P. M., made by the U. S. Deputy Surveyor in 1818, and gives the distances from the section corners at which the section lines north and south and east and west intersected the trail. These connections of the survey lines with the trail were made in conformity with the general instructions issued by the Surveyor General to all deputy surveyors; but these two townships are the only ones on the line of the trail where any attention was paid to this instruction. Mr. Joseph Stafford informs me that, when a boy riding in company with a grown brother along the road on the narrow divide between Horse Creek and Sugar Creek, his brother called his attention to and pointed out the line of the old Indian trail a little to the side of the road."

VISIT OF A GERMAN EXPLORER IN 1819.—Another interesting story of exploration of the Sangamon Country, in which evidence is given

of the presence of Indians within the limits of what is now Sangamon County, is told in the "Travels in Illinois in 1819" of Ferdinand Ernst, a German explorer who visited this region during that year, and from which some liberal extracts are quoted in another chapter in this volume. Mr. Ernst had visited Edwardsville, Vandalia and a number of other points in Southern Illinois, and having had his attention called to the beauties of the Sangamon Country, as he says, "started upon a journey to view the wonderful land upon the Sangamon before I (he) returned to Europe." After leaving Vandalia, on the second day, he found himself on Sugar Creek, in what is now Sangamon County, where Robert Pulliam had erected the first cabin in 1817, but which he did not permanently occupy until two years later. The next day, after traveling some distance toward the northwest, with the intention of reaching the mouth of the Sangamon River, Mr. Ernst says: "On the other side of Spring Creek is a camping ground of Indians, whence the ground rises to gentle hills where we found two springs shaded simply by a few trees. The water of these two brooks flows swift and clear through the luxuriant prairie, the high grass of which reaches above the head of the horsemen. From these two little brooks rises a plain which extends to Richland Creek." The mention in this connection of the two branches of Spring Creek, and later of Richland Creek, would indicate that the region passed over by Mr. Ernst in this journey was in the vicinity of the present village of Curran, and that the site of the Indian camp was a few miles west of the present city of Springfield.

INDIANS IN ISLAND GROVE AND CURRAN TOWNSHIPS.—At the time of settlement of Island Grove in 1818, it is stated that there were two Indian villages in what now constitutes Island Grove Township, one on Skillet Fork, a branch of Spring Creek, and another at the head of the Grove near the west line, with about 300 Indians in each. One of these may have been the village or "camp" discovered by Mr. Ernst in his visit to this region in 1819. The Indians are said to have been remnants of the Pottawatomie and Delaware tribes.

In the "History of Sangamon County" (1881) John Smith, then still living in the vicinity of Curran, and who came to Sangamon County with his parents in 1822, is quoted as authority for

the statement that "two thousand Indians camped on Lick Creek soon after the arrival of his father's family there in 1822, and remained about two weeks," also that "they were very friendly."

In consonance with this is the statement made in local history that when Maj. Elijah Iles, the first merchant in Springfield, came and there opened up the first store in July, 1821, "Indians were about as numerous as whites, and his sales to the different races were about equal." The Indians, it is said, paid for goods with furs and dressed deer skins, while the whites paid in silver coin, home-made jeans, beeswax, honey and butter."

INDIAN LANDS.—Beginning with the treaty of Greenville (1795) negotiated by Gen. Anthony Wayne with the Wyandots, Delawares, Ottawas, Chippewas, Miamis, Shawnees, Pottawatomies, Kaskaskias, Eel Rivers, Kickapoos and Piankashaws—for the first time including all the principal tribes in Illinois and as far east as Ohio—the United States entered upon a general line of policy in reference to the acquisition of Indian lands which later was followed. While this treaty related nominally to nearly 12,000,000 acres of land north of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi—with recognition by the Indians of the rights of the early French settlers to the lands they then occupied, and absolute conveyance to the Government of numerous tracts, including among the most important those within the territory of Illinois at the mouths of the Chicago and Illinois Rivers and about the sites of Fort Clark (Peoria) and Fort Massac—in consequence of later concession to the Indians of indefinite occupancy and until further sales, its chief feature was agreement, on the part of the Indians, to relinquish their claims to lands, in future, only to the General Government. As a consequence future land cessions from different tribes and at different periods, in some cases (in whole or in part) covered the same areas, due to the fact that different tribes were at times claimants of the same tracts.

The most important later treaties affecting Illinois lands were: first, one concluded by Gov. William Henry Harrison, with the Kaskaskias (representing themselves, the Cahokias and Mitchigamis), at Vincennes, August 13, 1803, and covering an area of 8,911,850 acres; second, the treaty of Edwardsville, negotiated,

(according to Moses' "History of Illinois," with the Peorias and other Illinois tribes, and according to Washburne, in a note to the "Edwards Papers," with the Kickapoos) by Gov. Ninian Edwards and Auguste Chouteau in September, 1818, and covering 6,805,280 acres; and third, the treaty at Chicago, with the Pottawatomies, Chippewas and Ottawas, embracing 5,104,960 acres. The first of these treaties related to lands in Southern Illinois, the second to lands in the southern and central parts of the State, and the third and last to lands in Northern Illinois, covering the last sale of Indian lands in the State just before the removal of the Indians west of the Mississippi. If these had embraced separate subdivisions, the total area would have covered 20,882,000 acres, or nearly 32,500 square miles—considerably more than one-half the area of the whole State. The following statement of the boundaries of the purchase made at Edwardsville in September, 1818, will be found of interest in this connection:

"Beginning at the confluence of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers; thence up the Ohio to the mouth of Saline Creek about twelve miles below the mouth of the Wabash; thence along the dividing ridge between the waters of said creek and the Wabash, to the general dividing ridge between the waters which fall into the Kaskaskia River; thence along the said ridge until it reaches the waters which fall into the Illinois River; thence down the Illinois to its confluence with the Mississippi and down the latter to the beginning."

This would indicate that the Edwardsville purchase covered nearly the whole of Southern Illinois, as well as the central part of the State, and evidently included much of the territory embraced in previous purchases, especially the Harrison purchase of 1803—the object being to wipe out all Indian claims. The eastern boundary of this purchase extended northward between the tributaries of the Wabash and Kaskaskia Rivers, through Lawrence and Champaign Counties, to the head waters of the Illinois and down that stream to the Mississippi, thus including the territory now embraced in Sangamon and adjoining counties—its area of 8,800,280 acres (or 10,727 square miles) amounting to nearly one-fifth of the entire State, although there is reason to believe much of this region had been acquired by previous purchases. Local history furnishes evidence that this purchase



SANGAMON RIVER



SANGAMON RIVER



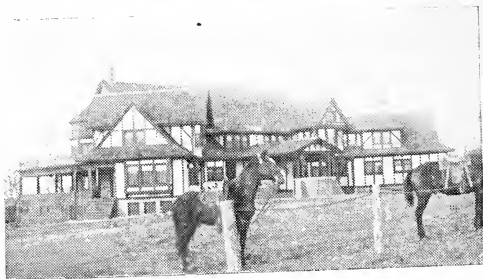
CARPENTER'S MILL



KEEDY'S DISTILLERY



HOUSE WHERE HON. LYMAN TRUMBULL WAS MARRIED



COUNTRY CLUB, SPRINGFIELD

marked the beginning of white settlements in Sangamon County, which really became active in 1819.

CHAPTER IV.

FIRST GOVERNMENT IN ILLINOIS.

FIRST GOVERNMENT OF ILLINOIS TERRITORY ESTABLISHED BY THE FRENCH IN 1718—MILITARY CHARACTER AND REGION IT OCCUPIED—FORT CHARTRES ITS HEADQUARTERS—CESSION OF NEW FRANCE TO ENGLAND IN 1763—KASKASKIA BECOMES THE CAPITAL—WAR OF THE REVOLUTION—CAPTURE OF KASKASKIA BY COL. GEORGE ROGERS CLARK—TERRITORY NORTHWEST OF THE OHIO BECOMES "ILLINOIS COUNTY" AND IS ATTACHED TO VIRGINIA—IT IS CEDED TO THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT AND NORTHWEST TERRITORY ORGANIZED—SUBSEQUENT CHANGES—ILLINOIS TERRITORY ORGANIZED IN 1800—KASKASKIA REMAINS THE CAPITAL—CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF 1818—ILLINOIS ADMITTED AS A STATE—CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISION LOOKING TO THE SELECTION OF A NEW STATE CAPITAL.

(By Clinton L. Conkling.)

The earliest government set up within the bounds of what is now known as the State of Illinois was in 1718, under the "Company of the West," an association formed in Paris under a grant from the King of France for the government and exploitation of New France, then claimed by the French, and which included the northern portion and much of the great unknown interior of the North American continent. This government was military in character and its headquarters were at Fort Chartres near Kaskaskia in the Great American Bottom. This fort was named after the Duc de Chartres, son of the Regent of France. A French Commandant was then Governor of the Illinois Country. When New France, which included the Illinois Country, was, by the Treaty of Paris in 1763, ceded to Great Britain, this commandant was succeeded in 1765 by a Captain of the English Army as governor, and in 1772 the seat of gov-

ernment was removed to Kaskaskia, which place is called by Ford, in his "History of Illinois," the ancient seat of empire for more than one hundred and fifty years, both for the French and American inhabitants." Originally it was a village of the Illinois Indians, then a mission, and then a French trading post. It was the first capital of the Territory of Illinois and afterwards of the State until in 1819, and at the time of its transfer to England was a place of about seven hundred inhabitants. The whole population of what is now the State of Illinois did not then exceed three thousand. The War of the Revolution between the colonies and the mother country commenced with the fight at Lexington, Mass., in April, 1775. This was followed by the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776, and the General Government was so closely engaged in the conduct of the war along the Atlantic seaboard, that it could not send forces to attack the British outposts in the West. At this juncture Colonel George Rogers Clarke of Virginia volunteered to lead an expedition against these western outposts, and on the night of July 4, 1778, he, acting under a commission from the Governor and Council of Virginia, with a small force of men surprised the British garrison of Kaskaskia, and without bloodshed captured the town and the fort at that place.

In October of the same year the Virginia House of Delegates passed an Act organizing all the country west and north of the Ohio River into the "Illinois County," which embraced the territory now included in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, and the portion of Minnesota east of the Mississippi River, a territory larger than Great Britain and Ireland. On December 12, 1778, Patrick Henry, Governor of Virginia, at Williamsburg, then the capital of that State, and so of the Illinois Country, commissioned Colonel John Todd of Kentucky as County Lieutenant or Commandant of the new county, which he at once proceeded to organize as a county of the State of Virginia, the county seat and headquarters of the commandant being at Kaskaskia. The laws of Old France, modified by local customs and conditions, constituted the law of the land, which was administered by magistrates, the proceedings and records being preserved in the French language. Later, however, the troops being withdrawn, anarchy and confusion prevailed.

the established order failed and there was no stable system of government in force for some years. In 1784 the State of Virginia transferred all her claim to this vast territory to the United States, and the claims of Connecticut and Massachusetts to what is now the northern part of Illinois were also relinquished.

This organization of Illinois County legally ceased in 1782, and there was no government resting on positive enactments of law from then until in 1790. The people in and about Kaskaskia appealed most earnestly to Congress for the establishment of a better government. At last Congress passed the celebrated Ordinance of 1787 for the government of the Northwest Territory, of which the Illinois Country formed a part. Gen. Arthur St. Clair was appointed the first Governor, and established the seat of government at Marietta on the Ohio River in 1788, although the first Territorial Legislature in 1790 met at what is now Cincinnati. Gov. St. Clair did not reach Kaskaskia until in 1790 when he organized the County of St. Clair, which then comprised, as part thereof, more than half of the present State of Illinois. This county had two county seats, Kaskaskia and Cahokia, but in 1795 the disputes between these rival seats of government, together with other causes, led to the formation of the second county of Randolph, with Kaskaskia as its county seat.

ILLINOIS TERRITORY ORGANIZED—FIRST CAPITAL.—By Act of Congress, May 7, 1800, the Northwest Territory was divided into two Territories, Ohio and Indiana, what is now the State of Illinois being a part of the latter. The capital of Indiana Territory was Post Saint Vincent, now Vincennes. In 1800 Congress divided the Territory, the western part being called the Territory of Illinois. Its boundaries were then the same as the present State except that on the north it extended to the Canada line. Kaskaskia was made the capital of the new territory until otherwise directed. Here the first Territorial Legislature convened November 25, 1812. The building then used as the capitol is described as a rough building in the center of a square in the Village of Kaskaskia. The body of this building was of uncut limestone, the gables and roof of the gambrel style, of unpainted boards and shingles, with dormer windows. The lower floor, a long cheerless room, was fitted up for the House, whilst the Council

sat in the small chamber above. This building was, during the French occupancy of the country prior to 1763, the headquarters of the military commandant. In 1838 this house was a mass of ruins. This building was the capitol during the existence of Illinois as a Territory and in it the State Government was organized.

Rev. John M. Peck, in his *Gazetteer*, says: "In olden time Kaskaskia was to Illinois what Paris is at this time to France. Both were in their respective days the great emporiums of fashion, gayety and, I must say, happiness also. Kaskaskia for many years was the largest town west of the Allegheny Mountains. It was a tolerable place before the existence of Pittsburg, Cincinnati or New Orleans."

It was the commercial center of the great interior valley of the Mississippi River. Twice a year the surplus products of the region were sent by fleets of keel boats to New Orleans, whence on their return three months later they brought back rice, manufactured tobacco, cotton goods and other fabrics and such other commodities as the simple wants of the inhabitants required.

Fort Chartres and Kaskaskia were built on the soft alluvial soil of the American Bottom and the sites of both places have now been almost entirely swept away by the waters of the Mississippi River.

ADMISSION INTO THE UNION.—Illinois was admitted into the Union in accordance with an enabling act passed by Congress and approved April 18, 1818, entitled "An Act to enable the people of Illinois to form a Constitution and State Government, and for the admission of such State into the Union on an equal footing with the Original States."

The Constitutional Convention of the State provided for by this act met at Kaskaskia and on August 26, 1818, adopted what is known as the Constitution of 1818, and on December 3, 1818, by resolution of Congress, this constitution was approved and the State declared admitted to the Union.

Section 13 of the Schedule to this Constitution of 1818, provided as follows:

"The seat of Government for the State shall be at Kaskaskia, until the General Assembly shall otherwise provide. The General Assembly, at their first session, holden under the authority of this Constitution, shall petition the Congress of the United States to grant to this State a quantity of land, to consist of not more than four

nor less than one section, or to give to this State the right of preemption in the purchase of the said quantity of land, the said land to be situate on the Kaskaskia River, and as near as may be east of the Third Principal Meridian on said river. Should the prayer of such petition be granted, the General Assembly, at their next session thereafter, shall provide for the appointment of five Commissioners to make the selection of said land so granted, and shall further provide for laying out a town upon the said land so selected, which town, so laid out, shall be the seat of government of this State for the term of twenty years. Should, however, the prayer of said petition not be granted, the General Assembly shall have power to make such provision for a permanent seat of government as may be necessary, and shall fix the same where they may think best."

The members of this convention, evidently foreseeing the future immigration to the northern part of the State, and the consequent shifting of the center of population in that direction, inserted this limitation of twenty years to the location of the second State capital.

While the seat of government was located at Kaskaskia the State owned no State House there, but rented three rooms at the rate of four dollars per day in which to hold the sessions of the first General Assembly, of which the Senate consisted of fourteen members and the House of Representatives of twenty-eight.

CHAPTER V.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

PRIMITIVE NATURAL CONDITIONS—LAPSE OF TIME FROM THE COMING OF MARQUETTE TO FIRST SETTLEMENT IN SANGAMON COUNTY—DIFFICULTIES OF TRAVEL—ARRIVAL OF THE PULLIAM PARTY IN 1817—LATER COMING OF ZACHARIAH PETER—RAPID INFUX OF SETTLERS FROM 1818—CHARACTER OF THE PIONEERS—DOMESTIC INDUSTRIES AND CONDITIONS—REV. J. L. CRANE'S DESCRIPTION OF A LOG-CABIN HOME—RESIDENTS OF SPRINGFIELD WHEN IT BECAME THE COUNTY SEAT—FIRST COURT HOUSE AND JAIL—ELIJAH ILES THE FIRST MERCHANT—SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES—SOCIAL LIFE AND AMUSEMENTS—FIRST PRATER-

NAL ORGANIZATION—FOOD CONDITIONS—WILD GAME—MALARIAL DISEASES—MAYOR ILES' TESTIMONY AS TO STANDARD OF FIRST SETTLERS—A PUGILISTIC ENCOUNTER.

(By Charles P. Kane.)

Those who have dwelt long in the Sangamon Valley affectionately regard it as one of the choicest regions of earth, an attachment which will be winked at and even cordially sanctioned by any making only a casual survey of the beauty and fruitage of this delectable land. Without the rugged majesty of mountains or the solemn spell of wide bordering seas to enhance its charm, still its milder comeliness strongly appeals to both eye and heart. The broad expanse of level or gently undulating surface is well watered by the river and its branching tributaries. Primatively the streams were fringed with dense thickets of shrub and wood, which have since been greatly wasted by the assaults of the practical farmer. The soil of this valley is of rare fertility and most bountifully repays the care and labors of husbandry. At present a teeming population thrives upon its nourishing bosom, whose numbers, wealth and culture grow apace.

Yet for ages this fair domain lay unsought by civilized men. Nearly a century and a half elapsed after Marquette and Joliet in 1673 guided their pioneering canoes down the Mississippi and up the Illinois, before a white man erected the rudest dwelling in the territory now defined as the County of Sangamon.

To quote from the address of Hon. Charles A. Keyes, delivered to the Old Settlers' Society August 14, 1900, "Less than one hundred years ago, the Sangamon Country was practically a wilderness, with no inhabitants save the Indian, the elk, the buffalo, the American deer, the black bear, the panther, the wolf, the wild cat, the wild horse, the wild turkey and the prairie chicken. The gentleman fox, both gray and red, delayed his coming until the advance of civilization."

Hon. Milton Hay, speaking to the same society August 20, 1879, declares that "these regions were not considered so inviting as to cause a rush or haste in their settlement; doubt existed as to whether a prairie country was habitable, and the impression generally prevailed that its characteristics were those of a desert."

The difficulties of travel and want of means

of transportation long deterred homeseekers from pressing on to the frontier lands of Central Illinois. The earliest comers, having no roads to follow, no chart or compass to point their course, were often lost in the woods or on the prairies and confided in the instinct of their animals to guide them to water. Many were ill supplied with horses and wagons, so that members of the party walked and rode by turns; occasionally a horse or an ox died by the way, a most serious and irreparable loss. One of the old pioneers thus relates his own experience: "My wife and child in arms were placed upon a horse with a bed and bed clothing; a second horse bore the cooking utensils and two chairs; upon a third myself and child were mounted; and so equipped we journeyed to our future home on the Sangamon."

At length the fullness of time is come. After ages of waiting the wilds of the Sangamon are to be taken and subdued by the aggressive Anglo-Saxon, and eventually to become the delightful home of a thriving multitude. In the autumn of 1816, a group of four or five herdsmen, like the first flight of birds that herald the approach of a new season, appeared in the southern part of the county and built the first cabin within its present borders. The next spring, like homing birds, they went to the South again, leaving their solitary cabin in the woods. At this date Illinois had not been admitted into the Union, and more than four years later the county of Sangamon was established by law.

Robert Pulliam was a native of Virginia, born April 12, 1776, about three months prior to the adoption of the Declaration of Independence. With his father's family he emigrated to Kentucky and thence to Illinois, arriving at what was then known as the New Design settlement, now a part of Monroe County. After several changes of residence to points in Illinois and Missouri, Mr. Pulliam in 1815 removed to St. Clair County, Ill. One year later, with two or three employees, including one woman, a sister of one of the men named Strickland, who accompanied the party as cook, Mr. Pulliam drove a herd of cattle northward for grazing, and upon arriving at Sugar Creek timber, built the first cabin in the county as before narrated. It was erected October 20, 1817, on the tract designated by a subsequent government survey as the south-west quarter

of Section 21, in Township Fourteen North, Range Five West of the Third Principal Meridian, about ten and one-half miles south of the City of Springfield. The next spring he drove his cattle South, but in 1819 returned with his family to find his cabin on Sugar Creek snugly occupied by Mr. Zachariah Peter. The premises were promptly surrendered and the Pulliams became permanent residents there. Mr. Peter afterward served as one of the Commissioners to locate the county seat of the new County of Sangamon.

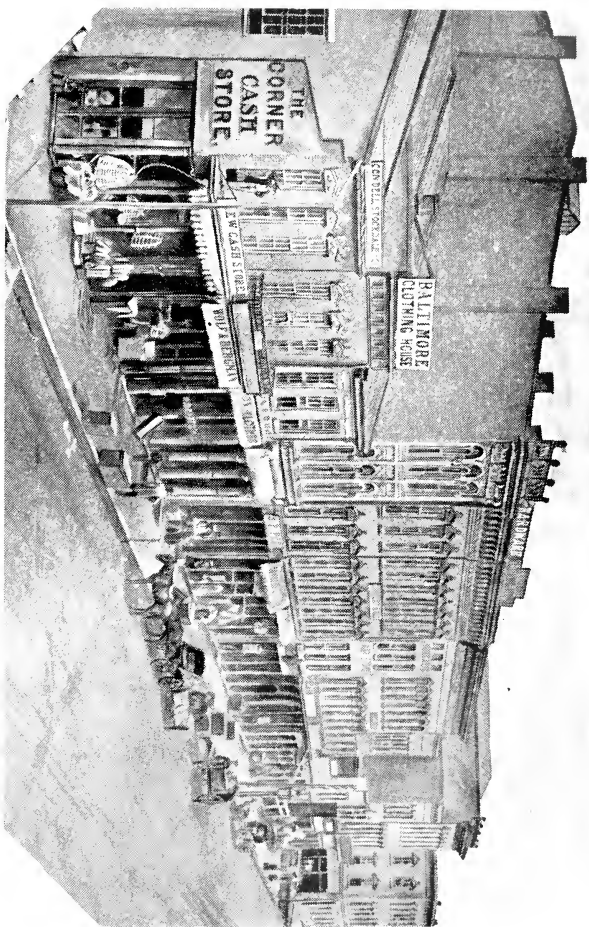
Mr. Pulliam was married to Mary Stout, who was born April 9, 1776—the locality not known. They had six children, and many of their descendants still reside in the county. Mr. Pulliam died July 31, 1838, and his widow, July 1, 1847.

Immediately following the advent of Mr. Pulliam, a number of immigrants entered the county, no less than a score of them in 1818, many with families, and thereafter a swelling tide flowed in. The southern part was occupied earliest as most of the newcomers were from Southern Illinois, primarily from Kentucky, Virginia and Tennessee, and naturally were influenced to seek a location as near to the South as might be convenient. Good report of a desirable new land rapidly spread to the far South and East.

Well defined roads and lines of travel were now opened up by government officials and an increasing procession of pioneers. Elijah Iles in 1821 heard that "commissioners had staked out a road" from Vincennes to the Sangamon Valley. He followed the stakes from Vandalia, favoring his horse by walking and leading it much of the way, till he could see the timber of Sugar and Horse Creeks on the headwaters of the Sangamon.

Seven years later Hon. John T. Stuart sought a new home at Springfield. As he pursued the same course that Iles had traveled, he saw men, women and children, with all kinds of domestic animals, following every conceivable fashion of conveyance. Some rode on horseback, some in carriages or wagons, and many trudged along on foot.

Despite the disparity between the limited timber tracts and the prairies, outreaching in all directions, early settlers unanimously chose to locate in the timber. The sod was thickly matted, the wild grass grew luxuriant and tall



NORTH SIDE PUBLIC SQUARE IN 1860



SOUTH SIDE PUBLIC SQUARE IN 1860

on the open country, and no plow had yet been invented to cleave it; it was therefore discarded as unfit for tillage. The argument was made that should the country ever become well populated, proprietors in possession of the timber would have the residue at their mercy; for where could fuel, fencing or building material be procured except of them. The opinion was frankly expressed that the prairie lands would never be purchased of the Government; that they were not worth the taxes, and would forever remain common pasture grounds for owners of land near the woods; and so, with axe and grubbing hoe, the invaders bravely assailed the thickets, felled the trees and plowed among the stumps. How have the introduction of steel plows and the development of our coal industries discredited the confident forecast of our ancestors!

The vanguard of the army that came up to possess the Sangamon Valley were not men of wealth, but rather such as desired, by the strength of youth, to wrest a competence from the wilderness or, at maturer age, ventured to retrieve fortunes that had failed. They expected to endure hardship and without flinching encountered the privations that marked frontier life in Illinois ninety years ago. Money was scarce and little used. Necessarily resort was had to hunting and agriculture as about the only vocations which promised a livelihood. Wild game was plentiful, but there were no railways, telegraphs or newspapers; no cultivators, no planting, reaping or threshing machines, no mills or factories. Only the simplest farming implements were obtainable; corn was cultivated largely with the hoe, small grains were sown broadcast from the hand, harvested with scythe and cradle, threshed with flails and winnowed by tossing in a sheet or canvas, or by other device equally unartificial. But things must be done. One father saw, with something of dismay, that he must not only make his children's shoes but tan the leather as well. And so he did.

Rude fabrics turned out by the spinning wheels and looms of cabin homes supplied the artless raiment of the household. Women acquired a cleverness in the manufacture of home-made stuffs, and prepared from minerals and the juices of bark, leaves and berries, varied dyes to add life and color to the flannels, jeans and linseys woven for family wear and tear.

Garments for men as well as women and children, were cut and neatly sewed by wives and daughters, oftentimes before the spacious blazing hearth, or by the light of grease dip or tallow candle, which the same hands had molded that so deftly plied the needle. Early settlers are unanimous and emphatic in their eulogy of the women of those times, and declare their courage, patience and enterprise beyond praise. They met every obligation conditions imposed upon them, discharged every duty without complaint. A gentleman who became a leading citizen and whose family was one of the most prominent in Springfield in after years, first saw his wife at the wash tub and her beauty at once made a deep impression upon him. Professionally she engaged in school-teaching and was a lady of fine presence and culture. Her husband, after her death in the 'sixties, bore testimony that her natural mental endowments were superior to his own. Such was the quality of many of the pioneer wives of the Sangamon regions. In laying the foundations of civilized society there their aid was indispensable.

The dwellings erected were built of logs, chinked and daubed with clay, roofed with clapboards and floored with puncheons, the smooth side up, the round side down. A capacious fireplace was constructed of stone and clay at the side, and the broad chimney continued upward made of sticks and mud.

Rev. J. L. Crane, author of "The Two Circuits," thus refers to the interior of an old time cabin: "The door was left ajar, not for ventilation but light; poles were hanging a few inches from the ceiling, thickly encircled with ring, string and circular cuts of pumpkin, hung there to dry. On your left as you faced the fire, were three or four shelves, which contained queensware, tin-cups and pans. A small stool under the shelves held the water bucket. In which floated an old brown gourd. There was no window with glass in the house, but opposite the door a log was cut out, where a window was expected to be." A wood rail fence, rigged with stakes and riders for increased height and stability, enclosed plow land and door yard; the latter was entered by a stile instead of a gate. Within the yard the householder dug his well and walled it with broken rock. A section from a large hollow tree-trunk served as a curb and the tall sweep stood by for lowering the iron-

bound bucket to the water. So commonly it was in the beginning.

In the process of occupation settlers became sufficiently numerous at attractive points to constitute distinctive neighborhoods, which were named from some natural features of the locality. Thus early became known the settlements of Richland, Fancy Creek, Wolf Creek and Buffalo Hart in the North, German Prairie and North Fork in the East, Sugar Creek and Lick Creek in the South and Island Grove in the West. But in April, 1821, when the temporary county-seat was located and named Springfield, it is said the Commissioners were largely influenced in their choice by the discovery that this was the only settlement in the county large enough to entertain the officials, lawyers and litigants, who were expected to attend terms of court. At this date there were residing within two miles of the stake, set to mark the location of the county-seat, nine families, who are named by Iles as follows: John Kelly, William Kelly, Andrew Elliot, Jacob Ellis, Levi Ellis, John Lindsay, Abram Lanterman, Samuel Little and Mr. Dagget. These were the families with whom it was hoped the Judge, practitioners and clients would find shelter until other accommodations were provided. The County Commissioners imparted an impetus of growth to the town by indulging in the extravagance of a Court House costing, complete and finished according to contract and specifications, the remarkable sum of seventy-two dollars and fifty cents. The jail ran into higher figures, having been constructed at an expense to the public of eighty-four dollars and seventy-five cents. This was not the work of children, but the achievement of men struggling with limitations.

The development of these neighborhood settlements called for other factors of civilization. It opened the way for the fixing of trading points, for the store, the mechanic, the school house, the church. Accordingly, Elijah Iles erected the first merchandising establishment in the county near the historic stake fixing the county-seat. The store building was eighteen feet square with sheds on the sides for shelter; the sides were made of hewn logs, roofed with boards upon which heavy poles were laid "to keep the boards from blowing off." Mr. Iles purchased a stock of goods in St. Louis, which was transported to the site of Beardstown by water, and thence by wagons to Springfield. His

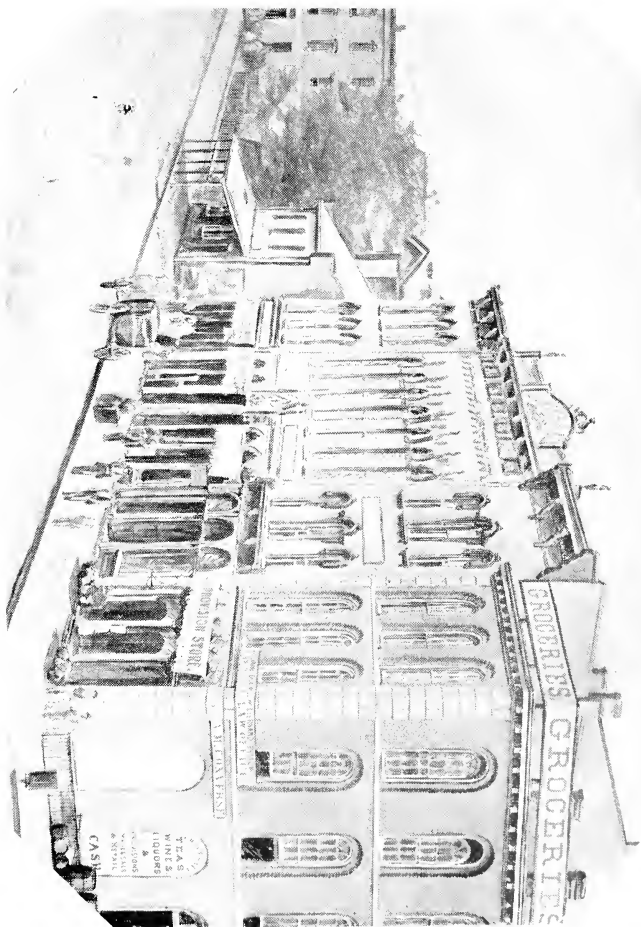
trade with the Indians was almost as large as with the whites, and extended over an area reaching from the Illinois River on the west, to Champaign County on the east, and from Trazewell County on the north to Macoupin on the south. Many customers came eighty miles to trade. They were poor, says Mr. Iles, and their purchases were light but a more honest and industrious class never settled a new country.

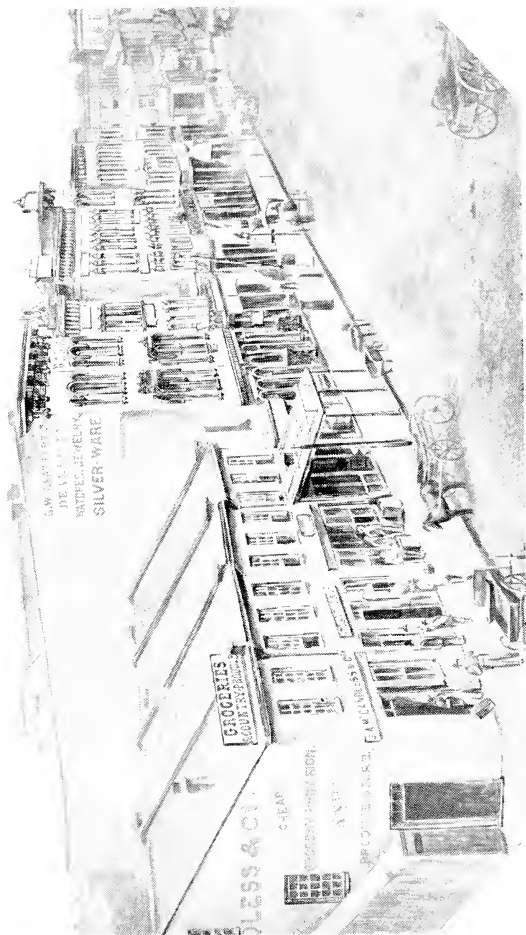
The first mill was built by Daniel Liles on Horse Creek, a rude contrivance without a covering and operated in fair weather. Stones picked up in the vicinity functioned as burrs and a team of horses supplied the power. The capacity of the mill, intended for grinding corn only, was from eight to ten bushels per day. Farmers came thirty and forty miles, and in such numbers that often a wait of several days for a turn at the mill was necessary.

Schools from the beginning were regarded as a prime necessity. In the absence of any public provision for educating children, subscription schools were started, in which a tuition fee was subscribed for each student, to be collected by the pedagogue, who was also entitled to the privilege of "boarding round," or by turns, among his patrons. "Keeping the teacher" was variously regarded as an honor or a burden, according to the temper or disposition of the host.

Log school houses were provided by all the thriving settlements. One of them is thus described by a quondam pupil: "A rectangular building of logs, at one end of which was the teachers desk, at the other the indispensable great fire-place piled with blazing wood. The desks consisted of a wide board, extending across the room and supported at convenient height for books or writing. Along behind the desk was a punchon seat, smooth side up, upheld by crossed sticks for legs and extending, like the desk, entirely across the room. Here the principles of reading, writing and ciphering were inculcated, and advanced pupils were instructed in the mysteries of geography and Murray's grammar. Spelling matches afforded an opportunity for the ambitious to engage in combats of erudition, and the whole neighborhood turned out to see some champion spell down the school, and any outsiders, as well, who cared to risk their reputations rashly. At this school a custom had grown up among the

EAST SIDE PUBLIC SQUARE IN 1860





WEST SIDE PUBLIC SQUARE IN 1860

big boys of locking out the teacher at Christmas holidays and keeping him out until he had treated all around to whisky and sugar. The teacher usually yielded and often the boys became unsteady on their feet. One day a gritty young Scot from Edinburg University, whom the whirligig of time had tossed out upon the frontier, came and offered to teach for the ensuing term. The customary measures were being taken to lock him out at Christmas, but the display of a pistol at the official desk and the stern countenance of the taciturn Scotchman induced an abandonment of the usual holiday program."

Special subscription schools for writing or singing were common, the singing school being very popular with the young folks, where the social propensity received cultivation along with learning "to sing by note."

The people of Sangamon County have always favored the thorough education of their children, but not always at public expense. When the public school system was established in 1854 there was serious and excited opposition. There were many to whom the righteousness of taxing one man to educate another's children did not appear to be axiomatic. Happily the public school has now firmly entrenched itself in the esteem of the whole people.

The church met with cordial welcome from the early settlers. The Methodists led at Springfield by organizing in 1821, soon followed by the Presbyterians, Baptists, Disciples and others. At meeting the men always sat on one side of the house (or aisle) and the women on the other; the minister lined out the hymns, and the congregation sang with right good will, and delighted thereafter to hear an hour and a half sermon. For they did not hear sermons every Sunday, and, with little to divert, the church perhaps held the general interest and drew the people together more than anything else. Churches sprang up in every part of the county and were loyally and affectionately maintained.

Social life in the new community claimed its due. Neighbors felt for each other a sentiment of warm and cordial attachment. They enjoyed each other sincerely and sought occasions, in a thrifty way, to combine pleasure with practical profit. The ladies, for example, had at their homes gatherings called "bees," to which all nearby dames were invited to spend the day

and assist at some household task requiring an enlarged force to perform. Such were the wool pickings, the sewing bee, the quilting of bed covers or sewing carpet rags; the husking bee, in which the young people joined with the understanding that the funder of the first red ear, if a youth, was entitled to kiss the girl of his choice; if a girl, the enterprising gentleman who could catch her first might demand a similar salute. On these occasions most bountiful repast refreshed the laborers.

The old play of the maiden and the swain was re-enacted—yet more than a play. In their cabins, with captivating grace, young ladies entertained young gentlemen, albeit they were sturdy tillers of the soil. They were married and given in marriage as of old. The first wedding in the county or its territory was that of Philo Beers and Martha Stillman, celebrated November 2, 1820, on Fancy Creek, Rev. Stephen England officiating as minister. Sangamon County had not then been legally constituted, but formed part of Madison County. A license to perform the ceremony was obtained at Edwardsville, the county seat of Madison County, sixty miles away. Tradition has it that both white and red men were guests at the bridal feast.

The secret social orders were not neglected. Sangamo Lodge No. 9, of Free Masons, obtained a charter bearing date October 25, 1822, to meet at Springfield, Stephen Stillman acting as Master, Dr. Gershom Jayne as Senior and John Moore as Junior Warden. Stillman appeared to be an active citizen in those early days. Beside having the honor of being brother to Martha Stillman, the first bride in the county, he was one of the Justices appointed upon the organization of the county, was Postmaster, served upon the grand jury that indicted Van Noy, Sangamon's first homicide, and represented the county as State Senator in the General Assembly which convened at Vandalia, the old capital, in 1824. Dr. Jayne opened the first doctor's office in Springfield in 1820.

The pioneer did not suffer from want of food. Both forest and prairie contributed generously to his family table. A boarder (one of eight) at one of the nine cabins constituting Springfield when the historic stake was driven, notes the following as his bill of fare: "Fresh milk and butter, corn bread baked on a hoe (hence hoe-cake), honey, venison, turkey, prairie chicken,

quail, squirrel, fish, occasionally pig, and all the vegetables raised in this climate. Deer were plentiful; if we wanted venison one of the boys would go to the grove and kill a deer."

The fowl and game mentioned above were wild, as was also the honey. A day's hunt in the woods would result in a rich reward of plunder from the bee-tree's sweet store. Cattle and hogs gave little trouble. A bell was put on the cow, the pig was marked by cropping his ear and tail,—each owner having a private mark,—after which the live-stock grazed upon the wild grass, or munched herbs, acorns and nuts in the timber, until wanted by their masters at milking or killing time.

Health is a prime consideration, always and everywhere. The great foe of good health in new Illinois was commonly termed chills and fever. They were intermittent and tenacious. He was deemed a fortunate citizen who escaped his attack of ague and complete discomfiture as a consequence. After long and bitter experience the populace grimly settled down to large doses of quinine in the fall and a two-weeks' course of sassafras tea in the spring, as the most effective remedial agencies to be adopted. Malarial conditions, probably arising from the decay of rank vegetation and stagnant water on the undrained flats, have been so corrected in later years as to cause this exasperating scourge largely to disappear.

The testimony borne by Major Hles to the good character of the early settlers has been recorded. Mr. Hay insists they possessed the average virtues of mankind. Kindness of disposition was necessitated by the hardships many were called upon to endure and the meagerness of resources in time of trouble. But a few would steal, some were given to brawls and violence, some meanly slandered their neighbors; the far greater number sincerely sought to lay the foundation of an orderly society, having respect to the laws both of heaven and earth. Multiplied schools and churches mingled their evidence with that of the somber whipping post, where tender hearted Sheriff Henry laid the lash on the bare back of the culprit thief as lightly as possible.

Conditions generally tended to cultivate bravery, fortitude, self-reliance and shrewdness. The wolf prowled about, more alarming perhaps to children than men; startled women encountered panthers in the woods and bold hunters

told of having slain the American lion close by, some specimens which measured eleven feet from tip to tip; an occasional Indian, approaching with stealthy tread suddenly appeared at the door, bringing to mind terrible tales of the cruelty and treachery of his race; and solitude, voiceless except with strange notes of the wilderness, gravely oppressed the isolated family when father was away.

Under such circumstances it is not to be wondered at that strong fearless men were conceded a kind of pre-eminence, nor that some of the coarser sort should boast of their prowess and swagger because of their strength. Now and then a bully would appear, and tyrannically domineer over his associates, until compelled to observe a more rational behavior by some public-spirited Samson who could beat reason into him. No less a personage than Abraham Lincoln once officiated in an affair of this kind. It is related as a legend of the olden time, that one Jerry Buckles, of the Lake Fork settlement, belonging to a fighting family, had established his supremacy as "the best man in the country." Hearing that Andrew McCormick of Springfield bore the reputation of a powerful athlete and was the acknowledged chief at the game of fist-cuffs about town, Buckles came to Springfield and challenged McCormick to a pugilistic encounter. McCormick appeared reluctant to engage and requested his challenger not to bother him. But Buckles insisted they should fight. Suddenly McCormick seized his antagonist and threw him over a horse rack into the street. As soon as he could rise from the ground after his signal discomfiture, Buckles put out his hand, acknowledged McCormick was the better man and asked him to take a drink. McCormick was later elected to the State Legislature, and was one of "the Long Nine" so instrumental in the removal of the capital from Vandalia to Springfield.

Many in those days preferred settling their differences by a trial of physical strength to adjusting their quarrels through the courts—the latter procedure being regarded with contempt as indicative of the mollycoddle.

Every portion of the North, South and East in our country contributed to the peopling of Sangamon County. Their coalescence resulted in the establishment of a sane, intelligent and enterprising community, from which sprang men of distinguished parts, some of whom at-

tained national fame. This chapter is not intended to be biographical nor a chronicle of events, but purports rather to set forth some of the conditions and influences which molded the society of later days. It may be closed appropriately by quoting a suggestive paragraph from Clark E. Carr:

"The great characters which Illinois has given to the world could never have been evolved from any other than a pioneer life. They will never again be equaled in our country until there appears some equally potential pioneer movement. It may be in morals, it may be in politics, it may be in society; but it must be such an awakening as takes men out of themselves and beckons them toward new and unexplored regions of thought and aspiration."

CHAPTER VI.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION AND GOVERNMENT.

SANGAMON COUNTY ORGANIZED IN 1821—ORIGINAL BOUNDARIES AND AREA—SUBSEQUENT REDUCTIONS AND PRESENT AREA—FIRST ELECTION AND FIRST OFFICERS—COUNTY SEAT LOCATED—FIRST COURT HOUSE AND JAIL—LAND OFFICE ESTABLISHED—COUNTY BOUNDARIES CHANGED IN 1824—A COUNTY SEAT CONTEST—SPRINGFIELD BECOMES THE PERMANENT SEAT OF JUSTICE—DONATION AND SALE OF LOTS—SECOND AND THIRD COURT HOUSES—LOCATION OF STATE CAPITAL—COURT AND COUNTY OFFICES IN RENTED BUILDING—FOURTH COURT HOUSE ERECTED IN 1845—NEW STATE CAPITOL—OLD STATE HOUSE BECOMES PRESENT COUNTY BUILDING—ENLARGEMENT AND DESCRIPTION—COURTS AND PUBLIC OFFICES.

(By George E. Keys.)

Sangamon County was organized by act of the Legislature, approved January 30, 1821, from portions of Madison and Bond Counties, its boundaries, as originally defined, being as follows: From the northeast corner of Town 12 North, 1 West of the Third Principal Meridian, extending north with that meridian to the Illinois River; thence down the middle of the Illinois River to the mouth of Balance or Negro (now

Indian) Creek; up said creek to its head; thence through the middle of the prairie dividing the waters of the Sangamon and Mauvais Terre to the northwest corner of Town 12 North, 7 West of the Third Principal Meridian; thence east along the north line of Town 12 to the place of beginning. This included all the territory in what constitutes the present counties of Cass, Menard, Logan, Mason, Tazewell, and parts of Christian, Macon, McLean, Woodford, Marshall and Putnam, making a total area of approximately 4,800 square miles. This has been reduced by successive changes resulting in the creation, between 1824 and 1841, of five entire new counties and parts of six others from the original territory of Sangamon County, and bringing the latter down to its present area of 875 square miles.

ELECTION OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.—The first election was held in the new county, April 2, 1821, at the house of John Kelly, the first settler on the site of the present city of Springfield, the definition of locality at that time being "on Spring Creek." William Drennan, Zachariah Peter and Rivers Cornack were then elected County Commissioners and at once entered upon the duties of their office. Holding their first meeting the next day, they appointed Charles R. Matheny (head of the well-known Matheny family), Clerk of the County Commissioners' Court, a position which he held until his death in 1839. He also held, for a time by appointment, the offices of Circuit Clerk, Recorder and Probate Judge.

A week later, on April 10th, the Commissioners held their second meeting, at which they proceeded "to fix a temporary seat of justice for the county," which they designated as "a certain point in the prairie near John Kelly's field, on the waters of Spring Creek, at a stake marked Z. V. D.," and adding that they "do further agree that the said county seat be called and known by the name of Springfield." This point is described as having been what is now the northwest corner of Second and Jefferson Streets in the present city of Springfield, the first court house being erected on the same spot.

THE FIRST COURT HOUSE.—This meeting was attended by Commissioners Peter and Drennan, and on the same date they entered into a contract with Mr. Kelly to construct a building to be used as a court house. According to the specifications this was to be built of logs, twenty

feet in length, one story high, with "plank floor, a good cabin roof, a door and window cut out, the work to be completed by the first day of May, next," for which Kelly was to receive a compensation of \$42.50. As this part of the work approached completion, the Commissioners entered into a further contract with Jesse Brevard to finish the court house in the following manner, to-wit: "To be chinked outside and daubed inside; boards sawed and nailed on the inside cracks; a good, sufficient door shutter to be made with good plank and hung with good iron hinges, with a latch; a window to be cut out faced and eased; to contain nine lights, with a good sufficient shutter hung on the outside; a fire-place to be cut out seven feet wide, and a good sufficient wooden chimney, built with a good sufficient back and hearth"—the whole to be finished by the first of September following. For this part of the work Brevard was allowed \$20.50, which, with \$9.90 for some other items, including the Judge's seat and bar, and the \$42.50 on the Kelly contract, made the total cost of the structure \$72.50.

FIRST JAIL.—The Commissioners' Court assembled in the newly constructed court house on June 4, 1821, and on the same day entered into an agreement with Robert Hamilton to build a county jail to be completed by the first Monday in September next, for which he was to receive in compensation \$84.75. This building was to be twelve feet square, constructed of square hewed logs, with a good cabin roof and with a window cut eight inches square between two logs, and protected by iron bars, and otherwise strengthened for the confinement of persons accused of crime.

About this time the county was divided into four election districts or precincts named respectively, Sangamon, Springfield, Richland and Union, and two overseers of the poor were appointed for each with three trustees to represent the county-at-large.

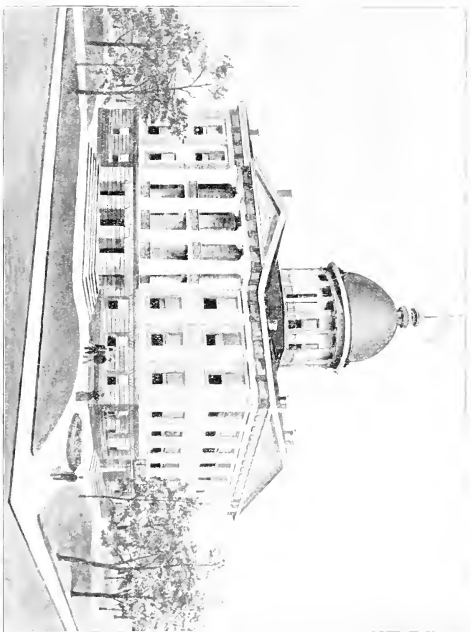
The amount of taxable property, as returned to the County Commissioners' Court in July, 1823, was \$129,112.50.

LAND OFFICE ESTABLISHED.—A Government Land Office was established at Springfield in 1823 and the first land entries on the site where the village was situated, were made the same year by Elijah Hes, Pascal P. Enos, D. P. Cook and Thomas Cox—Enos and Cox being, respectively at that time, Receiver and Registrar of the

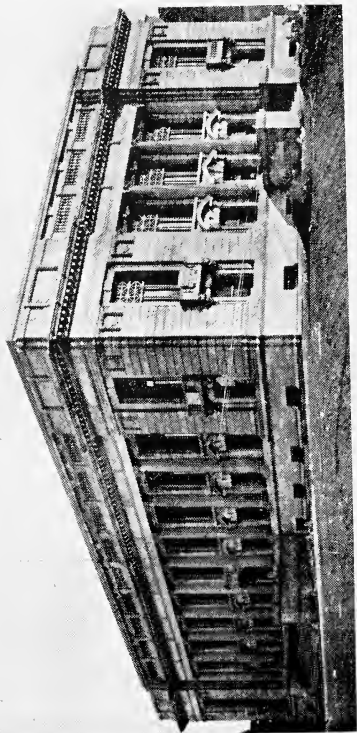
Land Office. These lands embraced the four quarter-sections cornering at Second and Jefferson Streets. When the first town plat was made in 1822, the town was given the name "Calhoun," but the Government having in the meantime established a postoffice there by the name of Springfield, the name Calhoun was dropped.

BOUNDARIES CHANGED.—By act of the General Assembly of December 23, 1824, the area of Sangamon County was modified and its boundaries changed, by cutting off the portion of the original county north of Town 20, and a portion embracing the present County of Cass on the west, reducing the area by one-half. By this arrangement Sangamon County embraced what is now Menard County, a portion of Mason, about two-thirds of Logan and one-half of Christian.

COUNTY SEAT CONTEST.—About this time there arose a sharp struggle over the issue looking to the permanent location of the county seat. The contestants in this struggle were Springfield, then in temporary possession of the prize, and Sangamo, a village favorably situated on the south bank of the Sangamon River about seven miles northwest of Springfield. In the campaign of 1824, J. H. Pugh and William S. Hamilton were competing candidates for Representative in the General Assembly, Pugh as a champion of Springfield and Hamilton as an advocate for Sangamo. While Hamilton was elected, Pugh went to Vandalia as a lobbyist and succeeded in having the following citizens of other counties appointed commissioners permanently to locate the county seat, viz.; James Mason, Rowland T. Allen, Charles Gear and John R. Sloo. A provision in the act authorizing the location required, that the proprietors of the site selected should make a donation to the county of at least thirty-five acres as the site of a county building and to assist in the cost of construction. The Commissioners met on March 18, 1825, and after visiting and making an inspection of the competing points, declared in favor of fixing the permanent location at Springfield. Messrs. Hes, Enos and Cox, already mentioned as having made entries of land on contiguous sections in what is now the heart of the city of Springfield, at the first land sale, made a donation of forty-two acres, thus exceeding the amount required by act of the Legislature. The land was deeded to the County



SANGAMON COUNTY COURT HOUSE, SPRINGFIELD



ILLINOIS SUPREME COURT BUILDING, SPRINGFIELD

Commissioners, and after being officially platted by Thomas M. Neal, an early lawyer of Springfield, with the exception of one square (that which became the Capitol Square and is now occupied by the present court house), was ordered to be sold, the sale taking place May 2 and 3, 1825, with Neale as crier and Erastus Wright as clerk, the prices of the lots then sold ranging from \$10.25 to \$40.

A SECOND COURT HOUSE.—In July, 1825, the County Commissioners passed an order providing for the erection of a new Court house, the structure to be of brick and two stories in height, the cost not to exceed \$3,000—a provision of the order being to the effect that one-half of the cost should be met by private subscriptions. This provision, however, failed and the project was abandoned. In September following a contract was entered into for the construction of a frame building at a cost of \$449, and in addition of \$70 for the construction of flues raising the total cost to \$519. This building was erected on the northeast corner of Adams and Sixth Streets, where the Farmers National Bank now stands. The old log court house of 1821 was sold at auction about this time for \$32, a little less than half the original cost.

Incidentally, it may be mentioned that the schedule of the property to be assessed under the order of Commissioners' Court, issued in 1827, included as taxable property "slaves and indentured or registered negro or mulatto servants."

THE THIRD COURT HOUSE.—The second Court house having served for five years, in February, 1830, steps were taken for the erection of a brick building, the County Court appointing three commissioners to have charge of the work. Contracts were entered into for this purpose, of which \$4,641 was on account and \$2,000 for wood work, making a total of \$6,841. This edifice was completed early in 1831, being located in the center of the public square, which afterwards became the location of the State Capitol and is the seat of the present Court House. It is described as a square building, two stories in height, with a hip-roof and a cupola rising on the center. From this time there was a tendency for business houses to collect as a most desirable location about the public squares.

STATE CAPITAL.—The location of the State Capital at Springfield in 1837 brought another change in public buildings. To the pledge of the

citizens of Springfield to contribute \$50,000 to the cost of a capitol building, there was added the responsibility of furnishing a site for the same. This was finally settled by the selection of the public square then occupied by the third court house upon which to erect a new State House. It was also prescribed by the same act that the State should have the use of the old State House until the new one should be completed. The land for the new capitol site was secured at a cost to the city of \$70,000 and conveyed to the State, with the \$200,000 paid by the county for State property, making the total cost to the city and county of the transfer of the capitol location \$270,000. Although the property obtained from the State was paid for in 1867, the actual transfer did not take place until the partial completion of the new State House in January, 1876, the old building having been in use by the State, in the meantime, for nearly nine years. The original cost of the old State House was \$240,000, of which Springfield contributed \$50,000, besides the site. It is estimated that the interest on the sum paid for the old State House between the time paid and the date of actual possession, would have amounted to \$140,000, increasing the actual cost to \$340,000.

In January, 1876, the new State Capitol having been so far completed as to make it possible to use it for office purposes, the old building was taken possession of by the county and, in 1899, was enlarged by raising the entire building in order that a lower story might be added without destroying the original form. The changes involved an expenditure of \$175,000, making the total cost—without interest on sum paid for the building while it remained in possession of the State—\$375,000.

The building has three full stories besides ample basement for storage and heating purposes, with a hall on the fourth floor dedicated to the use of the Grand Army of the Republic. The other floors furnish ample accommodations for the Circuit and Probate Courts, Board of Supervisors and other county officers. The building is 123 by 90 feet in dimensions, and 151 feet in height to the top of the flag-staff. It is of pure Doric style of architecture, and it is a matter of pride to the citizens of Sangamon County that the stone for its construction was obtained from quarries within the limits of the county.

COURTS AND PUBLIC OFFICERS.—Statistics regarding courts in Sangamon County will be

found in chapters on "Bench and Bar" and "Political Representation," in other portions of this volume.

CITY OF SPRINGFIELD.—Springfield was incorporated as a town in 1822 and as a city in 1840. It has an altitude of 599 feet, and according to statistics of 1911, has an area of 8.6 square miles; 163.16 miles of surveyed streets, of which 68.16 miles are paved; 68.33 miles of sewers; within its limits 36 miles of single track street railroads; 77 miles of gas mains; nine parks with a total area of 446.87 acres; Water Works with a capacity for 8,000,000 gallons daily and 102 miles of water mains, the value of the plant being \$800,000. The assessed valuation of property within the city limits in 1910 was \$47,088,648, with a bonded indebtedness of \$825,800.

CHAPTER VII.

SOME HISTORIC REMINISCENCES.

A GERMAN TRAVELER'S TOUR THROUGH ILLINOIS IN 1819—TRANSLATION OF HIS STORY AS TOLD IN THE GERMAN LANGUAGE—TRIP FROM VANDALIA TO THE SANGAMON COUNTRY—ENTHUSIASTIC DESCRIPTION OF "THE BEAUTIFUL LAND OF THE SANGAMON"—HIS VISIT TO THE SUGAR CREEK SETTLEMENT—DISCOVERY OF AN INDIAN CAMP GROUND ON SPRING CREEK—CROSSES THE SANGAMON RIVER AND REACHES ELKHART GROVE—VISITS THE LATHAM FAMILY—AN OPTIMISTIC VIEW OF THE FUTURE OF ILLINOIS AND ITS WATERWAY FACILITIES—NAVIGABILITY OF THE SANGAMON RIVER IS TESTED—THE STEAMER TALISMAN REACHES PORTLAND, THE LOCAL PORT OF SPRINGFIELD—AN ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION AND CELEBRATION OF THE EVENT—NEWSPAPER COMMENT—THE STEAMER RACKS OUT AND THE EXPERIMENT IS NEVER REPEATED.

(By Paul Selby.)

Some especially interesting reminiscences of early explorations in Illinois—including a tour through the "Sangamon Country"—are furnished in a volume from the pen of Mr. Ferdinand Ernst, a German traveler who visited this

country in 1819, and a report of whose explorations was published in the German language in Berlin in 1823. For the following excerpts from this volume the writer is indebted to a translation contributed by Prof. E. D. Baker, of McKendree College, and published in "No. 8, Publications of the Historical Library of Illinois, 1903."

After having spent some time at Edwardsville, Vandalia, and other points in Southern Illinois, Mr. Ernst determined to extend his tour to the "Sangamon Country," of the beauties of which he had heard much in his travels. In a letter under date of Vandalia, September 10, 1819, soon after the location of the State capital there, and near the date of the Edwardsville treaty, ceding the Indian lands in Central Illinois to the Government, he writes:

"In the vicinity of this town (Vandalia) is a large amount of fine lands, but every one is full of praise for those which lie about sixty to eighty miles northward upon the river Sangamon."

As the title to lands, including Vandalia had already been obtained from the Indians, Mr. Ernst concluded to build a log house there, about the same time having bought several lots in the future State capital. He then says:

"As soon as the building was far enough advanced that my companion was able to finish it alone, I started upon a journey to view the wonderful land upon the Sangamon before I returned to Europe. On the 27th of August, 1, accompanied by a guide, set out upon this little journey. We were both mounted and had filled our portmanteaus as bountifully as possible with food for man and horse, because upon such a journey in those regions, one cannot count upon much. A fine, well-traveled road leads thither from Edwardsville. In order to reach this, we rode out from Vandalia across Shoal Creek, and then northward into the prairie. We left the forest about the sources of Sugar and Silver creeks to the south, and in the vicinity of the groves about the sources of the Macoupin we came upon this road. We now touched upon points of timber on some branches of this river, which extend from the Illinois River through the greater part of the State from west to east and disappear about the source of the Okaw (Kaskaskia) and upon the banks of the Wabash. This great prairie is the dividing line of the waters flowing southward to the Mississippi and

northward to the Sangamon; but it is, however, of no considerable elevation. East of the road are some lakes or swamps, from which the two branches of Shoal Creek receive their first water. The entire region south of this prairie elevation is especially distinguished by the elevation of the prairie and by the smoothness and fertility of the land; however, no spring or river water is to be found anywhere in it. In general the few springs which may possibly be there occur only in the bordering timber. . . .

"As soon as one arrives upon the elevation and northern side of this prairie, the grass of the prairie changes and the ground becomes visibly better. The river banks decline in a gentle slope from the prairie to the water, and are likewise covered with woods, which also shows the greater fertility of the soil. We find here in the State of Illinois almost the same variety of woods that are found in Ohio; and I found in addition to the soft maple, the sugar tree, which, in its leaves, differs but little from it. The inhabitants regard the latter as far better for the production of sugar.

"On Sugar Creek, where we passed the second night, we found, right at the point of timber, a family who had not yet finished their cabin. Half a mile farther three families had settled near an excellent spring, and here we passed the night. Upon this little stream, which, about fifteen miles to the north of its source, empties into the Sangamon, about sixty farms have been laid out, indeed all since this spring of 1819. They have only broken up the sod of the prairie with the plow and planted their corn, and now one sees these splendid fields covered, almost without exception, with corn from ten to fifteen feet high. It is no wonder that such a high degree of fruitfulness attracts men to bid defiance to the various dangers and inconveniences that might, up to this time, present themselves to such a settlement. And one can, therefore, predict that possibly no region in all this broad America will be so quickly populated as this. Nevertheless, one must regard as venturesome dare devils all settlers who thus early have located here, for they trespassed upon the possessions of the Indians and ran the risk of being driven out or killed during the great annual hunt of the Indians, if that treaty at Edwardsville had not fortunately been made. . . .

If now all these considerations and actual dangers could not restrain them from migrating

to this territory, this, then, is the most convincing proof of its value, and that it is justly styled 'the beautiful land of the Sangamon.' "

(The point visited by Mr. Ernst at this time was evidently in the immediate vicinity of the home of Robert Pulliam, the first settler of Sangamon County, who came to this region and erected a cabin on Sugar Creek in 1817, although he did not bring his family here until some two years later. Mr. Ernst's narrative continues:)

"From Sugar Creek we turned immediately westward with the intention of reaching the point where the Sangamon empties into the Illinois, and there crossing the former to the north bank. We crossed Lake Creek (by 'Lake Creek' here mentioned is evidently meant what is now known as Lick Creek, which empties into Sugar Creek about six miles south of Springfield), then the two branches of Spring Creek, both of which flow in the open prairie—a thing which I had never before seen here in America. On the other side of Spring Creek is a camping ground of Indians, whence the prairie rises to gentle hills, where we found two springs shaded simply by a few trees. The water of these brooks flows swift and clear through the luxuriant prairie, the high grass of which reaches above the head of the horseman. From these two little brooks rises a plain which extends to Richland Creek."

(The reference here to the two branches of Spring Creek—Big Spring and Little Spring Branch—indicates clearly the portion of Sangamon County through which Mr. Ernst's trip extended, passing northwestwardly through the vicinity of the present town of Curran toward Richland Creek, which flows eastwardly from Pleasant Plains, in the northwest corner of the county, to Salisbury, and near there empties into the Sangamon. After spending the night at the home of a farmer named Shaffer, Mr. Ernst proceeded northward and in the vicinity of Richland Creek found three or four other farms, but owing to the intense heat and being compelled to travel through dense forests and underbrush, he found it necessary to abandon his projected trip to the mouth of the Sangamon, some twenty-five or thirty miles distant. His story is here continued:)

"We were now obliged to proceed farther up the river, and between the mouths of Sugar and Spring Creeks we found a crossing where there

was a canoe in which we crossed and let the horses swim alongside. The bank of the river is here about fifty feet high, measured from the surface of the Sangamon, where a broad plain is formed—a grand spot for the founding of a city. . . . As soon as we had left the timber of the Sangamon, upon the other bank, we came into another large prairie where a not insignificant hill covered with timber attracted our attention. It was Elkhart (Grove). This place is renowned on account of its agreeable and advantageous situation. A not too steep hill, about two miles in circuit, provided with two excellent springs, is the only piece of timbered land in a prairie from six to eight miles broad."

As Mr. Ernst's narrative says that his crossing of the Sangamon took place between the mouths of Sugar and Spring Creeks—the location of the latter (the more westerly of the two) being directly north of the eastern portion of the city of Springfield—it is evident that the crossing occurred at some point northeast of Springfield, and that in order to reach this point he must have passed near or over the site of the present city, where the Kelly brothers became the first settlers during the same year (1819). The Mr. Latham, whom Mr. Ernst met at Elkhart Hill, was James Latham, the head of the well-known Latham family, who settled there—now the southwest corner of Logan County—in 1819, and two years later, after the organization of the original Sangamon County, became the first Probate Judge of the county. Except Peoria, Elkhart was then recognized as the most northerly settlement in Illinois east of the Mississippi River, and it was not until this year that a final permanent settlement of Peoria was made. Elkhart later became the home of John Dean Gillett, a successful agriculturist and stock-grower of Illinois.

From the conditions existing as he saw them at the time, Mr. Ernst took it for granted that the Sangamon River must be permanently navigable for a distance of "at least 300 miles from its union with the Illinois"—although its headwaters had not then been explored. He was also deeply impressed (as were the French explorers) with the possibilities of a water-way connection between the Illinois and Lake Michigan by the construction of "a 12-mile canal," and as shown by the following quotation, took

an especially optimistic view of the future of Illinois as a State:

"By means of this canal" (between the Illinois and Lake Michigan), "inland navigation would be opened up from New York to New Orleans, a distance of 3,000 English miles. Such an internal water-way not only does not exist at the present time in the whole world, but it will never exist anywhere else. Besides, this State enjoys the navigation of its boundary and internal rivers amounting to 3,024 miles, and all are placed in communication with each other through the Mississippi. *In short, I do not believe that any one State in all America is so highly favored by nature in every respect as the State of Illinois.*"

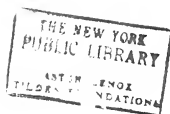
Later, after giving evidence of his faith in the future of Illinois and its future capital by the purchase of town lots at Vandalia, Mr. Ernst took a trip to the Missouri, and then up the Mississippi (past Alton) to the mouth of the Illinois and some distance up that stream. Of the latter he says: "There is certainly no river in North America better adapted to navigation up stream than the Illinois." Then, after again alluding to the possibilities of a union of Lake Michigan with the Illinois, he turns to the Missouri with the prediction—

"The Missouri River may possibly at some time become the channel through which the Americans will carry on their commerce in the Pacific Ocean with China. There is already much talk about the Government putting in shape the not very long road between the sources of the Missouri, over the White (Rocky) Mountains, to the headwaters of the Columbia, which empties into the Pacific. . . . In any event, this road to the Pacific will be the shortest and, in the future, the safest and most passable. What flourishing cities St. Louis and New Orleans will become!"

While, if the writer of this entertaining story, of more than ninety years ago, had lived to the present day, he might not have seen his picture of a road connecting the navigable waters of the Missouri and Columbia realized, he would have seen it more than transformed into a reality by the connecting of the shores of the Atlantic and the Pacific by more than one continental line of railroad—then not dreamed of—and the problem of uniting the waters of Lake Michigan and the Illinois already solved. And, although he foresaw with unerring accuracy the astonish-



John M. Palmer



ing development of St. Louis and New Orleans, there was not even a hint of the future metropolis of the Central West and the second city on the American continent except the mention of Chicago River as the gateway to the lakes. Except as a military station Chicago was not then in existence.

A STEAMBOAT TRIP UP THE SANGAMON.

(By Clinton L. Conkling.)

In the early days the water ways were the main avenues of communication and efforts were made to navigate every stream to the highest point possible. As attempts were made to navigate the Kaskaskia River, on whose banks the first and second capitals of the state were located, so were efforts made to navigate the Sangamon and with not dissimilar results.

In the "Sangamo Journal" of January 26, 1832, there appears a letter from Vincent A. Bogue, written in Cincinnati and addressed to Edward Mitchell, Esq., of Springfield. Mr. Bogue says he will attempt the navigation of the Sangamon River if he can find a suitable boat, and expresses the opinion that if he succeeds it will revolutionize the freight business. This is an editorial paragraph from the "Springfield Journal" of February 16, 1832:

"NAVIGATION OF THE SANGAMO.—We find the following advertisement in the 'Cincinnati Gazette' of the 19th ult. We hope such notices will soon cease to be novelties. We seriously believe that the Sangamon River, with some little improvement, can be made navigable for steamboats for several months in the year."

Here is the advertisement:

"FOR SANGAMO RIVER, ILLINOIS.—The splendid upper cabin steamer, *Talisman*, J. M. Pollock, Master, will leave for Portland, Springfield, on the Sangamon River, and all the intermediate ports and landings, say Beardstown, Naples, St. Louis, Louisville, on Thursday, February 2. For freight or passage, apply to Capt. Vincent A. Bogue, at the Broadway Hotel, or to Allison Owen."

The same boat was advertised in the St. Louis papers.

After the above notices appeared in the "Journal," the citizens of Springfield and surrounding country held a public meeting, February 14, 1832, and appointed a committee to meet

Mr. Bogue with a suitable number of hands to assist in clearing the river of obstructions. Another committee was appointed to collect subscriptions to defray the expense. "The Journal" of March 8th announces the arrival of the steamer at Meredosia, where its further progress was obstructed by ice. The "Sangamo Journal" of March 29, 1832, says:

"On Saturday last the citizens of this place (Springfield) were gratified by the arrival of the steamer *Talisman*, J. M. Pollock, Master, of 150 tons burthen, at the Portland landing, opposite this town. (Portland was at the south side of the Sangamon River, between where the bridges of the Chicago & Alton and the Illinois Central Railroads now stand.) The safe arrival of a boat of the size of the *Talisman*, on a river never before navigated by steamer, had created much solicitude, and the shores for miles were crowded by our citizens. Her arrival at her destined port was hailed with loud acclamations and full demonstrations of pleasure. When Capt. Bogue located his steam-mill on Sangamon River, twelve months ago, and asserted his determination to land a steamboat there within a year, the idea was considered chimerical by some, and utterly impracticable by others. The experiment has been made, and the result has been as successful as the most enthusiastic could expect; and this county owes a deep debt of gratitude to Capt. Bogue for getting up the expedition, and his never tiring and unceasing efforts until the end was accomplished. Capt. Pollock, who is naturally warm and enthusiastic, entered fully into the feeling of our citizens, who visited the mouth of the river to render any and every assistance in their power; and much credit is due him for his perseverance and success. The boat experienced some difficulty from drifts, and leaning timber on shore, which made her trip somewhat tedious. The result has clearly demonstrated the practicability of navigating the river by steamboats of a proper size; and, by the expenditure of \$2,000 in removing logs and drifts and standing timber, a steamboat of 80 tons burthen will make the trip in two days from Beardstown to this place. The citizens of Beardstown manifested great interest for the success of the enterprise, and some of them accompanied the boat until the result was no longer doubtful. They proposed the cutting of a communication or canal from the bluffs to their landing—about five miles—

whereby seventy-five miles of navigation may be saved, and offered one thousand dollars to assist in completing it. It is to be hoped that the next Legislature will afford some aid in making the river safe and pleasant in its navigation. Springfield can no longer be considered an inland town. We have no doubt but within a few months a boat will be constructed for the special purpose of navigating the Sangamo River. The result which must follow the successful termination of this enterprise, to our county and to those counties lying in its neighborhood, it would be impossible to calculate. Here is now open a most promising field for the exercise of every branch of honest industry. We congratulate our farmers, our mechanics, our merchants and professional men for the rich harvest in prospect, and we cordially invite emigrating citizens, from other States, whether rich or poor, if so be they are industrious and honest, to come hither and partake of the good things of Sangamo."

A ball was gotten up in honor of the arrival, and several yards of machine poetry appeared in the next number of the "Journal," detailing the various incidents connected with the wondrous event. The boat was unloaded and immediately started on its return, but the river had so fallen and brought the water within so narrow a channel, that it was impossible to turn it around, and the officers and crew were compelled to back it out the entire distance. The only mention ever made of the boat afterwards was a newspaper report that the *Talisman* was burned at the wharf in St. Louis in the latter part of the next April. No attempt was ever made after that to bring a boat up the river, and thus ended the dream of navigating the Sangamo.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE SECOND STATE CAPITAL.

FIRST SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT KASKASKIA—PETITION FOR SITE FOR A NEW CAPITAL GRANTED BY CONGRESS—COMMISSIONERS FOR SELECTION OF SITE AND ERECTION OF STATE HOUSE APPOINTED BY THE LEGISLATURE—

VANDALIA SELECTED AND INCORPORATED IN 1821
—STORIES REGARDING CHOICE OF SITE AND NAME
—QUESTION OF NAVIGABILITY OF KASKASKIA RIVER—STATE HOUSE BURNED AND THIRD SESSION HELD IN CHURCH BUILDING AND PRIVATE DWELLING—CITIZENS OF VANDALIA ERECT A SECOND STATE CAPITOL—THIS GIVES PLACE TO A NEW BUILDING IN 1836.

(By Clinton L. Conkling.)

The first session of the General Assembly for the State of Illinois convened at Kaskaskia October 5, 1818, remaining in session eight days, when it was adjourned to January 18, 1819. This body adopted the petition to Congress prescribed by the Constitution, requesting a grant of land, which was complied with by act of Congress on March 3, 1819, granting a tract of four sections—the largest amount mentioned in the petition—to be selected by the State for the establishment thereon of the seat of government for a period of twenty years. During this same session of the General Assembly, an act was passed (which was approved March 30, 1819) providing for removal of the State capital. This act, after expressing satisfaction with the compliance of Congress with the petition submitted by the State Legislature, provided as follows:

1. For the appointment by joint ballot of both branches of the Legislature of five Commissioners "to select a suitable site whereon to fix the seat of government of this State," each commissioner pledging himself "to be governed alone by the interest of this State" in discharging the duties of his office.

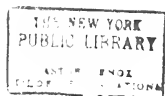
2. That the Commissioners, "or a major part of them," should within not less than "three months from the official publication of the act of Congress," select the lands as prescribed, "said land to be situate on the Kaskaskia River, and as near as may be east of the Third Principal Meridian on said river."

3. That "as soon as practicable" the description of the land selected should be transmitted "to the Registrar and Receiver of the Land Office in whose district" the land should be situated, or to any other officer as may be required by act of Congress.

4. That the Commissioners should have the power to employ a skillful surveyor to lay off a town on said land, choose a name for the same and draw upon the State treasury for compensation for the surveyor.



Mrs. John W. Palmer



5. The Commissioners were "authorized and required to sell one hundred and fifty lots (not more than ten lots to be on the public square) to the highest bidder," after advertising the sale not less than six weeks—the lots to be paid for in cash, or on credit, with approved security of six, twelve or eighteen months; also that the Commissioners be empowered to receive money from the sale of lots, giving bond and security for the same (on approval of the Governor), in double the amount received, payable to the State within one month after receipt of the same.

6. The Commissioners were empowered to give deeds of conveyance for all lots sold, with warranty on the part of the State.

7. As soon as practicable after the platting of the town as a State capital, the Commissioners were required to secure a contract for the erection of "a suitable house for the reception of the General Assembly at their next stated session," the building to be two stories in height with capacity for the accommodation of both houses,—the House of Representatives in the lower story and the Senate in the upper, with rooms for clerks, etc.—the same to be completed at least six months before the next session.

8. The eighth section prescribed that the next session should be held in the new capital building, and that this place should remain the capital for twenty years.

Sections 9 and 10 prescribed the methods of calling meetings of the Commission and the reporting of proceedings of the same to the General Assembly; the 11th provided that the sum required for the erection of a temporary state house should be paid out of money received from the sale of lots; and the 12th (and last) fixed the compensation of the Commissioners, for the time actually spent in the public service, at three dollars per day.

Under the act of March 30, 1819, Samuel Whiteside, of Madison County; Levi Compton, of Edwards County; William Alexander of Monroe County; Thomas Cox, of Union County, and Guy W. Smith, of Edwards County, were appointed Commissioners to carry out its provisions, which they did by selecting Sections 8, 9, 16 and 17, in Township 16 North, Range 1 East of the Third P. M. and located the capitol thereon. They caused a portion of these tracts to be surveyed in July, 1819, into town lots re-

serving a block on which the capitol building should be erected.

It is said that while the Commissioners were making their way along the west bank of the Kaskaskia River (now the Okaw) in search of a site, that one of the party shot a deer which fell at the trunk of a large oak tree. They cooked a portion of the animal for their dinner and, while partaking of this repast, they decided that the new capitol building should stand on the exact spot where the deer fell. It was so located.

The Commissioners named the town thus located in the midst of the wilderness, and twenty miles from any settlement, Vandalia.

In reference to this incident, Gov. Ford, in his "History of Illinois," says: "After the place had been selected, it became a matter of great interest to give it a good sounding name, one which would please the ear, and at the same time have the classic merit of perpetuating the memory of the ancient race of Indians by whom the country had first been inhabited. Tradition says that a wag, who was present, suggested to the Commissioners that the "Vandals" were a powerful nation of Indians, who once inhabited the banks of the Kaskaskia River, and that "Vandalia," formed from their name, would perpetuate the memory of that extinct but renowned people. The suggestion pleased the Commissioners, the name was adopted and they thus proved that the name of their new city (if they were fit representatives of their constituents) would better illustrate the character of the modern than the ancient inhabitants of the country."

The Commissioners reported their acts at the next General Assembly and the same were approved by the following act of the Legislature:

"AN ACT APPROVING AND CONFIRMING THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE VANDALIA COMMISSIONERS, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES, Approved January 27, 1821.

"Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly, etc., That all the acts and proceedings of the Commissioners appointed by the last General Assembly, to select four sections of land, granted to this State by the act of Congress of the 3d of March, 1819, "An Act for the removal of the seat of government of the State of Illinois," as well as such as relate to the selections made by them, of Sections 8, 9, 16 and 17 in Township 6 North of Range 1, East of the Third Principal Meridian, as those relating to other objects of their appointment, be and the same are hereby approved and confirmed; and the said Town of Vandalia, laid out by the said com-

missioners on part of said four sections, is hereby declared to be the permanent seat of government of the State of Illinois, for twenty years from and after the first Monday of December, 1820."

The first capitol building was a plain two story frame house of rude architecture and located on the corner of Fifth and Johnson Streets in Vandalia. The lower floor consisted of one room for the House of Representatives and a place for the passage and stairway to the second floor. The second floor consisted of two rooms the larger for the Senate Chamber and the smaller for the Council of Revision. The Secretary of State, Auditor and Treasurer occupied rented offices elsewhere in the town. No ceremonies were observed in laying the cornerstone of this unsightly structure.

The State Archives, constituting one small wagon load, were moved in December, 1820, from Kaskaskia to Vandalia by Sidney Breese, then Clerk to the Secretary of State, but afterward a Justice of the Supreme Court, for which service he received \$25. The first session of the Second General Assembly met in the first capitol building owned by the State December 4, 1820. After the removal of the capital Kaskaskia rapidly declined in importance and, from a town of several thousand inhabitants, became a mere hamlet and has since almost entirely disappeared.

Soon after the location of the capital at Vandalia, a bill was introduced into the Legislature providing for the navigation of the Kaskaskia from its mouth to Vandalia. Quite a number of the members of the General Assembly were in favor of the measure. When the bill reached the Senate and had been considered for some time, pro and con, the Hon. Peter Warren, then a Senator from Shelby County, arose and addressed the President of the Senate as follows:

"Mr. President: What do these members know about the Kaskaskia River? I live on the banks of that stream, and I say to you and the members of this august body, that turtles have been known to run around in that stream, and, further, that I can go on a six weeks carousal and lay flat on my belly, and drink it dry from its source to its mouth."

This settled it and the Kaskaskia is not navigable to this day. In this respect it is not unlike the Sangamon River.

In the Act of the General Assembly of 1821

incorporating the Town of Vandalia the Board of Trustees of the Town were authorized "to employ some skillful person to paint the State House in a neat and workmanlike manner, and to make such alterations in the chimneys of the house as they might deem necessary; and it was also made their duty "to take possession of and keep in good repair the State House during each and every recess of the General Assembly."

On December 9, 1823, during the third session of the Legislature held at Vandalia, this building was destroyed by fire. After the fire the Senate for the rest of its session occupied a building erected for divine worship by all denominations, but which was afterwards sold to the Presbyterian Church. This building was situated on the north side of the public square but was afterwards removed to a side street and is still standing.

It was afterwards in the tower of this first church edifice erected in Vandalia, that the first Protestant church bell in Illinois was hung. The bell bears the following inscription:

"ILLINOIS RIGGS

TO THE PRESBYTERIAN CONGREGATION OF
VANDALIA, 1830."

Miss Riggs was a daughter of Romulus Riggs, a merchant of Philadelphia who had extensive business dealings in Illinois and became the owner of a large amount of lands in the State. The French Catholics had several bells in their monasteries and churches at Kaskaskia and in the neighboring villages. This Vandalia bell is still in possession of the Presbyterian Church in that city. The donor, now Mrs. Illinois Riggs Graff, is (1910) still living in Philadelphia.

This church building was erected pursuant to an act of the General Assembly, approved June 12, 1823, by which the Governor was authorized to convey to certain persons as trustees, a tract of ground for a graveyard, and also to convey to them five lots in the town of Vandalia, "for the purpose of erecting a house for divine worship, which shall be free to all denominations to preach in." On one of the lots the building was to be placed and the other lots were to be sold to pay for the cost of the building.

After the burning of the first capitol building the House of Representatives finished their session in a private house. The General Assembly does not appear to have taken any steps immediately for re-building the capitol. The second

State House, however, was built by the citizens of Vandalia in the summer of 1824, and was a two-story brick structure, costing about \$15,000, of which amount the citizens of Vandalia contributed \$3,000, advancing the money for the balance, which the State refunded in the fall of that year. The corner-stone of this edifice was also laid without public ceremony. In this building the General Assembly continued its sessions until the erection, in the summer of 1836, of a third building, still standing in the public square in the City of Vandalia, and now occupied as a court house for Fayette County but known as the Old Capitol Building.

This last building was not erected by the State but was built by three private citizens of Vandalia on their own responsibility and, for the most part, out of their own private funds. Without warrant of law but by common consent, they tore down the old brick building erected twelve years before, and used the material, so far as it was available, in the construction of the new capitol.

Governor Duncan, in his message to the Tenth General Assembly (December, 1836), says: "In consequence of the dilapidated and falling condition of the Old State House, the public officers, mechanics and citizens of this place (Vandalia), believing that the Legislature would have no place to convene or hold their session, have built the house you now occupy. This work has been done in a time and under circumstances which evinces an industry, zeal and public-spirit that does honor to the place and commands our grateful acknowledgment; and I hope their services and expenses will be promptly remunerated."

The cost of this building was about \$16,000, of which amount \$6,000 was repaid by Governor Duncan out of the contingent fund of the State and \$10,000 advanced by three private citizens referred to. This was done by them in order to counteract a movement, then on hand, to remove the capital from Vandalia. The State afterwards re-imbursed them, however. A goodly portion of the constructive material, except the brick and shingles, is said to have been obtained without leave from the United States Government, which was at that time engaged in constructing the National Road and building bridges over the openings in the grading across the bottom east of the town and across the Kaskaskia River at that point.

CHAPTER IX.

MOVEMENT FOR A THIRD CAPITAL.

AGITATION BEGINS FOR SELECTION OF A NEW STATE CAPITAL—QUESTION SUBMITTED TO POPULAR VOTE IN 1834—ALTON RECEIVES THE LARGEST VOTE BUT NO FINAL ACTION IS TAKEN—THE "LONG NINE" FROM SANGAMON COUNTY IN THE TENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY—THE INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT ISSUE—MOVEMENT FOR SELECTION OF A NEW STATE CAPITAL SUCCESSFUL—ACT PROVIDING FOR VOTE IN JOINT SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE—SPRINGFIELD WINS ON FOURTH BALLOT—SUPPLEMENTAL ACT RELATING TO DONATION OF SITE FOR CAPITOL BUILDING BY CITIZENS OF SPRINGFIELD AND APPOINTING COMMISSIONERS FOR ERECTION OF SAME—LAST DAYS OF THE CAPITAL IN VANDALIA AND ITS DECLINE IN POPULATION—THE REMOVAL TO SPRINGFIELD WIDELY APPROVED BY THE PRESS OF THE STATE—ENTHUSIASTIC CELEBRATION OF THE EVENT IN SPRINGFIELD.

(By Clinton L. Conkling.)

In 1823 strong efforts were being made in the northern part of the State—which was filling rapidly with settlers—for the removal of the capital northward. The geographical center of the State was about twenty miles east of Springfield, where is now the Village of Illiopolis, a distance of sixty miles north of Vandalia. By the terms of the Constitution and the first act of the General Assembly, this removal could not be made until the expiration of twenty years after the first day of December, 1820. This did not, however, prevent Vandalia from asserting her claim with a number of other cities. The following act was approved by the General Assembly February 5, 1833:

"AN ACT PERMANENTLY TO LOCATE THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT OF ILLINOIS.

"*Be it enacted*, that at the next election to be held in the several counties of the State for members of the Legislature, there shall be opened at each place of voting a book, in which shall be entered the votes of the qualified voters in favor of the following named places, as their choice for the permanent location of the seat of government of this State, after the expiration of the time prescribed by the constitution for its

remaining at Vandalia, to-wit: The geographical center of the State, Jacksonville in Morgan County, Springfield in Sangamon County, Alton in Madison County, Vandalia in Fayette County, and Peoria in Peoria County. The place or point receiving the highest number of votes shall forever remain the seat of government for the State of Illinois."

At the next general election held August 4, 1834, in the several counties for members of the Legislature, the vote was as follows: The Geographical Center received 790 votes; Jacksonville, 273; Springfield, 7,025; Peoria, 423; Alton 8,157; Vandalia 7,730. Although Alton received the highest number of votes and was entitled under the Act of 1833 to be made the permanent seat of government, this fact was never officially declared, no appropriation for a new state house was made, and so far as the public records show, the vote was never canvassed nor the matter referred to during the entire session of the Ninth General Assembly.

During the year 1835 and 1836, the removal of the capital from Vandalia was freely discussed. At that time the United States Government was engaged in building the old Cumberland or National Road through Illinois, and it was a question whether it should be built west from Vandalia to St. Louis or to Alton. The people of the southern portion of the State were nearly unanimous for St. Louis, while the people of the northern part of the State were in favor of Alton. The feeling became quite warm. The Vandalia people favored St. Louis, which so irritated the Alton people that, when the matter of the removal of the capital came up in the General Assembly of 1836-37 and they became convinced they could not get the capital, they threw their influence to Springfield in order to get even with Vandalia on account of the National Road question. They were also influenced by the help given by the members of the General Assembly from Sangamon County whereby the terminals of three railroads were located at Alton under the Internal Improvement Acts.

In the Legislature of 1836-37 Sangamon County had two Senators and seven Representatives. They averaged six feet in height and were known as the "Long Nine." Archer G. Herndon and Job Fletcher were 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. Their combined height was fifty-four

feet. Mr. Lincoln was "six feet four inches, nearly."

At that time Sangamon was the second county in point of population in the State, being exceeded in 1840 by Morgan by nearly 5,000.

For some time the people of Springfield had been preparing to urge its claims to become the capital city of the State, and these men were chosen, Senators and Representatives, with this purpose in view. Prior to the meeting of the Tenth General Assembly, a furore for public improvements swept over the State. The people at many public meetings demanded that railroads, canals and state highways be constructed and operated at public expense, utterly ignoring the fact that there was neither population nor commerce sufficient to support these enterprises. Under this pressure of public opinion, many legislators were elected to that General Assembly upon this issue of public improvements.

The members from any given locality were ready to trade or "log roll" for votes favoring the construction of a railroad, canal or mail route through their own particular county. The members from Sangamon County gave their special attention to securing votes for the selection of Springfield as the capital. This singleness of purpose, with help judiciously given to others in the advancement of their projects, produced a favorable impression for Springfield. In February, 1837, the Legislature passed a bill entitled "An Act to establish and maintain a general system of Internal Improvements." This was followed by two supplementary acts passed the next month.

These acts appropriated upwards of ten millions of dollars from the public treasury for the construction of railways and for the improvement of waterways and of the "Great Western Mail Route." The construction of the Illinois & Michigan Canal was also authorized. For many years the burden of this improvident and reckless legislation rested heavily upon the State, destroyed its credit, retarded its improvement and gave opportunity for questionable transactions which tarnished its fair fame.

This bill was disapproved by Governor Duncan and the Council of Revision, but the friends of Springfield finally effected such a combination that that city was selected as the capital while the Internal Improvement act was passed over the Governor's veto.

While the internal improvement bill was pend-

ing the "Long Nine" were busy. They said little or nothing in reference to locating proposed railroads, but would assist other localities, where votes could be secured for locating the capital at Springfield. The result was the passage of "An act permanently to locate the seat of government for the State of Illinois," which was approved at Vandalia, February 25, 1837. This law provided for a joint session of the two houses, on the 28th of the same month, to select a situation. An appropriation of fifty thousand dollars was made to commence building the State house. The law also declared that no place should be chosen unless its citizens contributed at least \$50,000 to aid in the work, and not less than two acres of land, as a site for the capitol building.

This act was as follows:

AN ACT PERMANENTLY TO LOCATE THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois represented in the General Assembly*, That the two Houses of the General Assembly shall meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives on the 28th day of February, 1837, at ten o'clock A. M. and then and there proceed by joint vote to select some suitable point or place for the permanent location of the seat of government for the State of Illinois; *Provided further*, that said election shall not continue more than one day.

Sec. 2. Each member shall be at liberty to vote for whatever point or place he may choose; and no point or place shall be deemed selected until it shall have received a majority of all the votes given.

Sec. 3. In case no point or place shall receive a majority of all the votes given on the first vote, the two Houses shall continue to vote until some point or place shall receive such majority; *Provided*, that this section shall not be construed to prevent an adjournment from day to day.

Sec. 4. When any point or place shall have received a majority as aforesaid, such point or place shall be and remain the permanent location of the Seat of Government for the State of Illinois, from and after the time for which it is fixed at Vandalia shall have expired, and the sum of fifty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for the purpose of erecting a State House and other needful buildings (if any) which shall be expended under the direction of three Commissioners to be appointed by the present General Assembly; *Provided*, that this act shall be null and void unless the sum of fifty thousand dollars be donated by individuals and secured by bonds and security to be approved of by the Governor and made payable to the State Treasurer, to become due at such times as the Governor shall direct; which bonds

shall be executed and filed with the State Treasurer, on or before the first day of May next, and which donation is especially designed to meet the appropriation hereinbefore made, and shall be applied exclusively and immediately to that object, and also, unless sufficient quantity of ground not less than two acres, upon which to erect public buildings be donated and conveyed to the State without expenses to the State of Illinois.

Sec. 5. An Act entitled "An act permanently to locate the Seat of Government of Illinois" approved February 5, 1833, is hereby repealed; *Provided*, however, that if the General Assembly shall fail to select a point for the Seat of Government as provided for in this act, then and in that case this section shall be void and of no effect. This General Assembly reserves the right to repeal this act at any time hereafter.

Approved, February 25, 1837.

Accordingly on February 28, 1837, at 10:00 o'clock A. M. the two Houses met in joint session and, on the fourth ballot, Springfield was chosen as the new capital receiving 73 votes, a majority over all competitors. Altogether twenty-nine different places were voted for.

The ballots were as follows:

	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.
Springfield	35	43	53	73
Jacksonville	14	15	9	1
Vandalia	16	15	16	15
Peoria	16	12	11	6
Alton	15	16	14	6
Scattering	25	7	15	7
Illipolis		10	3	

Illipolis at this time was a "paper town" of mammoth proportions, covering 8,000 acres laid out by Governor Duncan, John Taylor, Eli C. Blankenship and the Sangamo Land Company near the site of the village of the same name.

In the following month Commissioners to erect the new State House were appointed by the following act:

"AN ACT SUPPLEMENTAL TO AN ACT TO PERMANENTLY LOCATE THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT OF ILLINOIS.

"Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois represented in the General Assembly, That the county commissioners' court of Sangamon County is hereby authorized and empowered to convey to the Governor of the State of Illinois, for the use of the people of said State, all that piece or parcel of ground situate, lying and being in the town of Springfield, county of Sangamon and State of Illinois, known as the "public square," containing two and a half acres, be the same more or less, upon which piece or parcel of ground when conveyed as aforesaid

shall be erected a State House and other necessary public buildings for the State of Illinois. Archibald Job, of the County of Morgan, A. G. Henry, Thomas Houghan, (Hogau), of Sangamon County, are hereby appointed Commissioners to superintend the erection of the public buildings aforesaid, who, before they enter upon the discharge of their duty, shall enter into bond to the Governor of this State, with approved security in the penalty of ten thousand dollars each, conditioned for the faithful performance of their duties, and shall severally take an oath, that they will well and truly and diligently discharge all their duties as Commissioners to superintend the erection of public buildings. They shall cause to be erected a building of suitable size for a State House, upon the most approved and convenient plan and providing the necessary offices and committee rooms for public use. Said commissioners shall stipulate for all payments to be made out of the fund appropriated for that purpose and no other, and they shall be allowed three dollars per day for their services, out of the same fund.

Sec. 2. If the County Commissioners' Court of Sangamon County shall fail to convey the lot of land herein contemplated, the said Commissioners shall procure a suitable and convenient lot of ground for the purposes aforesaid.

Approved 3d March, 1837.

Dr. Hogan declined to act as Commissioner and in 1839, William Herndon was appointed to fill the vacancy. This commission was legislated out of office in 1840 and a new one appointed consisting of the Secretary of State, Auditor and Treasurer, who were then, James Shields, Lyman Trumbull and Milton Carpenter.

At the last session of the Legislature held at Vandalia, the Act of February 19, 1839, was passed giving to the President and Trustees of the Town of Vandalia and to the County of Fayette, to be owned, occupied and used by the said corporation and county in severalty, the house on the Public Square in Vandalia theretofore used as a State House. The west half was to be used as a court house and the east half for school purposes by the town of Vandalia. Some of the stoves, chairs and tables out of the State House were given to the county, and the remainder were to be sold by the President and Trustees of the Town and the proceeds to be invested in a library for the use of the inhabitants. The Square was to remain forever a Public Square. The remaining lots owned by the State situated on the original grant from the United States Government and not otherwise appropriated, were directed to be sold by the county and the proceeds to be used in the mak-

ing or repairing of bridges in the county of Fayette.

At this time Vandalia had a population of about 2,500, but after the removal of the capital the population rapidly declined. During the interval between 1819 and 1855, the only means of transportation in and out of Vandalia was by the old wagon roads in wagons, carriages, buggies and stages. It was an important post on the Overland Stage Line, which conveyed passengers and the mails in the old style six-horse Concord coaches. The approach of the mail coach was heralded by the blowing of a horn by the driver as it approached the town, and was the signal for the male population to assemble at the postoffice and the stage stand. In January, 1855, the Illinois Central Railroad was completed to Vandalia, and thereafter it had better means of communication with other parts of the state.

In the early days the County Court licensed the taverns and fixed the charges of the landlord to his customers. The following is an indication of the articles demanded and the prices at which they were served during the days that the members of the Legislature patronized the taverns in Vandalia:

For breakfast or supper	25c
For dinner	37½c
For night's lodging	12½c
For horse feed	18¾c
For horse for night	50c
For ½ pt. rum, wine or French brandy	37½c
For ½ pt. peach or apple brandy.....	25c
For ½ pt. gin	25c
For ½ pt. cordial	25c
For ½ pt. of cherry bounce.....	25c
For ½ pt. of whisky	12½c

After the removal of the capital, the population of Vandalia declined until, in 1850, it did not have more than 300 inhabitants. The only thing that kept it alive was the fact that it was the termination of the National Road, this road never having been brought farther west.

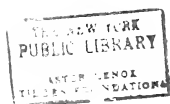
At that time the old State House was in a very dilapidated condition. The floors in the lower part were largely gone and cattle and stock of all kinds sought shelter therein from the weather. The county in 1857 acquired the ownership of the whole building, which was remodeled and is now in an excellent state of preservation. Since then various improvements



HENRY PAUL



MARY PAUL



have been made and the building is still serving as the Court House for the county of Fayette.

During the time the capital was at Vandalia it was the social center of the State. Its prominent residents were composed of families originating from the old Puritan stock of the East and from the wealthy and aristocratic families of the South. Taken altogether, a more cultured, refined and intelligent group of people was never congregated in so small a place as Vandalia was at that time. It was the custom of the society people from nearly every part of the State to spend their winters there during the sessions of the Legislature, during which time there was one continuous round of receptions, balls, parties and private theatricals.

CELEBRATION IN SPRINGFIELD.—The "Springfield Journal" of March 4, 1837, contains the following reference to the act of the Legislature:

"On Tuesday last the Legislature selected Springfield as the future seat of Government of the State—a result which, as a matter of course, was hailed by our citizens with universal acclamation. Mingled with the natural rejoicing which is felt and manifested by our citizens is a feeling of gratitude to the members of the Legislature, and renews an increased confidence in those who have made the selection with exclusive reference to the interests of the State and the convenience of its citizens. It is no slight ground for our confidence to have seen the Legislature deciding a question so exciting and involving so many interests with an entire disregard to party considerations; and we cannot but exult that the representatives of the people have been just enough to determine the question on its merits, wise enough to perceive the propriety of the choice they have made, and firm enough to act on their convictions promptly and effectually."

The "Chicago Advertiser," of that day, said: "We congratulate our friends at Springfield on the selection of that place as the future seat of Government,—a selection no less judicious from its central position than for the public spirit and enterprise of its inhabitants."

The following is from the Chicago Democrat of about the same date:

"LOCATION OF THE CAPITAL.—Upon the fourth balloting Springfield, in Sangamon County, was selected as the future Capital of the State. No town could have satisfied a greater portion of

our citizens. It is rather south of the geographical center, but the salubrity of its climate, and its facilities for accommodation will amply repay a little extra traveling."

At the other end of the State there was equal acquiescence in the change, as shown by the following from the "Shawneetown Journal":

"The Legislature has wisely settled the question of the seat of government. It is permanently located at Springfield; and, not only from its central position, but from its situation in the heart of the richest part of Illinois, we apprehend that it will suit the entire approbation of the people of the State."

Among the incidents in connection with the removal of the seat of government from Vandalia to Springfield, was a "public dinner" given to the members of the Legislature and other distinguished citizens of the State, "as a tribute of respect for the faithful performance of their public duties." The dinner was prepared by Col. Spotswood, at the Rural Hotel.

We copy the following in reference to it from the files of the Journal:

"The cloth having been removed, the following among other toasts were offered and received with great glee:

"The State of Illinois—Fertile in her soil, rich in every natural advantage; when the measure of her greatness shall be full, she will stand the fairest and tallest of the Sisters of this Great Republic.

"The Legislature of the State of Illinois—Their duty has been nobly done; may smiling faces and joyful hearts greet them as they return to their homes.

"O. H. Browning, Senator from Adams County—When the column and the dome of the Capitol shall be raised aloft, as we gaze upon its beauty and its grandeur, Sangamon in her gladness, will remember him as introducing into the Senate the bill locating the seat of Government. That pillar, that dome, shall be his monument."

After the music had ceased and the cheering had subsided, Mr. Browning rose and answered this complimentary toast in the happiest manner. He had regarded the location of the seat of Government as a matter in which the people of the whole State were interested; that, from its central position, from the beauty and fertility of the country, from its great natural advantages, the people's interests required this

location at Springfield. He believed a large majority of the people were in favor of its present location. He said on this subject he had voted solely with reference to his important duties as a representative of the people. "But, gentlemen," said he, "the sentiment just given does injustice to your own delegation. It was to their judicious management, their ability, their gentlemanly deportment, their unassuming manners, their constant and untiring labor for your interests, that you have now to congratulate yourselves and the State; that this long unsettled question is determined; and that, in your beautiful town will soon arise the Capitol of Illinois—alike your pride and the pride of all its citizens. And when it shall be accomplished—when the column and the dome shall be reared aloft, the attention of the people from all the other States will be drawn to your capital, and you will feel its influence in developing the great advantage of your county and your town, will feel its effects in a growth and population which you can hardly anticipate." Mr. Browning concluded by offering the following toast:

"Springfield"—The magnificence of the Capitol, when completed, will make her the pride, as the hospitality of her citizens has already made her the favorite of our State."

"The 'Long Nine' of Old Sangamon"—Well done good and faithful servants."

"Col. McClelland"—The efficient Canal Commissioner—May he live to see the waters of Lake Michigan mingle with those of the Illinois."

Col. McClelland offered the following in reply:

"Internal Improvements"—Identified with the prosperity of the State."

"Old Sangamon"—United we stand, divided we fall."

"The Internal Improvement System"—Can only be sustained by wisdom and prudence."

By A. Lincoln, Esq.: "All our Friends—They are too numerous to be now named individually, while there is no one of them who is not too dear to be forgotten or neglected."

By S. A. Douglas, Esq.: "The last winter's legislation—may its results prove no less beneficial to the whole State than they have to our town."

By S. T. Logan, Esq.: "The System of Internal Improvement adopted by the last Legislature. The best mode of rearing to perfection

would be a liberal pruning of the superfluous branches."

Judge Thomas presided as President at the table, and Maj. Des as Vice President. The cordiality and good feeling on the occasion may have been equalled, but never was surpassed. The dinner was provided in haste; but it proved to be "a feast of reason and a flow of soul."

Tradition says that something stronger than water was used in drinking the toasts on that occasion, as there was not a man to be found after the festival who could tell who made the last speech.

CHAPTER X.

SPRINGFIELD THE PERMANENT CAPITAL.

LAST SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY IN VANDALIA—THE STATE ARCHIVES REMOVED TO SPRINGFIELD—FIRST MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE IN THAT CITY IN DECEMBER, 1832—THE STATE CAPITOL BEING UNFINISHED, THE SESSIONS ARE HELD IN DIFFERENT CHURCHES—ABRAHAM LINCOLN, JOSEPH GILLESPIE AND STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS AS MEMBERS—CONTRIBUTION OF SPRINGFIELD BUSINESS MEN TO COST OF CAPITOL BUILDING—PLANS AND COST OF STRUCTURE—LAYING OF THE CORNER-STONE JULY 4, 1837—COL. E. D. BAKER ORATOR OF THE DAY—DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDING—DISTINGUISHED MEN WHO HAVE ADDRESSED AUDIENCES IN ITS HALLS.

(By Clinton L. Conkling.)

The last General Assembly to meet in Vandalia was the Eleventh, which convened in that city December 3, 1838, remaining in session until March 4, 1839, when it adjourned. During the latter part of the year the State archives were removed to the new State capital, the

¹In what purports to be a list of the State property left in the abandoned State house building in Vandalia, on the removal of the capital to Springfield, the following illustrates the simplicity of furnishings with which Abraham Lincoln, Stephen A. Douglas, Orville H. Browning, Edward D. Baker, John J. Hardin, James Shields and other statesmen of that

work being accomplished by the use of wagons for transportation, there being then no railroads in operation in Illinois, although the Northern Cross Railroad (now the Wabash) was in course of construction between Meredosia and Jacksonville.

On December 9th of the latter year this Legislature reassembled at Springfield for a second session, which was the first held in the new State Capital, continuing until February 3d following.

As the new capitol building was not completed in time for this session, the House of Representatives met in the Second Presbyterian Church on Fourth Street near Monroe, the locality being now known as Nos. 217 to 219 South Fourth Street. The building was then quite new and was the largest church edifice in the whole central and northern part of the State. It was built of brick, had a square belfry and a gallery around three sides of the interior, but had not yet been occupied for church purposes. This building was torn down in 1875.

The Methodist Church, a small frame structure on the southeast corner of Fifth and Monroe Streets, was used as the meeting place for the Senate and St. Paul's Episcopal Church, then a wooden building, was used by the Supreme Court.

At the succeeding special session of the Legislature, begun November 23, 1840, the House of Representatives met in the Methodist Church, but on the second day a resolution was passed, "that the Senate be respectfully requested to exchange places of convening with this House for a short time, on account of the impossibility of the House discharging its business in so small a place as the Methodist Church." The exchange was made and the House moved over to the Second Presbyterian Church.

period had been accustomed to discharge their duties as legislators:

Twenty-nine tables for members of assembly.

Ninety-four chairs.

One small chair.

One press to preserve papers.

Two desks for clerks.

Three chairs and one bench.

Two stoves.

Twenty-five cork ink stands.

One pewter ink stand.

Twelve sand boxes.

Twenty-three tin candle sticks and one iron candle stick.

Three tin pails and six tin cups.

Three pairs of tongs.

Six pairs of andirons.

At this special session the Whigs were interested in preventing a *sine die* adjournment, (because they desired to protect the State Bank which had been authorized in 1838 to suspend specie payment until after the adjournment of the next session of the General Assembly), and to this end they sought to break the quorum. All the Whigs walked out, except Abraham Lincoln and Joseph Gillespie, who were left behind to demand a roll-call when deemed expedient. A few members were brought in by the Sergeant-at-arms. Lincoln and Gillespie perceiving that there would be a quorum if they remained, started to leave, but finding the doors locked, Lincoln raised a window and both jumped out—an incident, as Mr. Herndon says, which Lincoln "always seemed willing to forget."

Springfield, at the time of the location of the seat of government, contained some eleven hundred inhabitants.

It was not an easy matter to agree upon a location. If land was selected far enough from the existing business to be cheap, the fifty thousand dollars could not be raised. Those already in business around the Square refused to contribute, because the State House, being so much larger and more attractive, would draw business after it, thus depreciating the value of their property. It was finally determined that the only practical way was to demolish the court house and use the site for the State House.

Under this arrangement the business men around the Square pledged themselves to contribute to the fund to the extent of their ability. The citizens as required by the act pledged the sum of \$50,000. This was a very large sum for such a community to raise, besides furnishing the ground, and many of the members of the Legislature thought it to be unreasonable to require so great an amount. During the special session of 1839 Stephen A. Douglas, then a member from Morgan County, proposed to bring in a bill releasing the citizens from the payment of the pledge. Abraham Lincoln, however, objected and, though fully appreciating the kindly feelings that prompted the proposal, insisted that the money should and would be paid. The bill was not introduced. Arrangements were made for paying the amount in three installments. The two first payments were made without any great

difficulty. In the meanwhile the hard times of 1837 had swept over the whole country and financial ruin had come to many of the citizens. Under these circumstances, the money to pay the last installment was borrowed from the State Bank of Illinois on a note signed by one hundred and one of the best citizens. Soon after this the State Bank failed but the note was finally paid off with internal improvement scrip, which, after the failure of the internal improvement system, at one time fell to fourteen cents on the dollar in the market. This scrip the State afterwards redeemed dollar for dollar.

The original note is preserved in The Ridgely National Bank. The following is a copy:

"\$16,000.00 SPRINGFIELD, March 22, 1838.

"One year after date, we, the undersigned, or either of us, promise to pay to the President, Directors and Company of the State Bank of Illinois, sixteen thousand, six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents, for value received, negotiable and payable at the bank, in Springfield, with interest until paid, at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually."

John Hay
L. Higby
Joseph Thayer
William Thornton
M. O. Reeves
W. P. Grimsley
William Wallace
John B. Watson
C. H. Ormsby
Moses Coffman
Geo. Pasfield
B. C. Webster
S. M. Tinsley
Thomas Mather
Thos. Houghan
D. Prickett
J. Calhoun
Josiah Francis
Washington Iles
Joel Johnson
C. B. Francis
Wm. S. Burch
J. M. Shackelford
B. Ferguson
Benjamin Talbott
Jesse Cormack

C. R. Matheny
William Butler
P. C. Canedy
Jos. Klein
P. C. Latham
A. G. Henry
Ninian W. Edwards
John T. Stuart
Jonas Whitney
Erastus Wright
John Todd
E. D. Baker
A. Lincoln
Ephraim Darling
Jona. Merriam
Ira Sanford
Charles Arnold
John L. Turner
Joshua F. Amos
Sullivan Conant
And. McClellan
Alexander Shields
A. Traylor
C. C. Phelps
R. B. Zimmerman
William Hall

James L. Lamb
M. L. Knapp
B. C. Johnson
Thomas Moffett
John F. Rague
Simeon Francis
Nathaniel Hay
Robert Irwin
Virgil Hickox
George Trotter
Stephen T. Logan
Robert Allen
James R. Gray
J. Adams
J. S. Britton
W. B. Powell
F. C. Thompson
E. M. Henkle
James W. Keyes
Wm. Porter
Wm. H. Marsh
W. Ransdell
Joshua S. Hobbs
John G. Bergen
B. S. Clement

Garret Elkin
John Capps
Alexr. Garret
Gershom Jayne
T. M. Neale
William G. Abrams
Dewey Whitney
M. Mobley
Foley Vaughn
Abner Y. Ellis
N. A. Rankin
S. H. Treat
Elijah Iles
Henry F. Luckett
James P. Langford
Henry Cassequin
J. M. Cabaniss
James Maxcy
Z. P. Cabaniss
E. G. Johns
Amos Camp
Thos. J. Goforth
Benj. F. Jewett
W. M. Cogwill

This note appears to have been finally paid February 19, 1846.

Nine plans for the new State House were submitted to the commissioners. That of John F. Rague of Springfield, and Singleton, of St. Louis, was selected. Three hundred dollars was paid for these plans. The estimated cost of the building was \$120,000. By the time it was finally completed in 1853 it is said to have cost \$260,000. In addition in 1854 \$20,000 was appropriated for enclosing and embellishing the grounds about the building, so as to "correspond with and be equal to the courthouse square in the city of Chicago."

As provided by the supplemental act the County Commissioners of Sangamon County, conveyed to Governor Joseph Duncan the block in Springfield known as the "public square." The deed is recorded in Book K, page 503, in the Recorder's office. A subsequent deed to perfect the title in the State was made to Governor French in 1847 and is recorded in Book Y, page 581. The brick court house, erected in the middle of the Square in 1831 at a cost of about \$7,000, was torn down to make room for the new State House.

The stone for the new building was taken



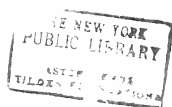
ADNA EMERSON PHELPS



H. EMERSON PHELPS



MRS. H. EMERSON PHELPS



from what is known as the "State House Quarry," then the property of Leroy L. Hill, located on Sugar Creek, about six miles south of Springfield. It cost one dollar a load at the quarry and was brought to the town by ox teams. It is said that there was barely enough rock in the quarry to finish the building.

The corner stone of the State House was laid on the Fourth of July, 1837. The day was celebrated in Springfield with unusual eclat. The military companies of the town, and Capt. Neale's newly organized company of horse, under command of Major E. D. Baker, were early on parade. A *feu de joie* was fired at sunrise. After various evolutions of the military in the forenoon they partook of dinner in the grove, furnished by Mr. W. W. Watson.

In the afternoon a procession was formed at the First Presbyterian Church of members of the Mechanics' Institute, with banner displayed, and citizens who were escorted to the Methodist Church by the military, where Mr. Wiley delivered an appropriate address; after which the procession again formed and moved to the public square. The imposing ceremony of laying the corner stone was then performed. The Committee for that purpose were A. G. Henry, Acting Commissioner; J. F. Rague, President of the Mechanics Institute; B. Ferguson, Vice President; Abner Bennet, Secretary; Capt. G. Elkin, of Sharp shooters; Capt. E. S. Phillips, Lieut. Wm. M. Cowgill, J. S. Roberts, J. N. Francis of Artillery.

The corner-stone being put in place, Major E. D. Baker (afterwards United States Senator from Oregon, and who was killed at Balls Bluff near the beginning of the Civil War, being then a Colonel in the Union Army) delivered an eloquent address. At the close "the welkin rang with huzzas—a salute was fired, and the people and the military retired highly gratified with the proceedings of the day."

When the building was completed it was looked upon with wonder and admiration by the people. It was considered to be a model of architectural beauty and to be amply sufficient for the needs of the State for all time to come. By many it was deemed a monument of extravagance and far beyond the needs of the Government. But in less than a generation it became wholly inadequate for the needs of the State, and was considered as unshapely and unworthy of the great State of Illinois.

The architecture is of the Doric order. It is 123 feet long, 90 feet wide, with porticoes on the north and south projecting 11½ feet. In the basement were storage rooms. On the first floor in the northwest corner was the office of the Secretary of State. Next south was the State Library and in the southwest corner was the office of the Auditor of State. In the southeast corner was the Treasurer's office. Then came the Supreme Court Room, where also the Clerk of that Court had his desk, while the northeast corner room contained the law library. The west side of the second story was entirely taken up with the Hall of Representatives, a very fine room with a gallery on the east side. In the north part of the east side was the Senate Chamber, while in the southeast corner was the Governor's private office. On the north and south sides were small rooms for various purposes. The main entrances were on the north and south sides and opened into what was called the "rotunda," from which in the center rose two flights of stairs, meeting half way up and again dividing and so reaching the second floor.

The lower and upper rotundas and the legislative halls, when the General Assembly was not in session, were for many years used for public functions of many kinds. Horticultural Society shows, church fairs and suppers, revival and other religious meetings, public funerals, wandering lecturers, conventions of all sorts and, most of all, political conventions and meetings each had their turn. In the Hall of Representatives Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas debated questions of state and the former delivered, on the occasion of his nomination to the United States Senate in June, 1858, his memorable speech in which he said:

"A house divided against itself cannot stand. I believe this government cannot endure permanently, half slave and half free."

In the Governor's room, Mr. Lincoln received his visitors after his nomination and before his departure for Washington in 1861, and in its anteroom U. S. Grant waited many an hour for his appointment in the volunteer army. In 1865 Mr. Lincoln's remains lay in state in this same Hall of Representatives where he had so often addressed his fellow-citizens on matters of public concern. Here, too, John A. Logan, as a young man, the idol of the ladies who

throned the galleries to hear him speak, first came into State-wide notice.

CHAPTER XI.

PRESENT CAPITOL BUILDING

GROWTH OF SPRINGFIELD—AGITATION FOR REMOVAL OF THE STATE CAPITAL—STRUGGLE OF 1865-67—PROPOSED REMOVAL TO PEORIA—OTHER CANDIDATES—BILL FOR ERECTION OF NEW BUILDING IN SPRINGFIELD ADOPTED—OPPOSITION OF CHICAGO PAPERS—ACT UPHOLD BY SUPREME COURT—CITIZENS OF SPRINGFIELD CONTRIBUTE NEW SITE AND COUNTY TAKES OVER OLD BUILDING—GROUND BROKEN AND CORNER STONE LAID IN 1868—LATER APPROPRIATIONS AND PROGRESS OF WORK—PLANS OF ARCHITECT—LIST OF STATE HOUSE COMMISSIONERS—PEORIA RENEWS ITS STRUGGLE IN 1871—PROJECTED TEMPORARY REMOVAL TO CHICAGO DEFEATED BY THE GREAT CONFLAGRATION—FINAL APPROPRIATION AND COMPLETION OF BUILDING—DESCRIPTION OF PRESENT STATE CAPITOL—STATUARY AND DECORATIONS.

(By Clinton L. Conkling.)

During the period from 1837 to 1867 the population of Springfield increased from eleven hundred to seventeen thousand, and the State from less than half a million to nearly two and a half millions, while the wealth of the State increased in much greater proportion. The northern portion of the State particularly had grown in population and wealth. Chicago, from a small town of four thousand people, had become a city of a quarter of a million. The capitol building was too small for the various offices and bureaus, many of whom had to occupy rented quarters in various places in Springfield.

For some years the question of moving the capital had been spoken of, and time and again members of the Legislature threatened to introduce bills for this purpose, but for years the diplomacy and good management of the members from Sangamon County, assisted by the citizens, averted the movement until in 1865,

when a bill to remove the seat of government to Peoria was introduced in the Senate. Chicago, Jacksonville and Decatur, also, set up their claims. The "Chicago Tribune," with many other papers, favored the removal. Lack of hotel accommodations and exorbitant charges were the main arguments, self-interest in each case was the chief motive. The Senate Special Committee, to whom the bill was referred, reported it back for favorable action, but when it reached the House it was laid on the table by a vote of 61 to 16.

In the meanwhile the citizens of Springfield built, what, for that day, was a most elegant and commodious hotel, "the Leland," and thus removed one objection, but the agitation increased, and seeing that the question must be met, Sangamon County, in the fall of 1866, elected to the lower House one of her most capable and public-spirited citizens, the Hon. James C. Conkling. Back of and supporting him was a large and well organized body of the most influential citizens of Springfield. The Board of Supervisors agreed to purchase for \$200,000 the old State House and square for a court house. The city offered to donate the Mather lot, some six or eight acres, which cost \$62,000. The Legislature met on January 7, 1867. The members received every attention. They were invited to numerous social gatherings and receptions arranged by the ladies of the city, who also attended the sessions of the two houses and made themselves agreeable to the members. The Leland was opened with a grand ball and supper to which all were invited. To the invitations to these private functions a few of the members, by way of regrets, sent unsigned notes saying, "Too late, the capital is moving." The bill for the erection of a new State House was introduced and, from the first, met much opposition, but its enemies could not combine effectively against its passage, because they were too much interested in the strife for the location of an Industrial University, for which a congressional grant had been made in 1862. Jacksonville, Pekin, Lincoln, Bloomington and Chicago wanted to divide the fund; while the eastern part of the State was for Champaign. The south wanted the new penitentiary and Chicago wanted many things. So finally the opposition was narrowed down to the efforts of Decatur, which offered ten acres of land and one million dollars in money from

Macon County, which sum was nearly one-half the assessed valuation of all the land in the county. This great offer is said to have been backed by the Illinois Central Railroad. This effort to sell the location of the capital to the highest bidder was looked upon unfavorably by many. One member in derision introduced a bill to dislocate the capital, and which provided for a peregrinating Legislature by railroad to stop at every place where a notice appeared that legislation was wanted. The very persons named to superintend the erection and disburse the fund were so distributed as to gain friends for the bill. Besides all else, Springfield was said to be historic ground, the home and last resting place of Abraham Lincoln.

On February 25, 1867, the General Assembly passed an Act for the erection of a new State House. The Governor was authorized to convey to the county of Sangamon and the City of Springfield the existing capitol and square for \$200,000 and the site for the new capitol. The cost was limited to three million dollars, and the act named a board of seven Commissioners to carry out its provisions in superintending the erection of the building.

The "Chicago Times" and "Tribune" continued bitterly to denounce the measure; nor was Deatur willing to accept the situation. On May 13, 1867, at her suggestion and cost, the Superior Court at Chicago, in a proceeding by *quo warranto*, removed the Commissioners holding that they were *officers* whose appointment, under the constitution, should have been made by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate, and who could not be designated in the bill as had been done, thus rendering the act void. On appeal the Supreme Court in the following September reversed the decision of the court at Chicago, and held that the Commissioners were not officers and were rightfully entitled to carry out the law.

The act contained an emergency clause and the Commissioners proceeded to their work without delay. On March 11, 1868, ground was broken for the new building. On June 11th the first stone was laid, and on October 5, 1868, the corner stone was laid by the Masonic Fraternity, Judge John D. Catton making the principal address—an eloquent and scholarly essay of historic value. In September, 1869, the foundation was completed at a cost of nearly half a million dollars; in 1876 the Capitol was

first occupied in an unfinished condition; in 1885 the final appropriation was made and it was completed in 1888.

In response to an advertisement by the first Board of Commissioners offering a premium of \$3,000 for the best design for the building, twenty-one designs were submitted, from which that of John C. Cochrane, of Chicago, was accepted July 2, 1867, and in January, 1868, Mr. Cochrane was appointed Architect and Superintendent of the work, on a contract of two and one-half per cent. of the cost of the building, and W. D. Clark, of Davenport, was appointed assistant superintendent. In 1886 Alfred H. Pinquenaar, of the firm of Cochrane & Pinquenaar, undertook the personal supervision of the work, and acted as resident supervising architect until his death, November 19, 1876. M. E. Bell, who had been appointed Assistant Superintendent in 1874, vice W. D. Clark, assumed the personal supervision after the death of Mr. Pinquenaar.

The first appropriation, \$450,000, made in 1867, was wholly exhausted before the completion of the foundation, which cost \$465,686.67. In 1869, a further appropriation was made of \$450,000; in 1871, \$600,000 more; in 1873, \$1,000,000, and in 1875, \$800,000. These appropriations made a total of three and one-half million dollars, the limit fixed by the constitution of 1870, beyond which the Legislature could not go without a vote of the people ratifying further appropriation. In 1877, an appropriation of \$531,712, contingent upon approval of the people, was made for the completion of the State House, and submitted at the November election of that year. The proposition received but 80,222 affirmative votes out of a total of 389,189 cast at the election. Again in 1881, a similar appropriation was made and again submitted at the election in November, 1882, and was again defeated, receiving but 231,632 votes out of a total of 532,583. Again in 1884, the same proposition was one more submitted to a vote at the November election, and secured the endorsement of the people, receiving 354,796 votes out of a total of 673,086. June 29, 1885, an act was passed to render effective the act of 1883, and the final appropriation of \$531,712 was made available after October 1, 1885. A new State House commission was appointed by the Governor to superintend its expenditure, and the Capitol was completed in 1888, twenty-one years after its build-

ing was authorized. The several appropriations enumerated above, together with smaller sums appropriated during the progress of the work, as well as during the years when work was practically suspended—made for repairs, for protection and preservation of work already done, for vaults, laying walks upon the grounds, planting trees, and other items not, perhaps, properly chargeable to the first cost of building—amounted in the aggregate to nearly four and one-half million dollars.

The first Board of State House Commissioners, named in the act of 1867, consisted of seven members, as follows: John W. Smith, John J. S. Wilson, Philip Wadsworth, James C. Robinson, Wm. T. Vandever, Wm. L. Hambleton, and James H. Beveridge. March 12, 1867, Jacob Bunn was appointed, vice John J. S. Wilson, and on the organization of the Board was elected President of the Commission. In 1869 the Board, by act of the General Assembly, was reduced to three members, and the Governor re-appointed Jacob Bunn, James C. Robinson and James H. Beveridge, of the old commission, to constitute the new Board, of which Mr. Bunn was made President and Mr. Beveridge, Secretary. In 1871 Mr. Robinson resigned his appointment and John T. Stuart was named to fill the vacancy. These Commissioners continued to act until 1877, at which time, there being no funds available for further work on the building, they were relieved by act of the General Assembly from further duty. After the favorable vote of 1884, ratifying the legislative appropriation of 1883, Governor Hamilton appointed, December 30, 1884, a new Board, consisting of General John Cook, Rhenna D. Lawrence and John O'Neill; but on the assembling of the Legislature, the Senate failed to confirm these appointments, and Governor Oglesby appointed George Kirk, William Jayne and John McCreery, who directed the expenditure of the final appropriation and the completion of the building.

This great work, continuing through twenty-one years, was not carried forward without delays and embarrassments. From the first there was a strong element in the State opposed to the construction of the building. At first this opposition was confined to interested localities that sought the location of the capital elsewhere, but as times got "hard" and the appropriations began to mount into the millions,

the opposition became more wide-spread and of deeper significance. As early as 1871, petitions carrying 40,000 names, were presented to the General Assembly, asking that further appropriations be withheld until the questions of location and cost could be submitted to a vote of the people.

Chicago, in protest against the inadequate accommodations of the old building and the slow progress of the new one, invited the Twenty-seventh General Assembly to hold its adjourned session in that city, offering suitable assembly halls, executive and committee rooms free of charge to the State. This offer, in spite of the constitutional provision that all sessions of the General Assembly must be held at the capital, was accepted by joint resolution of the Assembly. The great conflagration which, in 1871, swept away all the public buildings of Chicago, prevented the carrying out of this plan and avoided the possible complications which might have arisen on account of it. From 1875 to 1885 no appropriation was made available for prosecuting the work, and for about eight years no progress was made toward the completion of the building, nothing being attempted between 1877 and 1885 except to protect the work done previous to that time. The last of the appropriation of 1885 was expended in 1888.

While Sangamon County bought and received a deed for the old State House and Square in 1867, it did not get possession until January, 1876, when the State vacated the building.

A further appropriation of \$600,000 was asked in this year. The bill passed the Senate. The Chicago press, using the occasion as a lever to help the canal and Illinois River improvement, attacked the measure. Startling developments in regard to the building contracts, the character of the work, etc., were threatened but never materialized. Indeed no real charge of fraud or graft was ever made in connection with the building of this State House. However, the removal of the capital was advocated. Peoria offered to re-imburse the State the full amount (\$805,303.08) already expended on the new building, to donate ten acres of land on the bluff overlooking the Illinois River and the lake for a new site, and to furnish rent free for five years' accommodations for the General Assembly during the construction of a new building in that city. The two houses accepted an invitation to Peoria and were dined and

wined and feted to the fullest extent, and all that money, influence and diplomacy could do were used at Springfield to defeat the appropriation bill.

Peoria had large delegations of her best citizens here. Springfield naturally was greatly stirred and again, as she had been compelled to do many times before under threat of the removal of the capital, mustered her friends, who constituted a majority in the House, but her opponents, by clever parliamentary tactics, extended debates and speeches on wholly foreign matters, prevented action until the time of adjournment, April 17th, came.

A special session of the Legislature was called for May 24th to consider, among other matters, the appropriation for continuing the work on the State House. The Peoria lobby, aided by others from different parts of the State, were on hand. The people of Springfield were present in force. The fight was hard and prolonged. The same tactics as before were employed by the opposition. Slowly, day by day, the bills were advanced under the rules until, at 10 o'clock at night, June 7th, the bill was finally passed in the House by a vote of 100 yeas to 74 nays. The next day the Senate passed the House bill which, being only approved by Governor Palmer, became a law. This act provided for a bond of the citizens in the penal sum of \$500,000, conditioned that the obligors procure such additional ground as the State might require, not exceeding four acres, to be demanded within two years after the building should be ready for use.

DESCRIPTION OF BUILDING.—The present capitol building, in the form of a Latin cross, is of the composite order of architecture in which modern effects of utility and convenience are combined with the strength and beauty characteristic of ancient styles of building. The circular foundation, ninety-two and a half feet in diameter, upon which the great dome rests, starts twenty-five and a half feet below the grade line, based upon the solid rock; and the walls supporting the dome are seventeen feet in thickness from the foundation to the floor of the first story. The foundation for the outer walls is eleven to sixteen feet below the grade line, these walls being nine feet thick up to the first floor. The foundation walls are all built of a granular magnesian limestone of unquestioned strength and durability, obtained from the Sonora quar-

ries of Hancock County. The outer walls of the superstructure are constructed of Niagara limestone, the lower story from the quarries of Joliet and the upper stories from Lemont. The labor of the convicts at the Joliet penitentiary was utilized under a special act of the Legislature in quarrying this stone. The extreme length of the building from north to south is 379 feet, and from east to west 268 feet. The height from ground line to top of dome is 361 feet, and to tip of flag staff, 405 feet—higher, exclusive of the flag staff, by 74 feet, than the dome of the National Capitol at Washington. The building consists of basement, first, second and third stories, gallery floor and dome. The basement is used for vaults, engine rooms, carpenter shop, and store-rooms for various purposes. The first floor is devoted largely to offices for various State Boards, the War Museum and the offices of the Adjutant General. The second floor (called the main floor by the architect, and originally reached from the outside by a broad flight of marble steps on the east front) contains the executive offices, the east wing being occupied by the Governor's suite of rooms on the north side and the Secretary of State's on the south; the north wing by the State Board of Public Charities, the Board of Agriculture and Agricultural Museum on the east side, and the offices of the Auditor and Treasurer on the west; the west wing by the Attorney General's office on the north side, the Law Library in the west end, while the south side of this wing and the west side of the south wing were formerly devoted to the Supreme Court, which now occupies a magnificent building of its own on the east side of Second Street, opposite the Capitol Square. The east side of the south wing is occupied by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction and various departments of the office of the Secretary of State.

On the third floor the north wing is occupied by the Senate Chamber, the south wing by the Hall of the House of Representatives, the east wing by the State Historical Society and other offices, and the west wing by the State Library. There are also numerous committee rooms, while the gallery floor and mansard story are wholly occupied by committee rooms.

The porticos of the east and north fronts, supported by massive arches and columns of Joliet limestone and stately pillars of polished

Fox Island granite, with the gigantic but perfectly proportioned and graceful dome, constitute the notable architectural features of the outer building, while the magnificent rotunda and grand stairway of the interior were the special pride of the architects and builders. The second, third and fourth floors are reached by two sets of elevators and stairways on opposite sides of the front (east) entrance, and on the east side of the main hall, furnishing convenient access to the Assembly Room and most important offices.

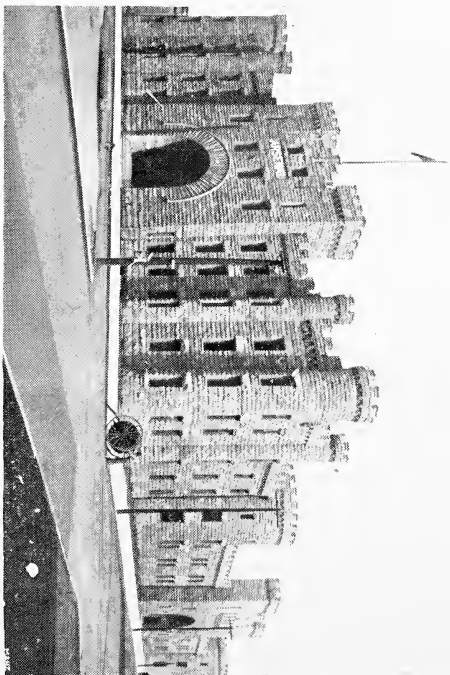
The floors of the rotunda and of the corridors are mosaic work of different colored marble. The walls of the rotunda in the first and second stories and to the spring of the arches, as well as the arches themselves, are of solid stone faced with Bedford blue limestone and Missouri red granite. The grand stairway, leading from the second floor to the third, constructed of solid marble, with columns, pilasters, arches, rails, balusters, wainscoting and soffits connected with it, also of solid marble, was, at the time of its construction, considered superior, in design, material and finish, to any similar stairway in the world. The polished columns in the second story of the rotunda are of Missouri red granite, with bases of blue granite and rich foliated caps of Tuckahoe marble. The wainscoting of the corridors of vari-colored marbles, domestic and imported (including white Italian, Alps green, Lishon, Glens Falls, old Tennessee, Concord, and other varieties), artistically paneled, is a piece of work unexcelled for beauty and durability. The ceilings of the principal rooms are heavily paneled and tastefully decorated, those formerly occupied by the Supreme Court room and the Assembly Halls being particularly worthy of note.

The paintings and statuary intended to adorn the interior are not in keeping with the architectural beauty of the building, though some of the work is of unquestioned merit. The panels of the main corridor of the first floor are decorated with paintings illustrative of scenes and events closely connected with the early history of the State, such as old Fort Chartres on the Mississippi, Starved Rock on the Illinois, old Fort Dearborn, New Salem in the time of Lincoln, General Grant taking command of the troops at Cairo at the beginning of the Civil War, Marquette and Joliet in a conference with the Indians during the earliest recorded ex-

ploration of Illinois in 1673 and Governor Coles liberating his slaves as they drift down the Ohio river in a flat boat on their immigration to Illinois. A large painting, representing Col. George Rogers Clark negotiating a treaty with the Illinois Indians, fills the large panel on the wall above the landing of the grand stairway. Full length portraits of Lincoln and Douglas are found in the Hall of the House of Representatives, and of Washington and Lafayette in the State Library, while portraits of all the Governors of the State are on the walls of the Governor's office.

On the second floor are marble statues of Lincoln, Douglas and Governor Wood, and high up on the walls of the rotunda on pedestals near the base of the inner dome, are heroic bronze casts of eight men prominent in the civil and military history of the State: Ninian Edwards, Governor by appointment and re-appointment during the entire Territorial period, 1809 to 1818, and third Governor of the State; Shadrach Bond, the State's first Governor; Edward Coles, the second Governor; Sidney Breese, Judge of the Supreme Court of the State for many years, and United States Senator; Lyman Trumbull, United States Senator and eminent jurist; U. S. Grant, commander of all the armies of the Union at the close of the Civil War and afterwards twice elected to the presidency; John A. Logan, Major General of Volunteers during the civil war, and afterwards for many years United States Senator—a brilliant figure in the military and political history of the State; and William R. Morrison, eminent as a statesman and a soldier.

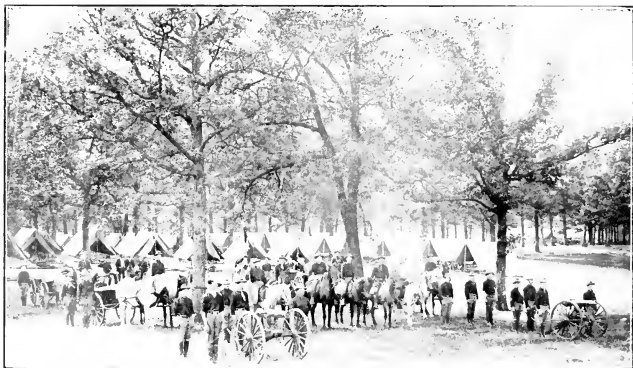
Still above these statues, and just at the base of the inner dome, is a series of allegorical and historical pictures in bas-relief, of conceded artistic merit. Among them are the discussion of the stamp act, in the Virginia House of Burgesses, with Patrick Henry as the central figure, making his memorable address, and Washington and Richard Henry Lee among his attentive auditors; the evacuation of Yorktown by the British forces; Peter Cartwright, the pioneer preacher, conducting a religious service in a "settler's" cabin; the surrender of Black Hawk at Prairie du Chien; and a joint debate between those giants of the political forum, Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas, in their great campaign of 1858. In these historical representations all of the figures are



STATE ARSENAL AND ARMORY, SPRINGFIELD



OFFICERS' HEADQUARTERS, I. N. G., CAMP LINCOLN, SPRINGFIELD



ARTILLERY, I. N. G., CAMP LINCOLN, SPRINGFIELD

supposed to be portraits of historical characters. Many of them are easily recognized, but others it seems impossible to identify, as the gifted artist, T. Nicolai, who designed and executed the work, dying before it was wholly completed, left no key to the different groups so graphically represented.

At the time of its construction there was no public building in the United States, except the Capitol at Washington, to compare with it in size, cost or elegance; and now thirty-five years after the drawing of the plans by which it was built—not excepting the New York twenty-million State Capitol—there are few buildings in the country surpassing it for architectural beauty or which more adequately serve the purpose for which they were intended.

CHAPTER XII.

STATE PROPERTY.

PROPERTY OWNED BY THE STATE IN SANGAMON COUNTY—REAL ESTATE, DATE AND PURPOSE OF ACQUISITION—SITES FOR TWO STATE CAPITOLS CONTRIBUTED BY CITIZENS OF SPRINGFIELD—THE GOVERNOR'S MANSION—THE OLD STATE ARSENAL—CONSTRUCTION OF THE PRESENT STATE CAPITOL BEGUN IN 1867—TOTAL COST—HEATING PLANT AND PRESENT STATE ARSENAL—SUPREME COURT BUILDING—BIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

(By Ethan Allen Snively.)

The removal of the State Capital to Springfield from Vandalia is elsewhere discussed. With the removal came the necessity of redeeming the obligations incurred in furnishing necessary ground for the erection of the capitol building. As the State grew and the necessity arose for the purchase of other grounds or the receipt of the same by donation, they were acquired until now the State is the most important landholder in the county.

The first piece of real estate owned by the State was the property in the center of the city of Springfield still known as the "Public Square." It was deeded to the State by the

County Commissioners on March 11, 1837. Early in 1847 some defect was discovered in the deed, and the County Commissioners made a new deed covering the same property. In February, 1847, the Legislature passed an act legalizing both deeds.

The second piece of real estate owned in the county by the State was a lot in the old Hutchinson Cemetery. This was lot 182 and was deeded to the State on the 25th of March, 1847, and was utilized for the burial of several citizens from other parts of the State who had been prominent in public affairs.

The third piece of real estate owned by the State was the property now used as the location for the Governor's mansion. This was purchased on the 24th of May, 1853, from Nicholas Ridgely. The consideration for this property was \$4,500.

The fourth piece of real estate owned in the county was the property known as the old Arsenal. This was located on North Fifth Street, occupying fifty-seven and a half feet front on North Fifth Street by one hundred and fifty-two feet deep. It was purchased of Ninian Edwards, for the sum of \$700, the deed bearing date June 13, 1855.

The Legislature of 1867 decided to build a new State house, and the property upon which the present State capitol is located was donated to the State by the city of Springfield, the public square and old capitol building being sold to the county and the former State house being now occupied as a court house. The State incurred no cost in the acquisition of the site for new State Capitol, but the City of Springfield paid seventy thousand dollars for the same. The total cost of the building, with later repairs and improvements has aggregated approximately \$4,500,000. (See preceding chapter.)

The sixth piece of real estate owned by the State embraced lots 29, 30, 42 and 43 in Oak Ridge Cemetery, which were donated as a burial place for Governor William H. Bissell and family. This deed was executed April 23, 1867.

The seventh piece of real estate within the county, owned by the State, was that upon which is situated the power plant used for furnishing heat and light for use in the State House and the Supreme Court building. This was purchased July 16, 1873.

The eighth piece of real estate owned by the State in the county was the property known as

Camp Lincoln. This comprises one hundred and sixty acres situated northwest of the city, and it cost over sixteen thousand dollars.

The ninth piece of property owned by the State is that upon which the present State Arsenal and Armory are situated. It consists of an entire block except the part previously acquired by the State for the heating plant. This ground was donated to the State by citizens of Springfield, who paid for it the sum of forty-two thousand dollars.

The tenth piece of property owned by the State is the site of the Supreme Court Building. This property is situated on the southeast corner of Capitol Avenue and Second Street, fronting 257 feet on the former and 147 feet on the latter. The cost of the land was \$16,000, with the cost of the building making a total of \$350,000.

The eleventh piece of property owned by the State is a tract of land containing forty acres, located two miles north of the city and which is used as a State Biological Laboratory.

These several acquisitions were authorized by special acts of the General Assembly, and the actual transfer in each case being made by formal deed of conveyance which is a matter of official record, it is not deemed necessary to quote these documents in this connection. The history of the acquisition of property for State Capitol purposes has also been treated quite fully in the chapters relating to the location and transfers of the State Capital at different periods.

While the State is the owner of extensive property in other districts—including the Illinois and Michigan Canal, Illinois University property, the sites and buildings used as State charitable, educational, reformatory and penal institutions, and the original Supreme Court (now Appellate Court) buildings at Ottawa and Mt. Vernon, these do not come within the scope intended to be covered by this chapter.

This also applies to the "State Fair Grounds," which, from the name, might be assumed to be State property. These grounds, as shown by the following extracts from the Records of Sangamon County, were acquired as follows:

"At a special meeting of the Board of Supervisors of Sangamon County, Illinois, held November 21, 1893, a resolution was adopted by a unanimous vote, authorizing the conveyance, in the name of the County of Sangamon, to the

Illinois State Board of Agriculture of the west half of the southeast quarter of Section 15, Town 16 North, Range 5 West of the Third Principal Meridian, except about one acre, used for school purposes.

"Also a part of the east half of the southeast quarter of Section 15, Town 16 North, Range 5 West of the Third Principal Meridian, containing 75.68 acres, containing in all 154.68 acres; conditioned that there be held by the said State Board of Agriculture an annual State Fair, but in case it should neglect to hold the said Fair upon said grounds for two consecutive years, the title and full right of possession to said grounds, with the improvements thereon, shall 'ipso facto' revert to and vest in said county of Sangamon."

In connection with the above conveyance, and as a part of the consideration for the location of the Fair at Springfield, the County Board of Supervisors made an appropriation of \$50,000 to the State Board of Agriculture, for the purpose of erecting buildings on said grounds, to be paid on or before the 1st of May, 1894. In pursuance of the above action, the conveyance was duly made, on January 2, 1894, and a deed executed by the Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, A. P. Lorton, attested by the Clerk of the Board, S. M. Rogers, ex-officio, and County Clerk, of Sangamon County.

(Recorded Deed Record, Volume 93, Page 401, Sangamon County Records.)

CHAPTER XIII.

POLITICAL PARTIES IN ILLINOIS

EARLY PARTY CONDITIONS—ANTI-SLAVERY CONTEST OF 1822-24—"JACKSON REPUBLICANS" THE CHAMPIONS OF SLAVERY EXTENSION INTO ILLINOIS—THEY TAKE ON THE NAME DEMOCRATIC—FIRST STATE CONVENTION AT VANDALIA IN 1832—SUBSEQUENT PARTY HISTORY—THE WHIG PARTY—ANTI-SLAVERY ORGANIZATIONS—ANNEXATION OF TEXAS AND THE WILMOT PROVISION—COMPROMISE MEASURES OF 1850—THE KANSAS-NEBRASKA ACT AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY



GOVERNOR'S MANSION, SPRINGFIELD



INTERIOR GOVERNOR'S MANSION, SPRINGFIELD



LELAND HOTEL. SPRINGFIELD

CAN PARTY—ORGANIZATION IN ILLINOIS—MINOR PARTY ORGANIZATIONS.

(By Paul Selby.)

From its central location geographically, and its political prominence as the State capital, it is but natural that Springfield should early have become a popular point for important conventions and mass meetings, especially of a political character. This was illustrated during the presidential campaign of 1840, the year following the removal of the State capital from Vandalia, William Henry Harrison being then, for a second time, the Whig candidate for the presidency and elected in opposition to Martin Van Buren. Harrison then received 2,000 votes in Sangamon County to 1,249 for Van Buren, while the latter received a smaller plurality in the State of Illinois than any other Democratic candidate for the presidency between 1824 and 1856.

EARLY PARTY CONDITIONS.—Previous to 1835 political parties in Illinois, as well as in Western States generally, were in a chaotic condition, the principal issues of a national character being a protective tariff, a national bank and internal improvements, the attitude on these questions of what became the Whig party being in the affirmative, while that of their opponents was in the negative. These were measures supported by Henry Clay, while Abraham Lincoln, in a brief speech made in the presence of his friends at New Salem, Menard County, after his first election to the General Assembly in 1834, announced that they expressed his "sentiments and political principles." On minor issues voters were influenced largely by local interest or the personal popularity of the candidate.

A PERIOD OF EVOLUTION.—After the passing away of the "Federalists," which followed the election of James Monroe to the presidency in 1816, it is generally conceded that for several years there was practically but one organized party, the "Republican," its principles, if not its name, largely inherited from Thomas Jefferson, but in 1828, the year of Andrew Jackson's first election to the presidency, there came a split in the party, the supporters of Jackson being known as "Jackson Republicans," and their opponents (then supporters of John Quincy Adams) as "National Republicans," Henry Clay becoming principal leader of the latter. The issues most vigorously advocated by the Jackson Republicans during this period were the doctrine

of "State Rights," as enunciated in the resolution of 1798, and the right to "rotation in office" so vigorously enforced by Andrew Jackson, on the ground that "to the victors belong the spoils." In the campaign of 1832 the Jackson Republicans took on the name "Democratic," and, following their example, the National Republicans before 1836 became the "Whig" party, the name having been freely used for some years previous.

FIRST STATE CONVENTION.—According to the history of "Political Parties in Illinois," by J. McCan Davis, published in the "Illinois Blue Book" for 1907, the National Republicans are entitled to the distinction of having held the first State Convention in Illinois, which met at Vandalia September 19, 1832, and which had been preceded by the nomination of Henry Clay as the Republican candidate for the presidency at Baltimore in December, 1831. The Vandalia convention was composed of political friends of Mr. Clay, chosen as delegates by mass meetings of citizens of the several counties of the State, as was the case with most of the delegates to the first convention of the present Republican party at Bloomington in 1856. Besides indorsing Henry Clay as their candidate for the Presidency, the Vandalia convention adopted a series of resolutions favoring the principles alluded to in a preceding paragraph in this chapter, and which, it has been claimed, "may be called the first party platform ever drafted in Illinois." It also appointed a Central Committee of five members, and nominated five candidates for Presidential Electors (one for each Congressional District and two for the State-at-large), Elijah Hies being named for the Sangamon District.

It has also been claimed that a Democratic State Convention was held at Vandalia in 1835 or 1836 (there being some discrepancy or indefiniteness of statement on this point), at which John Calhoun and Peter Cartwright were delegates from Sangamon County—the latter a short time previously having abandoned the National Republican party. From this time on for the next twenty years, the Whig party uniformly secured a majority vote in Sangamon County for its candidates for President and State officers, as well as for members of the General Assembly and local offices. The same rule applied during this period to Congressmen for the Sangamon District from 1838 to 1854, with the exception of one term (that of 1849-51) when Thomas

L. Harris, a soldier of the Mexican War, defeated Judge Stephen T. Logan, of Sangamon County, the latter, however, receiving a majority in his own county. At this election the State retained its rank with one Whig Congressman, by the election of Col. Edward S. Baker, also an ex-soldier of the Mexican War, and previously Congressman from the Springfield District. In 1850 the Sangamon District resumed its place in the Whig column, which it retained for four years, with Richard Yates—later the War Governor—as its Representative. This was due to the rapid increase in population in the central part of the State, a large proportion of which, especially in Sangamon County, came from Kentucky and other border Southern States. (The roll of State officers and Congressmen from the district, of which Sangamon County formed a part, will be given in the succeeding chapter in this volume.)

ANTI-SLAVERY ORGANIZATIONS.—The Liberty and the Free-Soil parties had respectively a brief existence as political organizations, the former taking part in the campaigns of 1840 and 1844, and the latter as Free-Soil Democrats in 1848 and 1852, but in 1856 being merged into the newly organized Republican party. Popularly known as "Abolitionists," neither of these organizations ever gained much numerical strength in Sangamon County, although a few prominent citizens, of whom Erastus Wright was one, were advocates of the abolition of slavery. In a few northern counties of the State this doctrine received a more zealous advocacy, and occasionally its supporters secured the election of a member of the Legislature. One of these was the late Judge Henry W. Blodgett, who in the early '50s was elected as an Anti-Slavery Representative in the General Assembly from the Lake County District, while William B. Plato, as Senator from the Kane County District, occupied a similar position.

A PERIOD OF POLITICAL REVOLUTION.—With the accession of Texas and other Mexican provinces as new territory of the United States following the Mexican War, there came an increased agitation on the subject of slavery. This was due largely to the belief in many of the Northern States, that the chief motive influencing the administration and its most zealous supporters in advocacy of the war policy of that period, was a desire for the acquisition of more slave territory. The lack of unanimity in parties on this

issue was strikingly illustrated in the votes taken in Congress, during the Mexican War, on what was called the "Wilmot Proviso," providing that, "as an express and fundamental condition to the acquisition of any territory from the Republic of Mexico . . . neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall exist in any part of said territory." This "proviso" was offered by David Wilmot, of Pennsylvania, as an amendment to a bill making appropriations for securing peace and the purchase of territory from Mexico, and the ballot in the House-Committee of the Whole stood 83 votes for to 64 against it, only three members (all Democrats) from free States voting in the negative. On the bill being reported to the House, the motion that it lie upon the table was defeated by 79 yeas to 93 nays, and the bill finally passed that body without further division. Two of the three Democrats from free States voting against the measure were Stephen A. Douglas and John A. McCLernand, of Illinois, while two Whigs from Kentucky (evidently friends of Henry Clay) voted in its favor. The Senate failed to take any action on this measure, so the issue collapsed. This proposition was taken up in the subsequent session of Congress, and Abraham Lincoln claimed that he voted for it 42 times.

The next step in this line consisted in the adoption of the Compromise Bill of 1850, introduced by Henry Clay, while serving his last term in the United States Senate. One of the principal objects of this bill was to fix the status of territory acquired from Mexico, under it California being admitted as a free State, while other portions were organized as Territories, with the condition that their status as free or slave States should be subject to the will of the people as to the admission of slavery on adoption of State constitutions.

While the object of the Compromise of 1850 was to establish more friendly relations between the northern and southern portions of the Union, the Fugitive Slave Law—which was the fifth in a series of six different measures constituting what was called the "Omnibus Bill"—with its stringent provisions relating to the return of fugitive slaves from free States to their masters, produced a directly opposite effect in sections of the Union averse to slavery. As a consequence political agitation grew more earnest and the process of party disorganization assumed increased activity. Although for fourteen years

the Whig representation in Congress had been limited to one member, in 1852 it secured four out of a total of nine, indicating the popular change then going on, especially in the northern half of the State.

It was during this year (1852) that the Whig party, as such, cast its last vote for President, the defeat of Gen. Winfield Scott as its candidate and the passage by Congress, two years later, of the Kansas-Nebraska Act, with the chaotic conditions following, resulting in its dissolution and the organization of a new party. For a time following this period what was known as the "American" or "Know Nothing" party had a brief but sensational existence. This was the outgrowth of a secret organization known as "Know-Nothings," made up of native-born citizens of the United States who were opposed to the election to office of persons of foreign birth, and requiring a residence of twenty-one years as a qualification for citizenship. This organization owed its existence largely to a class of local politicians, who, foreseeing the dissolution of other parties, took advantage of the situation to become leaders of a new organization. Its development began about 1854, and it became quite active, carrying local elections, especially in cities, and in 1856 nominated, as its candidate for President, Millard Fillmore, who as Vice President had filled out the unexpired term of Zachary Taylor, after the death of the latter in 1850. It secured the electoral vote of only one State—Maryland—and as its secret methods and principles became more widely known, it dwindled into insignificance, although in the border and the Southern slave States, maintaining some activity through the support of former Whigs who were reluctant to identify themselves with the Democratic party. In 1860 it took on the name of the "Constitutional Union" party, with John Bell, of Tennessee, and Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, as candidates for President and Vice President. With the advent of the Civil War this new party went out of existence, its members identifying themselves with the Democratic (or Secession) party, or, in a few instances, retaining the name of Unionists, though suppressing their opinions or compelled to move northward.

In 1860 the Democratic party was divided into two factions. After an eight days' session of the regular Democratic Convention held at Charleston, S. C., in April of that year, with-

out success in the nomination of a candidate for President, a majority of the delegates from Southern States (representing in whole or part nine States) withdrew, and the remainder being unable to select a candidate under the two-thirds rule, adjourned to meet in Baltimore on June 18th following. At this time delegates from four other slave States and from one free State (Indiana) withdrew, with the result that Senator Douglas was nominated for President by the remainder by an almost unanimous vote, while John C. Breckinridge, who became a leader in the secession movement, received the nomination of the seceding faction. This, of course, proved an important factor in the Presidential election of that year, as the two factions of the party, if united, would have had a large plurality on the popular vote. This division in the ranks of the Democratic party continued during the war period, the southern branch of the party becoming almost unanimously Secessionists, while the northern wing was divided into "War" and "Anti-War Democrats"—some of the latter becoming members of the "Golden Circle," an organization in sympathy with the rebellion.

In 1872 came another breach in the party ranks, when a majority of the party, after repudiating their principles in opposition to the "reconstruction policy" and other measures of previous Republican administrations, accepted Horace Greeley, a former Anti-Slavery, or (as he had been called by his Democratic opponents) "Abolition" leader, as their candidate for President under the name "Liberal Republican." This, as was to be expected, proved a failure, and, although the party won the Presidency in 1884, it was uniformly defeated for National and State offices in Illinois until 1892, when it carried both in Illinois—two years earlier, however, in what is called the "off-year," having elected its candidates in Illinois for State Treasurer and Superintendent of Public Instruction."

In 1896 came another partial break, No. 3, in the Democratic party, this being the year of the first nomination for President of William J. Bryan, a native, and former popular citizen of Illinois. This division grew out of what was called the "16 to 1" or "free-silver" issue, the regular convention having adopted a platform demanding "the free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold, at the present legal rate of sixteen to one." This proposition was vigor-

ously opposed by a considerable branch of the party, with the result that Gen. John M. Palmer was nominated for President, "making the race" as a "Gold Democrat," although many of the most zealous advocates of the principle for which he stood, realizing the impossibility of his election, cast their votes for William McKinley, the Republican candidate, for President. This condition continued in somewhat modified form during Mr. Bryan's second campaign in 1900, many former Democrats thus becoming permanently allied with the Republican party.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.—While hostility to the extension of slavery into free territory had been growing for years, as shown in the history of the "Free-Soil" and "Abolition" parties, this took on an especially active character immediately after the passage, in May, 1854, of the Kansas-Nebraska act, which had been introduced by Senator Douglas, repealing the Missouri Compromise and opening the way for the spread of slavery into all territory not under State government north of 39 degrees 30 minutes north latitude. According to the testimony of Henry Wilson of Massachusetts, afterwards Vice President of the United States, a group of Senators and Representatives in Congress met in the city of Washington on the evening after the final passage of the Nebraska bill, and decided that the time had arrived for the organization of a new party, and are said to have favored the name Republican. It is also claimed that, as early as March 29th of the same year—more than one month before the passage of the Nebraska act—Maj. Alvin E. Bovay, of Ripon, Wis., in a public meeting, had suggested the adoption of that name by the opponents of slavery extension, and it is a matter of record that the first State Convention to take this step was held at Jackson, Mich., on July 6th of that year. In Illinois, Senator Douglas' home State, the agitation was wide-spread, but especially active in the northern section where the anti-slavery element from Eastern and Northern Middle States was the largest. So, in anticipation of the election of State Treasurer in November following, and the election of United States Senator by the next General Assembly, a movement was started for the holding of a State Convention of opponents of the Nebraska act. In the absence of any party organization, this finally took the form of a proposition for the meeting of opponents of that measure, to be

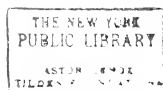
held in Springfield on October 4, 1854, this being the period during which the Second State Fair was to be held, and which was considered a favorable occasion for securing a representation from different parts of the State. When on the afternoon of the day mentioned, a number of citizens who had contemplated taking part in the proposed convention met in the State House, they found the Hall of Representatives already occupied by a mixed assemblage who had gathered to listen to speeches by Senator Douglas and others, Hon. Lyman Trumbull, who was elected to the United States Senate during the next session of the General Assembly, being a speaker on that afternoon in reply to Douglas, and Abraham Lincoln in the evening. The "extremists," as they have been called by some professed historians who knew nothing of the actual character of those who had come together to take part in the Anti-Nebraska meeting—held a meeting in the Senate Chamber late in the afternoon and effected an organization, with A. G. Throop, of Chicago, as President, also appointing a Committee to draft a series of resolutions and suggest a candidate for State Treasurer, the only officer to be elected that year, after which they adjourned to meet the next morning. When the convention reassembled on the morning of the 5th of October, the committee on resolutions submitted its report and Hon. John E. McClun, of McLean County, was named for State Treasurer, but later withdrew, Mr. James Miller, also of Bloomington, being accepted as his successor. Although then defeated, Mr. Miller was re-nominated two years later and elected. A State Central Committee was also appointed, of which Abraham Lincoln was named as a member, but it never formally organized. Both of the papers then published in Springfield being hostile to the movement,—one being an organ of the Whig party and the other Democratic—no accurate report of the proceedings was published by either, the former ignoring the convention altogether, and the latter, instead of the actual platform, publishing a series of radical resolutions favoring the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, which had been adopted by a county convention in the northern part of the State. It was this set of resolutions which Senator Douglas quoted against Lincoln in the first of his series of debates with the latter at Ottawa in 1858, but the bogus character of



Miss. P. M. M.



S. S. M.



which Lincoln exposed in the debate at Freeport one week later—an event which proved a serious embarrassment to Douglas during the remainder of that campaign. Briefly summarized this platform covered the following points: (1) Condemnation of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; (2) Affirmation of the constitutional right of Congress to exclude slavery from the Territories; (3) "That, as freedom is National and slavery sectional and local, the absence of all law on the subject of slavery presumes the existence of a state of freedom alone;" (4) That "slavery can exist in a Territory only by usurpation and violation of law;" (5) Concession to all of the States of the rights "included in the sacred compact of the Constitution;" (6) Denial of antagonism or hostility towards citizens of Southern States; (7) Their recognition "as kindred and brethren of the same family, having a common origin," with the hope for "a common and glorious destiny;" (8) In "fraternal spirit," inviting the people of the South to aid "in restoring the action of the Government to its primitive usage," as "the only guaranty of future harmony" and "perpetuation of the Union." In conclusion the platform indorsed the policy of river and harbor improvements and urged cooperation of the States in behalf of free labor and free soil. In spite of the vituperation and denunciation with which the advocates of this policy were assailed it is doubtful if the convention of any party, Republican or otherwise, ever put forth a more conservative platform, one which would command more general approval to-day or has been more thoroughly vindicated in national history. Although Mr. Lincoln did not immediately join in this organization, he was more thoroughly in sympathy with its opinions than he was then aware, while at the time he recognized its supporters as "Republicans."

The next important step toward the organization of the Republican party in Illinois came in the holding of a convention of Anti-Nebraska editors at Decatur in 1856. Of this convention an article on the history of "Political Parties in Illinois," by J. McCan Davis, in the "Blue Book" of Illinois (1907) says:

"Early in 1856 it became clear to Lincoln, as it did to all of those opposed to the Nebraska act, that a new party must be formed. Late in December, 1855, the 'Morgan Journal,' edited by Paul Selby, suggested a meeting of Anti-

Nebraska editors, to outline a policy to be pursued in the campaign of the year about to open. There was a ready response from the Anti-Nebraska newspapers. The convention was held in Decatur, February 22, 1856. Mr. Selby was made Chairman and W. J. Usrey, editor of the Decatur Chronicle, was Secretary.

The call for this convention received the indorsement of twenty-five Anti-Nebraska editors, but owing to a heavy snow storm which occurred the night before the meeting, causing a blockade on some of the railroads, only about a dozen arrived in time to be present at the opening, although two or three came in later in the day, and were present at a banquet given in the evening by the citizens of Decatur, at which Richard J. Oglesby presided and Abraham Lincoln delivered the principal speech. Mr. Lincoln had been in conference during the day with the Committee on Resolutions—of which Dr. Charles H. Ray, then editor of the "Chicago Tribune," was Chairman—and, no doubt, exerted an influence in framing the platform reported to the convention and adopted by that body as a whole. On national issues this platform followed the general principles outlined in that adopted at Springfield two years earlier, protesting against the introduction of slavery in free territory and demanding the restoration of the Missouri Compromise. An additional feature was a declaration in favor of the widest toleration in matters of religion and in practical protest against the doctrines of "Know-Nothingism"—a result which was due to the personal influence of Mr. Lincoln, after a personal conference with Mr. George Schneider, a member of the Committee on Resolutions and then editor of the "Staats-Zeitung" of Chicago, a leading German anti-slavery paper of the West. A resolution recommending that "a State delegate convention be held in Bloomington on Thursday, the 29th day of May" following, and naming a "State Central Committee" to issue a call for the same, was also adopted. This committee, after a change of three of its members on account of absence or other causes, discharged its duty in the manner prescribed. When the Bloomington convention met, it adopted a platform advocating the same principles which had been enunciated by the convention at Springfield in October, 1854, and had been indorsed by the editorial convention at Decatur in February. It was this conven-

tion before which Mr. Lincoln delivered his celebrated "lost speech," and which later nominated a State ticket, headed by Wm. H. Bissell, for Governor, which was elected in November following. About the same time (1857) the Dred Scott decision, sustaining the right to hold slaves, like any other property, indefinitely in free territory, aroused a strong sentiment throughout the North against the further extension of slavery. And thus it was that the Republican party in Illinois was born, and which has since won every general State election except that of 1892, and a majority in every National election except those of 1856 and 1892. It is a matter of curious interest that, while the name Republican in modern days has been regarded by its opponents as synonymous with "Abolition," the most zealous champions of the introduction of slavery in Illinois during the historic campaign of 1822-24 were known as Jackson "Republicans," and the leading organ in favor of that measure at Edwardsville, Ill., was the "Illinois Republican." The only issue of the opponents of slavery at that time was simply retention of the provision of the Ordinance of 1787 and perpetuated in the enabling act of 1818, excluding slavery from Illinois territory. Coming down to a later period it is an equally curious fact that, while the Republican party of to-day owes its existence to the passage of the Nebraska Act of 1854, that measure led to the final defeat of the party which was responsible for its enactment after a quarter of a century of almost uninterrupted control of the National Government, just as the policy of the advocates of secession, in the effort to perpetuate slavery, resulted in the total abolition of that institution as the outcome of the Civil War. And thus it devolved upon the Republican party to preserve the Union and reestablish it on a basis of prosperity such as it never before had enjoyed, as shown by the development of the past half century.

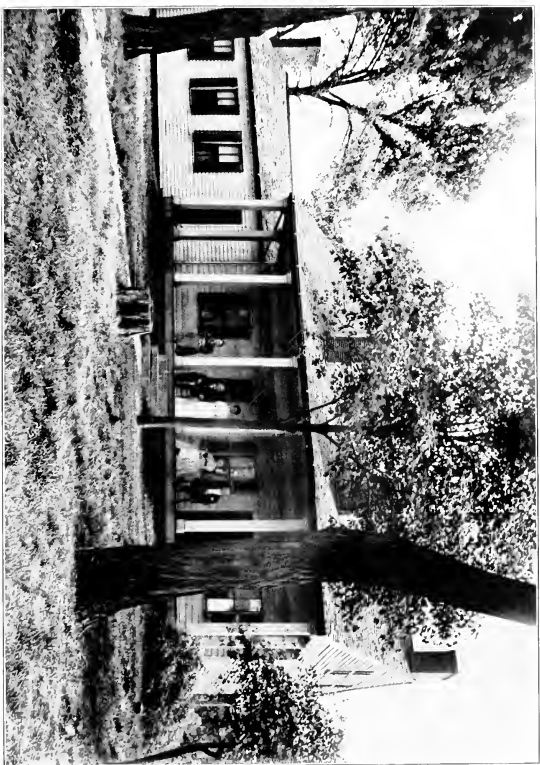
MINOR PARTY ORGANIZATIONS.—It is fitting in this connection to make some mention of several parties which, while at different periods they have received the support of a small proportion of voters in Sangamon County, have had a brief existence, or have exerted little influence on public affairs except in cooperation with some other party organizations. Owing to dissatisfaction on the part of a considerable number of

Republicans with the administration of President Grant during his first term, an attempt was made in 1872 to organize a Liberal Republican party, which resulted in the nomination of Horace Greeley for President, a number of former Republicans in Illinois taking part in this movement. As this followed the defeat of the Democratic party in three successive elections, including the Civil War period and the first four years thereafter—a result attributed to the hostility of that party to the war policy of the Government—Greeley was accepted as the candidate of the larger portion of the Democratic party under the name of Liberal Republican-Democrat, with several other Republicans on the National and State tickets, while a smaller faction supported what was called a "Regular" or "Straight-out" Democratic ticket. The greater part of those who had been original Republicans resumed their party affiliations in the next campaign, while a considerable number who had been Democrats before the war period, retained their permanent association with that party.

What was known as the "Independent Reform party," composed largely of former Democrats, was formed in 1874 and held a State Convention in Springfield, its chief issues being opposition to the National Banking law and advocacy of a tariff for revenue only. It nominated candidates for State Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and in the Springfield District for Congress, which were later indorsed by the "Democratic-Liberal" party, but failed of election.

The "Greenback party" took on its organization in 1876, following promptly the enactment of a law under President Hayes' administration for resumption of specie payments. In a National Convention held in Philadelphia during that year, it took the name "Independent National party," indorsing the policy of making notes ("greenbacks") issued by the General Government "full legal tender" for all obligations, except under special contracts. It maintained its existence through three national campaigns until 1884, when it practically went into dissolution, its supporters generally retaining the name of "Greenbackers," however, for some time later.

The "Prohibition party," having as its principal issue restriction of the liquor traffic, has maintained a more or less active organization,

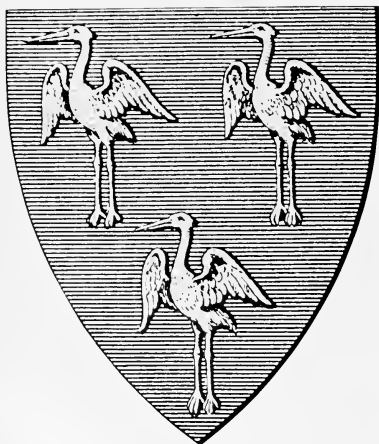


THE DAVID PRICKEET HOMESTEAD

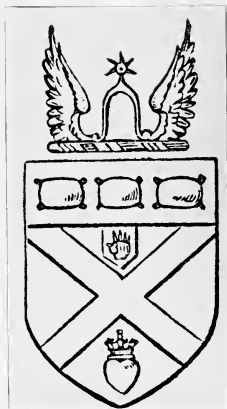
Originally the Home of George Forquer, and the First House on which a Lightning Rod was Erected in Springfield



THE PRICKETT COAT OF ARMS



THE GIBSON COAT OF ARMS
Motto—"Ready, Aye Ready"



THE JOHNSTONE COAT OF ARMS
Motto—"The Flying Spur"

with candidates for National and State offices since 1872. While the total vote has shown a moderate increase, and the main issue has appealed to the sympathy of many members of other parties, the Prohibition party has met with success in Illinois only in the occasional election of one or two members of the Legislature. The largest vote cast in Illinois was in 1904, when its candidate for Governor received 35,446 votes.

The "Union Labor party" came into existence in 1888 as a successor of the Greenback party, nominating A. J. Streeter, of Illinois, as its candidate for President, on a platform demanding a circulating medium to be "issued directly to the people without the intervention of banks, or loaned to citizens upon land security at a low rate of interest," also favoring the free coinage of silver. As its name indicates, its policy was to unite the Union Labor element in support of the measures of the Greenback party, while its declaration in favor of "free coinage of silver" came eight years in advance of the adoption of the "free-silver" platform by the Democratic party in 1896.

The "People's" or "Populist" party was the outgrowth of a movement started in 1889 by a Farmers' Alliance Convention held in Florida. In 1890 it took on the name of "Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association" in Illinois, and by the election of three members of the House of Representatives held the balance of power in the General Assembly, which resulted in the election of Gen. John M. Palmer to the United States Senate in 1891. In 1896 and in 1900 it accepted William J. Bryan as its candidate for President, but in 1904 nominated a candidate of its own for President.

Besides those already mentioned other parties which have had a brief or somewhat extended existence in Illinois, as shown by the election records of the past twenty years, include the following: The "Socialists" (with Eugene V. Debs as its regular leader), "Socialist Labor," "Independent Democratic," "Socialist Democratic," "Continental" and "Independence." The vote received by each of these in Sangamon County at the highest has amounted to only a few hundred at any single election.

CHAPTER XIV.

NOTABLE POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS.

IMPORTANT CAMPAIGNS AND THEIR INFLUENCES ON FUTURE NATIONAL AND STATE HISTORY—THE PRO-SLAVERY CONTEST OF 1822-24—SANGAMON COUNTY AGAINST A PRO-SLAVERY STATE CONSTITUTION—THE JACKSON CAMPAIGNS OF 1828 AND 1832—LOG CABIN MASS MEETING AT SPRINGFIELD IN 1840—CAMPAIGNS OF 1848-56—LINCOLN NAMED FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR IN 1858—LINCOLN-DOUGLAS DEBATES—LINCOLN NOMINATED FOR THE PRESIDENCY—HIS NOTIFICATION AND ACCEPTANCE—WIDE AWAKE RALLY IN SPRINGFIELD—ELECTION AND DEPARTURE FOR WASHINGTON—VOTE OF SANGAMON COUNTY FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR FROM 1832 TO 1908—SOME NOTABLE STATE CONVENTIONS.

(By J. McMan Davis.)

As an appendix to the history of political parties, in which Sangamon County has been so important a factor, it is fitting that some mention should be made of the most notable campaigns and events connected therewith. In the light of its influence on future history, the most important measure upon which a popular vote was cast in the early years of county history was the question of calling a State Convention in 1824, which had for its object the legalization of slavery in Illinois. The total vote of the county on this issue was 875, of which only 153 votes were in favor of the measure and 722 against—a result indicating that, while the county was then strongly Democratic and its population composed largely of immigrants from border slave States, popular sentiment on this subject was independent.

In the election campaigns of both 1824 and 1828 Andrew Jackson and John Quincy Adams were the principal leaders, the former as the candidate for President of what was then the Republican party and the latter of the remnant of the Federalists. In 1832 Gen. Jackson won over Henry Clay in Sangamon County by a vote of 1,065 to 810 for the latter. Abraham Lincoln was a candidate for the first time for Representative in the General Assembly during the year just mentioned, but for the only time in his life failed of election. (Other citizens of

Sangamon County who, during this period and later, were elected to National and State offices will be mentioned, as well as Representatives in Congress, later on in the succeeding chapter.)

During that period and until the adoption of the Constitution of 1848, the office of Governor was filled by election in what is now called the "off-year"—that is, the second year after the presidential election—while the election of county officers occurred at more irregular periods, the State elections being then held every four years on the first Monday in August, and the Presidential in November. The first year in which the Democratic and Whig parties were fairly organized in the manner in which they continued to exist until the campaign of 1852, was 1836, when Van Buren was the candidate of the former for President and William Henry Harrison of the latter, Harrison then receiving a majority in Sangamon County of 560 out of a total vote of 2,366. This marked the standing of Sangamon County in the Whig column, which continued until after the dissolution of the Whig party following the election of 1852. The most active campaign during this period was that of 1840—known as the "Log-cabin and Hard-cider campaign"—which resulted in the election of Harrison by the country at large, the vote of Sangamon County being then 2,000 for Harrison to 1,249 for Van Buren. A memorable incident of that campaign was a mass-meeting held in the city of Springfield in June, 1840, this being the year after Springfield had become the State capital. Of this meeting, Moses, in his "Illinois: Historical and Statistical," gives the following interesting account:

"Twenty thousand people, nearly five per cent. of the entire population of the State, attended the meeting, among whom was a delegation from Chicago. . . . Securing fourteen of the best teams available and four tents, they captured the government yawl, which they rigged up as a two-masted ship and placed on a strong wagon drawn by six fine grey horses. Thus equipped, with four sailors on board, a band of music, and a six-pounder cannon to fire salutes, with Captain (afterward Maj. Gen.) David Hunter in command as Chief Marshal, they started with flying colors on their journey. . . . They were seven days making the trip. Their vessel was a wonder to the inhabitants along the route, many of whom had never seen anything of the kind. At Springfield it divided the attention of the masses with a huge log-cabin,

twelve by sixteen feet, constructed on an immense truck whose wheels were made of solid wood, cut from a large tree. The latter was driven by thirty yoke of oxen; a couple of coons were playing in the branches of a hickory sapling at one corner; and a barrel of hard-cider stood by the door, whose latch-string was hanging out. The brig was presented to the Whigs of Sangamon County, in an able speech, by William Stuart, of the 'Chicago American,' in return for which the Chicago delegation was presented with a live grey eagle, in an eloquent address by E. D. Baker, at the critical portion of which, when he described the eagle's flight as emblematic of the election of Harrison, the 'noble bird' responded to the sentiment by rearing its head, expanding its wings and giving a loud cry. The applause of the immense crowd was correspondingly wild and enthusiastic. The entire trip consumed three weeks' time, but was enjoyed by the party from first to last."

CAMPAIGNS OF 1848-56.—An especially noteworthy campaign was that of 1848, when Zachary Taylor, a hero of the Mexican War, was elected as the Whig candidate for President over Lewis Cass, Democrat. The vote of Sangamon County then stood 1,843 for Taylor to 1,336 for Cass and 47 for Van Buren as a Free-Soller. The plurality in Illinois for the Democratic candidate in that campaign was 3,253—the smallest for a Democratic candidate for President from the campaign of 1840 up to the final defeat of that party in 1860.

A campaign of historic interest was that of 1852 in which two soldiers of the Mexican War—Gen. Winfield Scott, Whig, and Franklin Pierce, Democrat—were opposing candidates for the Presidency. Scott received a somewhat smaller majority in Sangamon County than that received by Taylor four years earlier, while the Democratic majority in the State was increased in the same proportion. The defeat of the Whig party in this campaign, with the chaotic condition produced by the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska act and the repeal of the Missouri Compromise two years later, brought about the practical dissolution of the Whig party.

The contest in the General Assembly in 1855 for the seat in the United States Senate then occupied by James Shields, and following the first election after the passage of the Nebraska act, was the leading political event of this period. Abraham Lincoln was the choice of a



Thomas G. Pickett.

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large majority of the Anti-Nebraska members, including practically all the Whigs in that body, and on the first ballot in joint session of the two Houses received 45 votes to 41 for Shields, 5 for Lyman Trumbull, 2 for Gustavus Koerner and one each for six other candidates. The vote cast for Trumbull on the first ballot came from five Anti-Nebraska Democrats, and if added to that for Lincoln, would have been sufficient to insure his election. On the ninth ballot Trumbull's vote had increased to 35, while Lincoln's had been reduced to 18. In the meantime Gov. Matteson had become the Democratic candidate, receiving 47 votes. Lincoln, then foreseeing the possibility of Matteson's election, advised his friends to vote for Trumbull, which they did, the tenth ballot resulting in 51 votes for Trumbull to 47 for Matteson, and one for Archibald Williams of Quincy, an Anti-Nebraska Whig—Mr. Trumbull thus winning his first election for the seat which, by two subsequent elections, he filled for eighteen years.

The election of 1856 marked the advent of the newly organized Republican party in both State and National affairs. While John C. Fremont as candidate for President was defeated by James Buchanan, Democrat, William H. Bissell, an ex-soldier of the Mexican War, and former Democratic Member of Congress, was elected Governor with the rest of the State ticket, thus marking the beginning of Republican rule in State affairs, which continued uninterruptedly (with the exception of State Treasurer and Superintendent of Public Instruction for a few terms) up to 1892. In this election the Democratic candidate for Governor received a plurality in Sangamon County over Bissell of only 387, against 863 for Buchanan (Democrat) for President.

LINCOLN NAMED FOR U. S. SENATOR.—An event of especial interest in connection with Sangamon County history was the nomination of Abraham Lincoln for United States Senator by the Republican State Convention which met at Springfield June 17, 1858, for the purpose of nominating candidates for State Treasurer and Superintendent of Public Instruction. After nominating James Miller and Newton Bateman for these offices, respectively, the convention adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That Abraham Lincoln is the first and only choice of the Republicans of Illinois

for the United States Senate, as the successor to Stephen A. Douglas."

It was in the evening following this convention that Mr. Lincoln delivered his celebrated "house-divided-against-itself" speech, in the old Hall of Representatives, before an audience of whom many were startled by his predictions and logical argument. His views were severely criticised by his political opponents and even by some of his friends, all of whom have since been compelled to recognize the foresight and sagacity then shown by the future President—nothing short of a prophecy of future events in which he was destined to play a most conspicuous part within the next seven years. This led directly to the famous Lincoln-Douglas debates within the next four months, and while Lincoln failed of election to the senatorship, these debates resulted in his election to the Presidency two years later and his final preservation of the Union.

NOMINATED FOR THE PRESIDENCY.—Of all political events undoubtedly that of deepest interest to citizens of Springfield up to the time it occurred, was the nomination of Mr. Lincoln for the Presidency in 1860. While he had made no active campaign in his own behalf, his candidacy was vigorously launched in the State Convention which met at Decatur, May 9, of that year, and at which Richard Yates was nominated for Governor. This was just one week before the meeting of the National Convention in Chicago. That body remained in session three days, and on the third ballot taken on the third day Lincoln came within two and one-half votes of receiving the nomination. By consequent changes he had a decided majority, and his nomination was made unanimous.

During the days when the Convention was in session, Mr. Lincoln remained at his home or in his office, in occasional consultation with his friends, discussing the situation and receiving occasional intelligence from Chicago. Of an interview which took place in the office of the late James C. Conkling, one of Lincoln's closest friends, who had just returned from Chicago on the morning of May 18th—the day the final vote was taken—Mr. Clinton L. Conkling (the son of James C.), in a contribution to the Illinois State Historical Society, says:

"There was an old settee by the front window on which were several buggy cushions. Mr. Lincoln stretched himself upon this settee, his

head on a cushion and his feet over the end of the settee. For a long time they talked about the convention. Mr. Lincoln wanted to know what had been done and what Mr. Conkling had seen and learned and what he believed would be the result of the convention. Mr. Conkling replied that Mr. Lincoln would be nominated that day; that, after the conversations he had had and the information he had gathered in regard to Mr. Seward's candidacy, he was satisfied that Mr. Seward could not be nominated, for he not only had enemies in other States than his own, but had enemies at home; that if Mr. Seward was not nominated on the first ballot, the Pennsylvania delegation and other delegations would immediately go to Mr. Lincoln and he would be nominated.

"Mr. Lincoln replied that he hardly thought this could be possible and that, in case Mr. Seward was not nominated on the first ballot, it was his judgment that Mr. Chase of Ohio or Mr. Bates of Missouri would be the nominee. They both considered that Mr. Cameron of Pennsylvania stood no chance of nomination. Mr. Conkling in response said that he did not think it was possible to nominate any other one except Mr. Lincoln under the existing conditions, because the pro-slavery part of the Republican party then in the convention would not vote for Mr. Chase, who was considered an abolitionist, and the abolition part of the party would not vote for Mr. Bates, because he was from a slave State, and that the only solution of the matter was the nomination of Mr. Lincoln.

"After discussing the situation at some length, Mr. Lincoln arose and said, 'Well, Conkling, I believe I will go back to my office and practice law.' He then left the office. . . .

"In a very few moments after Mr. Lincoln left I learned of his nomination (just how I do not now remember), and rushed after him. I met him on the west side of the Square before anyone else had told him and to my cry, 'Mr. Lincoln, you're nominated,' he said, 'Well, Clinton, then we've got it,' and took my outstretched hand in both of his. Then the excited crowds surged around him and I dropped out of sight."

LINCOLN NOTIFIED OF HIS NOMINATION.—Of the formal announcement which came to Lincoln the next day, Miss Tarbell, in her "Life of Abraham Lincoln," says:

"Thirty-six hours after Lincoln received the news of his nomination, an evening train from

Chicago brought to Springfield a company of distinguished-looking strangers. As they stepped from their coach cannon were fired, rockets set off, bands played, and enthusiastic cheering went up from a crowd of waiting people. A long and noisy procession accompanied them to their hotel and later to a modest two-storied house in an unfashionable part of the town. The gentlemen whom the citizens of Springfield received with such demonstration formed the committee, sent by the Republican National Convention to notify Abraham Lincoln that he had been nominated as its candidate for the President of the United States.

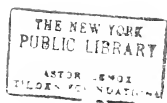
"The delegation had in its number some of the most distinguished workers of the Republican party of that day: Mr. George Ashmun, Samuel Bowles, and Governor Boutwell of Massachusetts, William M. Evarts of New York, Judge Kelley of Pennsylvania, David K. Cartter of Ohio, Francis P. Blair of Missouri, the Hon. Gideon Welles of Connecticut, Amos Tuck of New Hampshire, Carl Schurz of Wisconsin. Only a few of these gentlemen had ever seen Mr. Lincoln and to many of them his nomination had been a bitter disappointment.

"As the committee filed into Mr. Lincoln's simple house there was a sore misgiving in more than one heart, and as Mr. Ashmun, their chairman, presented to him the letter notifying him of his nomination they eyed their candidate with critical keenness. . . . Mr. Ashmun finished his speech and Mr. Lincoln lifting his head began to reply. The men who watched him thrilled with surprise at the change which passed over him. His drooping form became erect and firm. The eyes beamed with fire and intelligence. Strong, dignified and self-possessed, he seemed transformed by the simple act of self-expression.

"His remarks were brief, merely a word of thanks for the honor done him, a hint that he felt the responsibility of his position, a promise to respond formally in writing and the expression of a desire to take each one of the committee by hand, but his voice was calm and clear, his bearing frank and sure. His auditors saw in a flash that here was a man who was master of himself. For the first time they understood that he whom they had supposed to be little more than a loquacious and clever State politician, had force, insight, conscience, that their misgivings were vain. 'Why, sir, they



Mrs Margaret Prickett



told me he was a rough diamond,' said Governor Boutwell to one of Lincoln's townsmen, 'Nothing could have been in better taste than that speech.' And a delegate who had voted against Lincoln in the convention, turning to Carl Schurz, said, 'Sir, we might have done a more daring thing, but we certainly could not have done a better thing,' and it was with that feeling that the delegation, two hours later, left Mr. Lincoln's home, and it was that report they carried to their constituents.

"But one more formality now remained to complete the ceremony of Abraham Lincoln's nomination to the presidency,—his letter of acceptance. This was soon written. The candidates of the opposing parties all sent out letters of acceptance in 1860 which were almost political platforms in themselves. Lincoln decided to make his merely an acceptance with an expression of his intention to stand by the party's declaration of principles. He held himself rigidly to this decision, his first address to the Republican party being scarcely one hundred and fifty words in length. Though so short, it was prepared with painstaking attention. He even carried it when it was finished to a Springfield friend, Dr. Newton Bateman, the State Superintendent of Education, for correction.

"Mr. Schoolmaster,' he said, 'here is my letter of acceptance, I am not very strong on grammar and I wish you to see if it is all right. I wouldn't like to have any mistakes in it.'

"The doctor took the MS. and, after reading it, said: 'There is only one change I should suggest, Mr. Lincoln; you have written, 'It shall be my care to not violate or disregard it in any part,' you should have written 'not to violate.' Never split an infinitive, is the rule.'

"Mr. Lincoln took the manuscript, regarding it a moment with a puzzled air, 'So you think I had better put those two little fellows end to end, do you?' he said as he made the change." (Miss Tarbell's *Life of Lincoln*, pp. 329-331.)

MR. LINCOLN'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.—The following is the letter, addressed to President Ashmun, by which Mr. Lincoln, a few days later, formally announced his acceptance of the nomination:

"Springfield, Ill., May 23, 1860.

"Hon. George Ashmun,

President of the Republican National Convention:

"Sir: I accept the nomination tendered me by

the Convention over which you presided, and of which I am formally apprized in the letter of yourself and others, acting as a committee of the Convention, for that purpose.

"The declaration of principles, and which accompanies your letter, meets my approval; and it shall be my care not to violate, or disregard it, in any part.

"Imploring the assistance of Divine Providence, and with due regard to the views and feelings of all who were representatives in the Convention; to the rights of all the States and Territories, and the people of the nation; to the inviolability of the Constitution, and the perpetual Union, harmony and prosperity of all, I am now happy to cooperate for the practical success of the principles declared by the Convention.

"Your obliged friend and fellow citizen,

"A. LINCOLN."

A WIDE AWAKE RALLY AT SPRINGFIELD.—There were immediately extensive organizations of the "Wide Awake" supporters of Lincoln throughout the Northern States. Of a mass meeting held at Springfield in August, Miss Tarbell gives the following account:

"In many of the States great rallies were held at central points, at which scores of Wide-Awake clubs and a dozen popular speakers were present. The most enthusiastic of all these was held in Mr. Lincoln's own home, Springfield, on August 8. Fully 75,000 people gathered for the celebration, by far the greater number coming across the prairies on horseback or in wagons. A procession eight miles long filed by Mr. Lincoln's door. Mr. E. B. Washburne, who was with Mr. Lincoln in Springfield that day, says of this mass meeting:

"It was one of the most enormous and impressive gatherings I had ever witnessed. Mr. Lincoln, surrounded by some intimate friends, sat on the balcony of his humble home. It took hours for all the delegations to file before him, and there was no token of enthusiasm wanting. He was deeply touched by the manifestations of personal and political friendships, and returned all his salutations in that off-hand and kindly manner which belonged to him. I know of no demonstration of a similar character that can compare with it except the review by Napoleon of his army for the invasion of Russia, about the same season of the year

in 1812."—Miss Tarbell's *"Life of Lincoln,"* p. 372.)

THE ELECTION.—During the campaign which followed, Mr. Lincoln spent the time, at his home in Springfield and in personal headquarters which had been assigned to him in the State House with the late John G. Nicolay as his private secretary, devoting his attention to the study of conditions to correspondence with friends and in some cases, replying to the inquiries of sectional opponents. Besides Lincoln the candidates in the field were Stephen A. Douglas (Democrat), also a citizen of Illinois and former resident of Springfield, John Bell (Constitutional Unionist) and John C. Breckinridge (Democrat), residents of Southern States. The election in November resulted in the success of Mr. Lincoln, and after three months more spent at his home, on February 11, 1861, he left Springfield to assume the duties of his office in Washington on March 4th following. Of this event, Nicolay and Hay, in their *"Abraham Lincoln: A History,"* give the following description:

DEPARTURE FOR WASHINGTON.—"Early Monday morning (the 11th) found Mr. Lincoln, his family, and suite at the rather dingy little railroad station in Springfield, with a throng of at least a thousand of his neighbors who had come to bid them good-bye. It was a stormy morning, which served to add gloom and depression to their spirits. The leave-taking presented a scene of subdued anxiety, almost of solemnity. Mr. Lincoln took a position in the waiting-room, where his friends filed past him, often merely pressing his hand in silent emotion.

"The half-finished ceremony was broken in upon by the ringing bells and rushing train. The crowd closed about the railroad car into which the President-elect and his party made their way. Then came the central incident of the morning. The bell gave notice of starting; but as the conductor paused with his hand lifted to the bell-rope, Mr. Lincoln appeared on the platform of the car, and raised his hand to command attention. The bystanders bared their heads to the falling snowflakes, and standing thus, his neighbors heard his voice for the last time, in the city of his home, in a farewell address so chaste and pathetic, that it reads as if he already felt the tragic shadow of forecasting fate:

"My friends: no one, not in my situation,

can appreciate my feeling of sadness at this parting. To this place, and the kindness of these people, I owe everything. Here I have lived a quarter of a century, and have passed from a young to an old man. Here my children have been born and one is buried. I now leave, not knowing when or whether ever I may return, with a task before me greater than that which rested upon Washington. Without the assistance of that Divine Being who ever attended him, I cannot succeed. With that assistance, I cannot fail. Trusting in Him, who can go with me and remain with you, and be everywhere for good, let us confidently hope that all will be well. To his care commending you, as I hope in your prayers you will commend me, I bid you an affectionate farewell."

"The Presidential party which made the whole journey consisted of the following persons: Mr. Lincoln, Mrs. Lincoln, their three sons, Robert T., William and Thomas; Lockwood Todd, Dr. W. S. Wallace, John G. Nicolay, John Hay, Hon. N. B. Judd, Hon. David Davis, Col. E. V. Sumner, Maj. David Hunter, Capt. George W. Hazard, Capt. John Pope, Col. Ward H. Lamon, Col. E. E. Ellsworth, J. M. Burgess, George C. Latham, W. S. Wood and B. Forbes. Besides these a considerable number of other personal friends and dignitaries accompanied the President from Springfield to Indianapolis, and places beyond."

SUBSEQUENT EVENTS.—The history of four years of Civil War which followed, covers too large a field for attempted description in this connection. The election of Lincoln in 1864 over George B. McClellan, his Democratic opponent, came as an indorsement by the loyal citizens of the Republic of his policy for the preservation of the Union, and this was further vindicated by the final triumph in the surrender of Lee at Appomattox on the 9th of April, 1865. This has been further vindicated by the development of a reunited Nation during the last half century, while his assassination five days after Lee's surrender, is now deplored by many who were his most bitter enemies.

The election of Grant in 1868 as Lincoln's chosen successor, and again in 1872, in a time of peace, came as a further indorsement of Lincoln's policy, which Grant had so effectively supported as commander in the field.

SANGAMON COUNTY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR, 1832-1908.—As a rule since the war period and up to 1892 Sangamon County had recorded a majority vote for the Democratic candidates for President and Governor, but at the election of 1896, the record was changed, and the majority has since been uniformly on the other side. Until the adoption of the Constitution of 1848, the elections of President and Governor occurred on different years—with a period of two years between them—the election of State officials taking place on the first Monday of August, and that of President on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November. Since 1848 these elections have taken place on the same day in November.

The following lists show the vote of Sangamon County for these two offices from 1832 to 1908, with the plurality or majority for each candidate receiving the highest vote.

NOVEMBER, 1832

For President

Andrew Jackson (Dem.)	1,035	225
Henry Clay (Whig)	810	

AUGUST, 1834

For Governor

Joseph Duncan	807	213
William Kinney	684	
James Adams	593	
R. K. McLaughlin	45	

NOVEMBER, 1836

For President

Wm. Henry Harrison (Whig)	1,463	560
Martin Van Buren (Dem.)	903	

AUGUST, 1838

For Governor

Cyrus Edwards (Whig)	1,856	455
Thomas Carlin (Dem.)	1,401	

NOVEMBER, 1840

For President

Wm. Henry Harrison (Whig)	2,000	751
Martin Van Buren (Dem.)	1,249	

AUGUST, 1842

For Governor

Joseph Duncan (Whig)	1,588	371
Thomas Ford (Dem.)	1,217	

NOVEMBER, 1844

For President

Henry Clay (Whig)	1,837	466
James K. Polk (Dem.)	1,371	

AUGUST, 1846

For Governor

F. M. Kilpatrick (Whig)	1,421	386
A. C. French (Dem.)	1,035	

MARCH, 1848

On New State Constitution

For	1,817	617
Against	200	

NOVEMBER, 1848

For President

Zachary Taylor (Whig)	1,943	607
Lewis Cass (Dem.)	1,336	
Martin Van Buren (Free-Soil)	22	

NOVEMBER, 1852

For President

Winfield Scott (Whig)	2,125	519
Franklin Pierce (Dem.)	1,606	
John P. Hale (Free-Soil)	22	

For Governor

Edwin B. Webb (Whig)	2,217	602
Joel A. Matteson (Dem.)	1,615	
L. B. Knowlton (Free-Soil)	21	

NOVEMBER, 1856

For President

James Buchanan (Dem.)	2,475	863
Millard Fillmore (Am.)	1,612	
John C. Fremont (Rep.)	1,174	

For Governor

Wm. A. Richardson (Dem.)	2,519	287
Wm. H. Blissell (Rep.)	2,232	
B. S. Morris (Am.)	390	

NOVEMBER, 1860

For President

Stephen A. Douglas (Dem.)	3,598	42
Abraham Lincoln (Rep.)	3,556	
John Bell (Union)	130	
John C. Breckinridge (So. Dem.)	77	

For Governor

Richard Yates (Rep.)	3,609	8
J. C. Allen (Dem.)	3,601	
Scattering	131	

NOVEMBER, 1864

For President

George B. McClellan (Dem.)	3,945	380
Abraham Lincoln (Rep.)	3,565	

For Governor

James C. Robinson (Dem.)	3,941	363
Richard J. Oglesby (Union Rep.)	3,578	

NOVEMBER, 1868

For President

Horatio Seymour (Dem.)	4,875	464
Ulysses S. Grant (Rep.)	4,411	

For Governor

John R. Eden (Dem.)	4,882	464
John M. Palmer (Rep.)	4,418	

NOVEMBER, 1872

For President

Horace Greeley (Liberal-Dem.)	4,382	233
U. S. Grant (Rep.)	4,149	
Charles O'Connor (Dem.)	69	

For Governor

Gustavus Koerner (Liberal-Dem.)	4,483	312
Richard J. Oglesby (Rep.)	4,171	

NOVEMBER, 1876

For President

Samuel J. Tilden (Dem.)	5,847	996
Rutherford B. Hayes (Rep.)	4,851	

For Governor

Lewis Steward (Dem.)	5,712	698
Shelby M. Cullom (Rep.)	5,014	

NOVEMBER, 1880

For President

Winfield S. Hancock (Dem.)	6,196	720
James A. Garfield (Rep.)	5,476	
James B. Weaver (Gr.'bk.)	238	

For Governor

Lyman Trumbull (Dem.)	6,263	794
Shelby M. Cullom (Rep.)	5,476	
A. J. Streeter (Gr.'bk.)	234	

NOVEMBER, 1884

For President

Grover Cleveland (Dem.)	6,840	833
James G. Blaine (Rep.)	6,007	
John P. St. John (Pro.)	173	
Benj. F. Butler (Gr.'bk.)	72	

For Governor

Carter H. Harrison (Dem.)	7,922	1,127
Richard J. Oglesby (Rep.)	5,895	
J. B. Hobbs (Pro.)	173	
Jesse Harper (Gr.'bk.)	46	

NOVEMBER, 1888

For President

Grover Cleveland (Dem.)	7,148	712
Benj. Harrison (Rep.)	6,436	
Clinton B. Fisk (Pro.)	681	
A. J. Streeter (Un. Lab.)	56	

For Governor

John M. Palmer (Dem.)	7,397	1,109
Joseph W. Fifer (Rep.)	6,288	
David H. Harts (Pro.)		
Willis J. Jones (Labor)		

NOVEMBER, 1892

For President

Grover Cleveland (Dem.)	7,665	656
Benj. Harrison (Rep.)	6,009	
Bidwell (Pro.)	779	
James B. Weaver (Peo.)	181	

For Governor

John P. Altgeld (Dem.)	7,608	511
Joseph W. Fifer (Rep.)	6,067	
Robert R. Link (Pro.)	750	
Nathan M. Barnett (Peo.)	151	

NOVEMBER, 1896

For President

William McKinley (Rep.)	8,998	432
Wm. Jennings Bryan (Dem.)	8,566	
Lovering (Pro.)	243	
Palmer (Ind. Dem.)	98	
Scattering	39	

For Governor

John R. Tanner (Rep.)	8,836	273
John P. Altgeld (Dem.)	8,563	
Geo. W. Geere (Pro.)	279	
Wm. S. Forman (Gold-Dem.)	93	
Scattering	13	

NOVEMBER, 1900

For President

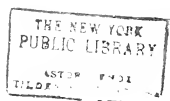
William McKinley (Rep.)	9,769	270
Wm. Jennings Bryan (Dem.)	9,499	
— Wooley (Pro.)	338	
Eugene V. Debs (Soc. Dem.)	38	
— Maloney (Soc. Lab.)	23	
Scattering	23	



ACHILLES N. PERIVINES



ACHILLES N. PERIVINES



For Governor

Richard Yates (Rep.)	9,798	339
Samuel Alschuler (Dem.)	9,459	
Vischer V. Barnes (Pro.)	275	
Herman C. Perry (Soc. Dem.)	33	
Lonis P. Hoffman (Soc. Lab.)	20	
Scattering	21	

NOVEMBER, 1904

For President

Theodore Roosevelt (Rep.)	10,638	3,067
Alton B. Parker (Dem.)	7,571	
Swallow (Pro.)	818	
Eugene V. Debs (Soc.)	637	
Corregan (Soc. Lab.)	89	
Watson (Pro.)	130	
Halcomb (Continental)	23	

For Governor

Charles S. Deneen (Rep.)	10,396	2,874
Lawrence H. Stringer (Dem.)	7,522	
Robert H. Patton (Pro.)	1,174	
John Collins (Soc.)	550	
Philip Veal (Soc. Lab.)	83	
James Hogan (Pro.)	92	
Andrew G. Specht (Continental)	21	

NOVEMBER, 1908

For President

Wm. H. Taft (Rep.)	10,422	1,071
Wm. J. Bryan (Dem.)	9,351	
Chafin (Pro.)	626	
E. V. Debs (Soc.)	458	
Gilhouse (Soc. Lab.)	31	
Higgen (Ind.)	25	
Turney (Un. Chris.)	7	
Watson (Pro.)	14	

For Governor

Adlai E. Stevenson (Dem.)	10,581	1,400
Charles S. Deneen (Rep.)	9,172	
Daniel R. Sheen (Pro.)	723	
James H. Brower Sec.)	435	
G. A. Jennings (Soc. Lab.)	28	
Geo. W. McCaskrin (Ind.)	22	

SOME NOTABLE STATE CONVENTIONS.—With few exceptions, State Conventions of the two leading political parties for the last half century have been held in the city of Springfield. One of the most memorable of these was the Republican Convention which met on May 19, 1880, for the purpose of nominating candidates for State offices, and naming delegates to the National Convention to be held in Chicago in June fol-

lowing. While there was a sharp struggle over the nomination for Governor, the leading issue was the choice of delegates to the National Convention who would support Gen. U. S. Grant for a third term for President. The late Gen. Green B. Raum presided, while Gen. John A. Logan was the principal leader of the Grant forces, receiving the support of a majority of the ex-soldiers of whom a considerable number were members of the convention. The principal contest occurred over the admission of contesting delegates from three districts in Cook County, this resulting in the admission of the Grant delegates by a vote of 341 to 261, and still later the delegates appointed to the National Convention were instructed to vote for Gen. Grant by 399 for to 285 against. When the issue came before the National Convention, contesting delegates (18 in number) were admitted to that body from nine districts, by a vote of 385 to 353—a difference of 32 votes. If the 18 Grant delegates had been admitted, this would have increased the 306 votes which stood for Gen. Grant in the convention to 324, and reduced the opposition vote by the same number and thus secured the nomination of Grant for a third term. As a consequence of this struggle in the State Convention, that body remained in session three days before completing the nomination of candidates for State offices, while the National Convention remained in session four days, completing its deliberations by the nomination of James A. Garfield for President on the 34th ballot.

The second noteworthy State Convention, breaking all previous records for number of days in session, was that of the Republican party in 1904. This body met in the State Armory in Springfield on May 12th, and after remaining in session until May 20th (nine days) without result, took a recess of ten days. On the second day of the first session six candidates were put in nomination for Governor, which later was increased by one, Frank O. Lowden, Charles S. Deneen and Gov. Richard Yates became the leading candidates, and by May 20th fifty-eight ballots had been taken without success. On reassembling May 31 the struggle was renewed and continued quite actively until June 3, when after some negotiations, Gov. Yates withdrew, Mr. Deneen then being nominated by a vote of 957½, to 522½ for Lowden, 21 for Vespasian Warner and 1 for Yates.

CHAPTER XV.

POLITICAL REPRESENTATION.

CITIZENS OF SANGAMON COUNTY WHO HAVE OCCUPIED IMPORTANT POSITIONS OF PUBLIC TRUST—ABRAHAM LINCOLN IN FRONT RANK—LIST OF STATE OFFICERS—UNITED STATES SENATORS—CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENTS AND CONGRESSMEN WHO WERE CITIZENS OF SANGAMON COUNTY—FORMER CITIZENS OF THE COUNTY WHO SERVED IN OTHER STATES—PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS—LEGISLATIVE APPORTIONMENTS—LIST OF SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY FROM 1823 TO 1912—SOME MOST NOTABLE CITIZENS—THE "LONG NINE"—COL. E. D. BAKER, JOHN T. STUART, JUDGE STEPHEN T. LOGAN, MILTON HAY AND OTHERS—DELEGATES TO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS—SECRETARY OF STATE, JOHN HAY—ADJUTANTS GENERAL.

(By Dr. William Jayne.)

The political and official records of Sangamon County are especially rich in the list of its distinguished citizens who have served the county, the State or the Nation in positions of public trust. The name of Abraham Lincoln will always stand in the front rank of this class. From the humble position of a pioneer farmer's boy, "rail-splitter," salesman in a country grocery, and flat boatman, he gradually rose to the rank of a leading lawyer, State legislator, member of Congress, distinguished debater on national issues and finally President during the most tragic period in the Nation's history, dying at the hand of an assassin as a martyr to the preservation of the Union, which, by unanimous judgment, he did so much to accomplish.

STATE OFFICERS.—Beginning with State officers, Sangamon County has furnished only one Governor—Shelby M. Cullom—1877 to 1883, when he became United States Senator. In this respect Sangamon County has fallen behind St. Clair and Madison Counties, each of which furnished two Governors, and Morgan and Cook, which, respectively, have been represented by three executives.

Of other State officials the following were residents of Sangamon County at the time of their

election or appointment: Secretary of State—George Forquer (by appointment), 1825-29; Auditor of Public Accounts—Orlin H. Miner, 1864-69; State Treasurer—William Butler, 1859-63; Alex. Starne, 1863-65; Floyd K. Whittemore, 1899-1901; Attorney General—Ninian W. Edwards (by appointment), 1834-35; David B. Campbell, 1846-67; State Superintendent of Public Instruction—Ninian W. Edwards (by appointment), 1854-57; John P. Brooks, 1863-65; Newton Bateman, 1865-75. Dr. Bateman had previously served two terms (1859-63) while a resident of Morgan County.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.—The roster of United States Senators who have been residents of Sangamon County, embraces the names (with terms of incumbency, of James Shields (one term, 1849-55); Shelby M. Cullom, now serving his fifth term (1883-1913); and John M. Palmer, one term 1891-97). Others who have served in this capacity, and who have been intimately associated with Springfield history, though not resident here at the time of their service, included Stephen A. Douglas and Lyman Trumbull, the latter being Senator for three terms and exceeded only by Senator Cullom.

Some of those already named and other former citizens of Sangamon County who have served in similar positions—executive or Congressional—in other States, include the following: James Shields, Governor (by appointment) of Oregon Territory, 1848-49, later (1856-59) United States Senator from Minnesota, and still later (for six weeks in 1879) United States Senator by appointment from Missouri; Col. Edward D. Baker, United States Senator from Oregon, 1860-61, when he resigned to enter the Union Army, was killed at Ball's Bluff, October 21, 1861; Alvin Saunders, appointed by President Lincoln Territorial Governor of Nebraska serving 1861-66, and later (1877-83) United States Senator from that State; Dr. William Jayne, appointed by President Lincoln Governor of Dakota Territory in 1861, in 1862 became Delegate to Congress from that Territory for one term; Henry Clay Warmoth, after the Civil War, Congressman from Louisiana and later (1868-72) Governor of that State; Fred T. Dubois, son of former State Auditor, Jesse K. Dubois, served two terms as Delegate in Congress from Idaho Territory, and two terms as United States Senator after Idaho became a State. Col. E. D. Baker, of this class was, in the judgment of the

writer, the most picturesque character among all the public men and political leaders who have represented Sangamon County on the field of battle, at the bar, in the lecture hall, on the stump and in the council chambers of the State and the Nation. Impulsive, brilliant and enthusiastic, he was the best extemporaneous speaker he has listened to. Though not "to the manor born," he was a devoted and affectionate son of his State and Nation. He was a soldier in three wars and a member of Congress from three different constituencies, serving at different periods in both Houses of Congress and from two different States. The tragic and fatal ending of his career, which he met at Ball's Bluff in October, 1861, inflicted a calamity upon the Nation. One of the most brilliant speeches of his life was made in reply to the champions of secession in the early stage of the rebellion, and in favor of the preservation of the Union, and James G. Blaine, in his volume entitled, "Twenty Years in Congress," says of Senator Baker, "probably no member ever served in the Senate who, from so short a period, left so splendid a name."

CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENTS.—Under the Constitution of 1818 and until 1832, Illinois constituted only one Congressional District, Sangamon County, from its period of organization in 1821, being represented, as was the rest of the State, by David P. Cook (first a resident of Kaskaskia and later of Belleville and Edwardsville) until 1827, and then by Joseph Duncan, of Morgan County. In 1832 the county became a part of the Third (northern) District, extending from Greene County on the south to Cook County on the north and embracing all the territory north and west of the Illinois River. Subsequent apportionments made it successively a part of the following Districts: Apportionment of 1843, part of the Seventh (or last) District; that of 1852 dividing the State into nine Districts with Sangamon as part of the Sixth; that of 1861, creating thirteen Districts with Sangamon in the Eighth; that of 1872, establishing nineteen Districts with Sangamon in the Twelfth; in 1882, it became a part of the Thirtieth, in a total of twenty; in 1893, part of the Seventeenth out of twenty-two; and in 1901 (the last apportionment up to the present time) a portion of the Twenty-first District out of a total of twenty-five.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.—Going back

to the beginning of this period, besides those already mentioned as having served as Representatives in Congress from the District of which Sangamon then formed a part, it is fitting that special mention should be made of citizens of Sangamon County who have since served in the same capacity up to the present time. This list would include William L. May, an early lawyer, who came from Kentucky, served one year as Representative in the General Assembly from Morgan County and, in 1834, as a resident of Sangamon County, was elected Representative in Congress as successor to Joseph Duncan, of Jacksonville, who had resigned to accept the governorship. Mr. May was reelected successively for two regular terms, serving in all five years (1834-39). Mr. May was succeeded by Col. John T. Stuart, who had won distinction as a leading lawyer in Illinois, and who served, in all, three terms (viz.: 1839-43 and 1863-65). Edward D. Baker, already mentioned as a prominent lawyer, soldier and United States Senator at a later period from Oregon, was elected in 1844, but served only a part of his term (1845-47) when he resigned to become Colonel of the Fourth Illinois during the Mexican War. John Henry, of Jacksonville, by appointment served out the unexpired term of Col. E. D. Baker, his period of active service covering only four weeks when he was succeeded by Abraham Lincoln, who was elected in 1846 and whose term in the Thirtieth Congress expired March 3, 1849.

The next period to be filled by a resident of Sangamon County, was occupied by John A. McClernand, elected for two terms (1859-63), but resigned during his last term to enter the Union service. McClernand was succeeded by Col. John T. Stuart for a third term (1863-65) and the latter by Shelby M. Cullom, whose period of service covered three terms (1865-71). Other later Representatives from the Springfield District have been: James C. Robinson, two terms (1871-75); William M. Springer, ten terms (1875-95); James A. Connolly, elected for two terms, first as successor to William M. Springer (1895-99), but twice declined a nomination, also served with distinction as United States District Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois for thirteen years, and as a veteran of Civil War filled the office of Department Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic 1910-11; Benjamin F. Caldwell, of Chatham, Sangamon County, four terms (1899-1905 and

1907-09); and James M. Graham, the present incumbent (1912), elected for two terms (1909-13). In all, the aggregate incumbency of citizens of Sangamon County as Representatives in Congress within a period of ninety years (1823-1913) has covered a total of sixty-five years, while citizens of other counties in the District of which Sangamon formed a part, have served in same capacity, twenty-five years. The latter class include: Daniel P. Cook, two terms (1823-27); Joseph Duncan, of Morgan (1827-34); Col. John J. Hardin, of Morgan (1843-45); Thomas L. Harris, of Menard, three terms (1849-51 and 1855-59); Richard Yates, of Morgan, two terms (1851-55); and Zeno J. Rives, of Montgomery County, one term (1905-07).

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.—The roster of Presidential Electors at different periods embraced the following names from Sangamon County: John Calhoun (Dem.), 1844 and 1852; James C. Conkling (Rep.) 1860 and 1864; George A. Sanders (Rep.), 1872; J. Otis Humphrey (Rep.), 1884. Gen. John M. Palmer, then a citizen of Macoupin County, but afterwards of Sangamon County, was a Presidential Elector for the the State-at-Large on the Republican ticket in 1860, while Shelby M. Cullom was a candidate for Presidential Elector on the Fillmore (American) ticket in 1856. An evidence of the wide recognition of Abraham Lincoln's influence in the ranks of his party is shown in the fact that he was three times the nominee of the Whig party, and once of the Republican party, for Presidential Elector, namely: as a Whig in 1840, '44 and '52, and as a Republican in 1856—a record probably not equaled by any other politician in State history.

LEGISLATIVE APPORTIONMENTS.—Apportionments of Senators and Representatives in the General Assembly have been less uniform than those fixing representation in Congress, as they have been subject to changes in the State Constitutions and State laws at irregular intervals. Until the adoption of the Constitution of 1870, Senatorial and Representative Districts were, as a rule, separate and distinct from each other, and, owing to irregular increase in population in different portions of the State and lack of uniformity in number of members and ratio of representation, frequent changes were made by special legislation between various census periods. Between 1821 and 1841 five different legislative apportionments were made, and in the

absence of convenient records, it would be difficult to trace the connection of Sangamon County with various districts. By the adoption of the Constitution of 1848, Sangamon became a part of the Twelfth Senatorial District with Mason and Menard Counties entitled to one Senator; in 1854 Sangamon and Morgan constituted the Fifteenth District, and in 1861, with Logan and Tazewell it constituted the Eleventh District. During the same period (1848-61) the Representative Districts were as follows: Under two apportionments (1848 and 1854) the county constituted the Twenty-sixth District entitled to two Representatives, but in 1861, Sangamon and Logan were united as the Twentieth District with two members.

The Constitution of 1870 introduced a radical change, making the Senatorial and Representative Districts identical as to territory and fixing the number of Districts within the State at fifty-one, each entitled to one Senator and three Representatives—making a total for the State of 51 Senators and 153 Representatives. Under this arrangement Sangamon County has stood by successive apportionments as follows: 1872-82, constituted the Thirty-fifth District; 1882-1901, as the Thirty-ninth District, and 1901-12, with Logan County constituting the Forty-fifth District.

MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, as they have served in different sessions of that body from Sangamon County since the date of county organization in 1821, have been as follows:

Third General Assembly—Representative, James Sims.

Fourth General Assembly—Senator, Stephen Stillman; Representative, William S. Hamilton.

Fifth General Assembly—Senator, Elijah Des; Representatives, Job Fletcher, Mordecai Mobley, Jonathan H. Pugh.

Sixth General Assembly—Senator, Elijah Des; Representatives, Peter Cartwright, William F. Elkin, Jonathan H. Pugh.

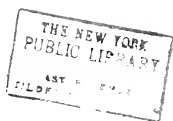
Seventh General Assembly—Senator, Elijah Des; Representatives, John Dawson, Jonathan H. Pugh, Edmund D. Taylor.

Eighth General Assembly—Senators George Forquer and Elijah Des; Representatives, Peter Cartwright, Achilles Morris, John T. Stuart, Edmund D. Taylor.

Ninth General Assembly—Two Senators, Job Fletcher (vice E. D. Taylor, resigned), and Archer G. Herndon (vice Forquer, resigned);



ELIJAH A. PURVINES



Representatives, William Carpenter, John Dawson, Abraham Lincoln, John T. Stuart.

Tenth General Assembly.—Senators, Job Fletcher, Archer G. Herndon; Representatives, John Dawson, Ninian W. Edwards, William F. Elkin, Abraham Lincoln, Andrew McCormack, Daniel Stone (resigned and succeeded by Thomas J. Nance), Robert L. Wilson.

Eleventh General Assembly.—Senators, Job Fletcher, Archer G. Herndon; Representatives, Edward D. Baker (vice N. W. Edwards), John Calhoun, John Dawson, Ninian W. Edwards, William F. Elkin, Abraham Lincoln, Andrew McCormack.

Twelfth General Assembly.—Senators, Edward D. Baker, Archer G. Herndon; Representatives, James M. Bradford, James N. Brown, John Darnielle, Josiah Francis, Abraham Lincoln.

Thirteenth General Assembly.—Senators, Edward D. Baker, Reuben Harrison; Representatives, James N. Brown, William Caldwell, William Hickman, Stephen T. Logan.

Fourteenth General Assembly.—Senator, Ninian W. Edwards; Representatives, Job Fletcher, William D. Herndon, Stephen T. Logan, Joseph Smith.

Fifteenth General Assembly.—Senator, Ninian W. Edwards; Representatives, James N. Brown, Rezin H. Constant, Stephen T. Logan, Benjamin West.

Sixteenth General Assembly.—Senator, John T. Stuart; Representatives, Ninian W. Edwards, John W. Smith.

Seventeenth General Assembly.—Senator, John T. Stuart; Representatives, Ninian W. Edwards, Preston Breckenridge, James C. Conkling (vice Edwards, resigned).

Eighteenth General Assembly.—Senator, James M. Ruggles (of Mason County); Representatives, Pascal P. Enos, James N. Brown.

Nineteenth General Assembly.—Senator, Joseph Morton (of Morgan County); Representatives, Stephen T. Logan, Jonathan M. Daniel (vice Lincoln, who declined election).

Twentieth General Assembly.—Senator, Cyrus W. VanDeren; Representatives, James J. McGredy, Shelby M. Cullom.

Twenty-first General Assembly.—Senator, C. W. VanDeren; Representatives, James W. Barrett, Daniel Short.

Twenty-second General Assembly.—Senator, William Jayne; Representatives, Shelby M. Cullom, Norman M. Broadwell.

Twenty-third General Assembly.—Senator, Colby Knapp (of Logan County); Representatives, Ambrose M. Miller (of Logan County), and Charles A. Keyes (of Sangamon).

Twenty-fourth General Assembly.—Senator, John B. Cohrs (of Tazewell); Representatives, Ambrose M. Miller (Logan), and James W. Patton (Sangamon).

Twenty-fifth General Assembly.—Senator, John B. Cohrs (Tazewell); Representatives, James C. Conkling (Sangamon), Willis McGalliard (Logan).

Twenty-sixth General Assembly.—Senators, Aaron B. Nicholson (Logan); Representatives, John Cook (Sangamon), Silas Beason (Logan).

Twenty-seventh General Assembly.—Senators, Aaron B. Nicholson, Alex Starne (vice Nicholson); Representatives, Charles H. H. Rice, William M. Springer, Ninian R. Taylor.

Twenty-eighth General Assembly.—Senator, Alexander Starne; Representatives, Alfred Orendorff, Milton Hay, Shelby M. Cullom.

Twenty-ninth General Assembly.—Senator, William E. Shutt; Representatives, Joseph L. Wilcox, Fred Gehring, Shelby M. Cullom.

Thirtieth General Assembly.—Senator, William E. Shutt; Representatives, John Foutch, John Mayo Palmer, Dewitt W. Smith.

Thirty-first General Assembly.—Senator, William E. Shutt; Representatives, William L. Gross, John C. Snigg, Carter Tracy.

Thirty-second General Assembly.—Senator, William E. Shutt; Representatives, A. N. J. Crook, D. W. Smith, James M. Garland.

Thirty-third General Assembly.—Senator, Lloyd F. Hamilton; Representatives, David T. Littler, Benjamin F. Caldwell, George W. Murray.

Thirty-fourth General Assembly.—Senator, Lloyd F. Hamilton; Representatives, B. F. Caldwell, Charles A. Keyes, Charles Kern.

Thirty-fifth General Assembly.—Senator William E. Shutt; Representatives, Albert L. Converse, Wiley E. Jones, David T. Littler (resigned).

Thirty-sixth General Assembly.—Senator, William E. Shutt; Representatives, Andrew J. Lester, Wiley E. Jones, Albert L. Converse.

Thirty-seventh General Assembly.—Senator, Benjamin F. Caldwell; Representatives, Edward L. Merritt, Frank H. Jones, John S. Lyman.

Thirty-eighth General Assembly.—Senator, Benjamin F. Caldwell; Representatives, Edward

L. Merritt, Langley St. A. Whitley, H. Clay Wilson.

Thirty-ninth General Assembly.—Senator, David T. Littler; Representatives, Charles E. Selby, Edward L. Merritt, William J. Butler.

Fortieth General Assembly.—Senator, David T. Littler; Representatives, Charles E. Selby, Abner G. Murray, George L. Harnsberger.

Forty-first General Assembly.—Senator, George W. Funderburk; Harry A. Kumber, John A. Vincent, S. P. V. Arnold.

Forty-second General Assembly.—Senator, George W. Funderburk; Representatives, Samuel H. Jones, J. A. Wheeler, Redick M. Ridgely.

Forty-third General Assembly.—Senator, Thomas Rees; Representatives, John A. Wheeler, Abner G. Murray, William S. Lurton (Morgan).

Forty-fourth General Assembly.—Senator, Thomas Rees; Representatives, Frank J. Heint (Morgan), Charles Fetzer, William S. Lurton (Morgan).

Forty-fifth General Assembly.—Senator, Logan Hay; Representatives, Frank J. Heint (Morgan), Charles McBride, Charles Schermerhorn.

Forty-sixth General Assembly.—Senator, Logan Hay; Representatives, Thomas E. Lyon, Harry W. Wilson, Benjamin F. Morris.

Forty-seventh General Assembly.—Senator, Logan Hay; Representatives, Thomas E. Lyon, James P. Morris, James M. Bell.

SOME PERSONAL MENTION.—The list of early members of the General Assembly includes many who bore an important part in the early history of Illinois and other States. One of these was William S. Hamilton, who served as the second Representative in the General Assembly from Sangamon County (1824-26), a son of Alexander Hamilton, one of the founders of the American Republic, a close friend and adviser of George Washington and Secretary of the Treasury during Washington's administration. William S. Hamilton later became a prominent citizen of Wisconsin Territory, engaged in lead-mining in the southwestern part of the State, served in the Wisconsin Territorial Legislature, but removed to California in 1849, where he died a year later, and where a monument was, some years later, erected to his memory.

Elijah Hies, the second and (for several years) State Senator, was Springfield's first merchant, a soldier in the Winnebago and Black Hawk Wars, and a public-spirited citizen of Spring-

field, who left a deep impress upon the history of both the city and Sangamon County.

George Forner, early lawyer and half-brother of Gov. Thomas Ford, served as Secretary of State and Attorney General, and in each branch of the General Assembly from Sangamon County. In view of the number of official positions which he occupied, he was recognized as one of the able men of his time.

Jonathan H. Pugh, the second lawyer to locate in Springfield, was recognized as a man of brilliant parts and in the ten years of his residence in Sangamon County (1823-33) served four terms in the General Assembly and was once a candidate for Congress in opposition to Joseph Duncan. His career was cut short by his death in 1833.

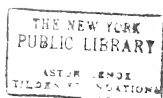
Sangamon County has had few more prominent citizens than Peter Cartwright, who, as a pioneer citizen and Methodist minister, won a wide reputation. Although he served two terms as Representative in early General Assemblies, and was once a candidate for Congress (as the unsuccessful opponent of Abraham Lincoln in 1846), he devoted his life to his profession as a zealous itinerant of the Methodist denomination.

Of those who have served Sangamon County in both branches of the General Assembly, none have left a more lasting impression on local and State history than the famous "Long Nine" who, in the session of 1837, secured the removal of the State Capital from Vandalia to Springfield. This body was made up of Job Fletcher and Archer G. Herndon, Senators, and John Dawson, Ninian W. Edwards, William F. Elkin, Abraham Lincoln, Andrew McCormack, Dan Stone and Robert L. Wilson, Representatives—all citizens of Sangamon County, and constituting the largest number of Representatives in the two Houses that ever attended the same session from this county except that of two years later (the Eleventh General Assembly) which was composed of the same number.

Of those who came into public life about the same time or soon after, none won higher distinction than Col. E. D. Baker, whose career has already been referred to quite fully in connection with the list of Illinois Congressmen; Col. John T. Stuart, a leading lawyer, Congressman and member of both branches of the Legislature; and Stephen T. Logan, lawyer, jurist, for five terms Representative in the General Assembly, Member of the Constitutional Convention



MRS. ELIJAH A. PURVINES



of 1847, delegate to repeated National Conventions, including that of 1860 in Chicago, by which Abraham Lincoln was nominated for his first term as President, and member of the Peace Conference called at Washington in February, 1861. Judge Logan is conceded to have been one of the ablest lawyers connected with the Illinois State Bar, as well as member of the General Assembly, and it is worthy of mention in this connection that two of his sons-in-law (Milton Hay and Stephen T. Littler) served with distinction in the same body, while his grandson and namesake (Hon. Logan Hay) is present Senator (1911) from the same county.

Referring more fully to the record of Milton Hay, it is safe to say that no one ever served his constituency more efficiently and unselfishly than he, both in the General Assembly and the Constitutional Convention of which he was a leading member in 1869-70. For years a close adviser of successive occupants of the executive chair, he rendered the State most valuable service, without ever having his name mixed up, even by suspicion, with anything in the shape of modern "graft."

In connection with agricultural interests no member ever rendered more valuable service than Hon. James N. Brown, for four years a Representative in the General Assembly for Sangamon County, and a leading factor in the founding of the Illinois State Agricultural Society, which he served for two terms as its first President.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS.—Sangamon County has been represented in successive State Constitutional Conventions since that of 1818, as follows:

Convention of 1847.—John Dawson, James H. Matheny, Ninian W. Edwards, Stephen T. Logan.

Convention of 1862.—Benjamin S. Edwards, James D. Smith.

Convention of 1869-70.—Milton Hay, Samuel C. Parks (of Logan County).

DIPLOMATISTS.—In the field of diplomacy no representative has ever served the Nation more ably and efficiently than the late Col. John Hay, for many years Secretary of Legation for the United States at various European Courts, and for nearly seven years (1898-1905) Secretary of State under the administrations of Presidents McKinley and Roosevelt.

Robert T. Lincoln, son of President Lincoln, served as Secretary of War for one term by appointment of President Garfield, and as Am-

bassador to Great Britain under President Harrison.

Edward L. Baker, for many years editor of the "Illinois State Journal," at Springfield, also served with special success for nearly twenty-five years as United States Consul at Buenos Ayres, South America.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.—It is impossible in this connection to present anything like a complete roster of citizens of Sangamon County, who, in various official positions, won distinction during the various wars in which citizens of the county participated. For this the reader is referred to the chapter on "Indian and Mexican Wars" and "Civil and Spanish-American Wars." The following is a list of those who have served as Adjutant-General in connection with the State Government: Moses K. Anderson (1839-57); Thomas S. Mather (1858-61), became Colonel of the Second Artillery, and retired with the rank of Brigadier General; Hubert Dilger (1869-73); Edward L. Higgins (1873-75); Jasper N. Reece (1891-93); Alfred Orendorff (1893-96); Jasper N. Reece (1897-1902).

Gen. Islam N. Haymie, who served as a Brigadier General during the latter years of the Civil War, was appointed Adjutant General as a citizen of Alexander County in 1865, and it devolved upon him to issue the first edition of the Adjutant General's report for the war period. He then became practically a citizen of Sangamon County and there died in 1868.

CHAPTER XVI.

BENCH AND BAR.

JUDICIAL POWERS UNDER CONSTITUTION OF 1818—
FIRST SUPREME COURT—ELECTION OF SUPREME
AND CIRCUIT JUDGES BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY—
FIRST CIRCUIT COURT IN SANGAMON COUNTY—
SUBSEQUENT CHANGES—ABOLITION OF CIRCUIT
JUDGE SYSTEM—SUPREME JUDGES ASSUME JURIS-
DICTION—CREATION OF THE FIFTH CIRCUIT—
LATER CHANGES IN CIRCUITS OF WHICH SANGA-
MON COUNTY FORMED A PART—JUDICIARY REVO-
LUTION OF 1811—JUSTICES MADE ELECTIVE BY
POPULAR VOTE UNDER CONSTITUTION OF 1817—

OCCUPANTS OF THE CIRCUIT BENCH IN SANGAMON COUNTY AT DIFFERENT PERIODS—PROBATE AND COUNTY COURTS—BAR OF SANGAMON COUNTY—SKETCHES OF PROMINENT MEMBERS—NOTED LAWYERS FROM OTHER COUNTIES WHO HAVE PRACTICED IN SANGAMON COUNTY—ROSTER OF THE SANGAMON COUNTY BAR, 1910.

(By Hon. James A. Connolly.)

Under the constitution of 1818, the judicial powers of the State were "vested in one Supreme Court and such inferior courts as the General Assembly shall, from time to time, ordain and establish." The Supreme Court was to hold its sessions at the seat of government, and to consist of a Chief Justice and three Associate Justices, chosen by joint vote of both branches of the General Assembly, this arrangement to remain in force until after the session of the General Assembly for the year 1824, when that body was empowered to increase the number of Justices, the members of both the Supreme and the inferior courts being elective in the same manner. Under this arrangement the State was divided into four Grand Divisions or Districts, each being under the jurisdiction of one Justice of the Supreme Court, and by an act approved February 11, 1821, Sangamon County, with St. Clair, Madison, Greene, Pike and Montgomery Counties, constituted the First Judicial Circuit. The first term of the Sangamon Circuit Court was held May 7th following, at the house of John Kelly, on the present site of Springfield, besides John Reynolds as presiding Justice, there being present Charles R. Matheny, Clerk; John Taylor, Sheriff; and Henry Starr, Prosecuting Attorney, pro tem.

The first suit was that of Samuel Irwin *vs.* Roland Shepherd, for trespass, but it was dismissed at cost of plaintiff. Three indictments were returned by the Grand Jury, two for assault and battery and one for riot, but trials were postponed to the next term of court, and this ended the business.

By act of the Legislature, approved February 17, 1823, Montgomery County was detached from the original circuit and Morgan and Fulton Counties added, by further changes made December 29, 1824, the circuit becoming Sangamon, Pike, Fulton, Morgan, Greene and Montgomery Counties. At this time the State was divided into five circuits, and a Circuit Judge appointed for each, John York Sawyer being assigned as presiding Judge to the First Circuit.

An incident in connection with Sawyer's official life, related in Palmer's History of the "Bench and Bar of Illinois," was the whipping (under the law then in force) of a man convicted of petty larceny, while the attorney for the alleged criminal was absent from the court room to obtain some authorities to support his claim for a new trial. On the return of the lawyer, the Judge listened to the appeal for a new trial until the convicted party informed his attorney that he had already received one punishment and did not wish to undergo another.

Under the provisions of an act, approved January 12, 1827, the Circuit Judges were legislated out of office, the Justices of the Supreme Court then assuming jurisdiction of the circuit courts. The First Circuit then embraced the counties of Peoria, Fulton, Schuyler, Adams, Pike, Calhoun, Greene, Morgan and Sangamon, with Justice Samuel D. Lockwood, of the Supreme Court, as presiding Justice for the circuit. Another change came in 1829, when by act of January 8th of that year, the territory northwest of the Illinois River was organized as the Fifth Judicial Circuit, with Richard M. Young as Circuit Judge, the other circuits being still presided over by Justices of the Supreme Court. Under this arrangement Sangamon County still formed a part of the First Circuit, the other counties embraced in the circuit being Pike, Calhoun, Greene, Macomb, Morgan, Macon and Tazewell, McLean being added thereto two years later. No further changes were made until 1835, when by a general reorganization Pike County was detached. At the same time (by act of January 7, 1835) the system of Circuit Judges was re-established, the State being then divided into six circuits, the First Circuit being otherwise unchanged. Stephen T. Logan, of Springfield, became the first Circuit Judge under this arrangement, being elected by joint vote of the Legislature in 1835. Two years later he resigned and was succeeded by William Brown, of Jacksonville, who held office only four months, being commissioned March 20th, and resigning July 20, 1837. His successor was Jesse Burgess Thomas, Jr., who resigned in 1839, being then succeeded by William Thomas, who was commissioned February 25th of that year.

During the latter year (by an act approved February 25) the State was divided into nine circuits, Sangamon County constituting a part of the Eighth, the other counties being McLean, Macon, Tazewell, Menard, Logan, Dane (now

Christian) and Livingston. Stephen T. Logan was again chosen Circuit Judge, being commissioned February, 1839, but holding office only three months when he resigned and, on May 27th, was succeeded by Samuel H. Treat, who continued in office until February 15, 1841, when he was promoted to Justice of the Supreme Court, the office of Circuit Judge having then (by act of February 11, 1841) been abolished. This step resulted from the attitude of the partisan majority in the State Legislature in opposition to two decisions of the Supreme Court (then consisting of a Chief Justice and three Associate Justices). One of these decisions denied the right of the Governor to appoint, without approval of the Senate, a man to the office of Secretary of State, when the incumbent intended to be ousted had been appointed under the Constitution without defining its tenure, there being no direct charge questioning his good behavior. The other decision was a denial of the right of aliens—a large majority of whom were professed Democrats—to vote under the State law without naturalization. This led to the passage of an act providing for the election (by joint vote of the General Assembly) of five additional Justices of the Supreme Court, that body then assuming charge of the circuit courts. The additional Judges selected under this act were Thomas Ford, Sidney Breese, Walter B. Scates, Samuel H. Treat, and Stephen A. Douglas—all Democrats and all of them, with the exception of Douglas, then occupying seats on the circuit bench. Thomas Ford (one of the appointees and afterwards Governor), in his "History of Illinois," mildly speaks of this act as "a confessedly violent and somewhat revolutionary measure, which could never have succeeded except in times of great party excitement."

Under this "revolutionary" act the Justices of the Supreme Court again assumed jurisdiction of the circuit courts, Judge Treat, who was then a resident of Springfield, presiding over the courts of Sangamon County. This continued until 1848, when, by the adoption of the Constitution of that year, Circuit Judges were elective by popular vote, each for a term of six years, but not eligible to election "to any other office of public trust or profit in this State or the United States, during the term for which they are (were) elected, nor for one year thereafter." By the same Constitution the State was also divided into nine Judicial Circuits, Sangamon County again being assigned to the Eighth Circuit, in

which there was no change. David Davis, of Bloomington, a close friend of Abraham Lincoln, was elected as the first Judge under this organization, retaining this position by successive re-elections until November, 1862, when he resigned to accept a seat on the Supreme Bench of the United States, to which he was appointed by Mr. Lincoln.

In 1853 the Eighth Circuit Court was composed of Sangamon, Logan, McLean, Woodford, Tazewell, DeWitt, Champaign and Vermilion Counties. On February 11, 1857, another change was made, Sangamon County then becoming a part of the Eighteenth Circuit, with the counties of Macoupin, Montgomery and Christian, McLean County having thus been eliminated from the circuit embracing Sangamon County, the connection of Judge David Davis with the Circuit Courts of the latter ceased, the position of presiding Justice being then occupied by Edward Y. Rice, of Montgomery County, who remained in office by re-election until August 20, 1870, when he resigned. In April, 1869, however, Sangamon, with Macoupin County, constituted the Thirtieth Circuit, Benjamin S. Edwards, of Springfield, becoming the presiding Justice of the new circuit for fifteen months, when he resigned, being succeeded by John A. McClernand, who filled out the unexpired term of Edwards, serving from July 12, 1870, to June, 1873.

By act of March 28, 1873, the State was divided into twenty-six circuits, with the counties of Sangamon, Macoupin, Shelby, Christian, Fayette and Montgomery constituting the Nineteenth Circuit, and Charles S. Zane, of Springfield, was elected the first Judge of the new circuit. Another change came in 1877, when the State was divided into thirteen circuits with three Judges in each, thus reducing the circuits to one-half the original number by consolidating portions of adjacent circuits, and increasing the whole number of Justices to thirty-nine. Under this arrangement Sangamon County became a part of the Fifth Circuit, the other counties being Christian, Macoupin, Shelby and Montgomery. Horatio M. Vandever, of Taylorville, who was then a Judge of the Twentieth Circuit embracing Christian, thus became a Judge of the new circuit, while William R. Welch, of Carlinville, was elected during the same year (1877) as the third Judge. Judge Vandever retired at the close of his term, being then succeeded by Jesse J. Phillips, of Hillsboro, who served until 1883, when he became an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, his

immediate successor on the circuit bench being R. B. Shirley, of Carlinville. Judge Zane remained in office until 1884, when he resigned to accept the position of Chief Justice of Utah Territory, being then succeeded on the bench in Illinois by William L. Gross, by appointment of the Governor, to fill out Zane's unexpired term of less than one year. Judge Welch, after one re-election, served until his death in 1888, his successor being Jacob Foulke, of Vandalia. In 1885 James A. Creighton was elected as successor of Judge Zane, and has remained in office by successive re-elections to the present time (1911), a period of twenty-seven years. Judge Fonke remained in office from 1888 to 1897, and Judge Shirley from 1893 to the present date.

Under a reappointment in 1897, the State was divided into seventeen circuits exclusive of Cook County, Sangamon County then becoming a part of the Seventh Circuit, the other counties embraced within the circuit being Macoupin, Morgan, Scott, Greene and Jersey. At the election held in June of the same year, James A. Creighton of Springfield, Robert B. Shirley, of Carlinville, and Owen P. Thompson, of Jacksonville, were elected Judges for the regular term of six years, and since that date no change has been made in the list of occupants of the bench for the Springfield Circuit, Judges Creighton, Shirley and Thompson having been re-elected in 1902 and again in 1909.

(For personal sketches of John Reynolds, Charles R. Matheny, Samuel D. Lockwood, Richard M. Young, Stephen T. Logan, Jesse Burgess Thomas, Jr., William Thomas, Samuel H. Treat, Sidney Breese, Walter B. Scates, Stephen A. Douglas, Thomas Ford, David Davis, Abraham Lincoln, Edward Y. Rice, Benjamin S. Edwards, John A. McClelland, Charles S. Zane, Horatio M. Vandever, William R. Welch, Jesse J. Phillips, William L. Gross and James A. Creighton, mentioned in the order here named in the preceding portion of this chapter, see the "*Historical Encyclopedia*" portion of this work.)

PROBATE AND COUNTY COURTS.—James Latham was the first Probate Judge of Sangamon County, having been appointed by the Governor under an act of the Legislature approved February 10, 1821, and held the first term of court June 4, 1821. Mr. Latham was born in Loudoun County, Va., in 1768, emigrated to Kentucky when a young man, there married Mary Briggs and in 1819 came to Illinois, locating at Elkhart Grove,

then a part of Sangamon County, but now in Logan County. Mr. Latham served as Probate Judge only a few months, being then appointed Superintendent of the Indians about Fort Clark (Peoria), whither he removed, and where he died December 4, 1826.

Zachariah Peter, who was the successor of Judge Latham, was also a native of Virginia, but spent his boyhood in Kentucky and in 1818 came to Sangamon County, locating in Ball Township; was one of the three Commissioners appointed by the Legislature to locate the temporary seat of justice of Sangamon County, also filling a number of important offices. He died in Springfield August 5, 1864.

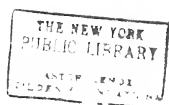
Charles R. Matheny succeeded to the office of Probate Judge in 1822, which he continued to occupy for three years, serving also as Circuit Clerk, Recorder and County Clerk. Before coming to Sangamon County he served in the Territorial Legislature and also in the Second State Legislature. He was head of one of the historic families of Springfield, dying there in 1839 while County Clerk, which office he had held for eighteen years.

James Adams, reputed to be the first lawyer to come to Sangamon County, held the office of Probate Judge from 1825 to 1843, being succeeded by James Moffett, also an early attorney, who held the office from 1843 to 1849, just after the adoption of the Constitution of 1848.

Under this constitution counties not having adopted township organization were under local jurisdiction of a Board consisting of a County Judge and two Associate Justices, upon the former devolving the duties of Probate Judge, and Judge Moffett then became County Judge, serving four years. The Associate Judges had jurisdiction as Justices of the Peace for the county. In 1853 John Wickliffe Taylor was elected to succeed Judge Moffett. Judge Taylor was a native of Kentucky, and after coming to Springfield, Ill., in 1833, where he spent one year, located on a farm in Cartwright Township, where he lived at the time of his election. His immediate successor, elected in 1857, was Wm. D. Power, who was born in Bath County, Ky., in 1821, and the same year was brought to Sangamon County, where he grew to manhood. He was reelected County Judge in 1861, but died in office March 2, 1863, Norman M. Broadwell then being elected his successor and serving out his unexpired term of two years.



G L Purvis



William Prescott succeeded Judge Broadwell, serving from 1865 to 1869, being succeeded by A. N. J. Crook 1869-73.

By the adoption of township organization in Sangamon County in 1860, the office of Associate Justice was abolished and the administration of local affairs was intrusted to a Board of Supervisors representing the respective townships, the County Judge, however, being still retained as Judge of Probate. Under provision of the Constitution of 1870, county courts were created having jurisdiction of all matters of probate, and made a court of record. A. N. J. Crook was, therefore, the first County Judge having jurisdiction under the new law.

James H. Matheny was elected County Judge, as successor to Judge Crook, in 1873, by successive reelections serving continuously up to the date of his death, September 7, 1890. Judge Matheny was born in St. Clair County, Ill., in 1818, a son of Charles R. Matheny, the first County Clerk of Sangamon County; was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1847, and for some time from 1852, was Clerk of the Circuit Court, after which he began the practice of law. During the Civil War he was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel of the One Hundred Fourteenth Illinois Volunteers, and after the siege of Vicksburg served one year as Judge Advocate, when he resigned.

The following is a list of County and Probate Judges, who have served in Sangamon since the death of Judge Matheny, with term of office:

COUNTY JUDGES.

TERM.

Robert L. McGuire.....	Sept. 12, 1890, to Dec. 1, 1890
Geo. W. Murray.....	Nov. 26, 1890, to Dec. 1, 1894
Charles P. Kane.....	Nov. 28, 1894, to Dec. 1, 1898
Geo. W. Murray.....	Dec. 3, 1898, to Dec. 1, 1910
John B. Weaver.....	Nov. 3, 1910, still in office.

PROBATE JUDGES.

TERM.

Wm. H. Colby.....	Nov. 19, 1902, to June 10, 1904
Clarence A. Jones.....	Aug. 29, 1904, to June 30, 1908
Henry A. Stevens.....	Nov. 12, 1908, to July 26, 1910
W. Edgar Sampson.....	July 30, 1910, to Nov. 5, 1910
C. H. Jenkins.....	Nov. 28, 1910, still in office.

BAR OF SANGAMON COUNTY.

James Adams is reported to have been the first attorney-at-law to settle in Sangamon County. He was a native of Hartford, Conn., born in 1803, and, after having spent his boyhood in Oswego, N. Y., came to Springfield in 1821; in 1823 was appointed Justice of the Peace, later served in the Winnebago and Black Hawk Wars, and in 1811 was elected Probate Judge, dying August 11, 1843.

Jonathan H. Pugh, the second attorney in the county, came from Bath County, Ky., and in 1823 located in Springfield, having previously spent some time in Bond County, Ill., from which he served one term in the State Legislature. He was a man of much ability and after coming to Sangamon County, served two terms as Representative in the General Assembly (1826-30), and later one term (1830-32) from Fayette County, having then taken up his residence at Vandalia, the State capital. He was an unsuccessful candidate for Congress in opposition to Joseph Duncan in 1831, being then an advocate of the construction of a railroad instead of the Illinois and Michigan Canal. He died in 1833.

Thomas M. Seale, a native of Fauquier County, Va., born in 1796, in boyhood was brought by his parents to Bowling Green, Ky., at sixteen years of age enlisted as a soldier in the War of 1812, and after studying law and being admitted to the bar at Bowling Green, in 1824 came to Springfield and at once entered practice. During the Winnebago War of 1827, he served as Colonel of the infantry companies raised in Illinois, and after the Black Hawk War was elected Surveyor of Sangamon County, one of his first acts being the appointment of Abraham Lincoln as his deputy. His death occurred August 7, 1840.

James M. Strode arrived in Sangamon County from Kentucky, in 1823 and, after spending a few years here, removed to Northern Illinois, being connected with the history of both Chicago and Galena, his death occurring at the latter place. He was the first State Senator from Cook County, serving from 1832 to 1836, also representing Jo Daviess County during the last half of his term.

William S. Hamilton, son of the noted Alexander Hamilton, came to Sangamon County previous to 1825, and although he had received his training at West Point, became connected with the courts at Springfield; also served one term (1825-26) as Representative in the General Assembly from Sangamon County.

Thomas Moffett, from Bath County, Ky., came to Springfield in 1826 and after being engaged in teaching two years, meanwhile devoting his leisure hours to studying law, was admitted to the bar, being the first person to receive such a license in the county. He also served as Sergeant during the Winnebago "war scare," and as Captain in the Black Hawk War; was County Commissioner two years, Judge of Probate from

1843 to the adoption of the Constitution of 1848, when he was elected County Judge for a four years' term. Judge Moffett, as he was always known in his later life, was a ruling elder in the Second Presbyterian church of Springfield, and a man of high reputation, his death occurring in 1877.

William Mendall had a brief career in the Sangamon Courts, but little of a historic character concerning him has been preserved.

George Forquer, the older half-brother of Gov. Thomas Ford, and a lawyer of recognized ability, was for sometime prominently connected with Sangamon County, rather officially, however, than professionally. Coming from his native place in Western Pennsylvania, about 1804, after spending some twenty years in Monroe County, Ill., where he had once been elected Representative in the General Assembly, he later occupied the office of Secretary of State and Attorney-General, each for a period of four years (1825-23), and still later (1833-37) served one term as State Senator from Sangamon County.

Benjamin Mills and Henry Starr, the former from Massachusetts and the latter from New Hampshire, both for a time residents of Edwardsville, Ill., were occasional practitioners before the Sangamon Circuit Courts about this time, and had a wide reputation for superior training and ability. Mills later went to Jo Daviess County and served one term in the Legislature from that county, and, in 1834, was the candidate on the Whig ticket for Congress from the Third (then the Northern Illinois) District, but was defeated by William L. May of Springfield. He is said to have died in 1835.

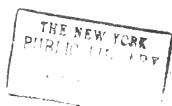
John Todd Stuart, in his closing years head of the well-known law firm of Stuart, Edwards & Brown, and justly ranking as the Nestor of his profession in Sangamon County, was born in Fayette County, Ky., November 10, 1807, the son of Robert and Hannah (Todd) Stuart, the latter a relative of the Todd family of which Mrs. Mary (Todd) Lincoln was a member. Mr. Stuart spent his early life on the home farm, later entering Centre College at Danville, Ky., and graduating from the classical department at nineteen years of age. He then began the study of law with Judge Breck at Richmond, Ky., continuing thus employed two years, when (in 1828) he started on horseback for the "Sangamo Country," going by way of Frankfort, Ky., and there securing a license to practice, proceeded on his jour-

ney, ten days later arriving at the future State capital. There he made his permanent home and built up an extensive practice, which was probably continued for as long a period as that of any other lawyer in the State of Illinois. He became an early associate of Abraham Lincoln, who began the study of law under his advice and in 1837 they entered into partnership, which was continued until 1841. He served two terms as Representative in the General Assembly (1832-36), was an unsuccessful candidate for Congress on the Whig ticket in 1836, but was elected as an opponent of Stephen A. Douglas in 1838 and re-elected two years later, served one term in the State Senate (1848-52), in 1860 was candidate for Governor on the Bell and Everett ticket, in 1862 elected to Congress for a third term and in 1864 defeated for the same office by Shelby M. Cullom. Originally a Whig, on the dissolution of that party he became identified with the Democratic party, but was conservative in his opposition to the policy of the Republican party. His death occurred November 28, 1885.

One of the earliest comers after John T. Stuart was William L. May, a Kentuckian by birth, who came from his native State to Edwardsville, Ill., thence to Jacksonville, and from there to Springfield in 1829, by appointment as Receiver of the Land Office at the latter place. Before coming to Springfield he served one term as Representative in the General Assembly and later (1834 and 1836) was twice elected to Congress. In 1838 was a law partner of Stephen T. Logan and the same year was defeated for renomination for Congress by Stephen A. Douglas, who was then just entering upon his political career but who was himself defeated as a candidate for Congress by John T. Stuart. Mr. May later became a resident of Peoria and finally died in California.

David Prickett, who came soon after Mr. May, was a native of Franklin County, Ga., and a relative of the pioneer Prickett family of Edwardsville, Ill., where he was admitted to the bar in 1821, became Probate Judge and served one term as Representative in the General Assembly from Madison County, was aide-de-camp of Gen. John D. Whiteside in the Black Hawk "war scare" of 1831, and in 1837 was elected State's Attorney for the Sangamon District, later served as Treasurer of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Commission, and occupied a number of other official positions, at the time of his death





in 1847 being Assistant Clerk of the House of Representatives at Springfield.

Edward J. Phillips, who came about the same time as Prickett, is described by his contemporaries as a man of prepossessing appearance, but remained in legal practice but a short time, then becoming an officer of the State Bank. Edward Jones, another belonging to this period, was a native of Georgetown, D. C., was admitted to the Bar before reaching his nineteenth year, and the same year (1830) came to Springfield, Ill., and entered practice as the partner of George Forquer, took part in both campaigns of the Black Hawk War, in 1834 was appointed Clerk of the Circuit Court of Tazewell County and afterward engaged in the practice of his profession at Pekin; also served as Captain of a Company in Col. E. D. Baker's regiment during the first year of the Mexican War, finally dying December 20, 1857.

Others who came after those just mentioned, and between 1830 and 1840, included Henry E. Dummer, Stephen T. Logan, John D. Urquhart, Daniel Stone, Josephus Hewitt, Charles Emmer-son, Stephen A. Douglas, Jesse B. Thomas, Jr., Edward D. Baker, David B. and Antrim Campbell, A. T. Bledsoe, Schuyler Strong, Ninian W. Edwards, James C. Conkling and W. J. Gatewood. Mr. Dummer, who was a native of Maine, came in 1832, soon after entered into partnership with John T. Stuart, a year or two later removed to Jacksonville and still later to Beardstown, where he spent several years, then returning to Jacksonville, where he died about 1877. He was a man of high character and superior ability, and left behind him a reputation for integrity and capability in his profession. The career of Stephen T. Logan, in length of identification with Sangamon County legal history, comes second only to that of Col. John T. Stuart, of whom he was a compeer in public and official life. Sketches of both can be found in the "*Historical Encyclopedia*" (Vol. I) of this work. The most important arrival (though not recognized as such at the time) was that of Abraham Lincoln, the future Emancipator of a race and Preserver of the Union, who came in 1836 and was admitted to the Bar during the following year. Daniel Stone, also mentioned in this list, was a close friend of Lincoln, and listed as one of the "Long Nine," who became an important factor in securing the

transfer of the State capital to Springfield during the session of the General Assembly of 1837.

During the next decade were added to the roster of the Sangamon County Bar the following names: Silas W. Robbins, Charles R. Willis, Benjamin West, James Shields, Levi Davis, A. K. Suede, Benjamin S. Edwards, James H. Matheny, David Logan (son of Stephen T.), William I. Ferguson, Elliott B. and William H. Herndon, William Walker and Vincent Ridgely, several of whom had spent their youth or early manhood in Springfield. Besides these two groups personally identified with the Sangamon Bar, it is fitting that mention should be made of those who, while residents of other cities, were accustomed to visit Springfield in connection with the practice of their profession, and were prominent in State history. These would include such names as William Thomas and Col. John J. Hardin of Jacksonville; Alfred W. Cavarly, of Carrollton; Judge David Davis of Bloomington; Orville H. Browning, Archibald Williams and William A. Richardson, of Quincy; William A. Minshall of Rushville; Cyrus Walker of Maconb; Anthony Thornton of Shelbyville; Joseph Gillespie of Edwardsville; Mahlon D. Ogden, Hugh T. Dickey, Justin Butterfield, Ebenezer Peck and J. Young Scammon of Chicago; Josiah Lamborn and Usher F. Linder, both Attorneys General of the State. Samuel McRoberts, Sidney Breese and Lyman Trumbull, all of whom—besides Douglas, Shields, Richardson, Baker and Davis, already mentioned—became United States Senators, and all but one (Col. E. D. Baker, who fell at Ball's Bluff, during the first year of the Civil War) at different periods representing the State of Illinois. With the name of Abraham Lincoln heading this list, and those of Gov. Richard Yates, Shelby M. Cullom and Gen. John M. Palmer being added thereto at a later period, there are few cities in any other State which could present such a galaxy of notable names so closely identified with its local history.

With the increase of Springfield and Central Illinois in population in the early 'fifties, lawyers practicing in the Sangamon Circuit Courts became more closely identified with the local Bar and largely increased in number. According to the Bar records for that period, the following names were added to the list between 1851 and 1861, viz.: John A. McClelland, L. B. Adams, Norman M. Broadwell, David A. Brown, W. J.

Black, W. J. Conkling, Primm & Gibson, J. E. Rosette, J. B. White, G. W. Shutt, Thomas Lewis, D. McWilliams, Charles W. Keyes, Shelby M. Cullom, L. Rosette, A. McWilliams, J. R. Thompson, Charles S. Zane, William Campbell, J. R. Bail, G. W. Besore, S. S. Whitehurst, J. D. Hall, Christopher C. Brown, John E. Denny, Milton Hay, L. F. McCrillis, J. W. Moffett, Charles B. Brown, S. C. Gibson, T. S. Mather, T. C. Mather, H. G. Reynolds, Eugene L. Gross, L. C. Boynton, A. B. Ives, C. M. Morrison, Joseph Wallace, Speed Butler, Edward F. Leonard and William Prescott. The next decade (1861-71), including the Civil War period, showed a smaller increase, as indicated by the following list: Lawrence Weldon, William M. Springer, J. K. W. Bradley, W. P. Olden, A. N. J. Crook, James E. Dowling, A. W. Hayes, Richmond Wolcott, L. H. Bradley, J. A. Chestnut, J. C. Crowley, William Fowler, James W. Patton, George C. Marcy, William E. Shutt and Alfred Orendorff.

The period between 1871 and 1881 saw a somewhat larger increase, including the location of a number in Springfield from other points in the State and the addition of several who had resumed their legal studies after the close of the war. The list foots up as follows: David T. Litcher, J. A. Kennedy, L. F. Hamilton, James C. Robinson, Winfield S. Collins, A. L. Knapp, Bernard Stuve, Bluford Wilson, Loren Hasson, Robert Allen, Thomas C. Austin, John F. Barrow, S. D. Scholes, W. P. Emery, Charles H. Rice, Charles D. Harvey, Robert H. Hazlett, Robert L. McGuire, John M. Palmer and John Mayo Palmer, Alonzo W. Wood, Charles W. Brown, Clinton L. Conkling, Enoch Harpole, Wm. L. Gross, E. D. Matheny, J. C. Lauphler, Henry H. Rogers, George A. Sanders, J. C. Snigg, Ezra W. White, Charles P. Kane and Henry B. Kane. Others immediately connected with this group or closely following in date of admission to the Sangamon Bar included the following: Frank W. Bennett, Collins & Sprague, John H. Gunn, Ralph W. Haynes, W. F. Houston, Frank H. Jones, J. R. H. King, James H. Matheny, Jr., Albert Salzenstein, Larnie Vredenburg, Joseph Wallace, Walter B. Wines, and Richmond Wolcott.

Lawrence Weldon came to Springfield from Clinton, Ill., in consequence of his appointment by President Lincoln, U. S. District Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois in 1861; had served in the Legislature from Dewitt County

the same year and was chosen a Presidential Elector in 1860. His later years were spent as Associate Justice of the United States Court of Claims in Washington, where he died April 10, 1905.

John E. Rosette was a native of Delaware, Ohio, was admitted to the Bar at Columbus, Ohio, in 1850, and came to Springfield, Ill., in 1855, where he practiced his profession several years, meanwhile for a time editing a Republican paper in Springfield during the Civil War, but later removed and died some years since.

After holding the office of Circuit Judge for ten years for the Springfield Circuit, Judge Charles S. Zane was appointed Chief Justice of Utah Territory in 1883, and at the first State election in Utah was chosen one of the Justices of the Supreme Court; has since continued to reside in that State, practicing his profession at Salt Lake.

Eugene L. Gross was a native of Starkville, Herkimer County, N. Y., born in 1836, came with his parents to Illinois in 1844, read law at Knoxville and was admitted to the Bar in 1857, coming to Springfield a year later and in 1865 was chosen by the City Council to revise the city ordinances. Later in conjunction with his brother William L. he published a Digest of the Law of Illinois, which then became known as Gross' Revised Statutes. He was a man of superior literary training and ability, but died of consumption June 4, 1874.

Maj. Bluford Wilson, born at Shawneetown, Ill., November 20, 1841, after taking a course in McKendree College, was a law student in the University of Michigan in 1862, when he enlisted in the One Hundred and Twentieth Illinois Volunteers, was appointed Adjutant and in May, 1863, became Assistant Adjutant General on the staff of Gen. Michael N. Lawler, later serving in the same capacity on the staffs of Gens. Dana and Eugene A. Carr, and being brevetted as Major for gallant service. After the war he resumed his legal studies, was admitted to the bar in 1867, and during the administration of Gen. Grant was appointed U. S. District Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois and later Solicitor of the Treasury in Washington, where he made a notable record as a supporter of the policy of Secretary B. H. Bristow in the war against the "Whisky Ring." On his retirement he engaged in practice in Springfield, but for a time has devoted considerable attention to the

promotion of railroad enterprises in Southern Illinois.

Among those members of the Springfield Bar who established themselves in the practice of their profession just before the Civil War, none attained a higher rank than the late Christopher C. Brown, who was born near the village of Athens, Menard County, but then in Sangamon County, October 21, 1834, a member of a well-known pioneer family. Mr. Brown obtained his academic education at Hillsboro and Springfield, later took a course in the Transylvania Law School at Lexington, Ky., and was admitted to the bar in 1857, three years later becoming a member of the firm of Stuart, Edwards & Brown, which partnership continued some twenty-five years until disrupted by the death of Col. John T. Stuart, the head of the firm, in 1885. With some changes in partnership, he continued the practice of his profession until his own death, May 6, 1904, an event deeply deplored by a large circle of friends.

William E. Shutt, a native of Loudoun County, Va., born May 5, 1842, was admitted to the bar in 1862, and as partner of James C. Robinson and A. L. Knapp, both previous members of Congress, and later as a member of the firm of Palmer, Robinson & Shutt, became one of the most prominent members of the Sangamon County bar. Mr. Shutt held a number of important offices, including Mayor of the city of Springfield about 1868, three terms as State Senator and in 1893 was appointed by President Cleveland United States Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, later, while in partnership with Gen. John M. Palmer, becoming district attorney for the Illinois Central Railroad, and still later as general counsel for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, also served for a time as Referee in Bankruptcy. His death occurred April 7, 1908.

Lloyd F. Hamilton, belonging to the same period as Mr. Shutt, is a Kentuckian by nativity, but was reared in Tazewell County, Ill., graduated from the Law Department of Michigan University in 1866, and was admitted to the bar during the same year, locating in Springfield. Mr. Hamilton served as City Attorney of the city of Springfield (1869-70), later one term as State's Attorney for Sangamon County and 1882-86 as State Senator—is still in practice.

Thomas C. Mather, for several years of the firm of Scholes & Mather, and who belonged to the post-war period, established for himself

a high reputation as a lawyer, during his later years being the partner of Maj. James A. Connolly. His career was cut short unexpectedly by his death about 1880.

Of the late Gen. Albert Orendorff, who occupied a number of prominent positions, including one term as Representative in the General Assembly, Adjutant-General during the administration of Gov. Altgeld, and candidate for State Treasurer, a fuller sketch will be found in the Biographical Department of this volume.

Richmond Wolcott was a native of Jacksonville, Ill., was there educated and during the Civil War enlisted in the Tenth Illinois Infantry, being successively promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant and Captain; after the war completed his studies and was admitted to the bar, locating at Springfield. He died several years ago.

Others of a later date include William A. Vincent, who came to Springfield with his parents in 1868, received his literary education in the Ohio Wesleyan University, graduated from the law department of Columbia College, N. Y., in 1879, and during the same year was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court and began practice in Springfield; about 1885 was appointed by President Cleveland Chief Justice of the United States Court of New Mexico, and after retiring from that office removed to Chicago, where he still resides.

James A. Creighton, for twenty-five years a Justice of the Circuit Court in the Springfield District, is a native of White County, Ill., was educated in the Southern Illinois College at Salem, Ill., in March, 1870, was admitted to the bar, and in 1877 came to Springfield and for a time was a partner of the late Alfred Orendorff in the practice of his profession, in 1885 was elected Judge of the Circuit Court, vice Charles S. Zane, and has retained that office continuously to the present time.

Charles P. Kane, born in Springfield December 25, 1850, was educated in the public schools of his native city, graduating from the High School in 1868, then studied law with Messrs. Hay, Greene & Littler, and was admitted to the bar in 1877. In 1878 he was elected City Attorney, serving by successive reelections until 1881, later served one term (1884-88) as County Judge, and in 1892 was candidate on the Republican ticket for Congress. He is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity and has served as Grand Commander of the Knights Templar.

James M. Graham, a native of Ireland, was born April 14, 1852, came to America in 1867 and was educated in the public schools, at Valparaiso (Ind.) Normal School and the State University of Illinois, later being engaged in teaching for several years, when (in 1882) he removed to Macon County, from that county served one term (1884-86) in the lower branch of the General Assembly, then came to Springfield and in 1886 became a partner of S. D. Scholes in the practice of law, in 1892 was elected State's Attorney on the Democratic ticket, serving one term. In 1908 he was elected Representative in Congress from the Springfield District and reelected in 1910. (A fuller sketch will be found in the Biographical Department of this volume.)

H. Clay Wilson, born in Daviess County, Ky., July 2, 1856, removed with his parents to Indiana in 1858, was there educated in the local schools and Danville (Ind.) Normal College, graduating from the latter in 1882; then came to Sangamon County, Ill., and after being engaged in teaching there some years, in 1886 began reading law with Clinton L. Conkling, and in 1888 was admitted to the bar. He later continued teaching for a time but in 1890 began practice; in 1892 was elected Representative in the General Assembly on the Republican ticket, serving one term, and has been twice (1908 and 1910) the Republican candidate for Congress, being defeated by 1,500 to 1,700 plurality, but in each case carrying his own county. (See fuller sketch in Biographical Department.)

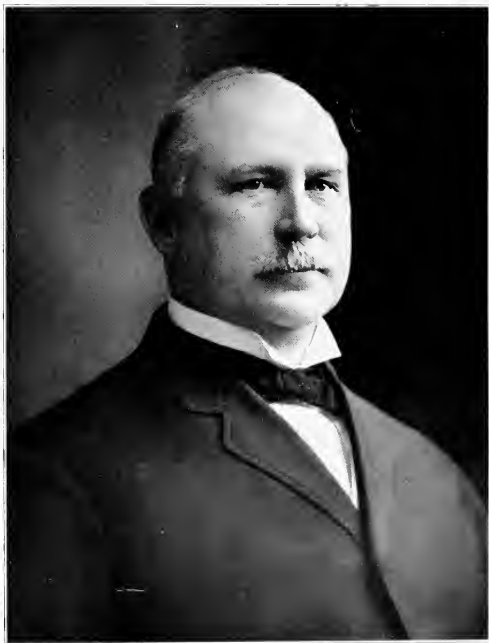
Charles E. Selby, born in Lancaster, Ohio, October 7, 1855, attended the common schools and Danville (Ind.) Normal School; for eight years was engaged in teaching, but in 1875 coming to Springfield, Ill., read law with Conkling & Grout. In 1888 was admitted to the bar, and in 1892 entered into partnership with S. D. Scholes. The same year he was the Republican candidate for State's Attorney in Sangamon County, in 1894 was elected Representative in the General Assembly and was reelected two years later, serving two terms.

Did space permit some further personal notes would be added in this connection, but in view of the space already occupied and the fact that many individual sketches of surviving members of the Bar will be found in their proper place in the body of this volume, this is not deemed necessary.

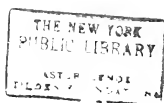
In addition to the members of the Sangamon County Bar, who during their career occupied positions upon the bench (and who have already been mentioned in connection with the history of Courts), personal sketches of a long list will be found in alphabetical order and convenient for reference in Volume I ("*Historical Encyclopedia of Illinois*") of this work. These will be found to include the following: Col. Edward D. Baker, Norman M. Broadwell, Antrim Campbell, John A. Chestnut, James C. Conkling, Clinton L. Conkling, James A. Connolly, Shelby M. Culom, Levi Davis, Ninian W. Edwards, George Forquer, Norman L. Freeman, Henry S. Greene, William L. Gross, William S. Hamilton, Milton Hay, William H. Herndon, David T. Lattler, James H. Matheny, Sr., William L. May, Benjamin Mills, Thomas M. Neale, John M. Palmer, David Prickett, Jonathan H. Pugh, Joseph C. Robinson, James Shields, William M. Springer, Daniel Stone, and Lawrence Weldon. Lawyers from other localities accustomed to practice before the Sangamon County Courts, and whose personal records are given in the same connection, embrace the names of Orville H. Browning, Justin Butterfield, John J. Hardin, Josiah Lamborn, Vsher F. Linder, William A. Minshall, J. Young Scammon, Cyrus Walker, Archibald Williams and others.

George A. Sanders, a native of Williamstown, Mass., born July 4, 1836, was there educated, graduating from Williams College, and then coming to Illinois engaged in educational work as Superintendent of Schools at Centralia. Later he began the study of law with Messrs. Swett & Orme at Bloomington, in December, 1860, was admitted to the bar and began practice at Centralia, which he continued until 1869, when he became Assistant State Treasurer under State Treasurer Erastus N. Bates, with whom he remained two terms and with Edward Rutz, the successor of Bates, one term, making in all six years in the same capacity. On retiring from the State Treasurer's office in 1875, he resumed his practice in Springfield, which he continued until his death, April 8, 1909. Mr. Sanders was chosen Presidential Elector in 1872, and served one term as City Attorney of the city of Springfield; was a member of both the State and National Bar Associations, having once served the former as delegate to the latter.

J. Otis Humphrey, present Justice of the United States District Court for the Southern District



Thomas Rees,



of Illinois, was born in Morgan County, Ill., December 20, 1850, grew up on a farm in Auburn Township, Sangamon County, received his literary training in the Virden High School and Shurtleff College, Upper Alton, then studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1880, for two years served as law clerk in the office of the Railway and Warehouse Commission, and in 1883 became the partner of Henry S. Greene, one of the leading attorneys of Central Illinois. From the beginning Judge Humphrey's development in his profession was rapid, and he soon attained a high rank as a lawyer and political leader; in 1884 was chosen a Presidential Elector on the Blaine ticket, in 1896 was a delegate to the Republican National Convention, in 1897 was appointed by President McKinley United States District Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, and in 1901 was commissioned Judge of the United States Court for the same District, a position which he still holds. Judge Humphrey is President of the Lincoln Centennial Association and presided at the Lincoln Centennial celebration in Springfield on February 12, 1909.

John S. Schnepf, Mayor of the city of Springfield, was born in Sangamon County near Springfield, August 26, 1867, and there spent his boyhood on a farm and for a time was a resident of Christian County. At eighteen years of age he came to Springfield and there attended a German school for a time, later became a student at the Central Normal University, Danville, Ind., from which he graduated in 1887; subsequently was engaged in teaching one year, after which he entered the law department of the Wesleyan University at Bloomington, Ill., graduating therefrom and being admitted to the Bar in 1890. He then engaged in practice in Springfield, and in 1909 was elected Mayor of the city, in 1911 was reelected under the municipal commission form of government and has established a record for independence and efficiency.

Bernard Stuve, who was widely known as a physician, lawyer and author, was born in Vechta, Duchy of Oldenburg, Germany, September 10, 1829, at four years of age was brought by his parents to America and gained his early education at Minster, Auglaize County, Ohio, where the family first settled; a few years after the death of his father from cholera in 1847, took a course in the Medical College in Cincinnati, whence he went to Tennessee intending to engage in practice, but not finding the situation as represented,

returned north, locating at Benton, near Cape Girardeau, Mo., where he spent eighteen months in successful practice. Then, having completed his medical course at Cincinnati in 1851, he removed to Evansville, Ind., and there engaged for a time in practice in partnership with a local physician, subsequently spending some time at Carmi, White County, Ill., and still later at Hickman, Ky., whence he came about the beginning of the Civil War to Illiopolis, Sangamon County. Removing thence to Springfield in 1866, he took up the study of law, graduating from the Chicago Law School in 1868, and being then admitted to the bar in Sangamon County. Taking a deep interest in historical matters, he soon afterward became associated with Alexander Davidson in the preparation of what is known as "Davidson & Stuve's History of Illinois," the most ample and comprehensive State history issued up to that time. A second and revised edition of this work was gotten out in 1884. Dr. Stuve's last years were spent in practical retirement in Springfield, meanwhile taking a deep interest in the Illinois State Historical Society, of which he was a member.

In 1857, while a resident of Carmi, Ill., Dr. Stuve married Miss Mary Illinois Wilson, a daughter of Hon. William Wilson, a Justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois for some twenty-five years, and until the adoption of the Constitution of 1847. Dr. Stuve's death occurred April 11, 1903, and that of his wife on February 7, 1904, leaving one son and three daughters, of whom only one of the latter is now living. Dr. Stuve was reared in the faith of the Roman Catholic church, but while still adhering to the principles of Christianity, he early dissolved his connection with that denomination, being known as a man of liberal views and high moral principles. His wife was a member of the Presbyterian church.

Edmund Burke, attorney-at-law, and State's Attorney, Sangamon County, was born in Buffalo, that county, in 1876, was educated in the public schools and in the law department of University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, graduating from the latter in the class of 1898. Then being admitted to the bar, he began practice in the city of Springfield, and at once took an active part in politics, identifying himself with the Democratic party. After being engaged in practice for a period of ten years, in 1908 he received the nomination as candidate for

State's Attorney on the Democratic ticket, and was elected for a term of four years (1908-12). With the aid of two assistants he has filled that office to the present time and has established for himself a reputation for ability and independence.

Of the members of the Sangamon County Bar, as it exists today, none has achieved a wider reputation in his profession and filled a larger place in official history than Maj. James Austin Connolly. Born in Newark, N. J., March 8, 1842, he came with his parents to Morrow County, Ohio, there grew up on a farm, receiving his education in the public schools and Selby Academy at Chesterville, and later beginning the study of law with Judge Dunn at Mt. Gilead in the same county. In 1859, between seventeen and eighteen years of age, he was admitted to the bar, and after practicing with his preceptor one year, in 1860 came to Charleston, Ill., establishing himself in his profession there, but two years later enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-third Illinois Infantry, holding successively the rank of Captain and Major, and after nearly three years of service, being finally mustered out with the brevet rank of Lieutenant Colonel, June 28, 1865. Among the noted engagements of the Civil War in which he took part was the memorable battle, of Chattanooga, in November 1863, later was assigned to duty as Division Inspector of the Fourteenth Army Corps, and participated in Sherman's March to the Sea and the Grand Review at Washington, which marked the close of the war. Then returning to his home at Charleston he resumed the practice of his profession, but seven years later entered into active politics, serving two terms (1872-76) as Representative in the General Assembly from the Coles County District; in 1876, by appointment of President Grant became United States District Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, by successive reappointments serving until 1885, when he retired after the accession of Grover Cleveland to the presidency, but in 1889 was reappointed to the same position by President Harrison—serving in all thirteen and a half years. Among the important cases with which he had to deal while in the office of United States District Attorney was the celebrated

Whisky Ring case, which he conducted on behalf of the Government personally and alone. In 1886, Major Connolly was the Republican candidate for Congress in the Springfield District, but was defeated by less than 1,000 votes in a district normally Democratic by more than 3,000. In 1888 he declined a renomination, but in the Republican State Convention of that year received a highly complimentary vote for Governor. In 1894 he was again nominated for Congress from the Springfield District and was this time elected over the late Wm. M. Springer, who had held the position for twenty years. Two years later Maj. Connolly was reelected to Congress, but in 1898 declined a renomination and has since devoted his attention to the practice of his profession, in the meantime, however, holding the honorable position of Department Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic one term (1910-11). Besides the G. A. R., he is identified with the Masonic Fraternity, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Loyal Legion. On February 9, 1863, while a soldier in the army, he was married at Gambler, Ohio, to Miss Mary Dunn, a lady of intelligence and refinement, and sister of Judge Dunn, his former preceptor and first law-partner.

(PAUL SELBY.)

SANGAMON COUNTY BAR, 1910.

The following is a list of members of the Sangamon County Bar as it existed in 1910:

Adams, Alfred.	Brown, Stuart.
Allen, Walter M.	Burke, Edmund (State's Attorney).
Andrus, Charles S.	Butler, William J.
Armstrong, J. F.	Caldwell, James E.
Ayres, George E.	Catron, Bayard L.
Barber, Clayton J.	Chapin, Edwin L.
Barber, John A.	Child, Henry L.
Barnes, Carey E.	Christopher, Cornelius J.
Bartlett, E. R.	Coleman, Louis G.
Bean, William A.	Condon, Thomas J.
Bernard, Adolph F.	Conkling, Clinton L.
Berman, C. C.	Connolly, James A.
Bone, Eugene E.	Converse, Henry A.
Bradford, William A.	Cummins, Stephen H.
Branson, Edward R.	Dowling, James E.
Breese, Sidney S.	Drennan, Frank P.
Briggle, Charles G.	

Eckstein, Michael.
 Fain, William E.
 Ferns, Thomas F.
 Fitzgerald, Arthur M.
 Flood, John P.
 Friedmeyer, John G.
 Fullenwider, H. Ernest
 Galeener, Wilbur F.
 Galligan, Bart.
 Gard, Charles E.
 Garretson, James T.
 George, Gilbert J.
 Gibbs, Charles S.
 Gillespie, George B.
 Graham, James J.
 Graham, James M.
 Hall, Hubert R.
 Hamilton, Lloyd F.
 Harris, Oscar E.
 Harts, Harry B.
 Harts, Peter W.
 Hatch, Frank L.
 Hay, Logan.
 Haynes, Ralph W.
 Henkel, Myron F.
 Henry, Edward D.
 Herndon, Gray.
 Hoff, Alonzo.
 Irwin, Edwin F.
 Irwin, Oramel B.
 Jarrett, Thomas L.
 Jones, Clarence A.
 Kane, Charles P.
 Kelly, James Y. Jr.
 Kenney, George W.
 Kilbride, Thomas M.
 King, John L.
 Laird, Orley E.
 Laird, Samuel.
 Lanphier, John C.
 Lawler, William J.
 Lewis, Warren E.
 Loomis, Webster E.
 Lyon, Thomas E.
 McNulty, R. H.
 McGrath, Timothy.
 McGuire, Robert L.
 McKeown, Davis.
 Masters, Hardin W.
 Masters, Thomas D.
 Matheny, James H.
 Matheny, Robert.
 Melin, Carl A.
 Millen, Daisy.
 Monroe, Basil D.
 Monroe, Earl D.
 Morgan, George M.
 Mortimer, C. Fred.
 Murray, Abner G.
 Nelms, W. H.
 Northcott, William A.
 Nutt, Roy A.
 Orr, James R.
 Orr, Walter A.
 Patton, James H.
 Patton, Robert H.
 Patton, William L.
 Perkins, Joseph B.
 Perry, Elmer A.
 Pfeiffer, John M.
 Putting, Oscar J.
 Quinnian, T. William.
 Reilly, James.
 Robinson, Edward S.
 Salzenstein, Albert.
 Sampson, W. Edgar.
 Schnepf, John S.
 Scholes, Samuel D.
 Scholes, Samuel D. Jr.
 Seeley, Roy M.
 Selby, Charles E.
 Sheehan, John W.
 Shelley, Wesley W.
 Shutt, William E.
 Smith, Elbert S.
 Snigg, John.
 Snigg, John P.
 Stevens, Albert D.
 Summer, Albert T.
 Summers, Charles P.
 Templeman, James W.
 Trutter, Frank L.
 Vancil, Burke.
 Warren, Phil B.
 Watson, Sidney P.
 Weaver, John B.
 Wight, Samuel A.
 Williams, A. Morse.
 Wilson, Blanford.
 Wilson, Henry C.
 Wines, William St. John.
 Winterbotham, Joseph E.
 Wood, George A.
 Woodruff, Marion C.
 Yates, Richard.

CHAPTER XVII.

TOWNSHIP HISTORY.

ADOPTION OF TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION—LIST OF COMMISSIONERS AND FIRST SUBDIVISIONS—NEW ORGANIZATION GOES INTO EFFECT IN 1864—SUBSEQUENT CHANGES—INDIVIDUAL HISTORY OF THE TWENTY-SEVEN TOWNSHIPS NOW CONSTITUTING SANGAMON COUNTY—PRESENT AREA AND DATE OF ORGANIZATION OF EACH—EARLY SETTLERS AND TIME OF ARRIVAL—PART WHICH THEY PLAYED IN DEVELOPMENT OF THE COUNTY — PERSONAL SKETCHES — SOME FIRST EVENTS — INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—VILLAGES AND RAILROADS —SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES—BANKS AND NEWSPAPERS—PRESENT POPULATION OF VILLAGES AND TOWNSHIPS.

In accordance with a petition submitted to the County Board, consisting of the County Judge and two Associate Justices, on June 5, 1860, an election was ordered to be held on November 6th of that year, on the question of the adoption of Township Organization under the general act of the Legislature of 1859. The result was a total of 4,050 votes for the measure to 3,191 against, and John S. Bradford, John Gardner, Sr., and Joseph Campbell were appointed Commissioners to divide the county into townships which were organized under the following names: Auburn, Ball, Buffalo Hart, Campbell, Cartwright, Clear Lake, Cooper, Cotton Hill, Curran, Gardner, Illiopolis, Island Grove, Loomis, Mechanicsburg, Power (now Fancy Creek), Pawnee, Rochester, Sackett, Springfield, Talkington, Williams, Woodside—New Berlin Township being later formed out of a part of Island Grove, Wheatfield from part of Illiopolis, and Capital Township from a part of Springfield Township. Other changes which have since been made include Divernon, Laneville and Maxwell Townships.

The history of early schools in the several townships, having been treated quite fully in the chapter on "Public Schools," it has not been considered necessary to repeat it in this connection.

For convenience of reference, the sketches of

individual township in this chapter are arranged in alphabetical order.

AUBURN TOWNSHIP.

Auburn Township, one of the southern tier of townships in Sangamon County, is bounded on the north by Chatham Township, east by Divernon, west by Talkington and south by Macoupin County. As originally organized in 1861, the township embraced its present area of 36 square miles, consisting of Congressional Township 13 N., R. 6 W., but in 1869, two tiers of sections from the western part of Pawnee Township were added to Auburn. This arrangement continued until July 13, 1896, when on the organization of the new township of Divernon, these sections were transferred to the latter, constituting its western portion. Consisting largely of prairie land with level or moderately undulating surface, Auburn Township occupies a part of the county especially well adapted to agricultural purposes, and being well supplied with transportation by the passing of the Chicago & Alton Railroad through its central portion, is one of the most prosperous portions of the county. The headwaters of Sugar Creek furnish the principal natural supplies of water for stock and irrigation purposes.

The first settlement within the present limits of the township began in 1818, when John Ellis, James Black and Samuel Vancil came to this locality, the two first named settling on Sections 15 and 14, respectively, and Mr. Vancil on Section 11 southeast of the site of the present village of Auburn. John Wallace came about the same time and settled near the northeast corner of the township—was about fifty years of age when he arrived in November, 1818, and died in 1828. Henry Gatlin, who came in 1818, settled near what was known as the "Gatlin Springs," now the "Hayden Springs."

Among those who came in 1819 appear the names of George Lott, William Wood, Jesse Wilson, Joseph Thomas and Thomas Black. In 1820 came James Nuckolls and Edward White, the latter soon after selling his claim to John Durley. Mr. Nuckolls was a native of Botetourt County, Va., born in 1777, came to Madison County, Ill., in 1818, and two years later to Auburn Township, Sangamon County, where he died in 1859. James and George Wallace came

from South Carolina in 1822, the former dying in 1840 and the latter in Macon County about 1845. Robert Crow, a native of Wythe County, Va., came from Christian County, Ky., also in 1822, and died September 23, 1840.

Other early settlers in the township were: Robert Orr, George Winmer and John Kessler in 1826, the latter establishing the first blacksmith shop in the township; James Fletcher, Samuel McElvain and Micajah Organ in 1828, and Jeremiah Abell and John Roach in 1829. Mr. McElvain was a soldier of the War of 1812 and engaged in the Battle of New Orleans, was a prominent citizen and ruling elder of the Presbyterian Church of Auburn from its organization in his house, in 1830, until his death in 1848. Mr. Organ came from Jessamine County, Ky., and after remaining in the township a number of years, removed to Virden, Macoupin County, where he died. Thomas Black, already mentioned as one of the settlers in Auburn Township in 1819, was born in South Carolina in 1768, married Edith A. Pyle in Christian County, Ky., and moved thence to Southern Illinois in 1811, shortly before the earthquake of that year. Alarmed by that phenomenon, they returned to Kentucky, but later came back to Southern Illinois, and finally to Sangamon County, settling in the northwest corner of Auburn Township. His wife died in 1822, and he subsequently married Mrs. Rebecca Viney (*nee* Shiles), his own death occurring in 1851. Alvin Crous, born in Madison County, Ky., as a young man removed to Humphreys County, Tenn., where he married Margaret Forbes, subsequently moved to Johnson County, Ky., and from there in January, 1829, to Sangamon County, Ill., settling in Auburn Township, where he died in 1849.

One of the most notable early settlers of Auburn Township was James Patton, who was born in the city of Baltimore, March 17, 1791, in childhood was taken by his parents to Staunton, Va., and in 1798 to Clark County, Ky. After having served an apprenticeship to the tanning business, in 1810, he joined his parents, who had preceded him to Christian County, Ky., where he married Polly Husband in 1815, five years later coming to Auburn Township, Sangamon County, Ill., arriving in the spring of 1820. His wife having died in 1844, he was twice married thereafter, first to Mrs. Lettie Nifong, who died in 1856, and second to Mrs. Elizabeth Gregory, who died in 1875. Soon after coming to Sangamon County



FRANK REISCH



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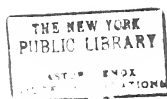
GEORGE REISCH, JR.



FRANK REISCH, JR.



FRANK REISCH, SR.



Col. Patton established a tannery and supplied a wide extent of country with leather. An enterprising, public-spirited citizen, he established a high reputation in his community. He died September 12, 1877, on the farm where he first settled on coming to Sangamon County, leaving a large number of descendants, most of whom reside in Sangamon County.

Johan Jacob Rauch was born in Stuttgart, Germany, July 25, 1796, and came to America in 1818, arriving in Philadelphia on a sailing vessel after a voyage of eleven weeks. After having been subjected to a species of fraud by a man to pay for his passage in return for labor, he was compelled to allow himself to be sold at auction in order to raise the necessary sum of \$70. The lowest bid was for three years' service, and he was immediately taken to Alabama and there subjected to a condition more horrible than negro slavery. During much of the time he was employed in boat-building, earning many times over the sum paid by his master. Conditions having become intolerable, some six months before the expiration of his term of service he managed to escape, finally reaching Muhlenberg, Ky., where he found some German people who gave him employment, and he soon became able to clothe himself and began to save money. In 1824 he there married Pauline Polcy, soon after built a saw-mill on a small stream, but desiring to avoid any further connection with the institution of slavery, in October, 1829, he came to Sangamon County and bought three quarter-sections of land on the southern border of the county between Auburn and Virden. Here he built a saw-mill which proved a great benefit to the community. A man of industry and high moral principle, he achieved a wonderful success, at the time of his death on November 25, 1843, at the age of only a little more than forty-seven years, leaving enough land to make a good farm for each of his children.

Joseph Polcy was born in Logan County, Ky., where he married, and in 1829 came to Sangamon County, settling near his brother-in-law, Johan Jacob Rauch. He served as Justice of the Peace for a number of years and, at the time of his death on August 17, 1866, left his heirs the title to 3,000 acres of land, of which 2,500 acres were in one body.

James Wallace was born in Pendleton District, S. C., in 1776. His parents, being Scotch Presbyterians and Whigs—or supporters of the Dec-

laration of Independence—were driven from their homes by the Tories, and his birth occurred in a camp. In early manhood he went to Nova Scotia and there married, but in 1816 returned to South Carolina. Having lived long enough in a free country to appreciate the perils of slavery, in November, 1822, he came to Sangamon County, Ill., locating one mile south of the present village of Auburn. He later moved to Macon County, dying there in 1845.

CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS.—The date of the first religious exercises in Auburn Township is not a matter of record, but Rev. James Simms, Rivers McCormack and Peter Cartwright, pioneer Methodists; Elder Simon Lindley, a Baptist, and Rev. J. G. Bergen, a Presbyterian, were early church workers in this vicinity. The first church organization is said to have been Old School Presbyterian, the organization being effected at the home of Samuel McElvain in 1830, while the first church building was erected by that denomination in 1845. It was a modest frame structure, located in the edge of the woods just west of Crow's Mill, but later was moved to the village of Auburn, where it was used as a dwelling house.

RAILROADS.—Three railroads enter Auburn Township, the Chicago & Alton, the Jacksonville Southeastern branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy crossing the southwestern corner, and the Chicago & Illinois Midland, extending from Auburn eastward, via Pawnee to Taylorville, Christian County. The interurban electric line of the Illinois Traction System also parallels the Chicago & Alton steam line.

MILLS.—The first grist-mill in the township (a horse-mill) was built by James Sims, on the north part of the Whiteman farm, east of the present village of Auburn.

The first water-mill for sawing lumber was erected in 1825-26 by Robert Crow on Sugar Creek, a mile northeast of Auburn village, and was subsequently rebuilt and a run of burrs added by E. and W. D. Crow, sons of Robert.

A second water-mill (both saw and grist) was built by Jacob Rauch, about six miles above the Crow's mill, and soon after a third mill between the two by James Wallace. These have all disappeared.

In 1838 Asa and George Eastman erected the first steam-mill (a grist-mill) on the branch a mile north of the village of Auburn. The machinery was finally removed to Springfield.

Messrs. Bond & Ely erected an extensive steam

flouring mill within the village, in 1856, at a cost of \$15,000, but it proved a financial failure, and in 1864 the machinery was used by J. U. Grove in fitting out a new mill in Carlinville.

SOME FIRST EVENTS.—The first marriage in the township was that of Gideon Vancil to Phoebe Wilson in March, 1820, Rev. James Sims officiating, and a daughter born to them in 1821 is supposed to have furnished the first birth in the township.

The first death was that of Mrs. Elizabeth Walker, daughter of Samuel Vancil, who died in the fall of 1819, and was buried in the Winner burying ground. An incident connected with the death of Mrs. Walker was the discovery of a prairie fire approaching the cabin in which she lay dying, surrounded by members of the family. By vigorous effort in beating out the fire in the grass and by the use of water, the fire was prevented from getting possession of the cabin, but all the hay that had been stacked for the winter feeding of stock was destroyed.

The first tan-yard in the township was established by James Patton in 1826.

The first orchards were planted in 1825 by Robert Crow and Philip Wineman.

Auburn, the only incorporated village of Auburn Township, has an interesting history. The original town of that name was laid out in 1835, by Asa and George Eastman on land purchased from Messrs. Godfrey & Gilman, merchants of Alton, and located near the northern border of the township, about a mile north of the site of the present village. It occupied a handsome location and, in 1840, had five or six dwellings and a two-story tavern, built by the Eastmans but managed by a man named Swaney, who traveled a great deal and is supposed to have been a professional gambler. During his last trip he mysteriously disappeared, his remains being found some months later near Ewington, Effingham County, where it was supposed he had been murdered in revenge by some victim.

The Eastmans and a number of other prominent citizens of Sangamon County resided at the original Auburn for a number of years, but finally removed to other places, the Eastmans locating in Springfield, where Asa Eastman was a prominent business man. On the construction of the Alton & Sangamon Railroad (now the Chicago & Alton) the line was located some distance east of the village, and there was then a sharp struggle over the location of the railroad station, which

finally resulted in the success of the younger candidate.

The new village, a mile further south, was platted and recorded on February 24, 1853, by Philip Wineman, the proprietor, on the northeast quarter of Section 10, under the name of "Wineman." In the meantime Asa Eastman, having become proprietor of the land embraced in the old village, secured the passage by the Legislature of an act vacating the corporation, sold the land to Madison Curvey, and it was transformed into a farm.

Additions had been made to the new village by Wineman and others, but the popularity of the name "Auburn" is shown by the fact that, during the session of the Legislature of 1864-65, an act was passed wiping out the name "Wineman," and incorporating the village under the name of its old rival, the first election under the new charter occurring in the spring of 1865. The census tables show a steady increase in population, the growth between 1890 and 1900 approximating fifty per cent. Auburn was incorporated as a city in 1905, and according to the census of 1910 had a population of 1,814.

There are two other railway stations within Auburn Township—both on the line of the Chicago & Alton Railroad—Sefton Station, north of Auburn and near the northern border of the township, and Thayer, about four miles south of Auburn. Thayer was incorporated as a village in 1901 and in 1910 had a population of 1,012.

There are two banks in Auburn, the Auburn State Bank and the Farmers' State Bank, each having a capital stock of \$25,000. The city also has one weekly paper, the "Auburn Citizen," which is the oldest paper in the county outside of Springfield. M. L. Gordon, editor and proprietor.

Population of Auburn Township (1910), 3,851.

BALL TOWNSHIP.

Ball Township, situated directly south of Springfield, in the second tier of townships north of the southern border of Sangamon County, was organized in March, 1861, and named for James A. Ball, a citizen of the township who was a native of Madison County, Ky., came to Sangamon County in 1825, and was a soldier in the Winnebago and Black Hawk Wars. It contains an area of 33¾ square miles, including the whole of Town 14 N., R. 5 W. of the Third Principal

Meridian, except two and a quarter sections from west side of the Congressional Township, which has been attached to Chatham Township. To Ball Township has been accorded the credit of being the location chosen by the first white settler in Sangamon County. This is generally conceded to have been Robert Pulliam, although there has been some disagreement between writers on Sangamon County history as to the exact date of his coming to the county, some claiming that this was in the year 1816, and others one year later—the fall of 1817. The Old Settlers' Society of Sangamon County, which, however, is regarded as the best authority on questions of this character, have accepted the latter year as most probable, and had it inscribed on a bronze tablet attached to a column at the south front of the Court House in Springfield, and dedicated December 2, 1911, in commemoration of that event and in honor of Mr. Pulliam's memory.

Robert Pulliam was born in Henry, Va., April 12, 1776, his father, William Pulliam, and family, emigrating to Kentucky, and thence to the New Design Settlement in what is now Monroe County, Ill., later spending some time at Cape Girardeau, Mo., (then a part of the Spanish possessions) and finally locating in Randolph County, Ill., where the town of Red Bud now stands. In 1802 he began the improvement of a farm in St. Clair County, four miles east of the present site of the city of Belleville, but a year later settled in the American Bottom a few miles south of Alton, married Mary Stout in 1804, in 1815 returned to St. Clair County, and in 1817, in company with two or three hired men, made a trip north, finally selecting a site on Sugar Creek, due south from the present city of Springfield, where he built a cabin. In the spring of 1818 he returned to his old home in St. Clair County, where he remained one year when he came with his family to Sangamon County. He found the cabin he had built in 1817 occupied by Zachariah Peter, another early settler, but Mr. Pulliam obtained possession, and there resided until his death in the vicinity of Carlinville, July 31, 1838, his wife dying in 1847. He is described by Gov. Reynolds as a man of fine physique and strong character, as shown by his submission to the amputation of one of his legs by a country doctor without the aid of anæsthetics. Originally a Baptist, he later united with the Methodist Church, and built one of the first mills in Sangamon County driven by a tread-

wheel with motive power furnished by horses or oxen. He also installed probably the first cotton-gin in that locality. The first meeting of the Sangamon County Old Settlers' Association was held on the site of the Pulliam cabin, in August, 1859.

The next group of early settlers in the Ball Township district came in 1818. These consisted of William Drennan and his half-brother, Joseph Drennan, his son-in-law, Joseph Dodds, and George Cox, who, leaving portions of their families in the vicinity of Alton, came with their teams, farming implements and younger members of their families, fitted for manual labor, under the pilotage of William Moore, an Indian Ranger, and began opening up farms on Sugar Creek in the vicinity of the Pulliam Settlement. They built two cabins, one occupied by Joseph Cox and the other by the Drennans and Dodds, and as usual with settlers of that period, shunning the prairies, cleared and planted some fifteen acres of timber land, which they cultivated in common. Later they attempted to break some of the prairie soil with a wooden mold-board plow, but this proved a failure. Following the playful example of one of the boys, they cut off the grass from a small section of prairie that had been included in the field, and cutting holes in the sod, planted it with corn and pumpkin seeds. The result is claimed in some of the early histories to have been a surprising success, the crop proving twice as great as that obtained from the land that had been cleared of timber. The Drennans, Cox and Dodds brought their families the next year, all except Dodds having previously erected cabins. The latter, however, was compelled to live in a rail-pen until a cabin was built. George Cox died in 1819. William Drennan, the head of this colony, died in 1847, while his wife survived him many years. Joseph Drennan passed away in 1865 and his widow in 1896. Joseph Dodds, the son-in-law of William Drennan, survived until 1869, his wife having passed away in 1853. Both of the Drennans and Dodds were influential citizens and left large families, and many of their descendants still survive in Sangamon County.

After the coming of the Drennans and the Dodds, settlement in the region now embraced in Ball Township, increased quite rapidly, as its advantages as an agricultural district, with favorable water supplies for stock, had attracted wide attention. Among the arrivals in this period were those of Thomas Black, who came in 1819,

settled near the Auburn Township line, and soon after built a distillery and a horse-mill which were widely patronized; James Anderson, a native of Virginia, who had spent some time in Kentucky and Indiana, came in 1820, settled on Section 33, but later moved to the North Fork of the Sangamon, and there died in 1828; Louis Laughlin came with his family in 1821, settled on Section 29, where he remained fifteen years, when he removed to Wisconsin, leaving behind him the reputation of being one of the first Abolitionists in Sangamon County. Alexander and John Ritchie came in 1822, settled on Section 33, the former removing to Texas (where he died about 1844), and the latter to Iowa.

One of the most noted comers about this time was Job Fletcher, Sr., who arrived in 1819, and on the night of his arrival was called upon to write the will of George Cox, who came to Sangamon County with the Drennan and Dodds families in 1818. This was the first will put on record from Sangamon County, but registered at Edwardsville, Sangamon County territory then composing a part of Madison County. Fletcher was born in Randolph County, Va., in 1793, spent some years with his widowed mother in Kentucky; served six months in the War of 1812 and assisted to bury the dead on the battlefield of Tippecanoe; married Mary Kerchner, a native of Virginia in 1818, and came to what is now Ball Township November 11, 1819. Mr. Fletcher is said to have bought from Maj. Elijah Hles the first window-glass sold in Springfield, and is believed to have taught the first school in Sangamon County, being also a teacher in a Sunday School organized in his neighborhood by the Rev. J. M. Peck. He served as Representative in the General Assembly from Sangamon County for two terms (the Fifth and Fourteenth General Assemblies), and three sessions (Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh General Assemblies) as Senator. While in the Tenth General Assembly he was classed as one of the famous "Long Nine," of which Abraham Lincoln was a prominent member, and during this period took a prominent part in securing the removal of the State Capital from Vandalia to Springfield. Mr. Fletcher died September 4, 1872, within half a mile of the place where he settled in 1819.

Others who came soon after Pulliam and the Drennans, and about the same time as Mr. Fletcher, were Abram Pease, born on the Island of Martha's Vineyard, in 1791, married Orpha

Southwick in New York, served in the War of 1812, and in 1818 came to the Ball Township district with the family of Jesse Southwick; John Taylor, a native of Danville, Ky., came first to Madison County, Ill., and in 1819 to the Sugar Creek Settlement in Sangamon County; John Brownell, born in Rhode Island in 1800, after spending his boyhood in Seneca, N. Y., came west with the family of William Seely and, in July, 1819, reached Sangamon County, where, in 1821, he married Nancy Pulliam; James Sims, born in Virginia, was taken by his parents to South Carolina, and after his marriage there, spent some time in Kentucky, thence coming to St. Clair County, and to Sangamon County in 1820. Mr. Sims built a mill, run by horse power; quarried stone of the same kind of which the first State House in Springfield was built, and served as the first Representative in the State Legislature from Sangamon County, later resided in Morgan County, and as a Methodist preacher organized the first circuit in Sangamon County. George Brunk, a native of Miami County, Ohio, came in 1821, at the age of seventeen years, later entered eighty acres of land to which he brought his mother and step-father, Thomas Royal, and the rest of the family in 1824; Job F. Harris, born in Rockbridge County, Va., in 1798, spent his boyhood with his parents in Barren County, Ky., there learned the cabinet-making trade and in 1816 came to St. Louis, later made a trip with a party of trappers from New Orleans to the Rocky Mountains, returning in the fall of 1818, and in 1822 came to Sangamon County, served in the Winnebago War of 1827, and died July 29, 1866; Anthony Deardorff, a native of Pennsylvania, came from Franklin County, Ohio, in 1823. Arrivals in the Ball Township district during the year 1824 were quite numerous, including Thomas Royal, the step-father of George Brunk; Joseph Logsdon, from Madison County, Ky., later went to Missouri and thence to Texas, dying in 1848 on the way to California; Peter Deardorff, a brother of Anthony, and coming with his brother-in-law, George Brunk; David Brunk, a brother; Gilbert Dodds, a native of South Carolina, resided some years in Tennessee and Caldwell County, Ky., joined his brother Joseph, who had preceded him six years, served as pastor of the Cumberland Presbyterian church on Sugar Creek, finally dying near Petersburg, Menard County, May 3, 1872. Other later comers were James A. Ball,

for whom Ball Township was named, and who came in 1825 (see opening paragraph in this sketch of Ball Township); William Burtle, a native of Maryland who, after living many years in Kentucky, came with his family to Sangamon County in 1826, his son, William, Jr., becoming a prominent citizen, a teacher, an office-holder and one of the early Presidents of the Sangamon County Old Settlers' Society; Zachariah Ogden, originally from Frederick City, Md., came from Kentucky to Sangamon County in 1827, and there died in 1869; James Simpson, born in Maryland, came from Kentucky in 1828; George Moffitt, a native of Augusta County, Va., came from Christian County, Ky., in 1829, and died in 1860; Richard Simpson, a native of Maryland, spent some years in Kentucky, came to Sangamon County in 1830, and a year later removed to Christian County, where he and his wife died; David H. Hermon, born in Wilkes County, N. C., married in Grant County, Ky., and came to Sangamon County in October, 1830, two months before the "deep snow" and endured all the perils of that memorable winter; Jacob Greenawalt, a native of Kentucky, also came in October, 1830, later spent some time in Putnam County, but returning to Sangamon in 1836, died there in 1863; John Fletcher, a younger brother of Job Fletcher, came from his native State of Virginia, and in 1830 joined his elder brother who had preceded him eleven years; Daniel Easley, born in Stokes County, N. C., October 18, 1773, spent some thirty years of his early life in Caldwell County, Ky., came to Sangamon County in 1830, and died at Auburn, that county, February 13, 1874, aged one hundred years, three months and twenty-five days. All the immigrants, so far mentioned, are understood to have settled in what is now Ball Township. In 1829 a colony consisting of over sixty persons from Ohio came to Ball Township. Some of the leading members of this colony were Absalom Meredith and family, Isaac and David Clark and their families, a Mr. Snell and others. Some other early settlers were Joseph Dixon, Joseph Gatlin, David Ford, Eddin Lewis and William Eads.

One of the most widely known families of Sangamon County and Ball Township, of a later period, is that of Philemon Stout, whose father, Philemon Stout, Sr., came to Sangamon County in 1826 and died January 21, 1816, and the mother, Mrs. Penelope (Anderson) Stout, in No-

vember, 1860. The parents were natives of New Jersey, but emigrated to Scott County, Ky., where Philemon Stout, Jr., was born April 19, 1822, and married Melissa Shoup, also of a prominent Ball Township family. Philemon Stout, Jr., had been identified with Ball Township seventy-four years, where he became one of the largest land-owners in Sangamon County, and where he died October 1, 1910.

The principal stream in Ball Township is Sugar Creek, which enters the township near the southwestern corner, and flows through the township, passing out near the northeastern corner. Its tributaries, Grindstone, Panther and Lick Creeks, empty into Sugar Creek within the township, the main stream being a branch of the Sangamon River, while Bishop Creek, which passes through the southeast corner of the township, empties into the South Fork of the Sangamon. The first bridge across Sugar Creek was built by Thomas Black and his neighbors, of hewn timbers, about 1827, but was located in Auburn Township near the Ball Township line.

Ball Township being a strictly agricultural region and there being no railroad line within its limits—except a section of about two miles of the Chicago & Alton, passing through the northwestern corner—until the construction of the Springfield St. Louis branch of the Illinois Central, which passes through the entire length of this township from north to south, there has been little tendency to the development of villages. There was a village projected in the northeastern quarter of the township by George R. Spotswood, in 1837, under the name Mazeppa, but beyond the fact that it had a small store for a short time, there was little evidence of village life. Glenarm, a railway station on the Illinois Central, near the southern border of the township, is the only village in the township, although Chatham, a station on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, is near the western border of the township, and Cotton Hill, on the Illinois Central, is just north of the line between Ball and Woodside Townships.

A neat frame building, for the purpose of a Town Hall, was erected in 1876, on the east bank of Sugar Creek, not far from the site of the Robert Pulliam cabin, and near the center of the township. The population of the township according to the census of 1910, was 898.

BUFFALO HART TOWNSHIP.

Buffalo Hart Township, in the northeastern part of Sangamon County, was organized, with its present dimensions, in 1861, receiving its name from Buffalo Hart Grove, where the first settlement was made. It comprises the southern half of Town 17 North, Range 3 West, with four sections from the next tier north, making a total of 22 sections, and is bounded on the north by Logan County, east by Lanesville Township, south by Mechanicsburg and west by Williams. It is watered by tributaries of Wolf Creek on the west and the headwaters of Clear Creek on the south, and with the exception of Buffalo Hart Grove, consisting of less than one-sixth of the area, is made up of prairie land. The name Buffalo Hart is claimed to be derived from the animals—the Buffalo and the Hart—which flourished in this region in aboriginal days. The surface, as it looks towards Lake Fork and Mt. Pulaski, in Logan County, is rather undulating.

The first settlement was made in the township in 1824 by William Bridges and Charles Moore, who were followed a year later by Robert E. Burns. Others who came at a later period, most of them with families, were James Lynn, John Constant, Robert Cass, William P. Lawson, Thomas Greening, John Robinson, James T. Robinson, Adam Starr, Robert McDaniel, Thomas Dunn, John St. Clair and Auburn Ridgeway.

William Bridges, who was born in South Carolina, April 28, 1787, spent his boyhood and his youth successively in Kentucky and Ohio, in the latter State marrying Martha Martin, whose parents were connected with the tragic history of Strode's fort, in Kentucky, from which they escaped during an attack by the Indians, while other occupants, chiefly women and children, were massacred and the fort burned. Mr. Bridges served one year in the War of 1812, then moved to Fayette County, Ind., and in 1824 to Sangamon County, Ill., settling in Buffalo Hart Grove. He was a gunsmith and blacksmith, but about 1830 moved to some other locality and died there.

Charles Moore came from one of the Southern States, built a cotton-gin on the east side of Buffalo Hart Grove in 1823 or 1824, which he managed for a number of years, when he moved north. He had been a Revolutionary soldier, and while going to draw his pension, the stage in which he was riding upset, causing his death.

Robert E. Burns was born in Washington County, Va., March 28, 1799, lived for a time in Clarke County, Ky., where, in 1825, he married Patsy Cass, and immediately set out for Sangamon County, Ill., where he arrived in October of that year and settled in Buffalo Hart Grove. They had two children who grew to maturity, Robert Franklin, born July 11, 1832, and died July 11, 1852, and Elizabeth who married John T. Constant. Mr. Burns died May 24, 1880.

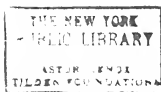
James Lynn, who came in the fall of 1825, was a native of Rowan County, N. C., born February 24, 1788; in 1809 moved to Muhlenberg, Ky., later served eighteen months in the War of 1812, and was severely wounded by a gunshot, in Canada. In 1814 he married Sarah DePoyster in Butler County, Ky., and after spending one year with his parents in North Carolina, in 1815 removed to Barren County, Ky., and in the fall of 1825, to Sangamon County, Ill., settling in the north part of Buffalo Hart Grove. Indians were still numerous in this region at that time, but gave the settlers no trouble. Mr. Lynn died March 11, 1860.

John Constant, born in Clarke County, Ky., September 17, 1781, in 1802 married Susan Edmonston, and in October, 1826, came to Buffalo Hart Grove, Sangamon County, where he lived but nine years, dying November 18, 1835, his widow surviving him until March 18, 1864.

Robert Cass, who came to Sangamon County with John Constant in October, 1826, was born in Iredell County, N. C., in 1768 or '69, the son of James Cass, a native of England, who in accordance with the arbitrary methods of the British Government at that time, in his boyhood had been "pressed" into the naval service, in consequence of his early separation from his family even forgetting his own name, but being known as James Cast. After his separation from the British navy he came to Philadelphia, later settled in Iredell County, N. C., where he married and reared a family, and then moved to Clarke County, Ky. There he met two Englishmen by the name of Cass, one of whom proved to be his brother and the other his cousin, and he thus learned his true name. Robert Cass, the son and immigrant to Illinois, married in Iredell County, N. C., in 1790, Lucy Riley, and they had one child before coming to Clarke County, Ky., and four later. His wife died in February, 1809, and April 26, 1810, he married Mary Boggs, who bore him two children there.



C. M. Rhodes



The family came to Sangamon County in 1826, and there he died July 9, 1852, his wife having preceded him about twelve years.

William P. Lawson, born in Kentucky in 1794, was there married in 1820 to Priscilla Duncan, who died in 1824, and in 1826 to Frances Dunn. In 1828 they came to Buffalo Hart Grove, Sangamon County, where they reared a large family, and where Mrs. Lawson died in 1867. Two of their daughters married members of the Cass family, and Mr. Lawson spent the last years of his life with his children.

Thomas A. Greening, born in Fauquier County, Va., November 19, 1798, in 1804 was taken by his parents to Cumberland Gap, Tenn., and in 1808 to Clarke County, Ky.; was a soldier in the War of 1812, and in 1816 married Elizabeth Dawson and finally moved to Montgomery County, Mo., whence in the fall of 1830 they came to Sangamon County, Ill., and spent the winter of the "deep snow" in what is now Buffalo Hart Township. In 1831 they moved to Loami Township, where Mr. Greening died in 1855.

John Robinson, who was a native of Virginia, married Nancy Robbins in Maryland, spent several years in Delaware and later in Kentucky, and thence came in 1830 to Sangamon, locating in Buffalo Hart Grove, where he died in 1841.

James T. Robinson was born in Yorkshire, England, January 21, 1808, came to New York in 1829, and after traveling through New England and Canada, in December, 1830, came to Buffalo Hart Grove in Sangamon County, in time to witness the "deep snow." In the spring of 1832, having occasion to visit the East, he embarked on the steamer "Talisman" at the time it made the famous trip up the Sangamon River to a point opposite the city of Springfield. Mr. Robinson died December 8, 1871.

Barton Robinson, also a native of Yorkshire, England, studied medicine and obtained his degree from a medical college in London, and in December, 1831, joined his brother, James T., in Buffalo Hart Grove. He later assisted Jabez Capps in laying out the town of Mt. Pulaski in Logan County, but in 1858 moved to Lynn County, Kan.

Adam Starr, born in Culpeper County, Va., when a young man, went with his parents to Bourbon County, Ky., and later married Mary Carson in Clarke County, that State. In 1828, with his wife and their family of eight children, he came to Sangamon County, Ill., becoming a

resident of Buffalo Hart Grove, where he died in 1852.

After 1852 immigration to the Buffalo Hart region became quite rapid.

The Springfield St. Louis Division of Illinois Central Railroad crosses Buffalo Hart Township from southwest to northeast, Buffalo Hart Station on that line being the only village in the township.

CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS.—The first religious services in the township were held in the summer of 1826 at the house of James Lynn, by a traveling minister of the Methodist church, the only persons present besides the preacher being Mr. and Mrs. Lynn and Mr. and Mrs. Burns. Subsequently ministers of other denominations visited, holding services in private dwellings and school houses. In 1832 two ministers from England of the Episcopal denomination—Dr. Barton Robinson and a Mr. Davis—having settled in this vicinity, proceeded to erect a chapel on Section 29, in which services were held by them, and later by representatives of other denominations, but the attempt to effect church organization proving unsuccessful, the building was later used by other denominations and for school purposes. No other church edifice was built in the township until 1867, when a union church was erected on the site of the old chapel at a cost of \$2,400, and used for services by different denominations. A Methodist class was organized at an early day.

The first school in the township was taught by Kennedy Kincaide in the summer of 1829, in one room of the first cabin erected by John Constant, and the next during the following summer by a Mr. Blue in a log house on the southeast quarter of Section 20. The first building for school purposes—a log cabin—was erected on the farm of Mr. Constant in 1833, and the first school in it was taught by Eliza Hood.

SOME FIRST EVENTS.—The first marriage in what is now Buffalo Hart Township was that of Isaac L. Skinner and Harriet L. Constant, which took place August 13, 1829, and their first child was born January 10, 1831, the winter of the "deep snow." During a visit to his father in August, 1831, Mr. Skinner died, and his widow later married James W. Langston, who died in 1860.

The first birth in the township was that of Martha, daughter of James Lynn, born December 29, 1826, but died September 25, 1830.

The first death in the township was that of John Ridgeway, in March, 1827.

The first frame house was the chapel erected by Robinson and Davis in 1832.

Robert E. Burns erected the first frame dwelling house in 1839, and it stood for many years.

John Constant erected the first brick dwelling house in 1829, but it burned down in 1855.

The first school was taught by Kennedy Kincaid during the summer of 1829.

The Methodists were the first denomination to organize a church in the township.

James Haney opened the first store on Section 31, in 1848.

The first postoffice was established near what is now Buffalo Hart Station in 1848 with James T. Robinson as first postmaster. Another office was located in the township on the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad (now the Springfield Division of the Illinois Central), in 1871.

The first manufacturing concern was a horse-mill for grinding grain erected by Thomas Skinner at an early day, but in 1861 Robert Cass built a saw-mill near the center of the grove, which was removed to Buffalo Hart Station in 1874.

Farnum Brothers began the manufacture of drain tiles here in 1879.

A small village has grown up around Buffalo Hart Station, which was established on the line of the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield (now Illinois Central) Railroad, but has never been incorporated. About 1871 a general dry-goods store was established there by Messrs. Jack & Priest. The village has also had one or more groceries, blacksmith, carpenter and wagon-making shops, agricultural implement establishments, and considerable dealing in grain and livestock is done there.

Being entirely an agricultural district and made up of large farms, Buffalo Hart township has a comparatively small population, amounting, according to the census of 1910, to 484.

CAPITAL TOWNSHIP.

Capital Township was organized under the provisions of the General State Law, approved May 20, 1877, empowering the County Board of Supervisors of any county to organize the territory embraced within the limits of any city having a population of not less than 3,000, as a separate town. Its present area is identical with

that of the city of Springfield, but before the date of its present organization, it was included within the original township of Springfield, while a small portion of the southern part of the city was taken from Woodside Township. Its local history, up to the date of organization, will, therefore, be found embraced in that of the original townships, and more fully in that of the city of Springfield, except as to township officials since 1878.

The population of Capital Township, according to the census of 1910, was identical with that of the City of Springfield, viz.: 51,678.

Other matters of history in connection with the city of Springfield, will be found in other chapters of this volume.

CARTWRIGHT TOWNSHIP.

Cartwright Township, situated in the northwest corner of Sangamon County, and organized with its present limits on the adoption of township organization in 1861, has the distinction of being the largest township in the county, extending eight miles from north to south by nine miles from east to west, and embracing an area of seventy-two sections or square miles, being equivalent to two full congressional townships. It is bounded on the north by Menard County, east by Salisbury and Gardner Townships, south by Island Grove and west by Cass and Morgan Counties, and is watered by Richland Creek, in the northern portion, Prairie Creek in the middle and eastern, and Spring Creek in the southeast corner. Except along the streams, the surface is generally level or moderately rolling prairie, embracing some of the richest soil in Sangamon County, and especially well adapted to the cultivation of grain and to stockgrowing.

The township received its name from Peter Cartwright, the celebrated Methodist itinerant, who settled on Richland Creek in 1824, and resided near Pleasant Plains the rest of his life.

The first settlement was made in 1819 along Richland Creek in the northern portion of what is now Cartwright Township. Among the first settlers, or those who came soon after, were: Roland Shepherd, Dallas Scott, Solomon Price, John B. Broadwell, Moses Broadwell, William Carson, Samuel Irwin, Robert Milburn, William Crow, David S. Purvines, Edward Perkins, Hiram

Penny, Maxwell Campbell, James H. Doherty; Richard Gaines, Samuel M. Thompson, Moses K. Anderson, Wright Flynn, Robert Wilborn, David Smith, Abraham Singard, Solomon Pearce, Samuel Newhouse, Bradley Vance, Evans Martin, Ralph Morgan, Wilson Hamilton, John Purvines, Irwin Masters, Joshua Crow, Buck Davis, Absalom Baker, Solomon Penny and Peter Cartwright. In fact, with the exception of the city and township of Springfield, no other township in the group embraced within its limits a larger group of historic names than Cartwright.

Dallas Scott, mentioned in the preceding list, was a native of Cumberland County, Ky., born April 6, 1791, married Sarah Foster in 1815, and in November, 1819, arrived in what is now Cartwright Township, settling three miles east of the present town of Pleasant Plains, where he died in 1841.

William Crow, born in Botetourt County, Va., March 5, 1793, was the son of John Crow, a native of Ireland, who moved from Virginia to Barren County, Ky., where William married Miriam Euyart and in 1819 came to Madison County, Ill., where he was ordained as a preacher of the Regular Baptist Church. In the fall of 1820 he came to what is now Cartwright Township, settling north of Richland Creek. Here his wife died in 1823, and in 1824 he married Susan Hall in Cumberland County, Ky., soon thereafter locating in the southeast corner of Cass County, but finally died at Brownsville, Neb., in 1865, after having been connected with the ministry some forty years.

David Simpson Purvines, born in Cabarras County, N. C., December 25, 1790, married in his native State, and in the fall of 1820, came to Cartwright Township, settling on Richland Creek, where he died in 1852, having become the father of a large and influential family.

Other members of the Purvines family, all coming from Cabarras County, N. C., about 1819 or 1820, and settling in the same vicinity, were Alexander C. and John G., brothers of David Simpson Purvines; James and Samuel, and James C., a cousin, besides several female members. The Purvines have been one of the most numerous as well as prosperous families of Sangamon County, and were influential factors in developing the agricultural prosperity of Cartwright Township.

Edward Pirkus, born in Wilkes County, N. C., March 15, 1791, spent a portion of his early life

first in Adair County, Ky., and later in Campbell County, Tenn., where in 1812 he married Anna Pierce. In 1819, in company with his father-in-law, Robert Pierce, he removed to Madison County, Ill., and in April, 1820, the two families came to Sangamon County and settled on Richland Creek, Cartwright Township, choosing that location in preference to Island Grove on account of the greater amount of timber. At the Sangamon County Fair of 1873, Mr. Pirkus received a gold-headed cane as a premium for the best equestrianism by a gentleman over sixty years of age.

Hiram Penny, born in North Carolina, October 5, 1790, in childhood was brought by his parents to Pope County, Ill., married Catherine McHenry in Kentucky and, in 1822, settled in what is now Cartwright Township, Sangamon County, where he died December 10, 1852.

William Penny, the father of Hiram, who was a native of North Carolina, born in 1751, and served as a Captain of a company in the Revolutionary War, came from Pope County, Ill., to Cartwright Township, and after a brief residence on Richland Creek, died there March 15, 1821. He had two brothers, Solomon and Robert.

Maxwell Campbell, born in Cabarras County, N. C., October 20, 1795, was descended from Robert Campbell, a native of Scotland. Maxwell married Nancy Plunkett, July 25, 1822, in North Carolina, and in May, 1823, came to what is now Cartwright Township, settling on the south side of Richland Creek, and there died in 1881.

Richard Gaines, born in Charlotte County, Va., November 18, 1777, married Amy C. Green, later lived in Kentucky, and in November, 1825, came to Cartwright Township, locating a mile north of Pleasant Plains, where he died January 7, 1845, his wife surviving him until 1871. He was a local preacher of the Methodist Church for twenty-five or thirty years.

Samuel M. Thompson, who came to Sangamon County in 1828, locating in the present Cartwright Township, was born in Davidson County, Tenn., February 12, 1801, educated himself and, in connection with Gen. Moses K. Anderson, afterward Adjutant-General of Illinois, taught a military school in his native State, having branches in Davidson and Dickson Counties. After coming to Sangamon County he returned to Davidson County, Tenn., and in 1831, married Cynthia McCrary, with whom he returned

to Sangamon County in the spring of the same year, and in 1832 volunteered for service in the Black Hawk War, serving as First Lieutenant of the company of which Abraham Lincoln was Captain, the election of both taking place at the same time when the company was organized on Richland Creek. His prominence as a military man is shown by the fact that he was elected Colonel of the regiment at Beardstown, being thus promoted over Mr. Lincoln, who was not a candidate. After serving its period of enlistment of thirty days, the regiment was mustered out at Ottawa by Col. Zachary Taylor. Col. Thompson and wife had one child born in Sangamon County, but in 1832 removed to Beardstown, later becoming resident, of Iowa, where his wife died near Burlington in 1843. His last years were spent in Kansas.

Moses K. Anderson, born in Butler County, Ky., November 11, 1803, became an orphan at ten or twelve years of age, and was taken by a relative to what is now Cheatham County, Tenn., where on September 13, 1827, he married Cassarilla A. Stroude, and in March, 1829, came to what is now Cartwright Township, Sangamon County, settling four miles east of Pleasant Plains. He and his wife had a family of nine children. Mrs. Anderson died August 17, 1850, and in December of the same year he married Mrs. Marena T. Hall (*nee* Stroude) and they had three children. Mr. Anderson taught a military school in Tennessee and after coming to Illinois served as Colonel and Brigadier General of Militia and, in 1838, was appointed by Gov. Carlin Adjutant General, serving by successive appointments until 1856, covering the period of the Mormon War. In his later years he served as County Judge one term, six years as Alderman in the city of Springfield, and for some twenty years as Justice of the Peace. Gen. Anderson died July 5, 1882.

Roland Shepherd settled on Section 3, Town 16 N., Range 7 W. in Cartwright Township, in 1819, but in 1821 sold his claim to Clayborn Jones and moved to Adams County, Ill., where he died. His successor, Clayborn Jones, remained until 1833, when he removed to Henry County, Iowa, and later to Lynn County, Mo., where he died about 1845.

John B. Broadwell came in November, 1819, settling west of Roland Shepherd, but subsequently sold to William Carson and moved to Kansas, where he died. Wright Flynn and

Robert Millborn were arrivals about the same time as Broadwell, Flynn afterwards selling his claim to David S. Purvines and moving to Morgan County. Millborn sold to Samuel L. Irwin and located on another claim, which he sold to Alexander Irwin, and returning to Cass County, died there.

A Mr. Shoosong settled near the site of the present village of Pleasant Plains, but later sold to David Repsear and Daniel Troy who, some two years later, sold out to Peter Cartwright, an itinerant Methodist minister for whom the township was named. Cartwright was a native of Amherst County, Va., born September 1, 1785, and before he was seventeen years old, was authorized by the pioneer Methodist evangelist, Rev. Jesse Walker, to become an exhorter. In 1806 he was ordained to the ministry by Bishop Francis Asbury, in 1808 married in Kentucky, Frances Gaines, and after laboring over an extensive field, in 1823 made a tour through Illinois in search of a home, which resulted in his selection of a site on Richland Creek in Sangamon County, to which he brought his family in the fall of 1824, settling three-quarters of a mile north of Pleasant Plains. Here he became one of the most historic characters of Illinois, and here he died September 25, 1872, where he had settled in 1824.

Peyton L. Harrison, born in Rockingham County, Va., November 7, 1804, came to Sangamon County with his father in 1822, later married Eliza B. Cartwright, daughter of Peter Cartwright, and in 1832 located on Richland Creek, where he became one of the wealthy and progressive farmers and stock-raisers of that vicinity, living to an advanced age.

Other early arrivals were David Smith, who settled in the northwest part of the township in 1820 and died there in 1840; Abraham Sinyard came about the same time, but sold out to M. K. Anderson and moved to Iowa; Solomon Pearce, Samuel Newhouse, Bradley Vance, Evans Martin, Ralph Morgan and William Hamilton came about the same time or soon after, but mostly removed to other localities.

Samuel L. Irwin, born in Cabarras County, N. C., June 6, 1779, on September 23, 1802, married Rachel Hudson, in the fall of 1818 moved to what was known as the Cherokee Purchase in Tennessee, and in April, 1820, to what became Sangamon County, Ill., pitching their tent in what is now the northeast part of Pleasant Plains Vil-

lage. After a few months' stay they moved about two miles east, locating on the south side of Richland Creek. Mr. Irwin became the father of a large and influential family and many of his descendants still remain in Sangamon County. He died in 1845.

FIRST EVENTS.—The first marriage in Cartwright Township was that of Peter Shepherd to Nancy Purvines, July 16, 1820, Rev. Strentor performing the ceremony.

The first births were three sons (triplets) born to Mr. and Mrs. Roland Shepherd in 1819.

The first death was that of Mrs. Absalom Baker, in 1820.

The first school was taught by John D. Purvines in 1821.

The first religious services were conducted by Rev. James Sims, a Methodist, in the home of Absalom Baker, in 1820.

The first mill was a bawd-wheel affair operated by horsepower, with one set of burrs, constructed by a Mr. Spillars in 1819. A second mill was built by J. S. Plunkett on Richland Creek, first propelled by horse-power, but later by water.

The first Justice of the Peace was A. Sinyard, who also served as the first Postmaster.

The first brick house in the township was erected by Moses Broadwell, a few miles west of Pleasant Plains, in 1824.

VILLAGE OF PLEASANT PLAINS.—Pleasant Plains, the only incorporated village in Cartwright Township, was platted and recorded March 13, 1854, by Jacob Epler, the proprietor of most of the land on which it is situated, and comprises, according to the map, the southeast corner of Section 31 and the southwest corner of Section 32, in Town 17 N., Range 7 W. The first dwelling was erected on the site of the village by Madison Glenn in 1848, and a stock of merchandise was opened here by Jacob Epler in 1849, which was the first store. Four years later John Adams added a blacksmith shop and other mercantile and industrial concerns have been established for local trade. The town is located on the Beardstown Division of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad, about sixteen miles west-northwest of the city of Springfield. It was incorporated in 1864, and while it has had a conservative growth, its location in the heart of one of the richest farming regions in Sangamon, insures it a permanent prosperity as the center of a rural community.

Pleasant Plains has one bank, the Pleasant

Plains State Bank, and one newspaper, the "Pleasant Plains Press." The population of the village in 1910 was 625, and that of Cartwright Township, 1,831.

Pleasant Plains is supplied with a good school, and the Methodist, Presbyterian and Christian denominations have prosperous churches.

The only other railway station in Cartwright Township is Richland, three miles southeast of Pleasant Plains, also on the line of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad.

CHATHAM TOWNSHIP.

Chatham Township was organized in accordance with the vote of the citizens of Sangamon County in favor of township organization at the November election in 1860, and the first township officers elected in April, 1861. The township is in the second tier of townships from both the southern and western borders of Sangamon County, its area being identical with governmental township 14 N., R. 6 W., embracing an area of thirty-six sections or square miles. The surface, originally consisting of about three-fourths prairie, is moderately undulating, the timber, especially along the streams, being still preserved to a considerable extent. The principal streams are Lick Creek, which flows through the northwestern corner of the township, and Panther Creek in the southeastern, with some smaller tributaries in the central portion. The soil is a rich black loam, and largely devoted to agriculture and stock-raising.

The first settler in the township was John Campbell, who arrived March 22, 1818, and located on Lick Creek, in the western part of what is now Chatham Township, and in his honor the township was first named, but soon after the name was changed to Chatham, because of a rule early adopted not to name a township for any person then living. Mr. Campbell was born, November 4, 1790, in Carter County, Tenn., a son of Jeremiah Campbell, who had settled there before the American Revolution, and served during that struggle under Gen. Francis Marion. John Campbell was a soldier in the War of 1812, served as Ensign during its later period, and drew a pension to the end of his life. He remained in his native State until 1818, when he came to Madison County, Ill., there married Lavina Parkison, November 6, 1818, and prompt-

ly came to what is now Sangamon County, but then a part of Madison County, and this became his permanent home. His first wife died December 13, 1853, and in 1855 he married her sister, Mrs. Margery (Parkison) Carson, who died March 5, 1870. Mr. Campbell was a soldier of the Black Hawk War, and for a time ran a horse-power mill, which had been constructed by Daniel Lisle, and which is said to have been the first mill in Sangamon County. One of the burrs operated in that mill was later used by Mr. Campbell as a doorstep to his dwelling. His death occurred in February, 1875, on the farm, five miles west of Chatham, on which he had settled in 1818. He left a handsome estate accumulated by his own industry and economy, and a number of his descendants still survive in Sangamon County.

Henry Brown, the second settler in Chatham Township region, came from the South in the summer of 1819, but remained only a short time. John Darneille, who came in 1819, was born in Bourbon County, Ky., June 8, 1791, served fourteen months in the War of 1812-14, first as First Lieutenant and later as Captain, and in 1814 married Margaret Norton. Five years later he came to Illinois, arriving in Sangamon County in November, 1819, first settling in what is now Chatham Township at a place called Turkey Point, but in the spring of 1820 moved from there up Lick Creek, locating his permanent home five miles west of the present town of Chatham. Mr. Darneille is reputed to have learned to write by fire-light, in the absence of paper using dried bark peeled from buckeye trees, and becoming an expert penman for his time. Mr. Darneille served on the first Grand Jury empaneled in Sangamon County, May 7, 1821, that body holding its deliberations seated on a pile of rails or on gopher hills, in the prairie within the present site of the city of Springfield. In 1840 he was elected a Representative in the State Legislature, which held the first regular session in Springfield, although its predecessor (the Eleventh General Assembly) held a special session in Springfield during the winter of 1839-40. Mr. Darneille died March 26, 1854, and his widow April 30, 1875, both on the farm on which they had settled in 1820.

Levi Harbur and Samuel Harbour, brothers (but spelling their names differently), also came in 1819. Both were born in Garrard County, Ky., the former November 21, 1791, and the

latter September 23, 1799. Levi Harbur married Eleanor Ashley in 1817, and in September following, accompanied by his wife and brother Samuel, moved to Madison County, Ill., later to Southern Missouri, where he spent a year and a half. Then returning to Madison County, his wife died there September 10, 1819. Leaving with a friend his only child, who had been born in Missouri, he came to Sangamon County, first stopping in the vicinity of Louni. In 1820 he married Mary Sawyers, making the trip of eighty miles to Edwardsville to procure a license. Mrs. Harbur died in 1857, and October 1, 1861, Mr. Harbur married Frances Young. He lived to an advanced age and was accustomed to relate many interesting incidents of early pioneer life, including the period of the "deep snow."

Samuel Harbour came to Sangamon County in October, 1819, in March, 1823, married Elizabeth Briscoe, who died in February, 1824, and he later married as his second wife Elizabeth Lindley, his own death occurring in 1874.

Simon Lindley, who was born in Orange County, N. C., married Anna Standley, July 14, 1769, and came to Sangamon County, Ill., arriving in what is now Chatham Township, April 14, 1820. Mr. Lindley is described as a man of liberal education, a minister of the Regular (or Predestinarian) Baptist Church, and a man of eccentric character. After the town of Springfield was platted, a discrepancy was discovered between the surveys of that and the former town of Calhoun, and Mr. Lindley was employed to make a resurvey and harmonize the differences, which he did to the satisfaction of all parties. He died in 1824.

Jacob Miller, born in Kentucky, in 1789, a soldier in the War of 1812, and also said to have taken part in the Battle of Tippecanoe in 1811, was one of the early settlers of the Chatham Township district. In 1812 he married Lucina Poats in Kentucky, and in December, 1824, removed to Sangamon County, settling in the northwest corner of Chatham Township. He died in 1862.

Other early settlers about this period, were David Alexander, Andrew Starr, Peter Ballou, Randall and Joseph Davis, John Wychoff, Stephen and John Neal, Joseph Hilliard, Henry Hall, William and David Workman, Eli Harlan and Allen Bridges.

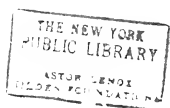
Daniel Neal, born in Bedford County, Va., in 1770, married Polly Booth, a native of the same



WILLIAM P. ROBERTS



MRS. WILLIAM P. ROBERTS



county, and in 1808 moved to Franklin County, Tenn., later moved to Bourbon County, Ky., and thence, in 1828, to Sangamon County, Ill., arriving in what is now Chatham Township, November 10. Mr. Neal died in 1838, and Mrs. Neal in 1854, both in Sangamon County. They had a family of sixteen children.

Silas Harlan, born in Berkeley County, Va., January 5, 1781, went to Christian County, Ky., and thence in 1828 to Sangamon County, Ill., where he entered about 1,000 acres of land in Chatham Township three and a half miles south of the present site of Chatham village. His wife, Elizabeth Messick, was a native of Rockingham County, Va., born March 26, 1809. The next year her father moved to Christian County, Ky., and in 1827 she came to Sangamon County, Ill., with the family of John French, and there, on September 10, 1829, she married Mr. Harlan.

William Gilson, born near Staunton, Va., about 1780, in boyhood removed with his parents to Fayette County, Ky., where, in 1809, he married Mary Holman, born in Woodford County, Ky., July 29, 1789. They moved to Sangamon County, Ill., in 1829, and settled in the northwest corner of Chatham Township.

SOME FIRST EVENTS.—The first birth in Chatham Township was that of Alfred C. Campbell, born July 22, 1819, the son of John Campbell. Alfred C. Campbell served as a soldier in the Mexican War, with the rank of Lieutenant. In October, 1861, he organized Company E, of Thirty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, of which he was commissioned as Captain, took part in the battles of Fort Donelson and Pittsburg Landing, in all serving three years and four months. The first death was that of Mary Kimes.

Samuel Wychoff was the first Justice of the Peace.

The first school was taught on Section 19, by Ira McGlassen.

*Simon Lindley, a Baptist minister, preached the first sermon. The first church was organized by this denomination in 1821.

The first mill was the old-fashioned horse mill built by Daniel Lisle, which later became the property of John Campbell.

The first water-mill was a saw-mill, built and operated by Johnny Hardin on Lick Creek, as early as 1828.

The first steam grist-mill was erected in Chatham in 1856.

CHATHAM, the only village in Chatham Town-

ship, situated in the northeastern part of the township on the Chicago & Alton Railroad and near the western border of Ball Township, was laid out in October, 1836, by Luther N. Ransom, and has since received a number of additions. Mr. Ransom built the first house, and in 1837, the first school was taught there by Roxana S. Lyman, in a smoke house belonging to Ransom, but in 1839 a school house was erected which was used for nineteen years, when a frame house was put up at a cost of \$2,400. A post-office was established in 1838, the mail being supplied by stage running from Springfield to St. Louis, but this went out of service on the building of the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad in 1852. This marked the beginning of the development of the village of Chatham, and it was later incorporated and has since had a conservative growth.

The Presbyterians, Methodists and Baptists have good churches here, with prosperous church organizations. Chatham was without mill privileges until 1856, when a grist-mill was built by S. N. Fullenwider with three run of stone, but which has since changed hands several times.

Chatham has one State Bank and one weekly paper. (See chapters on "Banking" and "Sangamon County Press.")

The population of Chatham village according to the census of 1910 was 666, and of the township, 1,437.

CLEAR LAKE TOWNSHIP.

The township of Clear Lake, lying immediately east of Springfield Township, comprises all the area (36 square miles) within governmental township 16 N., R. 4 W., and receives its name from Clear Lake in Section 22, near the banks of the Sangamon River. The township is about equally divided between prairie and timber, and as the Sangamon River flows diagonally through it from the southeast to the northwest corner, the surface is rolling and, in some cases, quite broken. As it includes Riverton, the largest village corporation within the county outside of Springfield, it has, next to Capital Township, the largest population of any rural township in the county.

As already indicated by the course of the Sangamon River through it, the township is well watered. Sugar Creek and the South Fork of the Sangamon from the south enter the North

Fork (or main branch) of the Sangamon near the central part of the township, while there are other smaller tributaries of the main stream. Clear Lake is a narrow sheet of water about half a mile in length, on the east of the Sangamon and running parallel with that stream. Buildings have been erected for the accommodation of visitors as resorts, and it is the center of numerous picnic parties from Springfield and vicinity during the summer months. It is reached by a suburban car-line, and during the past few years a series of successful Chautauquas have been held there.

The first settler in what is now Clear Lake Township was Hugh McGary, who had been a soldier under Gen. William Henry Harrison, and who came in 1820 and settled on the banks of Clear Lake. His brother, Harrison McGary, came about the same time, but remained only a short period, when he returned to Indiana. Samuel Danley came about the same time as the McGarys and settled about a mile from Hugh McGary.

Others who came still later, but at an early period, were: John Smith, who formerly occupied the place belonging to Thomas A. King; Benjamin Cherry, from Tennessee; Thomas J. Knox, came and settled on the King farm, served as County Treasurer and Collector for one or two terms, and Justice of the Peace for several years, finally dying in Springfield; Samuel McDaniels and Philip Smith came before the period of the "deep snow."

Archer G. Herndon, who was a native of Culpeper County, Va., born February 13, 1795, and father of the late William H. Herndon of Springfield, was an early settler in what is now Clear Lake Township, coming from Madison County, Ill., in 1821, and settling in German Prairie five miles northeast of Springfield. He was a prominent merchant in Springfield from 1820 to 1836, during that time erecting the first regular tavern in Springfield, and for two terms was State Senator from Sangamon, including the session of 1836-37, and being one of the "Long Nine," who were instrumental in removing the State Capital from Vandalia to Springfield. A strong Jacksonian Democrat, he was Receiver of Public Moneys in the Land Office at Springfield from 1842 to 1849, and died in Springfield, January 3, 1867, his wife, Rebecca Herndon, surviving until August 19, 1875.

Larkin Bryant, born in Woodford County, Ky.,

November 2, 1800, married Mrs. Harriet Chapman in 1820, and after spending about a year in the Missouri lead mines, in the fall of 1821 came to Sangamon County, Ill., settling in the vicinity of A. G. Herndon.

John Shinkle was born in Berks County, Pa., in 1873, came as a boy with his parents to Brown County, Ohio, there married Mary M. Shinkle and, in 1826 came to Sangamon County, Ill., and settled in the Clear Lake Township region. Mr. Shinkle died the year after coming to Clear Lake, but his widow reared their family on the site where they had first located, surviving until past ninety years of age.

John Hoover, Mr. Howell, Solomon Blue and Uriah Blue settled on the south side of the Sangamon River in 1824 or 1825, and being of German descent, gave to that neighborhood the name of German Prairie.

Valentine R. Mallory, who was born near Paris, Ky., December 16, 1798, and served as a soldier in the War of 1812, married Nancy Dawson in Bracken County, Ky., June 28, 1821, and in October, 1827, came to what is now Clear Lake Township. They were accompanied by Mrs. Mallory's brother, John Dawson, who was born in Fairfax County, Va., served in the War of 1812, being wounded and captured at the River Raisin. After being held as a prisoner in Canada by the Indians, his release was obtained, by ransom, and in 1817 he married Cary Jones in Nicholas County, Ky., in 1827 accompanying his brother-in-law, V. R. Mallory, to Sangamon County. Mr. Dawson was Captain of a company from Sangamon County in the Black Hawk uprising of 1831; a Representative in five sessions of the General Assembly, including that of 1836-37, when he was one of the "Long Nine," and was also a Delegate from Sangamon County to the State Constitutional Convention of 1847. The ball he received in his lungs at the Battle of River Raisin, was never extracted, and was the final cause of his death, November 12, 1850.

Samuel Ridgeway was a native of Berkeley County, Va., born May 10, 1777, was taken to North Carolina and about 1799, there married Elizabeth Caton, and after spending some years in Kentucky, came to Sangamon County, Ill., settling in Clear Lake Township, where he died in 1847.

John Blue, born in South Carolina, in 1777, the son of a Revolutionary soldier, was taken by his parents in boyhood to Fleming County, Ky.,

and after spending about seven years in Greene County, Ohio, came to Sangamon County, locating in what is now Clear Lake Township. William Fagan, a native of North Carolina, born in 1777, married Peninah Fruit, lived for a time in Virginia and then in Kentucky. In 1819, came to Southern Illinois and thence in 1820 to what is now Clear Lake Township. He moved the next year to Buffalo Hart Township, later lived in Springfield, but died on his farm three miles west of that city in 1843.

James Frazier Reed was born in County Armagh, Ireland, of Polish ancestry, November 14, 1800, came with his mother in youth to Virginia and at twenty years of age went to work in the lead mines in Illinois, where he remained until 1831, when he came to Springfield, Ill. He served in the Black Hawk War of 1832, then engaged in mercantile pursuits for a time, and later established a furniture factory on the Sangamon River at what was first called Jamestown, later Howlett, and now Riverton. In 1846 Mr. Reed and his wife went to California, located at San Jose Mission, made investments in land and became very successful. He was a man of enterprise and high character.

Uriah Mann was one of the historic characters of Clear Lake Township. Born in Bracken County, Ky., September 17, 1810, he came to Sangamon County, Ill. with his sister Anna, the wife of Thomas A. King, an early settler in the vicinity of Clear Lake, arriving in October, 1831. He was a soldier of the Black Hawk War in the same regiment with Abraham Lincoln, of whom he was an intimate friend. He married Elizabeth King, January 6, 1832, developed a farm by his own enterprise and industry, and became one of the most successful farmers and honored citizens of Sangamon County.

The first house of worship in the township is said to have been erected by the Baptists, in 1829, although the Methodists, as usual, were among the earliest evangelists in this region. Aaron Vandever is said to have been the first Baptist minister, while Peter Cartwright, James Sims and Rivers Cornuck were early Methodist itinerants.

CAMP BUTLER, which was the military center for a large portion of Central Illinois during the Civil War, and the place at which a number of regiments were mustered in during the Civil War, and where scores were mustered out at the termination of their period of enlistment,

was located in Clear Lake Township about one mile south of Riverton, and some seven miles northeast of Springfield being named in honor of William Butler, then State Treasurer. It was the place for the confinement of rebel prisoners during a considerable portion of the war, about 7,500 being there about the time of the "Camp Douglas Conspiracy" in July, 1864, and as a consequence, a large force of Union troops had to be maintained there for guard duty.

THE CAMP BUTLER NATIONAL CEMETERY, in the vicinity of old Camp Butler, is located on the lines of the Wabash Railroad and the Illinois (Interurban) Traction System, about six miles east of Springfield. The cemetery contains about six acres and is in care of Maj. George W. Ford, whose commission as Superintendent bears date of November, 1878. The remains of 729 Union and 866 Confederate soldiers lie buried there. The well kept lawns and general appearance of the grounds at all times furnish evidence of the efficient care taken by the Superintendent in the discharge of his duties and the protection of the cemetery.

RIVERTON VILLAGE.—Riverton is the principal village of Clear Lake Township, also having a larger population than any other village in Sangamon County. It was laid out and platted December 1, 1837, its location being then described as "the south half of the northeast quarter of Section 9, Township 16, Range 4 West." The plat was recorded under the name of Jamestown, in honor of James F. Reed, whose history is referred to in an earlier portion of this sketch of Clear Lake Township. The village grew but slowly until after the arrival of Mr. P. L. Howlett, who erected a distillery and a mill adjoining, and also there opened up the first coal mine in Sangamon County. The town stands on the east bank of the Sangamon River, which has been utilized for furnishing water and steam power.

There being another Jamestown in the State, the name was changed to Howlett, after the name of its principal promoter. Later this name was changed to Riverton, and Jesse Sweetman became the first Postmaster. A large proportion of the population is made up of employes in the mines, the distilleries and the mills, but population has developed rapidly, and there are a number of good business houses.

The discovery of coal was made through the enterprise of Mr. Howlett who, in 1865, employed

some experts from the Pennsylvania oil region to prospect for the discovery of oil by boring, with the result that a vein of coal, six feet in thickness, was reached at a depth of two hundred feet, and this marked the beginning of the mining industry which has developed to such immense proportions in Sangamon County.

The village has one private bank and one weekly paper, "The Review." (See chapters on "Banking" and "Sangamon County Press.")

Riverton was incorporated as a village in 0000 and according to the census of 1910 had a population of 1,911.

The village of Spaulding, on the Illinois Central Railroad, one and a half miles north of Riverton, was originally the center of a fruit nursery industry. It was incorporated in 1905, and in 1910 had a population of 308.

German Prairie is a flagging station on the Illinois Central line in the western part of the township.

The total population of Clear Lake Township in 1910 was 3,473.

COOPER TOWNSHIP.

Cooper Township, situated at the eastern end of the middle tier of townships between north and south in Sangamon County, is bounded on the north by Mechanicsburg Township, on the east by a narrow strip of Lanesville Township and Christian County, south by the Sangamon River and Christian County, and west by Rochester and Cotton Hill Townships. It is of irregular shape, embracing nearly twenty-nine sections, of which the three western tiers extend seven miles from north to south, while the rest is made up of a jut three miles from east to west on the north side of the Sangamon River. As the main branch of the Sangamon extends through the northern part of the township, and the southern part is traversed by Buckhart Creek, a branch of the Sangamon, and its tributaries, the township is well watered. The surface is rolling, and originally covered with abundant timber along the streams, the remainder being gently undulating prairie with an excellent soil.

The first settlement within the limits of what is now Cooper Township is said to have been made in 1819. The settlers who came soon after were Rev. John Cooper (for whom the township

was named when organized in 1861), Jacob Cooper, Henry Giger, Philip Smith, Hiram Robbins, Benjamin Giger, John North, Stephen Sowell, a Mr. Johnston, William Braggand and Mr. Litteral.

John Cooper was born in South Carolina, June 3, 1794, was taken by his parents to Jefferson County, Tenn., and after marrying there Susannah Giger, his second wife, in April, 1820, came to Sangamon County, Ill., stopping first in what is now Rochester Township, but later moving to Cooper Township and settling on the south side of the Sangamon River. Mr. Cooper, who was a local preacher of the Methodist Church, performed much ministerial service, for several years served as Justice of the Peace and County Commissioner, but died in January, 1860, his wife having preceded him by only a few months. The year after his death the township was organized and named in his honor.

Jacob Cooper, the brother of John, was born in Jefferson County, Tenn., December 18, 1800, there married Anna Walden, and in 1820 came with his brother to Sangamon County. His first wife having died in 1830, he later married Jane Kelly, a daughter of William Kelly, who was one of the first settlers on the site of the city of Springfield.

Philip Smith, born in Montgomery County, N. C., about 1790, married Nancy Cooper and in 1822 came to Sangamon County and settled in Cooper Township, later moving to what is now Williams Township.

Hiram Robbins, born in North Carolina in 1793, spent his boyhood in Tennessee, Kentucky and in the vicinity of Vincennes, Ind., served for six months as a soldier in the War of 1812, after which he returned to Tennessee, thence came to Pope County, Ill., and still later to Madison County, where, in 1816, he married Elizabeth Dean. In the summer of 1822 he came to Sangamon County and settled on the site of the present town of Barclay, but a year later moved to what is now Cooper Township. Mr. Robbins was a soldier in the Black Hawk War, was twice married after coming to Sangamon County, and the family continued to live in Cooper Township.

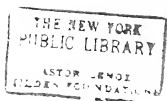
Benjamin Giger, who was born in Jefferson County, Tenn., July 25, 1802, came on a visit to Sangamon County in 1828, and then returning to Tennessee, during the next year moved to Illinois with his mother and his brother-in-law, John North, arriving in Cooper Township, April



MARTIN B. ROBERTSON



MRS. MARTIN B. ROBERTSON



12, 1829. November 18, 1832, he married Susanah Todd, of Sangamon County. He was a man of much mechanical ingenuity, and invented a machine for heading grain, besides other agricultural implements, and, while on his way to Washington to submit his models to the patent office, was taken sick on board an Ohio River steamer, dying at Brownsville, Pa., June 23, 1850.

John North was born in Buckingham County, Va., November 22, 1806, the grandson of Richard North, who was a native of England, and son of Peter North, a Virginian and a soldier of the War of 1812. In 1819 or '20 Peter North moved to Dandridge, Tenn., and there John North was married November 4, 1828, and the following year came to Sangamon County, Ill., in April, 1829, locating north of the Sangamon River, in what is now Cooper Township, and there resided until the day of his death more than fifty years later. Mr. North was a man of prominence in his locality. His son, John W. North, born in 1837, was a soldier of the Civil War, serving in Company A, Seventy-third Illinois Volunteers, was captured at the battle of Chickamauga and confined in Libby, Danville, Andersonville and other prisons until the close of the war.

Stephen Sowell, a native of Roanoke County, Va., born in 1795, was another early settler of Cooper Township, in 1828 coming from Rutherford County, Tenn., where he had married; first located in Chatham Township, but later removed to Cooper, and in 1830 to Loami Township, where he died in 1863.

The first religious service was held in the home of Rev. John Cooper, and there a class was formed which became the Buckhart Methodist Episcopal Society. A brick church was built in this locality in 1853, and later churches at Berry and Breckenridge. A Society of United Brethren was organized in the southeast quarter of Section 4, on the northern border of the township about 1856, but had a brief existence.

Oak Hill Cemetery is located in the central part of the township, the first interment being that of A. Giger, in 1823.

A saw and grist-mill was built by Benjamin Giger, on the Sangamon River, on Section 9, in 1830, which was run by him and others for twenty-two years, supplying lumber, flour and meal for the surrounding community. This was rebuilt but subsequently burned, when the property passed into the hands of Daniel Powers,

who rebuilt the mill and operated it for a number of years.

A saw-mill was some time later erected on Buckhart Creek and operated by William Johnson for a number of years.

A grist-mill was erected at Breckenridge in the southeast corner of the county in 1872, and was later operated as a steam flouring mill.

VILLAGES.—The first attempt to establish a village in Cooper Township was made in 1838, when Rev. John Cooper had surveyed and platted what was called the village of Newport, on the east half of the northwest quarter of Section 20. Only two houses were erected there, however, and the village was finally abandoned.

The village of Berry, or Berry's Station, on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad, was laid out on the line of Sections 30 and 31, twelve miles southeast of Springfield, in May, 1871, and recorded under the name of Clarksville, but there being another postoffice of that name in the State, the name was changed to Berry, in honor of Robert E. Berry, the original proprietor. The village has one Methodist Church and a good frame school-house. The postoffice is now Custer.

Breckenridge, on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern, two miles southeast of Berry, and near the southeast corner of Cooper Township, was laid out in May, 1870, and named in honor of Preston Breckenridge, an early settler and prominent citizen in the adjoining township of Cotton Hill. The first house was erected by C. C. Breckenridge, and in 1872 H. Breckenridge erected a flour-mill, to which he added a grain elevator in 1876. Breckenridge has a Methodist Episcopal Church and is the center of a rich farming region.

The population of Cooper Township in 1910 was 808.

COTTON HILL TOWNSHIP.

Cotton Hill Township, the most easterly of the second tier of townships north of the southern border of Sangamon County, and embracing an area of thirty-two square miles, is bounded on the north by Rochester Township, east by a one-mile strip of Cooper Township and Christian County, south by Christian County and Pawnee Township and west by Ball Township. The soil is of good quality, being nearly equally divided in timber and prairie land, and is well

watered by the South Fork of the Sangamon, which flows through the northeastern corner, Horse Creek, which flows through the western half, and Brush Creek, which enters the township at the northwest corner of Section 18 and unites with Horse Creek in Section 6.

The first settlers of the township were Henry Funderburk and William Nelson, although there has been some doubt as to the exact time of Funderburk's coming. Some have claimed that it was as early as 1817, while others have insisted that it was in 1818. If the first date is correct, it would have made him the earliest settler in Sangamon County, whereas this honor has been claimed for Robert Pulliam in Ball Township. There seems to be no doubt, however, that Funderburk and Nelson came about the same time, and possibly together.

Funderburk was originally from South Carolina, but spent some time in Tennessee before coming to Illinois. The place where he first settled was on Section 30 in Cotton Hill Township, although one or two years later he removed to Ball Township, where he died in 1843. Nelson came to Sangamon County from St. Clair County, and after remaining here a few years, removed to Texas.

Mason Fowler was born in Virginia about 1796, married in that State, later moved to the vicinity of Nashville, Tenn., and thence came to Southern Illinois in 1816, having at this time twelve children—five born in Virginia and seven in Tennessee. In the spring of 1818, with his two sons, Edward and John, and a young man named Frederick Wise, he came to what is now Cotton Hill Township, built a house, raised a crop and then returning south, in the fall of that year brought his family with him to their new home. The sons Edward and John married, in Sangamon County, two sisters named Hale, and later moved to Wisconsin in the vicinity of Galena. Later, while traveling over the country with ten other citizens, including an Indian Agent and interpreter, they were attacked by Indians and all but one of their number killed, the one who escaped being named Pierce Holly, who was saved by the fleetness of his horse. Another son named Thomas left home with the avowed object of avenging his brothers' death, and after spending ten years with the Indians, visited his friends in Sangamon County, when he again returned to the Indians but was never heard of afterwards. Mason Fowler died in 1844.

[This is the substance of the story relating to the Fowler family as told in the History of Sangamon County issued in 1881. It evidently refers to the St. Vrain tragedy, which occurred near Kellogg's Grove, in Stephenson County, on May 24, 1832, at the time of the beginning of the Black Hawk War. The St. Vrain incident, as related in the "History of Ogle County," issued by the Munsell Publishing Company in 1909, and based upon data drawn from Frank E. Stevens' "History of the Black Hawk War," embraced the following facts:

Felix St. Vrain, who was an Indian Agent for the Sacs and Foxes, had been sent by Gen. Atkinson from Dixon, Ill., a few days after the defeat at Stillman's Run, to carry dispatches to Fort Armstrong by way of Galena and down the Mississippi River. Leaving Dixon the morning of May 22d, in company with a party said to be from Sangamon County, and consisting (as Stevens names them) of Aaron Hawley, John Fowler (the son of Mason Fowler), Thomas Kenney, William Hale, Aquila Floyd and Alexander Higginbotham, on their arrival at Buffalo Grove, in Ogle County, they found the body of William Durley, who had been murdered by Indians a few days before. After burying Durley, they returned to Dixon, but the next day again started for Galena (or Fort Hamilton, as it was called, near Galena). Early on the following morning they encountered a band of thirty Indians near Kellogg's Grove, who commenced firing on the party. Fowler is said to have been the first to fall, St. Vrain soon after and Hale after being pursued three-quarters of a mile. Hawley (who was probably "Holly," mentioned in the Sangamon County History) is supposed also to have been killed, possibly by another band of Indians, although (according to Stephens) his remains were never found, his coat, however, being found in possession of Black Hawk. According to Stephens' History, Kenney, Floyd and Higginbotham, after hiding in the forests and traveling at night, finally reached Galena on the morning of the third day. The story of the St. Vrain tragedy has been followed out to this extent because of its connection with Sangamon County history.]

William Baker, who was born in Savier County, Tenn., about 1798, came to St. Clair County, Ill., when a young man, there married Phebe Neely, and in the spring of 1819 came to Sangamon County, settling in what is now Cotton Hill

Township, but later moved to the North Fork of the Sangamon, three miles north of Rochester. Previous to 1844 he removed to Texas, and in 1852 started to California, but died on the way thither. Mrs. Phoebe Baker died in Rochester in August, 1861.

David Funderburk, who was a nephew of Henry Funderburk, the first settler in Cotton Hill Township, was another historic character of that region. Born in Orange District, S. C., in 1795, he was bound as an apprentice to learn the hatter's trade, but being sent by his master to work in the fields with negroes, he ran away and on April 15, 1814, enlisted in the Third U. S. Rifle Regiment for five years. This being near the close of the War of 1812-14, he saw little active service during that struggle, his time being chiefly spent in garrison duty at Fort Osage on the Missouri River near the present boundary line between Missouri and Kansas. After his discharge in August, 1819, he came to St. Louis and soon after to Sangamon County, where, on August 31, 1819, he found his uncle Henry, who had settled in Cotton Hill Township two years before. In March, 1821, he married Hannah Henkle.

Others who came to this region at a later date were: Christopher Haines, born in Russell County, Va., July 4, 1795, spent his boyhood and was married in Allen County, Ky., to Myrah Gatewood, later came to Bureau County, Ill., and October 22, 1829, to what is now Cotton Hill Township, Sangamon County; John Pope was born in South Carolina, the son of a soldier of the Revolution, lived with his parents several years in Tennessee, there enlisted as a soldier in the War of 1812, and arrived in New Orleans the day after the battle of January 8, 1815, came thence to Sangamon County, Ill., settling in Cotton Hill Township in February, 1826, and there died January 29, 1872; Henry Pope came to Sangamon County in 1825, settled in Cotton Hill Township, later married Polly Snodgrass and there died November 11, 1851, his son, James H., being a soldier of the Civil War; Matthias Vlgal, born in Westmoreland County, Pa., removed with his widowed mother to Clark County, Ind., and thence, in the fall of 1830, to what is now Cotton Hill Township, dying there December 25, 1862; Abraham Viney came from Kentucky to Sangamon County and settled in Cotton Hill Township in the fall of 1819, and there died August 4, 1820; Elias Williams, born near Clar-

endon, Vt., February 27, 1770, there married and after residing successively in New York, Ohio and Indiana, in February, 1822, settled in Cotton Hill Township, Sangamon County, remaining about one year, when he removed to Rochester Township; Rev. Robert W. Sanders, born near Harper's Ferry, Va., April 10, 1815, in 1827 removed with his widowed mother to Ruthersford County, Tenn., there married Keziah Johnson, in 1834, and in 1838 came to Cotton Hill Township, there assisted in quarrying stone for the first State House, but on account of sickness returned to Tennessee in 1840, where he died May 31, 1857. Mr. Sanders' family returned to Illinois in 1859, and five of his sons served as soldiers in the Union Army.

FIRST EVENTS.—The first birth in Cotton Hill Township was that of Sarah Funderburk, born April 8, 1819, the daughter of Henry Funderburk, the first settler in what is now Cotton Hill Township. This is also said to have been the first birth of a white person in Sangamon County.

Rivers Cornack, a local preacher of the Methodist Church, preached the first sermon in the township, and Peter Cartwright was the first circuit-rider to visit the township in 1821—his circuit then embracing Sangamon and Christian and part of Macoupin Counties.

Joseph Dixon, who was one of the earliest settlers on Horse Creek, was the prime mover in establishing Zion Chapel in Cotton Hill Township in 1821, to which he afterwards deeded five acres of land for church and cemetery purposes. He died near Franklin, Morgan County.

Timothy Rogers taught the first school and Joseph Snodgrass established the first blacksmith shop in 1821.

Daniel Lyle built the first mill in 1819—was run by horse-power, and said to have been the first mill in the county.

The first marriage was that of Elijah Henkle and Mary Funderburk in 1819, the ceremony being performed by Zachariah Peter, the only Justice of the Peace in the county.

The first entry of government land was made by Henry Funderburk and William Nelson in 1818.

The first religious teachers were Revs. James Sims, Rivers Cornack and Peter Cartwright, all Methodists. The Baptists followed soon after and then came the Christian denomination.

VILLAGES.—Cotton Hill being a strictly agricultural region, its village history is limited. In

1837 the village of Cotton Hill was platted on the southeast quarter of Section 14, the plot being recorded June 2. The village has long since been vacated, although there is now a village named Cotton Hill on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad in the southern part of Woodside Township.

The village of New City, situated in the central part of the township, on the corner of Sections 9, 10, 15 and 16, and Cascade, about two miles farther east, on the South Fork of the Sangamon, are the only settlements in the township that now aspire to rank as villages. The former originated with the building of Prairie Chapel by the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1863, and now has both a church and a good school house. Cotton Hill is the only township in Sangamon County, except Island Grove, not entered or traversed by a railroad.

The population of the township (1910) was 840.

CURRAN TOWNSHIP.

Curran Township, bounded on the north by Gardner Township, east by Woodside, south by Chatham and west by New Berlin and Island Grove Townships, embraces the exact area of Government Township 15 N., R. 6 W. of the Third Principal Meridian, or thirty-six square miles of territory. With only a few small streams within its limits, including Lick and Spring Creeks and their tributaries, it is largely made up of flat or undulating prairie, but is well supplied with water for stock-growing purposes. The soil is fertile and especially well suited to agriculture.

The first settlement within the present limits of this township was made in 1819. Among the early settlers were Joshua Brown, Jacob and Thomas Earnest, William Archer, David, Thomas and Samuel Cloyd, Stephen Shelton, William T. Brawner, Ivinus Foster, James Parkinson, John Smith, Thomas McKee, Elisha McKomas, a Mr. Lamb, John Kelly, James McKee, Barney Vanderen, Henry Alsbury, Thomas Hilliard, Thomas Foster, William Withrow and others. The first settlers of the township were from the South, Kentucky furnishing the greater number, the invasion of the "Yankees" coming at a later day.

Joshua Brown, mentioned at the beginning of the preceding list, was born in Daviess County, Ky., May 20, 1792, in 1812 married Nancy Wil-

cher, a native of the same county, born in December, 1789, and in November, 1818, came to St. Clair County, Ill., but during the next year removed to Sangamon County, arriving April 18, 1819, in what is now Curran Township, and later purchased 160 acres of land south of Spring Creek, in Gardner Township.

Jacob Earnest, born in South Carolina, April 24, 1799, married Elizabeth Sims, born in 1798, a sister of James and William Sims, came to Logan County, Ky., and in 1817 to St. Clair County, Ill., whence in the fall of 1819 he came to Sangamon County, settling on Spring Creek in Curran Township.

Thomas Earnest, born in South Carolina, June 3, 1792, in boyhood moved with his parents to Simpson County, Ky., in 1819 came to Sangamon County, Ill., where he joined his brother Jacob, later entering land and opening a farm on Spring Creek eight miles west of Springfield. On October 15, 1822, he married Alletta Lanterman.

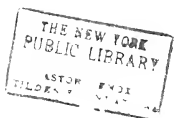
William Archer was born in North Carolina, July 30, 1793, in 1807 came with his parents to Tennessee, where he married Elizabeth Jackson, moved to Madison County, Ill., where his wife died, and he married Elizabeth Holt, December 20, 1818. They later came to Sangamon County, arriving in what is now Curran Township April 30, 1820. Mr. Archer continued to reside on the farm on which he had settled in 1820, and there died August 31, 1867, from injuries received by being thrown from a horse. Mrs. Archer was a native of Oglethorpe County, Ga., born December 3, 1793, came with an uncle, Robert White, to St. Clair County, Ill., in 1811, lived to an advanced age and used to relate interesting incidents of pioneer life during the period of the War of 1812.

David Cloyd, born in Botetourt County, Va., in 1766, married there, lived for a time in Culpeper County, and in 1815, came to Washington County, Ky., and thence to Sangamon County, Ill., locating in Curran Township in October, 1825. He died there about 1839 and his widow in 1844 or '45.

Thomas Cloyd, the son of David, was born January 14, 1798, in Botetourt County, Va., removed in 1815 with his parents to Washington County, Ky., there married Ann Withrow, April 23, 1820, in April, 1824, removed to Fayette County, Ill., and in October, 1825, to Sangamon County, settling in Curran Township north of



John H. Robinson



Lick Creek. Samuel Cloyd, a brother of Thomas, born November 20, 1802, in Culpeper County, Va., removed with his parents to Washington County, Ky., in 1815, and in 1825 to Sangamon County, Ill. He married in Sangamon County, May 1, 1832, Eliza Clements.

Stephen Shelton, another early settler, was born in North Carolina in 1777, there married Lydia Heath, at once moved to Ohio near the mouth of the Sciota River, but later went to Cabell County, W. Va. He served as a soldier from Virginia in the War of 1812, and in May, 1826, came to what is now Curran Township, and there died in 1859.

William T. Brawner was born in Maryland, August 9, 1799, came with his widowed mother to Madison County, Ky., when eighteen years old, there married, December 25, 1822, Elizabeth Ball, and in October, 1829, settled in Curran Township, Sangamon County.

Ivins Foster was born in Harrison County, Ky., November 23, 1794, there married Margaret McKee, February 26, 1819, moved to Gallatin County, Ill., and in November, 1829, to what is now Curran Township, Sangamon County, settling north of Lick Creek.

SOME FIRST THINGS.—The first school privileges enjoyed by the children of Curran Township were obtained by attending a school just across the line in Chatham Township, but a school house was erected on Section 32, just before the "deep snow" of 1830-31, which is supposed to have been the first in the township.

The date of the first religious services in the township is somewhat in doubt, although they are believed to have been held by William Sims, the Methodist pioneer. The first of which any record has been preserved, were conducted by Rev. Mr. Rice in 1823, at the home of Thomas Smith, as was usual in that day, and for years afterward, services were held in private dwellings and later in school houses. A Methodist class was organized at an early date in the southeast part of the township, which was finally divided and two churches—Wesley and Mt. Zion—have been the result. There is also one Presbyterian church in the township.

The first water-mill in the township was erected on Lick Creek, by Abraham Foster, in 1842, having one run of stone.

The first blacksmith shop was started by Thomas McKee in 1821, and was used to a great extent in repairing guns.

The first frame and plastered house was built by Ebenezer Dove on Section 26, in 1839. It was known as the "white house," from its color.

A cheese factory was started in 1878, being the property of John Workman.

A grain elevator was erected by Patterson & Richard, and a year later another by Isaac French.

RAILROADS — VILLAGES.—Curran Township is traversed by two railroad lines—the Wabash and the St. Louis, Chicago & St. Paul—the former entering the township at the northeast corner of Section 13 and leaving it near the southwest corner of Section 19, and the latter crossing the township diagonally from the northeast to the southwest corner.

There are two railway stations within the township. Sanger, a flagging station, on the Wabash line lies six miles southwest of Springfield.

Curran, the only village in the township, was platted by Thomas Moffett and A. J. VanDeren, near the northern line of the northeast quarter of Section 21, September 19, 1857, and given its name in honor of one of the early residents of Sangamon County, but shortly after the platting of the village a Mr. Fox established the first store there, and later served as the first postmaster. Other and later business men of the village of Curran have been James W. Gibson, Noah Richards, J. W. Hammond, C. S. Hotchkiss, Joseph Dickerson, Nicholas Powers.

The population of the township, according to the census of 1910, was 1,001.

DIVERNON TOWNSHIP

Divernon Township, originally constituting parts of Pawnee Township on the east and Auburn Township on the West, was organized by act of the Board of Supervisors on July 13, 1896. It consists of an area of twenty-seven sections—four and a half sections from east to west, by six sections from north to south, all within Town 13 N., R. 5 W.—of which the eastern strip, two and a half sections wide, was taken from the western part of Pawnee Township, and the western strip, two sections in width, from the eastern part of Auburn Township.

The township is watered chiefly by the headwaters of Brush Creek, the surface consisting for the most part of prairie land similar to Auburn Township, with a rich soil especially well suited to different branches of agriculture.

The township is crossed by two railroad lines, the Springfield & St. Louis Division of the Illinois Central passing through the central part of the township from north to south, and the Chicago & Illinois Midland, extending across the northern portion between the villages of Auburn and Pawnee. The latter is operated as the Pawnee branch of the Chicago & Alton Railroad. There are two railway stations in the township, viz.; Pawnee Junction, at the intersection of the two railroads mentioned, and Divernon, on the Illinois Central. The latter is the only incorporated village in the township, is situated in the center of a rich farming region and, since the coming of the railroad, has had a prosperous growth, its population according to the census of 1910, being 1,519, and that of the entire township 2,013.

Divernon has one private bank and one newspaper, the "Diver-News." (See chapters on "Banking" and "Sangamon County Press.")

FANCY CREEK TOWNSHIP

Originally organized with its present area in 1861, Fancy Creek Township was first named Power, in honor of an early settler and influential citizen, but later received the name of the principal stream within its borders. One of the most northerly townships in Sangamon County, it is bounded on the north by Menard County, east by Williams Township, south by Springfield Township and west by Menard County and Salisbury Township. With the exception of a strip one-half to three-quarters of a mile wide by four miles in length from north to south, taken from the northwestern corner of the township and attached to Menard County, it is made up of the whole of Town 17 N., R. 5 W., and the southern tier of sections from Town 18 N., R. 5 W., embracing an area of a little less than 40 square miles.

The soil is a deep black loam, especially along the banks of the Sangamon, which flows near its southern border, and French and Fancy Creeks, the former flowing through the western portion and the latter through the eastern. Originally about half the surface was covered with timber, and it is consequently well supplied with both water and timber.

The first settlement in what is now Fancy

Creek Township was made in 1819, by Stephen England, who came to that locality, accompanied by two sons-in-law, Andrew Cline and Wyatt Cantrall, during the previous winter. Mr. England was born June 12, 1773, removed with his parents to Bath County, Ky., where, in 1791, he married Anna Harper. In 1813 he moved to Ohio and in 1818 to Madison County, Ill., and the following winter, as already explained, to the "Sangamo Country." A man named William Higgins had a short time previously settled on the south bank of the Sangamon, about where the Chicago & Alton Railroad now crosses that stream. Crossing the river, the party selected claims north of the Sangamon near what was called Higgins Creek, but now Cantrall. Then, after spending a few weeks with their families in Madison County, in March, 1819, with Mr. England's son David, they returned to the Sangamo Country, and immediately commenced building their cabins, in the meantime a heavy fall of snow occurring the night after their arrival, which was followed by the coldest weather of the winter. The work of constructing their cabins was prosecuted, Mr. England's being first completed, and he was finally joined by two of his daughters, but the removal of the rest of the families was delayed by the bad roads until June. During the first few months they completed their cabins, cleared some land and planted crops. Mr. England was a zealous preacher of the gospel, and is said to have performed many marriage ceremonies, one of these being the marriage of Philo Beers and Martha Stillman, married November 2, 1820, besides a couple who came from Fort Clark (now Peoria) for that purpose. He died September 26, 1823.

William Higgins, who has also been mentioned in the preceding paragraph, was born in Bureau County, Ky., in 1774, in 1817 came with his family to St. Clair County, Ill., and in the fall of 1818 to the Sangamon region, stopping first for a time with the Drennans on Sugar Creek. In January or February following he went north to the valley of the Sangamon, and his wife and two daughters are believed to have been the first white women to cross the Sangamon River.

Levi Cantrall and John Cline came to Illinois in 1819, arriving in the American Bottom in the fall of that year. Mr. Cline, who was a Virginian by birth, but came from Ohio, had planned a visit to the western country on horseback,

but found an opportunity to drive a four-horse team for Mr. Cantrall instead. Mr. Cantrall was born in Botetourt County, Va., October 1, 1787, at two years of age was taken by his parents to what afterwards became Bath County, Ky., where he was married, May 30, 1800, to Fanny England. In October, 1819, accompanied by his family and John Cline, he came to Madison County, a few weeks later moved north, arriving where the city of Springfield now stands on December 4th, one day later crossed to the north side of the river in what is now Fancy Creek Township, and on the 7th selected the site for his cabin, which he began building on the 8th. During the whole of his trip he was accompanied by John Cline, who had intended returning to Ohio in the spring, but later decided to raise a crop, and while thus engaged, on July 20, 1820, married Mrs. Lucy Scott, who was a member of the England family.

Others who came about the same time or soon after the England, Higgins and Cantrall families, were John Dixon, Robert McClelland, William G. Cantrall, Thomas Constant, John Strode, Aquilla Davis, Thomas Hargis, Thomas Strawbridge, Garrett and William F. Elkin, Thomas Brown and George Power.

Thomas Constant, who was a native of Virginia, spent some years in Kentucky, there married Margery Edmonson, moved thence to Ohio and, in the fall of 1820, to what is now Fancy Creek Township. Jerry Smith came in the spring of 1819, but later moved to the Military Tract, where he died. Jonathan Hodges settled on Section 22, but soon after sold out and moved farther north. James Sayles came in the spring of 1819, settled on the present site of the village of Sherman and there died. Alex Crawford lived for a time in Fancy Creek Township but spent his last years in Petersburg, Menard County.

The most historic character connected with the local record of what is now Fancy Creek Township was the pioneer John Dixon, who, after spending several years in Sangamon County, became the first white settler in Lee County, Ill., and founder of the city of Dixon. Col. Dixon was born in Westchester County, N. Y., October 9, 1784, at twenty-one years of age removed to New York City, and after being engaged in business there fifteen years, in 1820 came to Sangamon County, finally locating on Fancy Creek about nine miles north of the

present city of Springfield. After remaining there five years, in 1825 he was appointed Circuit Clerk for the new county of Peoria, and in April, 1830, removed to the point on Rock River known as Ogee's Ferry, which afterwards became the site of the city of Dixon, and was an important locality during the Black Hawk War. (See fuller sketch of Col. Dixon in Historical Encyclopedia portion of this work, p. 134.)

Another prominent character in Fancy Creek Township history was Mr. George Power, who was a native of Fayette County, Ky., born February 18, 1798, a son of James and Eleanor (Dedman) Power; at the age of ten years removed with her parents to Bath County, and there, on February 10, 1820, married Nancy Wilcockson, in the fall of 1821, in company with his father-in-law, William Wilcockson, coming to Fancy Creek Township and settling on land which he continued to occupy during the remainder of his life. In 1829 he erected the first frame building in the county north of the Sangamon River, served as Second Lieutenant during the Black Hawk War, and for nineteen years was a Justice of the Peace. Coming to Illinois in straightened circumstances, Mr. Power became one of the most wealthy citizens of his locality before his death, being the owner of 2,400 acres of land, 2,000 of which was in Fancy Creek Township, besides property in the village of Cantrall.

The winter after the establishment of the first white settlement in the Fancy Creek neighborhood, was one of great severity, and the pioneers were compelled to endure many privations. Snow began to fall on December 24, 1819, finally reaching a depth of two feet, with intense cold. A party consisting of Levi and Wyatt Cantrall, Alexander and Henry Crawford, M. Holland, a Mr. Kellogg and John Dixon was finally compelled to go to the American Bottom for provisions. After procuring flour and meal, they started with their wagons on their return, but in consequence of rain and melting snow, were delayed by a flood in the Sangamon River, until after constructing a canoe, they were enabled to reach their homes, the trip consuming twenty-one days.

The first religious service in the township was held by Elder Stephen England, in his own home in June or July, 1819, and on May 15, 1820, he organized a church consisting of eight members besides himself. Mr. England had

been a Baptist minister in Kentucky, but this became the beginning of what is now the Antioch Christian church. Mr. England served as pastor of this church until his death. The first house of worship was built of logs in 1823.

FIRST EVENTS.—The first birth of a white child in that township was that of Oliver Perry Higgins, the son of William and Rosanna Higgins, which occurred in July, 1819, and is believed to have been the first north of the Sangamon River.

The first death was that of a child of Jecheonah Langston in the fall of 1819.

Levi Cantrall built a mill operated by a hand-wheel and horse-power in the fall of 1820. This was the first mill built north of the Sangamon, Mr. Cantrall later built a water-mill on Cantrall Creek, near the town of Cantrall, which did sawing and grinding.

Levi Cantrall also established a tannery which he operated for about forty years and until his death.

One of the first, if not the first, orchard, in the township was planted by George Power, in 1824. In 1881 there was an apple tree still standing in that orchard with a circumference of eleven feet and with branches extending over a space of sixty feet.

RAILROADS—VILLAGES.—Fancy Creek Township is entered by two railroad lines—the Chicago & Alton, which passes through Sections 25 and 36 in the southeastern corner of the township, in its diagonal course covering a distance of approximately two miles, and the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis, entering the township from the west on the southern line of Section 6, extending southeasterly to the southern border of Section 35, covering a diagonal space within the township of about six miles.

Of the two villages within the township, Sherman, situated near the southeastern corner of the township, and on the line of the Chicago & Alton Railroad eight miles north of Springfield, is the older, having been platted in September, 1858, about four years after the completion of the Springfield & Bloomington section of that line. Owing to its close proximity to the city of Springfield, Sherman has had a slow growth in population. It has a population estimated at about 150, but is not incorporated.

The village of Cantrall, situated eleven miles slightly west of north from Springfield, on what was originally the Springfield & Northwestern,

but now the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railroad, is the outgrowth of the construction of that line, being platted in 1872, by Messrs. Joseph Cantrall, Oliver Canterbury, W. H. H. Holland, Thomas Glascock, Thomas Claypool, B. F. Holland, John T. Canterbury, and James M. Sewall. The original center of the Cantrall Settlement, it naturally took from that settlement its name. The population in 1910 was 318.

The entire population of Fancy Creek Township according to the census of 1910 was 1498.

GARDNER TOWNSHIP

The township of Gardner, comprising an area identical with governmental Township 16 N., R. 6 W. of the Third Principal Meridian, is bounded on the north by Salisbury Township, east by Springfield, south by Curran and west by Cartwright Township. It was organized in 1861 and named in honor of John Gardner, one of its early and prominent settlers, and who served as one of three Commissioners appointed to divide the county into townships.

The surface is mostly undulating prairie, with considerable timber along Spring Creek, which flows through the southern part of the township, and the Sangamon River, which flows through the northeastern corner. Prairie Creek, a branch of the Sangamon, also traverses the northwestern part of the township. The soil is well adapted to farming purposes and stock-growing is one of the most prosperous lines of business.

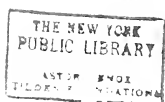
The first settlement is credited to Samuel Newhouse, A. Inyard, B. Davis, David McCoy, George Knox Hamilton and Abraham Duff, who came in 1819. Others who came soon after were Edmond Taylor, Edward Robinson, Mrs. Elizabeth McMurray, Joshua and James Short, Edward Williams, Mrs. Elizabeth Hall, John Gardner, Hiram K. Gardner, William and Thomas Kirkpatrick, John Kendall and William Sims.

George Knox Hamilton, who was born in Tennessee, August 17, 1798, came to what is now Gardner Township, with his father, four brothers and two sisters, in the fall of 1819, and settled near what is now Bradford Station. He married Jane Coleman, March 5, 1823.

Abraham Duff was born in South Carolina May 5, 1777, came with pack-horses to the vicinity of Bowling Green, Ky., there married Verlinda Combs, lived for a time in St. Clair



MR. AND MRS. CHARLES J. RYAN



County, Ill., and from there came with his son-in-law, John Sims, locating on Spring Creek, six miles west of Springfield in April, 1819.

Edmond Taylor, born in Christian County, Ky., October 22, 1785, married (first) Mary Pugh, and (second) Constant Blakey, a native of Georgia, and coming to Sangamon County in the fall of 1819, first settled on Sugar Creek, but in 1822 or '23 removed to the south side of Spring Creek in the southeastern corner of Gardner Township.

Edward Williams was born in Hardin County, Ky., June 3, 1789, married Margaret Neal, in Ohio County, that State, about 1806, and came to Sangamon County, Ill., in 1826, settling in Gardner Township, where he died in 1873.

Mrs. Elizabeth Hall (nee Foster) was born in Bedford County, Va., there married John Hall, and came to Adair County, Ky., where he died. As a widow she moved with her children to Sangamon County in 1830, settling north of Spring Creek, six miles west of Springfield; there married Samuel Willis and in 1844 or '45 moved to DeWitt County.

John Gardner, born June 21, 1805, in what is now Trimble County, Ky., married Mary C. Duncan June 30, 1830, and in April, 1833, came to Sangamon County, first settling two miles west of Springfield, but early in 1834 removed to what is now Gardner Township two miles north of Farmingdale, where he died February 11, 1868. Mr. Gardner was one of the most prominent citizens of the township, became an extensive land-owner, and the township was named in his honor. He left several sons who were prominent in their community.

Hiram K. Gardner, a brother of John, also a native of Trimble County, Ky., was born June 5, 1803, married Eliza Morris in 1827, and in 1833 came with his brother to Sangamon County.

James H. Slater was born in Gardner Township, Sangamon County, December 26, 1836, in his youth removed to Oregon, there served in both the Territorial and State Assemblies, was Presidential Elector in 1868, and still later was Representative in Congress and United States Senator.

James M. Bradford, a native of Culpeper County, Va., born September 28, 1795, spent a part of his boyhood in Kentucky, was a soldier in the War of 1812, later lived at Port Gibson, Miss., and in 1834 came to what is now Gardner Town-

ship, Sangamon County,—was a member of the State Legislature of 1840-41.

What is known as the Farmington Presbyterian church was organized in January, 1834, Rev. J. G. Bergen, then of Springfield, serving as the first pastor. This church has a house of worship on the southwest corner of Section 17 near the village of Farmingdale. It has a fine parsonage with ten acres of land for church purposes.

The Baptists have a church edifice on Section 32 and the United Brethren meet on Section 34, both near the southern border of the township.

Gardner Township is well supplied with schools, having ten good frame school-houses within its limits, where schools are held an average of six months in the year.

VILLAGES.—The village of Sangamo, originally situated on Section 2 in Gardner Township, on the east bank of the Sangamon River, appears to have had its origin about 1825. Its location on the river before the days of the railroad gave it the promise of a flourishing future, and it is said to have been recognized as a prominent candidate for the county-seat at the time Springfield was selected for that purpose. Its original proprietor was Moses Broadwell, who built a steam-mill there, and it had one or two stores and a blacksmith shop. Its site is now occupied by a fine farm.

The villages of Bradfordton and Farmingdale, both located on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad—the former six miles and the latter nine miles west of Springfield—are the only villages in the township, each having a population of less than 100 and unincorporated.

The Springfield Division of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad extends through the township, entering from the west on Section 19 and passing out on Section 24. Farmingdale and Bradfordton, already named, are the only stations in the township on this line.

The population of Gardner Township (1910) was 1,301.

ILLIOIPOLIS TOWNSHIP

The township of Illiopolls, occupying (so to speak) the extremity of the eastern wing of Sangamon County, consists of fractional divisions from four different governmental townships, viz.:—Towns 16 and 17 N., R. 1 W., and Towns

16 and 17 N., R. 2 W.—and embracing an area of four and one-half miles from east to west by an average from north to south of eight miles, or approximately thirty-six square miles. It is bounded on the north by Logan County, east by Macon, south by Christian and west by Lanesville Township. The northern and central portions are made up almost entirely of prairie, while the region along the Sangamon, which constitutes the southern boundary, was originally densely wooded, and still retains much timber on a belt from one to three miles in width. The soil is a heavy black loam, and especially well adapted to the cultivation of cereals. The growing of cattle and hogs has at all times been a leading industry in the township.

The township derives its name from the village of Illiopolis, the only village corporation within its limits, the history of which will be given later on.

The first settlement in what is now Illiopolis Township was made in 1826, by Mrs. Anderson, a widow lady, who settled on Section 34 near the Sangamon River in the southwestern corner of the township. Mrs. Anderson's settlement was soon followed by a Mr. Allen, Joel Watkins, Samuel and Chesley Dickerson, William Gregg, James Hampton, John Churchill, John and James Hunter, Josiah Kent, William Bridges and others, all settling, as was the custom of that period, in the timber and near the water-courses—the Sangamon River and its smaller tributaries being the only ones in this section.

Samuel Dickerson, born in Virginia in 1793, went with his parents to Pendleton County, Ky., and was there employed in salt-making at Grant's Lick for a time. He came to Illinois in 1830, first settling in Logan County, but during the next year removing to Sangamon County and settling in Illiopolis township five miles east of Mechanicsburg. He died in 1856 and his widow in June, 1859.

James Hunter was born in Loudoun County, Va., August 14, 1778, while a young man came to Gallatin County, Ky., there married Rachel Scott, born in Virginia, October 17, 1783, and in December, 1828, came with his family of nine children to Sangamon County, Ill., settling in Illiopolis Township, and died there in 1867, his wife dying two years earlier.

Josiah P. Kerst, who was born in Ross County, Ohio, November 28, 1804, married Clarissa Poole in 1816, and in November, 1836,

came to Illiopolis Township, Sangamon County, dying there July 26, 1856.

The fact that Illiopolis Township consisted largely of prairie land delayed its settlement for many years, but it has developed in later years until it is now the seat of some of the most valuable and highly cultivated farms in Sangamon County. The sparseness of its settlement also prevented the development of early schools, and it was not until 1840 that the first school was taught within its limits, and not until 1845 that the first schoolhouse was erected.

(For a fuller history of schools see chapter on "Education—Public Schools.")

The first death in the township was that of John Sanders, but the history of the first religious exercises has not been preserved. This was probably delayed for the same reason as was the founding of public schools, although there is reason to believe that the early settlers in the southwest corner of the township patronized schools and churches in some of the adjacent settlements.

VILLAGE OF ILLIOPOLIS.—The following history of the original village of Illiopolis is taken from the "History of Sangamon County" issued in 1881:

"In 1834, when the question of the removal of the State Capital began to be agitated, a beautiful city was laid out by John Taylor, Eli Blankenship and Governor Duncan, about half a mile south of the present village of Illiopolis, on the northwest quarter of Section 18, to which was given the same name—"Illiopolis"—the City of Illinois. The location of the village was described as the geographical center of the State, and as such, entitled to the State Capital when it should be removed from Vandalia. Beautiful lithographic maps were issued, in which all the glories of the 'future great city' were revealed, and lots were placed upon the market and a number sold. A neat hotel was erected by the company and Jesse Kent was placed in charge. . . . This hotel was subsequently burned down and never rebuilt. The 'Long Nine' (as the delegation from Sangamon County in the Houses of the General Assembly of 1837 were known), being successful in their efforts to have the Capital removed to Springfield, the project of building up a great city was abandoned by the proprietors."

(On the second of the four ballots cast in the houses of the General Assembly, on Febru-

ary 28, 1837, for the bill providing for the removal of the State Capital from Vandalia, Illinois received ten votes out of a total of 120 in the two houses, against 43, the leading vote for Springfield. On the third ballot this vote dwindled to 3, and on the fourth, entirely disappeared.)

The village of Illiopolis, on its present site, was established as a station on the Wabash (then the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad) and platted on the central part of Section 7, Town 16 N., R. 1 W., the proprietors being Judge William Wilson, Timothy J. Carter and Col. Thomas S. Mather, and the survey recorded October 13, 1856. The first house had been erected in 1854, by a Mr. Ganson, the railway station agent, and was later used as the first store in the village. The village was originally named Wilson, in honor of Justice Wilson, of the Supreme Court, one of its founders, was incorporated in 1866, but in 1869 the name was changed to Illiopolis.

Illiopolis is 23 miles east of Springfield and 16 miles west of Decatur. At first it had a rapid growth, but of late years has had a moderate development, although its location in a rich agricultural region assures a prosperous future. According to the census of 1910 it had a population of 849, and the township 1,635.

Illiopolis has a newspaper, the "State Center-Record," and is the location of the Farmers' State Bank with a capital of \$40,000. (See chapters on "Banking" and "Sangamon County Press.")

ISLAND GROVE TOWNSHIP

The township of Island Grove, the most westerly of the middle tier of townships in Sangamon County, is bounded on the north by Cartwright Township, east by Curran, south by New Berlin and west by Morgan County. It contains an area of twenty-seven sections or square miles—three from north to south and nine miles from east to west—its surface being composed mostly of level prairie, but embracing the larger portion of Island Grove, from which it derives its name. There are two small streams within the township, a most westerly branch of Spring Creek, which flows through the northwestern portion, and Skillet Creek, a branch of the former, which flows through the southeastern section.

Island Grove was organized in 1861, and originally embraced the whole of what is now New Berlin Township to the south, but which was cut off in 1869.

One of the early, if not the earliest, settlers of this region was John Roberts, who came from Tennessee in 1818 and settled at the foot of the grove in the northeastern part of what is now Island Grove Township. Others who followed during the next year were Mr. Roberts' son Jerry, David and Fred, Troxell, Thomas Evans, Andrew Scott, Wm. Hart and Josiah Hedges. At this time there were two Indian villages within the township—one on Skillet Fork and another at the head of the grove, near the west line, with about 300 Indians in each. The Indians were of the Pottawatomie and Delaware tribes, but were peaceable and soon moved west.

Among others who came soon after may be mentioned the names of McCoy, Douglas, Rhea, Foutch, Smith, Brown, Hensley, Weger, Wyckoff, and others whose descendants now form a large proportion of the present inhabitants of the township. The first comers were largely backwoodsmen of a wandering character who remained but a short time and then went to some other frontier. Those mentioned last, however, established for themselves permanent homes and a number of them later became prominent in connection with local and State history.

Simon Hensley, who was born in Washington County, Va., February 26, 1785, in 1820 married Mary Arnold near Dayton, Ohio, and in 1823 came to Sangamon County, Ill., locating north of Spring Creek, in what is now Island Grove Township.

Josiah Hedges, born in Maryland, about 1788, spent his boyhood and youth in Virginia and Kentucky, in the latter State married Anna Brown, and in 1826 moved to Illinois, settling on the north side of Island Grove two and a half miles northwest of Berlin. Mr. Hedges brought money enough with him to purchase forty acres of land, and ultimately became the owner of 900 acres, dying in 1872.

Henry Ellis, born near Lexington, Ky., November 17, 1786, son of John and Sarah (Parrish) Ellis, married Martha Yates, a sister of Henry Yates, father of Richard Yates, the War Governor of Illinois, and in September, 1825, settled in Island Grove, two miles north of Berlin.

John Foutch, born in Loudoun County, Va., May, 1776, a descendant of one of three brothers,

who came to that locality from France before the American Revolution, spent his boyhood in Fayette County, Ky., where in 1796 he married Nancy A. Wherrett, and after spending some time in Dearborn County, Ind., and Franklin County, Ill., in the fall of 1825 came to Sangamon County, settling on the south side of Richland Creek, east of Pleasant Plains, but in the following spring moved to Island Grove and became one of the prominent citizens of that locality.

James Rhea, born in Greenbrier County, Va., while a young man went to Barren County, Ky., there married Rachel Joliff, and in 1827, with his family of ten children moved to Sangamon County, settling in what is now Island Grove Township. Before coming to Illinois Mr. Rhea had been a soldier in the War of 1812, and was on Lake Erie at the time of Perry's victory. He died February 12, 1843, and his wife October 28, 1851.

Mrs. Catherine Harmon, whose maiden name was Sears, was born in North Carolina about 1775, married George W. Harmon, who died in Simpson County, Ky., about 1825, and in 1827 with eight of her children, came to Sangamon County, locating in Island Grove Township.

David McGinnis, born in Mercer County, Ky., in 1798, in 1820 married Eliza Gibson in Boone County, that State, and in November, 1827, came to what is now Island Grove Township. David and William McGinnis were the inventors of a device for guiding prairie plows by wheels and a lever, which they put in operation in 1829, and which was much used in the prairie region but never patented.

Henry Yates, born in Caroline County, Va., October 29, 1786, was a grandson of Dr. Michael Yates, who came from England to Caroline County, Va., before the American Revolution, and there married Martha Marshall, a sister of Chief Justice John Marshall. Their son Abner married Mollie Hawes, and they became parents of Henry and one daughter, Martha, who became the wife of Henry Ellis. Henry Yates spent some time in Kentucky, but later returning to Caroline County, Va., there married his cousin, Millicent Yates, who died in 1830, and a year later he married Mary A. Shuff, and they came to Sangamon County, Ill., arriving at Springfield, in May, 1831. In November, 1832, he moved to what is now Island Grove Township, and a year later laid out the town of Berlin, and still later,

after the construction of the Wabash Railway, the village of New Berlin. He was the father of the first Gov. Yates. His death occurred September 13, 1865.

Joel Maxcy, born in Rockingham County, Va., about 1759, was a soldier in the War of the Revolution, married Mrs. Susan Hill, and, after spending a number of years in Warren County, Ky., came to Sangamon County, in 1827, settling in Island Grove, where he died December 27 of the same year. Jesse Roberts came from Tennessee in 1822, but after spending a short time in Island Grove, removed to Hancock County.

Among other later comers to this locality were: Thomas Evans, from Kentucky in 1822; E. Jones from Kentucky in 1824—later moved to Henderson County, Ill.; Willis Bledsoe, from Kentucky in 1825—returned to his native State; John Underwood, from Tennessee. The following came before the period of the deep snow, though the exact date is not known: Ludlow Maxwell, from Ohio, but subsequently removed to Oregon; Elias Maxwell, from the same State; William Tilford and Abram Foutch, from Kentucky, but both moved to Iowa; Thomas Moore, M. Publer and G. May, all from Kentucky; Andrew Scott (a minister of the Christian Church), James Cordell and William Fleharty, all from Tennessee; Absalom and H. M. Hadmore, both from Kentucky.

SOME FIRST EVENTS.—The first couple married in what is now Island Grove Township were Nelson Roberts and a Miss Tabor, at the home of Rev. Andrew Scott, for many years the only minister resident in the township.

The first death was that of William Hart, Jr., who died in 1822, aged twenty-one years.

The first store was located at the head of the grove in 1830, by Pruett & Company.

The first births are believed to have been those of twin children of Jerry Roberts, born in 1822.

The first mill was a horse-mill erected by John Roberts in 1822.

CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS.—There is no record of the first religious services or the denomination represented, but it is known that Methodist itinerants visited this region at an early day, and Andrew Scott, an elder of the Christian Church, came prior to the "deep snow."

Different denominations are well represented by churches both in the village and the country districts.



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Island Grove Township is not traversed by any railroad, but the Wabash line extends about one mile south of and parallel with the southern boundary of the township, and railway facilities for shipment and travel are obtained at New Berlin Station.

VILLAGE OF BERLIN.—The village of Berlin is situated on the old State Road between Jacksonville and Springfield, on the east half of the northwest quarter of Section 17, Town 15 N., R. 7 W., and now extends into Section 8 farther north, the site being just two miles north of New Berlin, the nearest station on the Wabash Railroad. The founders were Thomas and Henry Yates, the plat being recorded in December, 1826. Henry Yates, as previously explained, was the father of the first Gov. Richard Yates, and Berlin was the boyhood home of the famous "War Governor."

The first store in the village was opened in 1832 by Henry Yates in a log cabin which he had erected as a dwelling, and this became the center of the future village, and was continued in operation until 1857. Mr. Yates later moved to New Berlin—of which he was the founder—on the line of the Wabash Railroad, now in New Berlin Township. A postoffice was established two and a half miles east of the village, in 1828, but later moved to the village.

The first blacksmith shop was started by Charles Parker in 1836, and a wagon shop was put in operation by Thomas Elliott in 1860.

The population of Island Grove Township according to the census of 1910 was 928 and of the village of Berlin 251.

LANESVILLE TOWNSHIP

The township of Lanesville originally constituted a part of Illiopolis Township, from which it was set apart in 1875 under the name of Wheatfield Township, the latter name being changed by the Board of Supervisors, June 12, 1888, to Lanesville. It is made up of a strip of land three and a half miles wide from east to west, by a little more than ten miles long, from north to south, extending from the Logan County line to the Sangamon River, and embracing an area of approximately thirty-seven square miles. It is bounded on the north by Logan County, east by Illiopolis Township, south by Christian County and west by Cooper, Mechanicsburg and

Buffalo Hart Townships. Except its southern border along the Sangamon River, its surface is chiefly undulating prairie, with an exceedingly fertile soil, especially well adapted to agriculture and stock-raising.

Like other prairie townships it was one of the last to be settled on account of the lack of timber, and this has led to the development of large farms for stock-growing purposes. As usual the early settlers located as near to the timber as possible along the Sangamon River. Among the first were Reuben Bullard and his two sons, John and Wesley, James Hampton, William Gregg, Samuel Dickerson, and John Churchill.

Reuben Bullard was born in Caroline County, Va., December 22, 1782, was taken to Woodford County, Ky., in 1787 and to Shelby County, that State, in 1790. In the latter county in 1803 he married Elizabeth Gill, who was born near Charlestown, Va., October 30, 1779. Eight children were born to them in Kentucky, four of whom died between fifteen and twenty-five years of age, Mrs. Bullard dying there January 6, 1835. In November following Mr. Bullard came with three of his children to what is now Lanesville Township, Sangamon County, Ill., one son having preceded him to Illinois. Mr. Bullard's death occurred September 6, 1836, less than one year after coming to Sangamon County. His father, also named Reuben, was in the Revolutionary Army as a non-combatant and lost his life by drinking too freely of cold water when over-heated. He made a gun, which he gave to his son, and which is still preserved by his descendants. A brass plate opposite the lock bears the inscription "R. B. 1772."

Jesse A. Pickrell, another early settler of this region, was born in Montgomery County, Ky., June 3, 1805, and came to Sangamon County in 1828, being the first of his family to come to this region. He stopped for a time in what is now Mechanicsburg Township, but later settled in Section 8 in what is Lanesville Township. Mr. Pickrell was an enterprising citizen and became one of the leading stockmen in central Illinois, being one of the first to introduce improved breeds of various kinds of stock in this region.

Others who have been prominent citizens of Lanesville Township and descendants of pioneer settlers in the township, include the Fullenwiders—William A., Henry T. and Samuel—sons of Jacob N. Fullenwider, who came to

Sangamon County in 1823; the Graggs, George A. Pickrell and others, most of whom became large land-owners.

Lanesville Station, the only locality in Lanesville Township that can lay claim to the title of a village, was established by the railroad company on the line of the Wabash Railroad on Section 8 near the center of the township, seventeen miles east of Springfield. A grain elevator was erected there in 1878, and it has been the shipping point for a large amount of grain and stock. While a considerable group of houses have been built around the station, with the exception of two or three stores and groceries for local trade, the village is occupied chiefly by people engaged in agriculture or employed by the railroad. The first postoffice was established here in 1861, with Jesse A. Pickrell as postmaster.

The population of the township (1910) was 756.

LOAMI TOWNSHIP

Loami Township, located on the western division of Sangamon County, as originally organized in 1861, embraced the whole of Town 14 N., R. 7 W., excepting two sections in the northwest corner, with a fractional division of Town 14 N., R. 8 W., and containing approximately forty-two sections or square miles. On July 13, 1896, Maxwell Township was set off from the western portion, embracing a little more than one-half of the original township of Loami, leaving to the latter three and a half tiers of sections in the eastern part of Town 14 N., R. 7 W., an area of twenty-one square miles. The township is now bounded on the north by New Berlin Township, east by Chatham, south by Talkington and west by Maxwell. In treating of the early history of this section it will be impossible to separate Loami and Maxwell Townships.

The surface is generally level prairie and the township is watered by Lick Creek and its branches.

The first settlers in what became the original Loami Township were Henry Brown and family, including his step-children, William Huffmaster and sister Lucinda, who came in March, 1819, and settled on the north side of Lick Creek. Later Mr. Brown went back after another load of goods, and during his absence Huffmaster

built a cabin and had it ready for the family when Mr. Brown returned. He had also made a trough and filled it with honey obtained from bee-trees. John Campbell, who came soon after, settled on the south side of Lick Creek, thought himself the first settler in that vicinity, but hearing the sound of Huffmaster's axe, went over and discovered his neighbor. Huffmaster is described as a man of remarkable endurance and courage, being credited with splitting 700 rails in a single day and on one occasion is said to have encountered a panther which, aided by his dogs, he killed with a club, while his comrade, Samuel Harbourn, had gone to secure a gun. Mr. Huffmaster, who was of German ancestry, married Clarissa Smith about 1821, and died in 1861.

Mr. Brown and family were originally from Virginia, but spent some time in St. Clair County, Ill., before coming to Sangamon. After their arrival, population gradually increased by new arrivals. Besides John Campbell, who came to this vicinity about the same time, but settled in what became Chatham Township, other early settlers were Willis Coley, William and Ebenezer Colburn, William and John Morris, John Johnson, E. A. Meacham, Adam Barger, Achilles Morris, John Hudson, Zaza Bowen, Seth R. Cutler, Stephen and William Workman.

Paul Colburn, who was one of the first permanent settlers of Loami Township, was born in Hillsboro County, N. H., and after living successively in his native State, Massachusetts, and Ohio, where he became the head of a numerous family, with several of its members he descended the Ohio river on a raft to Louisville, Ky. Leaving his son Isaac there to dispose of the lumber, Paul Colburn and other members of the family went on to Shawneetown, where he and his wife and daughter remained, while his son Ebenezer and wife went on to join relatives in Monroe County, Ill. Isaac Colburn died at Louisville in August, 1820, and his wife at Shawneetown a few months later, leaving a family of six children at Louisville, four of whom were afterwards taken charge of by his brother William, who had remained at Marietta, Ohio, but joined his father at Shawneetown in December, 1820. In March following Paul Colburn, accompanied by his daughter Isabel, his son William and family, and the orphan children of Isaac—a party of ten or twelve persons, of whom the majority were children—started with

a Mr. Harris in a wagon drawn by four oxen for Morgan County, Ill. After a journey of five weeks, during which they encountered many difficulties from floods and unbridged streams, they finally arrived in what is now Loami Township, and, finding an empty cabin on the south side of Lick Creek, exhausted by their long journey, they decided to stop there. Mr. Harris proceeding with his wagon and team to Morgan County. Later they were joined by the son Ebenezer and wife, who had gone to Monroe County, and this resulted in one of the largest colonies that came to Sangamon County, although Paul Colburn survived only until 1825, dying near the present town of Loami on November 27th of that year, leaving a numerous group of descendants.

Adam Barger, who was a native of Botetourt County, Va., born in 1784, came to Loami Township, Sangamon County, in October, 1826, and died in 1864; Zaza Bowen, born in North Carolina, came in 1827; Henry Hall, a native of Maryland, came here from Martin County, Va., in 1828. After 1830 settlers came to this section very rapidly.

CHURCHES.—SCHOOLS.—The first religious services in Loami Township were held in 1820 by Rev. Simon Lindley, a Baptist minister of great energy and zeal and widely known through Central Illinois.

There are now seven churches in the township, representing the following denominations: three Methodist, one Baptist, one Regular Baptist, and two Presbyterian.

The first school patronized by residents of Loami Township was taught in a house in the Lick Creek settlement but located in Chatham Township, and it was not until 1824, when a schoolhouse was erected in what was known as the "Yankee Settlement," about a mile and a half east of the present village of Loami, and Theophilus Sweet was one of the first—if not the very first—teachers there.

FIRST EVENTS.—Todd & Jackson, of Jacksonville, started the first store in the township in 1831, a mile and a half east of the present village of Loami.

Colburn & Smith opened the first stock of goods in the village.

Mark Briggs was the first blacksmith, located a mile southwest of the village.

A Mr. Goshom brought the first piano to this section in 1834.

Calvin Goodell taught the first singing school in the township in 1827.

Jonathan Jarrett started the first tan-yard in this vicinity in 1826, a mile and a quarter south of the village.

The first death was that of William Hughes, an Indian ranger, who was killed by Indians and buried by his comrades near Sulphur Springs.

A Fourier Society was established here in 1845, consisting of about twenty families, and had a prosperous career for some three years, when owing to internal dissension, the society was dissolved, and the property divided among its members.

MILLS.—Andrew Heredith, who came here from Cincinnati in 1834, soon after began the erection of a saw-mill on Lick Creek, a mile and a half west of Loami Village, and later erected a grist-mill—the latter having four run of stone. This had a liberal custom for a time, and considerable of a village, known as Millville, gathered around it. The hard times of 1837 caused the failure of the proprietor, and both village and the mill have practically disappeared.

The Colburn Mill, erected at Loami in 1836, by Ebenezer and William Colburn, sons of the pioneer Paul Colburn, met a number of disasters but had a longer existence. Previous to 1873 it was burned three times, and as often rebuilt; in 1881 had two run of stone and rendered valuable service to the community. It proved an important factor in promoting the growth of Loami.

The Peoria, Springfield & St. Louis Railroad enters the township near the northeast corner, and extending to the southwest, leaves the township on Section 21, Loami village being the only station in the township.

VILLAGES.—While at least three attempts have been made to establish villages in Loami Township, Loami village is the only one now in existence. The village of Cleveland was laid out about 1822, occupying a part of the site of the present village of Loami, and some half-dozen houses, with a blacksmith and a cooper shop, were erected, but the village finally disappeared.

What was called the village of Millville grew up a few years later around a mill erected by Andrew Heredith, west of Loami, and flourished as long as the mill continued in operation, but went out of existence as the result of the financial crisis of 1837.

William and Ebenezer Colburn built a horse-

mill soon after coming to Loami Township, but later put up a water-mill, which in 1836 they changed to a steam saw and grist-mill. Around this grew up quite a village, first called Lebanon, the name later being changed to Loami. Under the latter name the village was platted in August, 1854, by O. B. Kidder, H. D. Gibson and others. It is situated in Section 11 on the Peoria, Springfield & St. Louis Railroad, is populated by an intelligent and progressive community, and being located in the center of a rich agricultural district, during the last few years has maintained prosperous growth.

Loami has two banks—the Farmers State Bank and the Loami State Bank. The population of the township (census of 1910) was 902, and of the village of Loami, 530.

MAXWELL TOWNSHIP

The early history of Maxwell Township has been treated in connection with Loami Township, of which it constituted a part from the adoption of township organization in 1861, until March 14, 1889, when it was set apart by act of the Board of Supervisors from the western part of the original township of Loami, with its present name. By this arrangement the original township was about equally divided, giving to Maxwell Township an area of about twenty-one square miles, of which eight sections are located in Town 14 N., R. 7 W. and the remainder in Town 14 N., R. 8 W. It is bounded on the north by New Berlin Township, east by Loami, south by Talkingen and west by Morgan County.

Located on the headwaters of Lick Creek, the new township consists more largely of prairie land than does Loami, but with the same quality of soil. According to the census of 1900 the populations of the two townships were about equal.

The southeastern corner of Maxwell Township is crossed by the Peoria, Springfield & St. Louis Railroad, from northeast to southwest, covering a distance of about four miles within the township. Maxwell Station on this line is the only railway station in the township, and is gradually developing into a village, though not yet incorporated.

Population of Maxwell Township (1910) 435.

MECHANISBURG TOWNSHIP

The township of Mechanicsburg was organized in 1861 with its present dimensions, consisting of Town 16 N., R. 3 W., or thirty-six governmental sections. It is bounded on the north by Buffalo Hart, east by Lanesville, south by Cooper and west by Clear Lake Township. The surface is moderately undulating, being composed of about three-fourths prairie and one-fourth timber. The principal water-course is Clear Creek, which flows through the central part of the township and has a number of small tributaries. The southwest corner approaches closely to the east bank of the Sangamon River.

The first settlement was made in the township in 1824, and among the early settlers after that period were: James Newell, Jesse Wilson, William Burch, A. Churchill, Samuel Garvey, William Jack, Jacob Constant, Charles and Daniel Morgan, David Hall, Jesse Pickrell, Benjamin L. Hall, George Churchill, Samuel Cox, John Constant, Josiah Green and J. H. Fullenwider.

Jacob Constant, who was a brother of John, Isaac and Thomas, and grandfather of Rezin H., was born in Virginia about 1765, there married Eleanor Clingenbeard, and soon after moved with pack-horses to Fleming County, Ky. In 1814 they moved to Clermont County, Ohio, and in October, 1826, to Sangamon County, locating in what is now Mechanicsburg Township, where he died in 1828, leaving a large family.

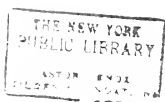
Charles Morgan was born in Hampshire County, Va., September 5, 1781, moved to Fleming County, Ky., with his parents, in 1793, married Elizabeth Constance in 1807 and in 1814 went to Clermont County, Ohio, whence in October, 1826, he came to Sangamon County, Ill., settling in Mechanicsburg Township, dying there in 1866.

Josiah Green, born in South Carolina in 1800, married Rebecca Long and in 1828 came to what is now Mechanicsburg Township, Sangamon County. His death occurred in 1855.

Samuel Garvey was born in Culpeper County, Va., August 31, 1794, a son of Job Garvey, who was a native of Scotland, but came to America in his youth and served seven years as a soldier in the Revolutionary War. Samuel's boyhood was spent in Kentucky, and when about eighteen years old he enlisted in the War of 1812, taking part in the Battle of the Thames, where Tecumseh was killed. In 1816 he married Maria Elliston and in the fall of 1830, with a family of seven



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children, moved to Sangamon County, Ill., settling in the vicinity of what became Mechanicsburg.

David Hall, born near Shelbyville, Ky., December 25, 1799, in 1823 married Juliet Owen, and in September, 1834, came to Mechanicsburg, Sangamon County, finally settling about four miles west in the township.

Jesse A. Pickrell, born in Montgomery County, Ky., June 13, 1805, the son of Abel and Sarah (Taylor) Pickrell, in the spring of 1828 came to Sangamon County, Ill., being the first of the family to arrive in the county. He first stopped at Mechanicsburg, but later became a resident of what is now Lanesville Township. In 1828 he taught the first school in Mechanicsburg Township, and in December of the same year married Elizabeth Churchill. Abel Pickrell, the father of Jesse, came to the county in 1831, and settled in Williams Township. The Pickrell family was one of the most widely known and highly respected in the eastern portion of Sangamon County.

Benjamin S. Hall and his wife, Eveline (Pickrell) Hall, came with their family from Shelby County, Ky., to Sangamon County, Ill., in September, 1833, locating in what is now Mechanicsburg Township.

Jacob N. Fullenwider was born in Shelby County, Ky., June 5, 1814, the son of Henry and Harriet (Neil) Fullenwider. In the fall of 1833 Henry Fullenwider came to Sangamon County and there bought a tract of land in what is now Mechanicsburg Township, but in August of the next year died in Kentucky. In the following fall his widow and family of nine children started for Sangamon County, where they arrived October 11, 1834, and settled on land the father had purchased in Mechanicsburg Township, and there the mother died January 31, 1867. The Fullenwidars became the most extensive land-owners and prosperous farmers in their section of the county.

VILLAGES.—There are three villages in Mechanicsburg Township—Buffalo, Dawson and Mechanicsburg—of which Mechanicsburg is the oldest, having been laid off and platted by William S. Pickrell, November 12, 1832. Originally occupying a pleasant site, it had a promising future, but the location of the Wabash Railroad, three miles farther north, counteracted its development, although it has always maintained a fair degree of prosperity. From 1882 the vil-

lage was connected by a horse-car line with the Buffalo station on the Wabash Railway three miles north, but this has given place to a short electric line connecting with the Illinois Traction System, an interurban line between Springfield and Decatur. The village was incorporated under special charter in 1870, but in 1906 came under the provisions of the General Incorporation Act.

Clear Creek Postoffice was established in this vicinity in 1830, but after the founding of the village of Mechanicsburg the postoffice was removed to that place and took its name.

The first brick house was built at Mechanicsburg by Sowell Cox, and John Elkin erected the first brick store-building in 1867. The first merchants in the place were Crawford & Peas, who opened a store there in 1835. In the fall of 1837 William and Upton Radcliff embarked in the same line of business, and Thompson Brothers in 1844. The Thompson Brothers established a bank in 1870, which is now conducted by A. F. Thompson & Co.

A steam grist-mill was erected at Mechanicsburg by Nightingale & Powell in 1844, but subsequently passed into the hands of Dennick Brothers. The new proprietors built a larger mill on the same site, having three run of burrs. A coal mine was opened there in 1904 which furnishes employment to more than 100 miners.

The first religious services in the township were conducted in the home of Jesse Pickrell. There are now three churches in the village—Methodist, Episcopal and Presbyterian.

The first school house in Mechanicsburg was a frame structure erected in 1837, the second a brick building put up in 1842, and the third, also of brick, erected for what was then the Mechanicsburg Academy in 1854. The Academy was incorporated in 1854, and was conducted successfully for a number of years, when it was discontinued and the building utilized for public school purposes.

Mechanicsburg has never had a licensed saloon, although an unlicensed saloon was opened there in connection with a boot and shoe store in 1853, but was soon after driven out of business.

The village of Buffalo, on the Wabash Railroad, fifteen miles east of Springfield, was laid out and platted in May, 1854, by Charles R. Wells. Being three miles north of Mechanicsburg, and the station nearest to that village, it

was known for a number of years as Mechanicsburg Station, while the postoffice bore the name of Watson. The postoffice and the station now bear the same name as the village.

The first house in the village was erected in 1854 by Josiah Green and Harvey Thompson, who operated a store there under the firm name of Thompson, Green & Company. Mr. Thompson became the first postmaster.

A steam flouring mill was erected by Baker & Enlow in 1859-60, but in 1866 it became the property of George McDaniel, and was conducted for some years by McDaniel & Sons. There has also been a grain elevator there for many years, having been erected in 1858 and remodeled in 1878. It is the shipping point for considerable grain.

The Buffalo Tile Works for the manufacture of all classes of tiling was established by Fondy, Eymann & Company, in 1877.

The village has two churches—one Methodist and one Christian—the former erected in 1867 and the latter in 1876. There is also a good school-house in the village.

The place was incorporated as a town in 1861 and a village government adopted in 1878. There is one private bank in the village, the Buffalo Bank, with Arthur A. Pickrell, President, and George B. Conover, Cashier.

The village of Dawson, on the line of the Washash Railroad, twelve miles east of Springfield, was laid out and platted during the same year as Buffalo (1854), but a few weeks later than the latter, by Thomas Lewis and Joseph Ledlie. It was named in honor of John Dawson, an early settler and one of the "Long Nine" in the General Assembly of 1836-38. The village has two churches, a good brick schoolhouse and a coal mine is operated there.

According to the census of 1910 the total population of Mechanicsburg Township was 2,390, of which 475 belonged to the village of Buffalo, 620 to Dawson, and 417 to Mechanicsburg.

NEW BERLIN TOWNSHIP

As explained in connection with the history of Island Grove Township, New Berlin Township constituted a part of the former from the date of township organization in Sangamon County in 1861 until 1869, when it was set apart with

its present boundaries and under the name of its principal village.

The township embraces an area of approximately thirty-two square miles or sections of land, consisting entirely of prairie, a small branch of Lick Creek being the only stream within its borders. As a consequence of the absence of timber, it was one of the last sections of Sangamon County to be settled, but after settlement began, soon became one of the most prosperous farming and stock-growing portions of the county.

Among the earliest settlers of this region were Thomas Ray, John Foutch and a man named Johnson, who came about 1830 and purchased 3,300 acres of land near what is now the Bates Station, and inclosed a number of large farms now owned by the Smiths and the Browns of Island Grove, together with a considerable portion of the town of New Berlin.

The most noted comers of this period were the Brown and the Smith families, who came in 1833, and were prominently identified with both Island Grove and New Berlin Townships. William Brown, who was the head of the Brown branch of the family, as well as the father-in-law of James D. Smith, was a native of Frederick County, Va., born April 19, 1779, came with his father, James Brown, to Bourbon County, Ky., in 1784, and in 1805, in Fayette County, Ky., married Harriet B. Warfield. He was a lawyer in Kentucky, served as a soldier in the War of 1812, in which he won the title of Colonel, served in the State Legislature and one term in Congress. In 1832 he came with his son-in-law, James D. Smith, to Illinois and made large purchases of land in and about Island Grove, Sangamon County. Then, returning to Kentucky, during the following year he brought his family to Illinois and after making preparations for the erection of a country residence, he stopped for a time in Jacksonville, where after a brief illness he died, October 6, 1833. William Brown, Jr., of this family, was a prominent lawyer in Jacksonville and died there in 1871.

One of the noted members of this family was James Nicholas Brown, who was born at Bryan's Station, Fayette County, Ky., and near Cynthiana, Ky., married Polly A. Smith. Before coming to Illinois they had three children, all of whom died in infancy, but later had six children, of whom only one, Benjamin W., born October 10, 1844, is now living, his residence being

on the old homestead three miles west of New Berlin. Captain James N. Brown served four terms as Representative in the General Assembly from Sangamon County (being elected in 1840, '42, '46 and '52). Originally a Whig, he became a Republican on the organization of that party, and was a close personal and political friend of Abraham Lincoln. During his last term in the Legislature he drafted and secured the passage of the bill which led to the organization of the Illinois State Agricultural Society, was chosen its President for the first and second terms and presided at the first State Fair held in October, 1853. He held various offices of public trust up to the day of his death, and was recognized as one of the most enterprising and successful farmers and stockmen in the State. His death, which occurred November 16, 1868, ended a most useful life.

James D. Smith, the brother-in-law of James N. Brown, was born in Harrison County, Ky., December 5, 1805, married Ruth Ann Brown, daughter of Col. William Brown, and in 1832, with his father-in-law, made a tour through Central Illinois, finally selecting land in the vicinity of Island Grove, Sangamon County, to which they removed in 1833. Here Mr. Smith became a successful farmer and reared a family of seven children. On November 7, 1871, while returning to his home from the village of Berlin, Mr. Smith was thrown from his horse and killed, and the honor paid to his memory at his funeral indicated the high estimation in which he was held by the community.

Outside the village of New Berlin there is a Union church situated on Section 6, Town 14 N., R. 7 W., and there are two schools in the rural districts. The village has one graded public school and a parochial school of the Catholic Church.

VILLAGES—RAILROADS.—There are two villages within the confines of New Berlin Township,—Bates, near the eastern border of the township, and New Berlin, near the center—both on the line of the Wabash Railroad, which extends from east to west through the central portion of the township, Island Grove is a flagging station in the western part of the township.

The first building in New Berlin was of brick, erected in 1836 and occupied as a store by Henry Yates, the founder of the town, as he was, two years earlier, of the village of Berlin. Mr. Yates also built the first dwelling house in the

place, which was occupied by Phelan Jones, and Mr. Jones' daughter, Mary, and William Rutford were the first couple married there. In this house also occurred the first death, that of Mrs. Homer Starks.

There are three churches in the village of New Berlin, a Catholic, Lutheran and Congregational, though other denominations—especially the Methodists and Baptists—at times hold services in the village. The Catholic Church was organized in 1860, and the erection of a church building begun the same year, but not completed until two years later. Besides a graded school established in 1867, both the Catholics and the Lutherans maintain parochial schools.

New Berlin has two State banks and one weekly newspaper.

The village plat of New Berlin was recorded October 26, 1838, and the village formally incorporated in August, 1865. The present population according to the census of 1910 is 690, and that of New Berlin Township 1,241.

PAWNEE TOWNSHIP.

The township of Pawnee, situated in the southeastern corner of Sangamon County, as originally organized in 1861, was composed of the west half of Town 13 N., R. 4 W., and all of Town 13 N., R. 5 W. In 1869 this arrangement was changed by the cutting off of two tiers of sections from the western portion of the township, and their annexation to Auburn Township. This geographical division continued in force until July 13, 1896, when Divernon Township was created, taking off two and a half tiers of sections from the western portion of Pawnee. (See Divernon Township.) Pawnee Township now embraces the western half of Town 13 N., R. 4 W. and a strip one and a half miles wide from the eastern portion of Town 13 N., R. 5 W., making a total of twenty-seven square miles. It is bounded on the north by Ball and Cotton Hill Townships, east by Christian County, south by Montgomery and west by Divernon Township. The township is traversed through its central portion by Horse Creek and its tributaries, and was originally fairly well timbered, its soil being of a deep black loam, especially well suited to the growing of corn and other cereals.

Being in the southern portion of Sangamon County, Pawnee Township was the location of

one of the earliest settlements in the county, Justus Henkle coming here about the middle of March, 1818. Mr. Henkle was born in Virginia about 1775, married Elizabeth Judy in Randolph County, that State, and in 1817 came with his wife and a family of eleven children to Belleville, Ill., the following spring coming to the Sangamo country, and settling on the west side of Horse Creek about a mile north of the present village of Pawnee. Here he opened up a farm, entered land when it came into market, and died in 1841, leaving a numerous family. Jacob, the youngest son of Justus Henkle, also born in Virginia, was a soldier in the Black Hawk War from Sangamon County.

When Justus Henkle came to the Sangamon County region in 1818, he was accompanied, or soon followed, by a number of St. Clair County families, including John Neeley, from Tennessee; Henry Funderburk, of South Carolina; John Dixon, of St. Clair County; Robert Davis, and a Mr. Short, both from the South. In all they are said to have constituted a colony of fifty-three persons who settled in the same vicinity and kept in close connection for mutual protection against the Indians. The Indians, mostly Kickapoos and Pottawatomies, were generally friendly, and the early settlers had no trouble with them.

Martin Baker was the next settler to arrive after Mr. Henkle, coming the same year. He was from Tennessee and remained but three years, when he returned to his native State.

William Baker soon followed Martin Baker and settled in the same locality, but later moved to Rochester Township, where he remained only a few years, when he moved to Texas and died there.

George Dixon came in 1820, but subsequently moved to Buck Hart, where he died.

Joseph Durbin, born in Kentucky in 1776, there married Elizabeth Logsdon, and with his family moved to Sangamon County, in 1820, settling in what is now Pawnee Township.

The southern portion of the township, being mostly prairie land, had few settlers previous to 1850, but is now well settled and under a high state of improvement.

SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.—Pawnee Township has had much the same experience as other rural districts in Sangamon County in connection with the history of early schools. The first school in the township was taught by John Johnson in

the summer of 1824, in the upper room (or loft) of the cabin of Justus Henkle, who had come here in 1818. This school consisted of some ten or twelve children who were instructed in the primary branches—what was then called the "three R's." The primitive log cabin has since given place to more modern brick or frame structures, and Pawnee Township is now as well supplied with up-to-date school buildings and accommodations as any rural sections of Sangamon County.

The first religious services in Pawnee Township were conducted by the celebrated Lorenzo Dow, who visited that region while on his way to Fort Clark (now Peoria) in 1819. The Reverends Cormack, Sims and Cartwright, of the Methodist denomination, were frequent visitors here at a later period and the Methodist Church has always been an important factor in this region, Pawnee Village giving name to the circuit. The Pawnee Church was established there in 1864-65, the result of a revival conducted by Rev. W. M. Reed.

A Cumberland Presbyterian Church was organized previous to 1857, services being held in school houses for a number of years, but in 1850 a church edifice was erected in what is now the southwest corner of the township.

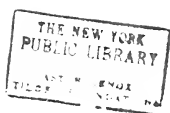
The Brush Creek Presbyterian Church was organized December 31, 1870, and a frame church edifice erected in the village of Pawnee about the same time. This building was destroyed by fire in July, 1872, and a new edifice costing \$2,700 erected and dedicated in January, 1873. (The above describes church conditions as they existed about 1881.)

VILLAGE OF PAWNEE.—Pawnee village, situated in the second tier of sections in the northern half of Pawnee Township, is the center of a rich agricultural region and of late years has had a prosperous growth. A store was started there in 1854 by J. R. Mengal and a member of the Fullenwider family residing at Chatham, and a post-office was established soon after, when the village received its present name. The post-office became a money-order office in 1881.

The village is located on the Chicago & Illinois Midland Railroad about nine miles east of Auburn. This road was originally constructed largely through the influence of citizens of Pawnee Township and is now operated as a branch of the Chicago & Alton Road, the line extending from Auburn to Taylorville, Christian County,



James Paul Larver



covering a distance of 48½ miles, and at the latter point forming a junction with the Springfield Division of the Baltimore & Ohio South-western.

Pawnee has one weekly paper, the "Pawnee Herald," and two banks, one the National Bank of Pawnee, and the other, the Pawnee State Bank.

The population of the village (1910) was 1,390, and of the entire township, 1,947.

ROCHESTER TOWNSHIP.

Rochester Township, situated directly south-east of Springfield, and embracing the exact area of Governmental Township 15 N., R. 4 W. of the Third Principal Meridian, is bounded on the north by Clear Lake Township, east by Cooper, south by Cotton Hill and west by Woodside Township. Being traversed from south to north by the South Fork of the Sangamon River and its tributaries, with the northeast corner crossed by the North Fork of the Sangamon, the township is abundantly watered and originally was one of the most heavily timbered townships in the county. As a consequence, it attracted early settlers, the settlement having begun in 1818, the year Illinois was admitted into the Union as a State, most of the territory now embraced within Sangamon County being then, and until three years later, a part of Madison County.

Among the early settlers were James McCoy, Archibald and Robert Sattley, Oliver Stafford, William Roberts, James Bowling, John Benham, James Gregory, Fields Jarvis, John Warrick, Daniel Parkinson, Isaac Keys, Levi Gooden, Philip and Edward Clark, Andrew Jones, Andrew St. John, William Woods, Christopher Payne, Levi Locker, the Sheltons and others.

James McCoy, who was probably the first permanent settler in what is now Rochester Township, was born in Nicholas County, Ky., July 25, 1791, served during the War of 1812, under Col. Dick Johnson, and was in the Battle of the Thames; in 1814, in his native county married Jane Murphy, and in the fall of 1818, with Levi Gooden came to Horse Creek in what is now Cotton Hill Township. He and Gooden owned the wagon jointly with which they traveled, each had one horse, a wife and two children, and their wives were two of the six women who came to Sangamon County during that year. In

the spring of 1819 Mr. McCoy moved into what is now Rochester Township and settled on land which he improved adjoining the present village of Rochester, and there died March 25, 1844, his wife dying January 22, 1852. An incident told of Mr. McCoy's pioneer life was the purchase in 1821 or '22 of the first full sack of salt ever sold in Springfield, which he paid for in coon skins, and it is said that it took all the winter for himself and his brother to secure enough skins to pay for it.

William Roberts came here from Pennsylvania in the spring of 1819, but later moved to Adams County, Ill., where he died. William Sheldon, from Tennessee, came also about the time Roberts did, but later went to the Galena lead mines and died there.

Jabez Capps, who was a native of London, England, born September 9, 1796, came to America in the summer of 1817, and in 1819 to what is now Springfield, and is believed to have been the first school teacher in Sangamon County. He married (first) near Rochester in 1828, Prudence A. Stafford, and (second) in the same vicinity, in 1836, Elizabeth Baker. He was merchant in Springfield from 1827 to 1836, during the latter year organized a company and laid out the town of Mt. Pulaski in Logan County, where he continued in business, and also served as Postmaster and County Recorder. He died there April 1, 1896, in the one hundredth year of his age.

Christopher R. Stafford, born in Coventry, R. I., July 22, 1797, married in Essex County, N. Y., as his second wife, and sister of his first wife, Sophronia Eggleston, and in 1824, came to Sangamon County, Ill., arriving at Rochester July 25. He was twice married after coming to Sangamon County, his last two wives being sisters of the name of Shelton. He was a Baptist minister for more than forty years, and for thirty years a Justice of the Peace. He died near Rochester March 17, 1870.

Jewett Stafford, born in Coventry, R. I., January 13, 1795, was a soldier from New York in the War of 1812, in 1818 married Harriet Eggleston in Essex County, N. Y., and in July, 1825, came to Sangamon County, locating where Rochester now stands. He died in 1862.

Nathaniel Graham, a native of Pennsylvania, in early manhood, went to Columbus, Ohio, and thence to Fleming County, Ky., there married Sarah Harbor, and after they had eight children,

in the fall of 1826, moved to Springfield, Ill., but in the spring of 1827 settled in the southwest corner of Rochester Township.

John Delay, born in Virginia, was taken by his parents to Bath County, Ky., there married Elizabeth Branch, and in 1829 moved to Sangamon County, settling near Rochester.

John Lock, born in Addison County, Vt., in 1820 married Maria Jaquays, a few years later moved to Essex County, N. Y., and in May, 1832, to Rochester, Sangamon County.

Other early comers were Daniel Parkinson, who came in 1820, but soon after left for the Galeana lead mines; John and Jacob Warrick, from Kentucky, but later moved to Adams County; Fields Jarvis came from the vicinity of Edwardsville, Ill., but soon after went to the lead mine region; Elias Williams, Sr., came from Vermont to Sangamon County in 1821, and died there in 1823.

A number of historic names have been intimately identified with Rochester Township since the Civil War period. One of these is Milton D. McCoy, whose father, James McCoy, came to the township in 1818, where the son was born October 16, 1823, and spent his life. Andrew H. and D. G. Kalb were sons of Absalom and Susanna (Larkin) Kalb, who came to this locality in 1819. They were descended from Polish-German ancestry and related to Baron DeKalb who served as a soldier in the War of the Revolution. D. G. Kalb who was born in the city of Frederick, Md., in 1815, although advanced in years, enlisted in the One Hundred and Fourteenth Illinois Volunteers and served three years during the Civil War. Several others of the Kalb family enlisted in the Civil War from Sangamon County. Among these were two sons of D. G. Kalb, one of whom was killed at the Battle of Guntown, Miss., June 11, 1864. Preston Breckenridge, for many years the owner and operator of a steam-mill at Rochester, was a grandson of Preston Breckenridge, an early settler of Cotton Hill Township. Joseph Breckenridge, his father, died while a soldier of the Civil War, in November, 1862. William A. Whitesides, who was born in Fayette County, Ky., in 1815, came with his parents to Sangamon County, Ill., in 1830 or '31, finally settling in Rochester Township. The Sattleys, who came to the immediate vicinity of Rochester Village, are still represented in the township.

FIRST EVENTS.—The first white child born in

Rochester Township was Joseph E. McCoy, son of James and Jane E. McCoy, born March 1, 1819—is also believed to have been the first white child born in Sangamon County.

The first death was that of George Simpson, who died in 1820 and was the first person buried in the Rochester Cemetery.

The first survey of public lands in Sangamon County was made in 1821, the first sale taking place November 6, 1823, when Isaac Keys, Sr. bought the northwest quarter of Section 31, in Town 15 N., R. 4 W.—this being the first entry in the township if not in the county. Philip and Edward Clark and William Chilton made entries in the same township on November 17, 1823, these being the only sales of government lands in the township previous to 1824.

The first school in Rochester Township was established in 1823 and was taught by Samuel Williams. In 1832, the township school land (Section 16) was sold, bringing a return of \$1,160. The township is now well supplied with schools, there being nine districts within its limits, with the same number of school houses.

The time and place of the first religious exercises in the township are unknown, but they were probably held by Methodist itinerants, who were active even in that day. Two of the early Methodist preachers were named Rice and Miller. Including the village of Rochester, there are now four churches in the township.

VILLAGE OF ROCHESTER.—The village of Rochester, situated on the line of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad, seven miles southeast of Springfield, is one of the oldest villages in the county, having been located on land originally entered by Archibald and Robert Sattley, but later transferred by them to Lawrence V. Hollenbeck, one of four brothers—Lawrence V., Andrew F., William Henry and Henry William—who came in 1829 or 1830.

Shortly after his arrival L. V. Hollenbeck erected a carding and corn mill, and a distillery operated by a tread-wheel and located on a small branch at the north end of Water Street. The town was surveyed and platted by James Gregory, December 16, 1831, and L. V. Hollenbeck was proprietor of all north of Main Street.

C. B. Stafford built a two-story log-cabin, which became the first postoffice and a stage-stand. Robert Sattley built a log-cabin west of this near where the Rochester House later stood. A third log-cabin was built by Minas Johnson.

These buildings were erected before the plat was made, but marked the beginning of the village.

The town of Rochester was incorporated on February 1, 1869, and on June 3, 1873, was incorporated as a village under the general incorporation act. The village has one newspaper, the "Rochester Item," and one private bank, the latter owned by W. G. Brown, but which has recently been incorporated as a State Bank.

The first school within the territory comprising the village of Rochester and vicinity was established during the winter of 1823-24, with Richard E. Barker as teacher, in a log-house built for that purpose. In 1826 this building was burned down, and for several years there was no building for school or religious meetings. In the fall of 1831 a log-cabin, 18x20 feet, was erected and furnished with greased paper for window-lights, the fireplace occupying one entire end of the building. Seats and desks were made of lumber contributed by Edward Clark, the owner of a mill. This house was replaced by a more substantial one in 1837, the first teacher occupying it, being Samuel Williams, who had previously taught in a private house. This house was built of stone, but in 1865 it was removed and a two-story frame building was erected on its site at a cost of \$3,000. On September 10, 1880, this was destroyed by fire and a brick building 32 x 50 feet was immediately thereafter erected at a cost of \$5,000.

Rochester is the only village in the township, but there is another station (Sangamon) near the northwest corner on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad, which extends diagonally through the central portion of the township from the northwest to the southeast.

The population of Rochester village, according to census of 1910, was 444, and of Rochester Township, 1,384.

SALISBURY TOWNSHIP.

Salisbury, which is one of the northern tier of townships in Sangamon County, is the smallest township in the county, embracing an area of only fifteen sections or square miles. It is bounded on the north by Menard County, east by Fancy Creek Township, south by Gardner and west by Cartwright Township. On its organization in 1861 it was named Sackett, for one of its leading citizens, but this name was subsequently

changed to that of the only village within its limits. Traversed by the Sangamon River near the central portion, from the east by Cantrall Creek, from the west by Richland Creek and from the south by Prairie Creek, it is especially well watered and abundantly supplied with timber.

The first settlement within the present limits of Salisbury Township was made in 1820, and among the settlers of that period or soon after, were Solomon Miller, Marshall Duncan, Mrs. Abigail Coleman, William Yoakum, Fielding Harrison, William Kirkpatrick, Amos Batterson, Rev. Jacob Miller, James Fisher, John Duncan, Aaron Miller, Isaac Carlock, John Goodman, V. Crite, George Miller and Clawson Lacy.

Solomon Miller was born in Adair County, Ky., about 1796, there married Nancy A. Antle and then moved to St. Clair County, Ill., whence, in the spring of 1820, he came to what is now Salisbury, Sangamon County, dying in 1858.

Marshall Duncan, who was born in North Carolina about 1783, a brother of Rice and John Duncan, moved with his parents to Cumberland County, Ky., whence the family came to Sangamon County, Ill., in 1820 or '21, settling in Salisbury Township. He there married Hannah Miller, a daughter of John Miller, and died in 1858.

Mrs. Abigail Coleman, whose maiden name was Robertson, was born in Surry County, N. C., and there married Theophilus Coleman, a native of Virginia, who became a soldier in the War of 1812, and disappeared during that period. In 1818, with her family of four children, Mrs. Coleman removed to Cumberland County, Ky., and in the fall of 1820 to Sangamon County, Ill., settling on Richland Creek in what is now Salisbury Township.

William Yoakum, born in Virginia, in 1791, was brought by his parents while an infant to Claiborne County, Tenn., where his father died. Later his mother moved with her family to the vicinity of Edwardsville, Madison County, Ill., whence they came to Sangamon County, settling, in June, 1819, on the north side of Richland Creek in Salisbury Township.

Fielding Harrison was born in Rockingham County, Va., about 1777, married Anna Quinn of Culpeper County, Va., and in 1805 moved to Christian County, Ky., and thence, in November, 1822, to Salisbury Township, Sangamon County, settling on the north side of Richland Creek. He died in 1839 or '40.

Amos Batterton, born in Loudoun County, Va., May 3, 1772, married Nancy Guthrie in Madison County, Ky., moved thence to Adair County, and in 1818 to Madison County, Ill. Thence in 1820 they came to Rock Creek in what is now Menard County, and in the spring of 1882 settled in the vicinity of the present village of Salisbury. He died in 1835.

Rev. John Antle was born in Cumberland County, Ky., April 15, 1789, there married Elizabeth Buchanan, and in 1829 moved to Morgan County, Ill., but in January, 1830, came to Sangamon County, settling in Salisbury Township. Mrs. Antle died August 30, 1864. Mr. Antle was a Baptist minister and preached in various churches in Sangamon, Menard and Morgan Counties.

Christopher Mosteller, who was a native of Buncombe County, N. C., as a young man went to Butler County, Ohio, and there married Phoebe Sackett, resided for a time in Union County, Ind., but in the spring of 1830, removed to what is now Salisbury Township, where he died in 1834.

Jacob Miller came in 1820 and settled on Section 20. In 1845 he moved to Iowa and there died in 1852. Aaron and George Miller came about the same time with the rest of the Miller family, the former moving to Iowa, where he died in 1858, and the latter to Lincoln, Ill., where he died in 1880.

William Batterton, born in Kentucky, December 14, 1801, came to Sangamon County, Ill., in 1818, there married Eliza Gaines, and had a family of thirteen children. Two of his sons—Robert and Madison—were members of the One Hundred Fourteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry during the Civil War.

Other early settlers in this section were: James Fisher, who later moved to Arkansas; Isaac Carlock; John Goodman, died on his farm in 1843; John Davis came in 1827 and died in the village of Salisbury in 1881; Tobias Goodman, moved to Iowa and later to Oregon, where he died; V. Crites settled on what was later known as the Rhodes farm and there died about 1851.

Other later comers or descendants of early settlers of the township and members of a later generation are: George W. Bailey, Philo Beers, Joseph S. Cantrell, Francis M. and Mariou M. Duncan, Balthus Faith, George Gillen, William H. Gordon, John Hale, Marsden and William Hopwood, William F. Irwin, John M. Keltner,

John A. Miller, Johanna Mulcahy, Nelson Olson, Conrad Pfoffenbach, Elisha Priam, Dr. A. F. Purvines, William H. Rhodes, George Sharp, Enoch Walker, James H. Wells, and George H. Yoakum.

SOME FIRST THINGS.—The first school house, built of logs, was erected in 1823, and Cassell Harrison was the first teacher. There are now three school houses in the township, valued at \$4,000.

Rev. James Sims, a Methodist itinerant, has been credited with being the first preacher in this region as early as 1822. He was soon followed by Rev. John Antle, a Baptist, and this denomination is said to have erected the first church building in the village of Salisbury. There are now three church organizations in the township—Methodist, Baptist and Christian.

MILLS.—The first mill of any description was a horse-mill erected by William Kirkpatrick in 1821. Robert Fielding and Reuben Harrison built a water-mill on Richland Creek, near the village of Salisbury at an early date. In 1833 Milas Goodman, John Sackett and a man by the name of Holmes built a saw and grist-mill on the creek east of the village, and it underwent several changes in ownership. In 1839 Thomas Kirkpatrick built a saw-mill on Richland Creek half a mile south of the village, but abandoned it several years later.

VILLAGE OF SALISBURY.—The village of Salisbury was surveyed and platted January 9, 1832, on land belonging to Solomon Miller. A sale of lots was held soon after and, in the spring of that year, Simeon Clark erected a building for a dwelling and a store and there sold the first merchandise.

In 1825 George Davis started a blacksmith shop near the village, which was also the first in the township. In 1832 this was removed to the village.

Matthew Morehead opened the first cabinet shop on coming to the village in 1833. It was in such shops that all household furniture was manufactured in those days. A second cabinet-shop was opened there by Henry Shepherd.

A postoffice was established in Salisbury in 1833, with David McMurphy as first Postmaster.

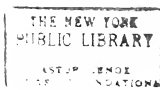
The first school building was constructed of logs soon after the platting of the village. Later a brick building was erected, which some years later gave place to a larger building of the same material.



ALBERT SCHAMEL



MRS. MARIA SCHAMEL



The Baptists organized a congregation here in 1831, and in 1835 they erected a house of worship, which they continued to use for many years. A Methodist class was organized in 1837 by a Rev. Mr. Knoll. In 1881 the Christian denomination had the only church building in the village, which was also used jointly by the Baptists and the Methodists.

Although Salisbury has been on the map for many years, it is not on record as an incorporated village, having an estimated population of about 125.

The population of Salisbury Township, according to census of 1910, was 476.

SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIP.

The territory embraced in Springfield Township is identical with that of governmental Township 16 N., R. 5 W. of the Third Principal Meridian, excepting the portion of the latter within the limits of the city of Springfield. As organized in 1861, the city constituted a part of the township of Springfield, but was set apart by act of the Board of Supervisors, on January 22, 1879, under the name of Capital Township in accordance with the General Law of 1877, authorizing the organization of cities having a population of not less than 3,000 as separate townships. As provided by the State law, the area of Capital Township is the same as that of the city.

The township as it originally existed consisted of about equal proportions of timber and prairie. With the main channel of the Sangamon River extending through the northern tier of sections in the township, and Spring Creek through the central portion from southwest to northeast, the surface is moderately undulating, and in some cases, especially near the streams, somewhat broken, though generally rich and well suited to agricultural purposes, especially the growing of grain. As may be readily inferred, the supply of water for irrigation and stock-growing is abundant.

To the Kellys—Henry Kelly, the father, and five sons, John, Elisha, Elijah, William and George W.—has been awarded the credit of establishing the first permanent white settlement in the locality where the city of Springfield now stands. This is said to have been the result of a trip made to Illinois by Elisha Kelly,

of this family, about 1817, first stopping in what is now Macoupin County—then a part of Madison County—whence he came to the Sangamon region in 1818. Being favorably impressed by what he saw of the country, he shortly afterward returned to Rutherford County, N. C., and induced his father and a portion of the rest of the family to join in forming a new settlement. Elisha Kelly was then a bachelor of forty years, and he and his older brother John are reported to have been the first of the family to come to Illinois. After spending the winter of 1818-19 in what is now Macoupin County, in the following spring they came to the present location of the city of Springfield, and there John built the first cabin on the site of the future State Capital, located about what is now the northwest corner of Second and Jefferson Streets, and in which the first court in Sangamon County was held in 1821. The first court-house and jail were also built in this locality, after the organization of the county in 1821—the cost of the latter (a log building) being \$84.75. John Kelly had been married in North Carolina to Mary Whitesides, and before coming to Illinois they had a family of five children. Mrs. Kelly died a few months after coming to the Sangamon region, and Mr. Kelly, soon afterward returning to North Carolina, in 1821 there married Margaret Waldron, who came with him to Illinois. Elisha Kelly, the bachelor brother, who had been the first to visit the Sangamon Country—as it was then widely known—married in Sangamon County, on February 24, 1823, Nancy Sims, a sister of John Sims and niece of James Sims, the pioneer Methodist preacher.

Henry Kelly, the father, came soon after his sons John and Elisha, and died in June, 1832, being then a resident of Curran Township, and having reached the age of about ninety years. John Kelly lived only about four years after coming to Springfield, dying there about 1823, while Elisha survived him until 1871, when he died in Curran Township, his wife having preceded him in 1855.

William Kelly, a younger brother, came about the same time the father did in 1819, but in 1836 moved to Jasper County, Mo., where both he and his wife died. The two younger brothers, Elijah and George W., came about 1821 or '23, where the former died about 1832. The latter married a member of the Orendorff family and finally moved to Missouri, where both he and his wife

died. Two daughters, Eleanor (Mrs. Joseph Reaves) and Sally (Mrs. Greenawalt) also came to Illinois, but after remaining only about thirty days, went on to Missouri. They had each inherited three slaves from their father, and in order to retain them, probably thought it necessary to remove to a slave State.

A family named Daggett came in 1820, and settled within the present limits of the present city of Springfield. Others who came soon after the Kellys and located in the surrounding country included Andrew Elliott, Arthur Watson, Elijah Dunn, Lewis McKinnie, William L. Fowkes, David Newson, George and Jacob Donner.

The early history of Springfield Township is so closely identified with the history of the city of Springfield, and of which the latter formed so large a part, that it is difficult to separate them, though the latter will be treated more fully in other chapters of this work. Some of the most noted comers about the time of the organization of Sangamon County were Charles R. Matheny, who was appointed the first County Clerk of Sangamon County, and became the head of the Matheny family, one of the most widely known in his section of the State; Captain Elijah Hles, who opened the first store in Springfield; Pascal P. Enos, who became first Receiver of Moneys in the Land Office at Springfield; John Taylor and Thomas Cox, who were associated with Hles and Enos in platting the first town under the name of Calhoun, but later changed to Springfield.

Andrew Elliott, mentioned in a preceding paragraph, was a native of Rutherford County, N. C., born in 1792, and came with his father-in-law, William Kelly, to Sangamon County, in 1819, and entered eighty acres of land in what is now the northwest corner of the city of Springfield. He served in the War of 1812, in the Winnebago and Black Hawk Wars, and the Mormon War of 1845, and kept the first hotel in Springfield. He died in 1864.

Elijah Dunn, born in Fleming County, Ky., in 1792, came to Sangamon County, in the fall of 1825, and settled two and a half miles west of Springfield, and three years later moved north of Spring Creek, and died August 7, 1866.

Arthur Watson, was born in Berkeley County, Va., in 1770, in young manhood went to Mason County, Ky., served in the War of 1812, in 1825 came to Sangamon County, and entered land in what is now the northern part of Springfield, on

which the water works and watch factory are located.

Lewis McKinnie, born in Virginia October 11, 1767, married Nancy Saunders in Fayette County, Ky., in 1820 visited two of his children who had come to Sangamon County, and in 1826 removed to the county, settling four miles northwest of Springfield. His death occurred in June, 1855.

William L. Fowkes, born in Loudoun County, Va., January 17, 1793, in 1813 married Mrs. Margaret B. Saunders (*nee* Saunders), served a term as soldier in the War of 1812, in 1817 moved to Warren County, Ky., and in October, 1826, to Sangamon County, first settling some three miles west of Springfield, but a few years later located in German Prairie, four miles northeast of Springfield, where he died November 26, 1864.

David Newson, born in Greenbrier County, Va., December 28, 1805, having lost his father by death in boyhood, learned the trade of a tanner at Gallipolis, Ohio; after teaching school in Meigs County, that State, two years, returned to Virginia, there married Polly Houston, and in the fall of 1828 came with his father-in-law, John Houston, to Sangamon County, and improved a farm near Springfield, for a time being the owner of a part of the land now included in Oak Ridge Cemetery.

One of the historic families connected with Springfield Township was that headed by James Latham, a native of Loudoun County, Va., born October 25, 1768, as a young man emigrated to Kentucky, there married Mary Briggs and, in 1819, came to Sangamon County, Ill., and with his son Richard, built a horse-mill at Elkhart—now in Logan County—this being the first mill north of the Sangamon River. Mr. Latham served by appointment as first Judge of the Probate Court at Springfield, was also a Justice of the Peace, and was later appointed Superintendent of the Indians at Fort Clark (now Peoria), where he died December 4, 1826. His son Richard, born in Bowling Green, Ky., December 23, 1798, came with his parents to Sangamon County in 1819, in 1825 married Mrs. Margaret Broadwell, at Elkhart, but later resided in Springfield, where he died June 5, 1898, leaving a numerous family.

Many other early residents of Springfield Township are mentioned with more detail in the biographical department of this work.

Population of Springfield Township (1910), 2,881.

TALKINGTON TOWNSHIP.

The township of Talkington, situated in the southwestern corner of Sangamon County, embraces approximately the whole of Town 13 N., R. 7 W., and three fractional sections from Town 13 N., R. 8 W. The township was organized on the adoption of township organization in 1861, and given its name in honor of Joh Talkington, one of its earliest settlers.

Owing to the fact that its surface is mostly prairie land, and remote from a plentiful supply of timber, its settlement began late and was very much retarded, although it has developed as one of the most fertile portions of the county, and especially well adapted to stock-growing. For this reason the farms are extensive and population rather sparse.

One of the first settlers was William Eustace, who settled in the northwestern part of the township about 1835, near the present city of Waverly on the eastern border of Morgan County. About 1838 to '40 a settlement was made near the central part of the township by Abijah Pete, Theodore Watson, Asabel Coe and Hezekiah S. Gold. Between 1840 and 1845, John Allsbury, Jacob Leonard, Daniel Leach, a Mr. Calhoun and a Mr. Broady settled on John's Creek in the north-eastern quarter of the present township, and this settlement grew up slowly until after the Mexican War, when a number of land warrants were located in that vicinity. About this time also came Elisha Tanner, Ephraim Wemple, William T. and Americus Blaney, Michael, James A. and Henry Sumner, Richard Fisher, David and Enoch Haddix, George W. Lowder, William L. Deatherage, William Post, and others, and from that time the development was quite rapid. The land in this part of the township is high and rolling, with excellent drainage and a deep, fertile soil.

The first officers after the organization of the township in 1861 were: James E. Dodd, Supervisor; Benjamin F. Workman, Assessor; William P. Campbell, Collector; Robert D. Smith, Clerk; and John R. Spires and J. W. Lowder, Justices of the Peace.

The first building for school purposes in what is now Talkington Township, was erected in 1851, though a school appears to have been taught at

an earlier day in the township, in the upper story of a dwelling-house of Mr. Charles Hopkins, by a Miss Parsons. There are now six good school houses in the township.

There is no record of the earliest religious exercises in Talkington Township, but Rev. John Allsbury held services in private dwellings and odists were the first to organize a church—later in school houses at an early day. The Methodist congregation and erect a house of worship, which they did in 1867. The city of Waverly, in Morgan County, being adjacent to the northwestern corner of the township, and Virden, in Macoupin County, to the southeastern, afford church privileges to many residents in the rural districts of Talkington Township.

Other names which have been prominently identified with the history of Talkington Township have been those of William H. Beatty, who was born in New York in 1832, came to Illinois in boyhood and lived on a farm in Jersey County until 1872, when he came to Lowder, Talkington Township, there built an elevator, and later served as Postmaster and agent for the Jacksonville & Southeastern Railroad; Leander M. Bungarner, born in North Carolina November 14, 1819, in the fall of 1850, came to Morgan County, Ill., and 1858 moved to Talkington Township, where he died in 1881; George Evans Cole, Charles Cowden, John J. Ennis, Sedgwick H. Gold, Daniel B. Kessler, Austin Landon, William Lowder (son of George W., the founder of Lowder village), Alfred W. Moulton, the Plowmans, Henry S. Stone, Walter Taylor, William B. Worth and many more.

VILLAGE OF LOWDER.—Lowder, the only village in Talkington Township, was surveyed and platted in March, 1872, on land in Section 26, purchased in 1852 by George W. Lowder and named in honor of the founder. It is situated on what was originally the Jacksonville & Southeastern Railroad (now a branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy), 25 miles southeast of Jacksonville.

The first building was erected in the village in 1872, by James McCormick for a store-room and a dwelling. The first store was opened in the fall of the same year by George W. Cox and William White, and in June, 1873, Matthew Lowder opened another. Cox & White sold out to Sanford Peck, who later sold to John W. Gray, and Lowder sold to Howard & Company. A post-office was established in the village the

year it was platted and Charles Cowan served as first Postmaster.

A church building was erected by the Methodists in the village in 1874 and a prosperous church and Sunday School are maintained there.

The village has two blacksmith shops, a wagon-shop, a general store and two groceries. There is also a grain-elevator near the station, from which large shipments of grain are made annually.

The population of the village (estimated) is about 150, and that of the township according to the census of 1910, 821.

WILLIAMS TOWNSHIP.

The township of Williams was organized at the time of the adoption of township organization in Sangamon County, in 1861, and named in honor of Col. John Williams, a pioneer merchant and leading citizen of Springfield. It consists of the whole of Town 17 N., Range 4 W. and the southern tier of sections from Town 18 N., Range 4 W., embracing an area of forty-two square miles. It is bounded on the north by Logan County, east by Logan County and Buffalo Hart Township, south by Clear Lake Township and west by Fancy Creek Township. The surface of the country is level, mostly prairie, with fertile soil especially well adapted to the growing of grain and raising of stock. The township is watered by Fancy and Wolf Creeks and their tributaries.

Among the early—if not the earliest—settlers in what is now Williams Township, were the Stewart and Stillman families, who came here in 1820. James Stewart was born at Fort Ann, Washington County, N. Y., September 28, 1777, and while an infant in his mother's arms, narrowly escaped being captured by Indians. In 1803 he married Roxana Stillman and in 1806 went to Buffalo, N. Y., and after spending several years at other points in New York, in 1819 embarked on a flatboat at Olean Point on the Allegheny River, in company with two other families—those of Joseph Instee and Jesse Southwick, each occupying separate boats—descended the Ohio River at Shawneetown, Ill., arriving on the last day of December, 1819. From there they came on through mud and water, finally arriving on Sugar Creek in Sangamon County. A few weeks later Mr. Stewart was joined by his

mother-in-law, Mrs. Benjamin Stillman, a widow, with three sons and three daughters, and they soon went on to the north side of the Sangamon River, where they settled in what is now Williams Township. Mr. Stewart died at the home of his daughter, Roxana Stewart, April 16, 1872, in the ninety-fifth year of his age.

William A. Stewart, a son of the preceding, who was born in Buffalo, N. Y., in 1809, and came with his father to Sangamon County in 1820, served as a soldier in the Black Hawk War and was a nephew of Maj. Josiah Stillman, of Stillman Run memory. During the Civil War he was connected with the naval service on the Mississippi River under command of Com. Foote, being employed in fitting out gunboats and as pilot, and later serving as Government Inspector of steamboats at Cincinnati. The head of the Stillman family was Mrs. Abigail Stillman, widow of Benjamin Stillman and mother of Josiah Stillman.

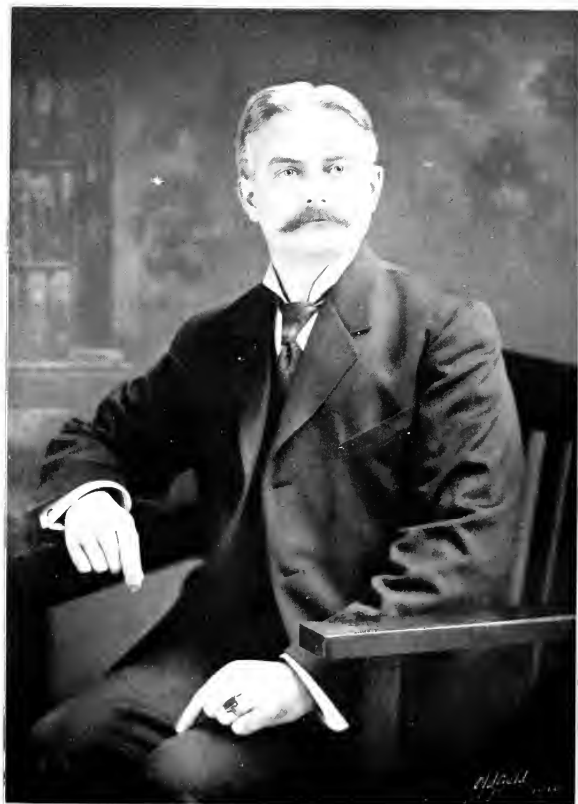
William Proctor came in 1820 or '21, settling on Section 7 in what is now Williams Township, but later sold his place to Isaac Constant, and went to Lewiston, Fulton County, where he died about 1874.

Ambrose Cooper was born in Botetourt County, Va., in 1796, was taken by his parents to Smith County, Tenn., in 1821 moved to St. Clair County, Ill., and in the fall of 1823 to Sangamon County, settling two miles east of the village of Sherman. He served as a soldier in the Black Hawk War, and the later years of his life were spent in Clear Lake Township. Meredith Cooper, a brother of Ambrose, came about the same time and settled in what is now Fancy Creek Township, west of the village of Sherman.

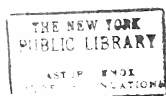
John Simpson, born in Tennessee in 1801, when a young man went to St. Clair County, Ill., there married Mary Taylor, and after living for a short time in Shelby County, came to Sangamon County in 1824, locating in Williams Township.

Jacob Yocum, born in a fort or block-house in Bourbon County, Ky., in 1810 married Mary Booth, and after spending a number of years in Montgomery County, that State, in 1827 came to Marion County, Ill., and thence, in November, 1828, to what is now Williams Township.

John Taylor, born in Maryland in 1772, in childhood was taken by his parents to South Carolina, where he married Susan Mobley and, in 1818, came to White County, Ill., removed thence in 1819 to Wayne County, and, in 1829,



John D. Schnepf



to Sangamon County, settling on Wolf Creek, Williams Township. Three of his children, Simeon, James and Isaac, settled permanently in Sangamon County.

Isaac Constant, born in Clarke County, Ky., April 3, 1789, married in 1811, and in October, 1830, moved to Sangamon County, Ill., settling in Williams Township. George W., a son of Isaac Constant, was born near Winchester, Ky., in 1818, and came with his father to Sangamon County in 1830, and became one of the prominent land-holders in Williams Township.

Others who came before or about the period of the "deep snow," included David Riddle, Michael Mann, Captain Hathaway, Solomon Brundage, John Stallings and Samuel Wilson.

CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS.—The first school in the township was taught in the winter of 1822-23 in a log cabin on Fancy Creek by Patrick Lynch. Another early teacher was Erastus Wright, who was later a well-known citizen of Springfield. His school in Williams Township was taught in a cabin on Section 7 as early as 1823.

Elder Stephen England is thought to have conducted the first religious exercises, although Revs. Sims, Cormack and Cartwright were early itinerants in this field, representing the Methodist denomination. The first regular service conducted by a Methodist minister was held in the house of David Riddle in 1821.

The first marriage was that of Philo Beers and Martha Stillman, this being also the first marriage to take place north of the Sangamon.

MILLS.—The first mill in Williams Township for grinding grain was a hand-mill run by horsepower, put in operation by a Mr. Herbert in 1820, but was continued only two years. This is claimed by some to have been the first mill north of the Sangamon River.

David Riddle also built a water-mill on Wolf Creek in 1825, with two run of burrs—one for wheat and one for corn. This was conducted at different periods by Thomas Constant, Alexander Edmonds, John Simpson, George Fisher and John Johnson, the latter demolishing the mill in 1854.

VILLAGES.—The first attempt to start a village in Williams Township was made in April, 1836, when a village under the name of "Cicero" was platted by Archibald E. Constant, but it had no growth and passed out of existence.

What is now the village of Williamsville,

twelve miles east of north from the city of Springfield, was platted on land owned by Abraham V. Flagg, on Section 4 in Williams Township, in 1853, and the first public sale of lots was held on September 14th of that year. The place was first called Benton, in honor of Senator Thomas H. Benton, of Missouri, but about the time of the application for the establishment of a postoffice there in 1854, the name was changed to Williamsville. This was also about the time of the construction of the Springfield & Bloomington Division of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, which had its influence in promoting the growth of the village. Its location in the heart of a prosperous agricultural and stock-growing region has made it an important point for the shipping of grain and live stock. Schools and churches of different denominations are well represented in Williamsville. The village was formally incorporated in 1866, and according to the census of 1910 had a population of 600.

There are two other railway stations besides Williamsville in the township, Selhytown, on the Chicago & Alton, two miles southwest of Williamsville, and Barclay, on the Illinois Central Railroad, in the center of a coal-mining district in the southeast corner of the township. The latter has a population of about 250.

The population of Williams Township (1910), was 2,011.

WOODSIDE TOWNSHIP.

Woodside Township, situated in the central part of Sangamon County, embraces the whole of Town 15 N., R. 5 W., with the exception of a small area in the northern part of the congressional township embraced in the city of Springfield and Capital Township. It is bounded on the north by Capital and Springfield Townships, east by Rochester, south by Ball and west by Curran Township. The township is watered in the southern part by Lick Creek and the eastern part by Sugar Creek and their branches, is well supplied with timber along the streams, and the rest of the township consists of rich prairie land.

The first permanent settlement in the township was made in 1819 by Zachariah Peter, who came to what is now Sangamon County during the previous year and spent several months with Robert Pulliam, the first settler in Ball Township, as well as in Sangamon County. In the

spring of 1819 Mr. Peter located a claim on Section 27 in Woodside Township. He was a native of Amherst County, Va., and at two years of age was taken by his parents to Washington County, Ky., where he remained until coming to Illinois in 1818. He served by appointment of the Legislature as one of three Commissioners to locate the county-seat of Sangamon County, and for many years was one of the County Commissioners. He died in Springfield, August 5, 1864.

Other early settlers of this region included Jesse Southwick and his son William; Nicholas, Alfred and Thompson Pyle; George Stout, Joseph Insley, William Higgins, Thomas Cloyd, William Hawes, William Jones and Joseph Withrow.

Joseph Insley came in 1819 and settled on Section 27 in what is now Williams Township, served for a number of years as Justice of the Peace and died in 1867.

Jesse Southwick was born near Lebanon, Conn., about 1762, there married Nancy Moore and later moved to Oneida County, N. Y., where their four children died of what was called the "cold plague." After living a number of years in Seneca County, N. Y., in 1819 he embarked with his family at Olean Point, Cattaraugus County, N. Y., on a flatboat, and in company with James Stewart and others mentioned in the sketch of Williams Township, descended the Allegheny and Ohio Rivers to Shawneetown, Ill., coming thence to Milton, near Alton, in Madison County, and in March, 1820, came to what is now Sangamon County, settling on Sugar Creek, six and a half miles southeast of Springfield within the present limits of Woodside Township. He died September 25, 1826, and his wife in 1845.

William Southwick, the son of Jesse Southwick, was born at Junius, Seneca County, N. Y., February 9, 1807, in 1820 came with his father's family to what is now Woodside Township, in Sangamon County, being then thirteen years old, and there spent the remainder of his life on the farm on which his father first located. Three sons of William Southwick—David, James W. and John—served as soldiers during the Civil War.

Thomas Cloyd, son of David Cloyd, was born in Botetourt County, Va., January 14, 1798, went with his parents in 1815 to Washington County, Ky., there married Ann Withrow in 1820, and in 1824 removed to Fayette County, Ill., whence one year later he came to Sangamon County, first

settling in Curran Township, but later became a resident of Woodside Township.

Nicholas Pyle came from England before the Revolutionary War, and settled in South Carolina, there married and reared a family, finally coming to St. Clair County, Ill., with his aged wife and two youngest sons, Thompson and Alfred. In 1825 he came to Sangamon County, locating in what is now Woodside Township, where he died some four years later. Thompson Pyle died in 1870 and his brother Alfred in St. Clair County in 1853.

George Stout was one of the first comers to Williams Township but later removed to Texas, whence he returned to Illinois and died at the home of his son Cooper in Washington County.

Joseph Withrow, a native of Pennsylvania, for several years lived in Virginia and Kentucky, but in 1825 moved to what is now Woodside Township, Sangamon County, where he died in 1850.

Japhet A. Ball, born in Madison County, Ky., July 5, 1800, while a young man learned the trade of a blacksmith, with his brother John, at Clarksville, Tenn., married Sarah Henderson in 1828, and after living for a time at Eddyville, Ky., in December, 1825, came to Woodside Township, Sangamon County.

George Bryan, a native of North Carolina, born in 1758, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and in 1780 is reputed to have come with Daniel Boone to Kentucky, locating in the vicinity of what afterwards became the city of Lexington. In 1834 Mr. Bryan came with some of his children and grandchildren to Sangamon County, Ill., later making frequent visits on horseback to Kentucky. He died November 22, 1845, at the age of nearly eighty-eight years, and was buried near Woodside Station.

SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.—The first school in Woodside Township was taught in the historic log schoolhouse sometime previous to the "deep snow." The first free school was established in 1845 near the Woodside Station.

No record has been preserved of the first religious exercises in Woodside Township, but it is thought probably that they were conducted by Rev. James Sims, who was one of the early Methodist preachers in this vicinity. During 1838 a subscription was started for the erection of a church building, which resulted in the erection in 1839 of the "Old Harmony Church" on the site of what is now the cemetery near Wood-

side Station. This was constructed largely by the subscribers, but later has given place to a more modern building.

The Bethel Church was organized by Elder A. J. Kane of Springfield, and has had a prosperous growth. The congregation met for worship in the schoolhouse in the neighborhood until 1861, when a house of worship was erected in conjunction with the Baptists.

INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES.—Woodside Township, being an especially rich agricultural and stock-growing region in close proximity to the city of Springfield, has naturally become the center of extensive and constantly growing dairying industry. What was known as the Sangamon County Dairy was established by Tisdale and Whitcomb in 1876, and this has had a prosperous development.

The coal mining industry has been especially successful in Woodside Township, the Powers mine, adjacent to Hes Junction, just south of Springfield, being opened in 1866, the second mine put in operation in Sangamon County, a year after the discovery of coal by E. P. Howlett at Riverton. The first shaft was sunk to a depth of 250 feet, when a vein of five and a half to six feet was discovered, and mines have been operated successfully in this vicinity ever since, although the mining field in Sangamon County has since been greatly extended, especially east and north of the city of Springfield. For many years Sangamon County was the largest producer of coal, but in 1907 it took second rank, being surpassed by Williamson County, with St. Clair County third on the list.

Woodside Township, being closely connected with the city of Springfield, which embraces a small area originally constituting a part of Woodside Township, contains no incorporated villages, although there are five railway stations within its limits: Hes at the junction of the Chicago & Alton and the Wabash Railroads; Woodside Station on the Chicago & Alton Railroad; Toronto and Galton on the Illinois Central, and Tansey on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern. The Wabash Railroad also runs through the northwestern portion of the township.

The population of Woodside Township (1910), was 2,232.

CHAPTER XVIII.

SANGAMON COUNTY PRESS.

INFLUENCE OF THE PUBLIC PRESS—ITS EVOLUTION IN ILLINOIS—NUMBER OF PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS IN THE STATE IN 1911—HISTORY OF SPRINGFIELD PAPERS—SANGAMON SPECTATOR THE FIRST NEWSPAPER VENTURE—LATER PUBLICATIONS—THE SANGAMON JOURNAL FOUNDED BY SIMMONS FRANCIS IN 1831—SUBSEQUENT CHANGES AND LATER EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS—BECOMES THE ILLINOIS STATE JOURNAL IN 1855—ILLINOIS STATE REGISTER REMOVED FROM VANDALIA TO SPRINGFIELD IN 1839—SUBSEQUENT HISTORY—LATER AND PRESENT DAILY PAPERS—CAMPAIGN JOURNALS—GERMAN PAPERS—FRATERNITY AND PROFESSIONAL PUBLICATIONS—SUMMARY OF COUNTY RURAL PRESS—TOTAL OF PUBLICATIONS IN SANGAMON COUNTY IN 1911.

(By Paul Selby.)

No profession or branch of business under any form of government by which freedom of speech and of the press is assured, is capable of exercising so wide an influence, for evil or for good, upon public sentiment and popular opinion in the community in which it circulates and finds the largest number of its readers, as the daily and weekly journals or the magazines of less frequent issue, especially when conducted with intelligence and ability. This is especially true of the press in American communities, where the discussion of questions of popular interest on economic and political issues are more freely conducted, and reach a larger proportion of appreciative readers than in any other country in the world. The press is not only consulted for information regarding current events, but is studied by a large class of readers for suggestions as to personal action with reference to political, moral and economic questions. In Illinois, it has not merely kept pace with the growth of population, industrial and financial development, but has led every other branch of industry and enterprise in development as to methods and extent, utilizing every species of electrical and mechanical invention for the collection of news and the placing it before the

public with as little delay as possible. In this respect its growth in the last half-century has been as extraordinary as that of any other industry or business enterprise, and in no other State has this evidence of progress been more strikingly exemplified than in Illinois.

According to the "Newspaper Directory" for 1911, issued by N. M. Ayer & Son, the whole number of newspapers and periodicals being published in the State of Illinois for that year aggregated 1792, this number being exceeded only by that of the State of New York, which amounted for the same period to 1988, while Pennsylvania ranked as third with 1402, the increase in Illinois in two years (1909-11) having been 92; in New York, 11, and the decrease in Pennsylvania 73. Of the whole number of publications in Illinois a little over 500 were issued in the city of Chicago, representing creed, industry and profession, as well as many foreign (European) nationalities and languages. As to frequency of issue the total of 1792 was classified as follows: Daily, 181; tri-weekly, 2; semi-weekly, 37; weekly, 1,084; fort-nightly, 3; three times per month, 1; semi-monthly, 29; monthly, 438; semi-quarterly, 1; bi-monthly, 7; quarterly, 9—the different places of publication amounting to 648.

SPRINGFIELD NEWSPAPERS.—It appears to be a well authenticated fact that the first newspaper issued in Sangamon County was the "Sangamo Spectator," which was established in Springfield in the latter part of 1826 by Hooper Warren, the most notable of the pioneer journalists of Illinois, both on account of the number of newspaper ventures with which he was associated at different times, and the importance of the issues with which he had to deal, as well as the influence he exerted during the formative period of State history. Mr. Warren is reputed to have come to Springfield during the winter of 1826-27, as the result of his retirement from the "Edwardsville Spectator" in 1825, after having previously spent a short time in connection with the "National Crisis" at Cincinnati, Ohio. After spending about three years in Springfield, during which time he did most of the work, both mechanical and editorial, on the "Spectator," he sold out to S. C. Meredith, the paper then taking the name of the "Sangamo Gazette."

Under its new name the "Gazette" had but a brief existence, during the year 1830 being followed by the "Courier," established by George

Forquer, then Attorney-General of Illinois, in conjunction with his half-brother, Thomas Ford, afterwards Governor of the State, but his venture does not appear to have lasted more than one year. There is a tradition that Samuel S. Brooks, who had been connected with the publication of the "Crisis" at Edwardsville after Hooper Warren left that place, established the "Illinois Herald" at Springfield about 1830 or '31, but this seems to have had a shorter life than any of its predecessors.

ILLINOIS STATE JOURNAL.—The year 1831 marked an epoch in the history of journalism in Springfield and Illinois when Simeon Francis, a thoroughly trained printer in his native State of Connecticut, and who had had considerable experience in newspaper work in Buffalo, N. Y., and elsewhere, came to Springfield and, in the fall of that year, in conjunction with his brother, Josiah Francis, established the "Sangamo Journal" as a weekly paper, which ultimately became the "Illinois State Journal." The first issue of the "Sangamo Journal" bears the date of November 10, 1831, and the paper has had a continuous existence to the present time, covering a longer period than any other paper in the State, while its files—the most complete to be found in the State—are being carefully preserved in the library of the State Historical Society. The first location of the office was at the southwest corner of Washington and Fifth Streets, but in 1835 it was removed to a frame building erected by the Francis Brothers on the northeast corner of Sixth and Washington Streets. Here it remained about eighteen years, when the firm took possession of a commodious brick building a half block farther north on Sixth Street, which continued to be the place of publication under different proprietorships, until November, 1879, when it was removed to its present location on South Sixth Street just north of the Leland Hotel.

The first issue of the paper was as a weekly, a six-column folio sheet, but on October 24, 1835, it was enlarged to seven columns, still later undergoing various changes and enlargements, one of these being the taking on of the eight-page or quarto form. In September, 1847, the name of the paper was changed to the "Illinois Journal," about the same time Albert T. Bledsoe, who was a graduate of West Point, and later gained some reputation as a lawyer and minister of the Methodist Church South, becoming asso-



MOSES SCHROYER



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ciate editor for a short time. In August, 1855, a few weeks after the retirement of Mr. Francis, the paper took its present name of "Illinois State Journal."

On June 13, 1848, the first daily edition was issued. This was a three-column (12 inches long) four-page sheet, and contained the first telegraphic dispatch published by a Springfield paper. Eleven days later the size was increased to four columns, and in January, 1850, and again in December, 1853, it underwent other enlargements. About the beginning of the Civil War it was enlarged to a seven-column, and still later to an eight-column, folio; in July, 1880, was changed to a six-column quarto, and still later, under its present management, to a seven-column quarto sheet. At the present time, daily (including Sunday), semi-weekly and weekly editions are published.

From its first issue the "Journal" was a sturdy champion of the political principles of the Whig party as advocated by Henry Clay and, although its publishers, in consequence of their Eastern origin, had to face considerable prejudice in a community made up largely of citizens of Southern birth, there is evidence that it exerted much political influence in the fact that Sangamon County almost uniformly returned a majority for the candidate for office on the Whig ticket up to the date of the organization of the Republican party. While Simeon Francis was united with his brothers in the management of the paper during this period, his name always stood at the head of the concern until the sale of the paper to Messrs. Bailhache & Baker, and his final retirement in July, 1855.

Mr. Francis was a native of Wethersfield, Conn., born May 14, 1796, served an apprenticeship in a printing office in New Haven, and later began his newspaper career at New London, Conn., and Buffalo, N. Y., coming to Springfield, Ill., in 1831, and there establishing the "Sangamo Journal," the early history of which has already been given. He was a man of quiet unobtrusive habits, but sturdy character, and always gave his support, as an editor and a citizen, to measures tending to the promotion of public interests. He was one of the most zealous supporters of the Illinois State Agricultural Society and for several years served as its Recording Secretary, in this capacity taking a prominent part in the first State Fairs. After

his retirement from the "Journal," he established the "Illinois Farmer," which he continued for some three years, when he went to Oregon, was there connected with the publication of the "Oregon Farmer," served as President of the Oregon Agricultural Society and, during the Civil War, was appointed by President Lincoln paymaster in the regular army, spending the last two years of his life in retirement on half-pay. During his connection with newspaper work in Springfield, Mr. Francis became the close personal friend of Mr. Lincoln, and much of the reputation of the paper and the wide acquaintance throughout the State with Mr. Lincoln's character and his attitude on important State and National issues grew out of this relationship. Mr. Francis died at Portland, Oregon, October 25, 1872.

William H. Bailhache and Edward L. Baker, the successors of Simeon Francis in proprietorship of the "Illinois State Journal," had previously been connected with the "Alton (Ill.) Telegraph." Mr. Baker was a native of Kaskaskia, Ill., a son of David J. Baker, a prominent lawyer in early Illinois history. Bailhache assumed business management of the paper and Baker became editor, this relation continuing until after the beginning of the Civil War. During the war Mr. Bailhache became Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain, by appointment of Mr. Lincoln, later being promoted to Major by brevet. After the war he resumed his connection with the "Journal" for a time, was later associated with the "Quincy Whig," and for four years was Receiver of Public Monies at Santa Fe, N. M., but on March 12, 1905, died at San Diego, Cal., where he had held the position of Special Agent for the Treasury Department by appointment of President McKinley.

Mr. Baker retained his connection with the "Journal" until 1873, in the meantime having served as Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Springfield District from 1869 until the abolition of that office. In 1874, by appointment of President Grant, he assumed the duties of United States Consul at Buenos Ayres, S. A., continuing in that position twenty-five years, and discharging the duties with efficiency and to the satisfaction of the Government until his death on July 8, 1897, as the result of a railroad accident in the city of Buenos Ayres. (Fuller sketches of both Maj. Bailhache and Mr. Baker

will be found in the "Historical Encyclopedia" part of this work.)

Under the administration of Messrs. Bailhache and Baker the "Journal" developed rapidly, in 1856 espoused the cause of the Republican party, and was an influential factor in the Lincoln campaign of 1860, and still later during the war period. In December, 1862, David L. Phillips, who at that time held the office of United States Marshal for the Southern District of Illinois and had been an original Republican in that section of the State, became a stock-holder in the Journal Company. In 1866 he sold his interest to Maj. Bailhache, but still later resumed his connection with the paper and, after the appointment of Mr. Baker as Consul, assumed general charge. In 1876 Mr. Phillips was an unsuccessful Republican candidate for Congress from the Springfield District, and soon after the accession of Rutherford B. Hayes to the presidency in 1877, was appointed Postmaster for the city of Springfield, serving until his death, June 19, 1880. (See sketch in "Historical Encyclopedia," p. 422.) Others who held positions in connection with the editorial department of the "Journal" during this period including Charles J. Sellon, who was associate editor during the political campaign of 1860 and the first months of the Civil War, later entering service as a soldier in an Illinois regiment, Paul Selby as associate editor during most of the war period (1862-65); Col. John Hay, late Secretary of State under Presidents McKinley and Roosevelt, for some months in 1869, and until his appointment as Secretary of the American Legation at Madrid, when he was succeeded by Mr. Selby, the management of the latter at this time covering the session of the Constitutional Convention of 1869-70. After spending several years as editor of the "Quincy (Ill.) Whig," in January, 1874, Mr. Selby resumed his connection with the "Journal," which continued unbroken with the exception of one year, until the fall of 1889. During the latter years of the connection of Messrs. Baker and Phillips with the Journal Company, Messrs. Charles Edwards and J. D. Roper were also stockholders in the concern.

In September, 1878, Mr. Baker being then United States Consul at Buenos Ayres and Mr. Phillips Postmaster in the city of Springfield, the plant was sold to a new company consisting of Paul Selby, Milton F. Simmons and Capt. Horace Chapin, the new organization being in-

corporated under its present name as "The Illinois State Journal" Company, with Mr. Simmons as President, Mr. Selby as Secretary and Editor-in-Chief, and Capt. Chapin as Treasurer and Business Manager. This arrangement continued until about 1885, when Mr. Simmons sold out his interest and engaged in the real estate business in Kansas City, where he has since resided. Capt. Chapin retired in 1887, and spent the last years of his life in his former home at Jacksonville, where he died March 12, 1908. He was a veteran of the Civil War, and as an officer of the Twenty-seventh Illinois Volunteers, took part in a number of the most sanguinary engagements of that period, including the Battle of Chickamauga in 1863, where he lost a leg, thus ending his military career. He later served as Postmaster of the City of Jacksonville and, for a time before his connection with the "Illinois State Journal," was one of the proprietors of the "Jacksonville Journal." Paul Selby was appointed Postmaster of the City of Springfield as successor of his former associate, David L. Phillips, on the death of the latter in June, 1880, his first appointment being made by President Rutherford B. Hayes, and by subsequent reappointment by President Arthur in 1884, held that position for six years, lacking three days, at the date of his retirement on June 30, 1886, by resignation during the administration of Grover Cleveland. About this time Mr. Selby sold the interest which he represented to Charles T. Stratton, of Mt. Vernon, Ill., who in conjunction with Mr. Frank W. Tracy conducted the paper for one year. At the end of this period, Mr. Selby, having organized a new company, with Milton S. Kimball and John M. Glenn, (the latter now of Chicago), as partners, resumed charge as editor and as President of the company. This relation continued until the fall of 1889, when Mr. Selby and his associates sold their interests to Messrs. Clarence R. Paul and Harry F. Dorwin, as principal stockholders. Mr. Selby's association with the paper under different organizations as associate editor and editor-in-chief, covered a total of more than eighteen years.

Previous to his connection with the paper as proprietor, Clarence Paul had been city editor for some years, and later private secretary of Hon. S. M. Cullom, first as Governor and then as United States Senator in Washington. Under the new arrangement Mr. Paul became

editor-in-chief, with H. F. Dorwin as Business Manager, Lewis H. Miner later became a member of the company and on the death of Mr. Paul in 1908, succeeded to the editorship. With the exception of the change caused by the death of Clarence R. Paul, the management of the "Illinois State Journal" has been unchanged for a period of more than twenty years. During this period many changes have been made in mechanical and other branches of journalism, and in these the "Journal" has kept up with the progress of the times. Mr. Miner, the present editor, served for several years as Postmaster of the City of Springfield. At the present time daily, semi-weekly and weekly editions are published, and during the past twenty years the paper has had a large increase in circulation and advertising patronage.

THE ILLINOIS REPUBLICAN.—The "Illinois Republican" was established at Springfield in May, 1835, by John A. Roberts and George R. Weber, and had a continuous existence of four years, or until the summer of 1839. It was a zealous supporter of the policy of Andrew Jackson and had a somewhat stormy existence. About 1837 Stephen A. Douglas, while serving his first term in the Legislature, having been appointed Register of the Land Office at Springfield, removed to that place and became a frequent contributor to the "Republican." During the summer of 1837 Dr. Henry, who was an occasional contributor to the "Sangamo Journal" and at that time acting as Commissioner in the construction of the first State capitol, was made the subject of much hostile criticism in the "Republican," which was believed to emanate from Mr. Douglas. This led to a sharp controversy between the two papers, which at one time threatened to develop into a riot, but is said only to have resulted in the stabbing of the Sheriff, who was said to have been leading the mob. Mr. Weber was a native of Baltimore, Md., born May 29, 1808, in youth learned the printer's trade in Virginia, and after coming to Springfield in 1835, was connected with the printing business at different periods for many years. In 1839 he discontinued the publication of the "Republican," soon thereafter becoming connected with the "State Register," with which he remained until 1845 or 1846, when he sold out his interest and soon after enlisted in Company A, Fourth Illinois Volunteers (Col. E. D. Baker's regiment) but while still in the field was

called back to Springfield to resume his place on the "Register" in consequence of the death of Mr. Walters, who had succeeded him. He later spent considerable time in farming, but during his later years resumed the printing business with his sons in Springfield. Though a Democrat, he was a zealous Unionist and, during the Civil War, supported the war policies of the Government, serving as Commissary at Camp Butler by appointment of President Lincoln.

ILLINOIS STATE REGISTER.—The "Illinois State Register," the second paper in date of origin still in existence in Springfield, began its career at Vandalia in 1836, its first number being issued on February 10th of that year, under the name of the "Illinois State Register and Vandalia Republican," by William Walters, who had been connected as printer with the "National Intelligencer" in Washington. Soon after the removal of the State capital to Springfield in 1839—Mr. Walters at that time being State printer—the plant of the "Register" was removed to the new capital, where its first issue took place on August 10, 1839, with William Walters and George R. Weber (previously of the "Illinois Republican") as editors and publishers. This partnership continued until 1845, when Mr. Weber sold his interest to Walters, who, soon after having leased the office to Mr. Charles H. Lauphler, enlisted as a soldier in the Mexican War, but died at St. Louis soon after starting for the front, having about the same time been appointed Commissary of his regiment. Besides being a capable writer, Mr. Walters was a well-trained printer of that period.

After the death of Mr. Walters Mr. Lauphler became sole proprietor for a time, but a year later Mr. George Walker entered into partnership with him, this arrangement continuing until January 1, 1858, when the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Walker being succeeded by Edward Conner. During the ownership of Lauphler & Walker various persons acted in the capacity of editor, for most of the time up to 1858, the Register Company being State printers. The Lauphler & Conner organization lasted only about eighteen months, Mr. Conner retiring in June, 1859, and Mr. Lauphler continuing as sole proprietor until 1861, when he sold out to the newly organized "Illinois State Register Printing Company." George Judd then becoming business manager with L. N. Higgins editor, the latter having been sometime previously con-

nected with the paper in an editorial capacity. For some time during this period the "Register" was issued as an evening paper. Mr. Lamphier commenced learning the printer's trade at Vandalia with Mr. Walters, who was his brother-in-law and founder of the "Register." He was a man of conservative views, for several years during the war served as a member of the State Board of Army Auditors by appointment of Gov. Yates, later served for two terms as Circuit Clerk of Sangamon County, and in 1872 was an unsuccessful candidate for State Treasurer on the Democratic (Greeley) ticket.

The organization last mentioned continued only a few months, the daily edition then being issued as an evening paper and, in December, 1864, another change came by the sale of the paper to J. W. Merritt & Sons, the senior member of the company having previously been connected with the "Belleville (ILL.) Advocate," and just before coming to Springfield, with the "Salem Advocate." Less than two years later John W. Merritt retired from business connection with the paper but retained editorial charge until 1873, when he was succeeded by his son, Edward L., who, in conjunction with his brother, continued the publication until June 1877, when they disposed of their interests to a stock company consisting of Gen. John M. Palmer, E. L. Merritt, J. M. Higgins and John Mayo Palmer. For a considerable period after this date Gen. Palmer acted as editor-in-chief, but in December, 1879, the plant was sold to George W. and J. R. Weber, J. H. Oberly and Charles Edwards, the Webers being sons of John R. Weber who had been connected with the paper soon after its removal to Springfield. The new company assumed management on January 5, 1880. At that time Mr. Oberly was a member of the State Railroad and Warehouse Commission, and had previously been connected with the newspaper business but did not remain with the new company. It was organized with George W. Weber as President, who also officiated as editor-in-chief. After retiring from his connection with newspaper work Edward L. Merritt served three terms (1890-96) as Representative in the General Assembly.

The next change resulted in the organization of the State Register Company practically as it now exists, Messrs. George Smith, Henry W. Clendenin and Thomas Rees, who had previously been publishers of the Keokuk (Iowa) "Daily

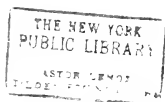
and "Weekly Constitution," becoming proprietors of the "Register" June 18, 1881. Mr. Smith became manager of the mechanical department with Mr. Clendenin as editor and Thomas Rees as business manager. Mr. Smith died during the next year, but with this exception the management has been unchanged to the present time, Messrs. Clendenin and Rees being the present proprietors—the former as editor-in-chief and the latter as business manager. Both are experienced newspaper men and under their administration the paper has had a prosperous growth both in circulation and advertising patronage, as well as in mechanical development. The present location of the office is on East Monroe between Sixth and Seventh Streets just opposite the postoffice, where the company have ample and commodious business, editorial, typesetting and press-rooms for both newspaper and job-work. Mr. Clendenin held the office of Postmaster for the City of Springfield about four years (1886-90), while Mr. Rees served one term (1903-07) as State Senator from the Sangamon District.

The daily edition of the "Register" was established in 1848, and a semi-weekly issue in 1862, with the weekly issue, which has been maintained since the establishment of the paper in 1836, making three editions. Other daily papers of an early period, but which had a brief existence, were the "Daily Enterprise" (1854-55), published by Richards and Smith with Washington Wright as editor; the "Daily Independent" (1856-58), with A. M. Garland editor and Garland & Wheeler owners and publishers; the "Republican" established in 1857 and continued until the years of the Civil War, John E. Rosette being editor most of that time; and the "Evening Gazette," established in 1878 and published by the Gazette Publishing Company. The "Illinois State Democrat" (1857-60) is believed to have been a weekly, published by J. J. Clarkson with Elliott B. Herndon, brother of William H. Herndon, as editor. This was a supporter of the Buchanan wing of the Democratic party, and was therefore an opponent of Senator Douglas.

THE SANGAMO MONITOR.—The paper next to the "State Register" to have a continuous existence for a number of years and develop into a daily issue, was the "Sangamo Monitor," which was established by T. W. S. Kidd as a weekly in May, 1873. Captain Kidd, as the proprietor



John W. Levier



was known, had served as bailiff in the United States Marshal's office in the city of Springfield, and later as Coroner, Assessor and Collector, Deputy Sheriff and Crier of the United States Court, and as a consequence had a wide acquaintance. While the paper was nominally "independent" at the time of its establishment, its editor was a Democrat in his political relations, and it generally supported the candidates for office on the Democratic ticket. Its columns were largely devoted to the discussion of matters of local and personal interest. The publication of a daily edition was commenced in June, 1877, and continued until 1898, when it was discontinued and Capt. Kidd later served several years as United States Commissioner at Springfield, but died August 17, 1904.

The "Evening Post" was established in 1879, and soon after its managers were incorporated as a company of some ten stockholders, under the name of the "Capital Cooperative Publishing Company," with a capital stock of \$1,000, which later was increased to \$2,000. It was started as an organ of the local Printers' Union, F. H. B. McDowell, J. K. Magie and S. P. V. Arnold serving at different periods as editors. Two of the principal stockholders withdrew during the first month of the paper's existence, and its publication was continued under this name less than two years.

After a somewhat stormy existence and undergoing a number of changes, the name of the "Post" was changed to "Evening News," and under this name has been continued to the present time. For several years in the 'eighties Rev. A. Gurney was editor and Mr. Gurney & Son publishers. During this time Rev. H. H. Kunkler, a prominent Methodist clergyman at Springfield, became interested in the concern and, for a part of the time in the 'nineties, was a principal stockholder. In 1897 it came under the management of Mr. George Anderson, afterwards appointed to a consularship in China, and in 1902 the plant became the property of Mr. F. M. Mills who, two years later, sold out to a corporation of which Mr. J. McCan Davis was a principal stockholder, and who became editor and business manager. During a part of this period Congressman Frank O. Lowden, of Oregon, Ill., was a stockholder. In January, 1907, Mr. Davis, who is now Clerk of the Supreme Court, retired and an option on the controlling stock was granted to Charles H. May, of Peoria,

who continued in management of the paper until January, 1910, when it was sold to Victor E. Bender and Arthur B. Mackie, the former then assuming the editorship. In 1911 came another change, Mr. Mackie then retiring and Mr. Bender becoming sole proprietor. The "News" issues daily (except Sunday) and semi-weekly editions.

The only other daily publication in Springfield at the present time is "The Evening Record," an eight-page evening daily established in 1907, and published by the Springfield Record Publishing Company. The Record also publishes a morning edition on Sunday. It is Democratic in politics and is edited by Walter A. Townsend.

CAMPAIGN PAPERS.—A number of campaign papers, which were published for only a short period, have been established at different times, especially between 1840 and 1860, of which it is difficult to obtain any detailed history. Two of this class were the "Old Soldier" and "Old Hickory" in 1840, the former edited by a Whig General Committee (of which Abraham Lincoln no doubt, was a member) and championing the cause of William Henry Harrison for President, while the latter was a supporter of Martin Van Buren, but taking its name from Andrew Jackson. The "Olive Branch" was the name of a Whig campaign paper issued from the office of the "Sangamo Journal" in 1844, while a German campaign paper, under the name of the "Illinois Adler und Demokratischer Whig," was published during the same year under the editorship of L. A. Arenz, of the well known Arenz family, with I. F. Ruhe, Jr., as publisher. The "Conservative" was the title of a paper issued during the campaign of 1856 advocating the candidacy of Millard Fillmore for President, while the "Lincoln Clarion," published by E. R. Wiley, Jr., gave special support to Abraham Lincoln during the campaign of 1860. Since that period the advocacy of campaign issues has been left for the most part to the regularly established journals.

There have been several other papers which, by the brevity of their existence and their field of influence, may be properly classed with the campaign organs. These include the "Illinois Messenger," which had a short existence in 1840 under the editorship of Samuel S. Brooks, and "The Times," Democratic, also under the management of Mr. Brooks in 1843-45. The "Illinois Washingtonian" was pub-

lished as a monthly for a time in 1845 (length of its career not known) by T. S. Fairchild and C. H. Ray (the latter still later editor of the "Chicago Tribune"), with John R. Weber, E. R. Wiley and James C. Conkling as publishing committee. As its name indicates, this was a temperance organ, and between 1848 and 1851, it was followed by the "Illinois Organ," with George B. Goudy and S. S. Whitehurst as publishers and proprietors, and D. J. Snow as editor, and "devoted to temperance, morals, literature, the arts and sciences, general news and agriculture." Other papers with which Mr. Snow was later associated in an editorial capacity were the "Illinois Unionist and Statesman" (1852-53), and the "Western Leader" (1854-55), the latter an advocate of the principles of the Maine Liquor Law, which was submitted to popular vote in June, 1855.

GERMAN PAPERS.—Several attempts had been made to establish German papers in Springfield, but owing to the comparatively small German population, these generally proved to be but short-lived. With the exception of the "Illinois Adler and Demokratischer Whig" of 1844, mentioned among the campaign papers, the first German paper published in Springfield is believed to have been the "Illinois Staats Anzeiger," established in 1859 by Dr. Theodore Canisius, a prominent German and a Republican who, in 1861, was appointed by President Lincoln consul at Vienna, when the paper was probably discontinued.

The "Illinois Staats Democrat," established in 1866 by Christian Lohman, was continued until 1871, and according to the record, Lohman published a German evangelical paper under the name of the "Frei Kanzel" in 1870, and the "Die Zeitung" in 1870-71.

The "Illinois Freie Presse" was established in 1872 by Edward Rummel, then Secretary of State, as a Republican paper, but became a supporter of the "Liberal Republican" or Greeley movement, later was sold to Gehring and Hatze, and then became the property of Fred Gehring and Democratic in politics. After one or two other changes it was sold to H. Schlange, proprietor of the "Staats Wochenblatt," and was discontinued in 1890.

In November, 1878, the "Staats Wochenblatt" was established by H. Schlange as editor and proprietor. Mr. Schlange had been a soldier in his native country, rising from the rank of pri-

vate to Assistant Quartermaster, and coming to New York in 1865, a year later reached the city of Springfield, where he was engaged in cigar manufacturing until his newspaper venture of 1878. In May, 1901, the paper became the property of Benjamin F. Sexauer, who has been editor and publisher to the present time. The paper is Democratic in politics.

FRATERNITY, PROFESSIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL PUBLICATIONS.—One of the oldest fraternity publications in Illinois was the "Masonic Trowel," established in 1862 by Harmon G. Reynolds, a prominent member and for many years Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of the Masonic Order. It was continued until February 22, 1868, when the plant was burned and the publication discontinued.

At the present time the following fraternity organs are in course of publication:

The "Odd Fellows' Herald," a semi-monthly publication, established in 1876, Mrs. Mary P. Miller and John H. Sikes being the present editors and publishers.

The "Court of Honor," an eight-page monthly publication issued by Charles G. Riefler as editor and publisher.

The "Illinois Medical Journal," a monthly medical publication established in 1890, issued under supervision of a Committee of the Illinois State Medical Society, with Dr. George N. Kreider, of Springfield, as editor.

The "Illinois Tradesman," an eight-page weekly publication, was established in 1897, and is now under the management of R. E. Woodmansee, as editor and publisher. Mr. Woodmansee is prominent in Union Labor councils.

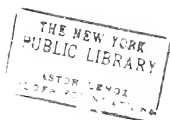
The "Farm Home," a monthly publication, was established in 1893, and is conducted in the interest of the agricultural and stock-breeding business by the Farm Home Publishing Company, with Charles F. Mills as editor and business manager.

MISCELLANEOUS.—There has been a large number of weekly or monthly publications established at different periods and devoted to various interests, fraternal, religious, industrial or otherwise, but which have long since gone out of existence. Although the list may be incomplete, the following are mentioned:

The "Memento and Odd-Fellows Northwestern Magazine," a fraternal monthly, established in 1854 by N. C. Nason, with William Rounseville as editor, after a year's suspension (1856-



Hannah L. Sevier



57) was revived by Nason & Hill and, in the late '50s came under the management of Nason and Dr. Samuel Willard, finally taking the name of "Memento and Odd-Fellows' Family Magazine." The date of final suspension is unknown.

The "Illinois Farmer" (monthly) established by Simeon Francis after his retirement from the "Illinois State Journal" in 1855, was later edited for a time by M. L. Dunlap, and published by Baillache & Baker, proprietors of the "Journal."

The "Olive Branch," an organ of the Lutheran Church, edited by S. W. Hawley, had its beginning in 1856.

"Theodora," a religious monthly, is mentioned in a Newspaper Directory of 1861.

The "Odd Fellows' Union" (monthly), begun in 1866 by Harmon G. Reynolds & Son, with Dr. Samuel Willard, Secretary of the Order, as editor, lived about a year.

The "Capital Record and Family Journal" had an existence of two years (1869-71) under the management of Ed. A. Wilson as editor and publisher. Later (1872-76) Mr. Wilson was editor of a religious monthly entitled "The Labor of Love" and about 1876 he published "four times a month," a religious paper, "Food for the Lambs."

The "Illinois Atlas" was published between 1869 and 1871, its first editor being Thomas Lewis, who was editor for a time of a paper at Cairo, Ill.

The "Legal Directory," established by Eugene L. and Wm. L. Gross, was published between 1869-73, in the latter year taking the name "Illinois Legal Directory."

The "Young Men's Christian Association Herald" was published as a monthly for several years after its establishment in 1876.

The "Athenium," a monthly literary journal, was published for a short time from 1877.

The "Emerald," an organ of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, with James E. Dunn as editor and publisher, was issued in 1879-80, but in 1882 was removed to Chicago, bearing the names of both Chicago and Springfield as places of publication.

The "Sunday Mail" had a short existence in 1879-80.

The "State Argus" edited by D. W. Lusk, was established in 1879, but was continued for only a short period. About that time Lusk was State Printer for two years.

The "Synoptical Reporter," a bimonthly law journal, was published for a short time beginning in August, 1879, with J. C. Wells as editor.

(A number of the items in the latter part of the preceding list are taken from Franklin W. Scott's volume on "Newspapers and Periodicals of Illinois," published by the Illinois State Historical Society.)

According to Newspaper Directories the following papers were in existence in Springfield at the dates mentioned: "Round Table," 1882-83; "Prohibitionist," "Evening Post," and "Republican," 1888; "Veteran" and "Sunday Mirror," 1884; "Capital Idea" (J. L. Pickering, editor), 1887; "Messenger" (a colored Democratic paper), 1888.

PRESENT SPRINGFIELD WEEKLY PAPERS.—Besides the publishing concerns already enumerated as issuing both daily and weekly papers in Springfield, there have been during the past few years four weekly papers in course of publication in that city representative of the interests of the colored class of citizens.

The oldest of these, the "State Capital," was started in 1886, but ceased publication about 1910.

The "Advance Citizen," an 8-page Republican sheet, was established in 1893, and is issued by the Citizen Publishing Company. H. T. Bowman is the present editor.

The "Leader" was founded in 1902. It is an 8-page independent sheet, with W. T. Scott as editor and publisher.

The "Forum" (Republican), was established in 1903. Rogers & Barbour are the present publishers, and E. L. Rogers editor.

THE SANGAMON COUNTY PRESS.—In addition to papers published in the city of Springfield, Sangamon County is unusually well supplied with local journals published in the country towns and villages, all of these, with two or three exceptions, having been established within the last twenty years. The oldest of these—now the "Auburn Citizen"—was established at the village of Auburn in 1873, by W. W. Lowdermilk and A. B. Stover, as the "Auburn Herald," the printing for the first five months being done at the office of the "Virden News" in Macoupin County. A stock company was then formed and the material of the "News" was purchased, but in August, 1871, M. G. Wadsworth, of Auburn, and W. F. Thompson, of Virden, purchased the concern and became the publishers. At the com-

menement of the second volume the name of the paper was changed to "Auburn Citizen," and in April, 1880, the size was enlarged to an eight-column folio and in December following to a five-column quarto. For a number of years M. G. Wadsworth continued in connection with the paper, but M. L. Gordon is the present editor and proprietor. The paper is an eight-page weekly and is independent in politics.

The "South Sangamon Messenger" was established at Chatham in 1905, but about 1908 took on the name of the "Messenger-Enterprise." It is a 4-page weekly, the Kinkade Brothers being publishers with W. F. Kinkade as editor.

The "Divernon News," an 8-page independent weekly, was started in August, 1899. I. S. Dunn is the present editor and proprietor.

The "State Center-Record" of Illiopolis, a 4-page independent weekly, was established in 1884, as the "Illinois State Center," but later was consolidated with the "Sangamon County Record," which was established in 1893, then assuming its present name. Charles M. Buckles & Company are the present publishers and Charles M. and Grace G. Buckles editors.

The "New Berlin Tribune," established in New Berlin in 1884, is a 4-page independent weekly. J. W. Hale is editor and proprietor.

The "Pawnee Herald," an 8-page weekly, established in 1898, is an independent sheet, published by the Herald Publishing Company, with H. H. Mason as editor.

The "Review," an independent sheet in the village of Riverton, was established in 1902, and is published by the Review Printing Company, with John Scott and J. E. Fish as editors. The "Eagle," a weekly local journal established there in 1908, was in course of publication in 1909, but appears since to have been discontinued.

The "Pleasant Plains Press," an 8-page weekly, was launched in 1899; E. A. Fink is its present editor and publisher.

The "Rochester Item," next to the "Auburn Citizen," the oldest newspaper in the Sangamon County rural districts, was established in 1882 by Thomas M. Dulon as editor and proprietor. Mr. Fred B. Everhart is the present proprietor and editor.

The "Williamsville Index," an independent local journal, the result of the consolidation of the Williamsville "Gazette," established in 1884, and the Williamsville Times," founded in 1894,

was in existence in 1909, but appears since to have ceased publication.

TOTAL COUNTY PUBLICATIONS.—According to the Ayer Newspaper Directory for 1911, there were sixteen publishing concerns in the city of Springfield, from which were being issued 4 daily, 3 semi-weekly, 7 weekly, 1 semi-monthly and 4 monthly publications—with 9 weekly papers from the same number of rural towns and villages, making the total number of publications in the county 28, with ten different places of publication.

CHAPTER XIX.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

DR. GERSHOM JAYNE THE FIRST PHYSICIAN IN SANGAMON COUNTY—LIST OF HIS EARLY FOLLOWERS—SANGAMON COUNTY PHYSICIANS WHO HAVE WON STATE AND NATIONAL REPUTATIONS—ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY IN 1850—SUBSEQUENT MEETINGS IN SPRINGFIELD—DRS. BOAL AND THOMPSON—SKETCHES OF SPRINGFIELD PHYSICIANS—DRS. LORD, BUCK, TRAPP AND OTHERS—PHYSICIANS OF CIVIL WAR TIME—ST. JOHN'S AND SPRINGFIELD HOSPITALS—COUNTRY PHYSICIANS—THE MEDICAL PRACTICE ACT—THE CAREER OF DR. J. H. RAUCH—A SMALL-POX EPIDEMIC—FEMALE PHYSICIANS—THE PRINCE SANITARIUM—HOMEOPATHY, OSTEOPATHY AND OTHER MODERN CULTS—ORGANIZATION OF THE SANGAMON COUNTY SOCIETY—LIST OF STATE SOCIETY OFFICERS—SPRINGFIELD BOARD OF HEALTH—HOSPITAL TREATMENT FOR THE POOR.

(By Dr. George N. Kreider.)

The following chapter was originally written, some months since, expressly for this volume. By consent of the publishers, it was published in a series of several articles by one of the local journals of Springfield, due acknowledgment of its original purpose being given.

For convenience, the medical history of Sangamon county may be divided into the following periods:

1820—Arrival of the first physicians.

1838—Springfield chosen the State capital, becomes a city of national importance.

1845—Dr. Daniel Drake's visit to the city to investigate the diseases of the Illinois prairies.

1850—Illinois State Medical society founded at Springfield.

1854—Appearance of first city directory, giving names of physicians.

1861—Beginning of the Civil War, brought many changes in the profession.

1867—State Medical Society meets here and starts movement to secure medical practice act.

1869—First woman practitioner appears in directory.

1875—Founding of the St. John's Hospital; gradual change in the character of treatment of the sick dates from this period.

1877—Law regulating the practice of medicine passed by the Legislature in Springfield—the first law of the kind in America.

1891—The Prince Sanitarium removed to Springfield from Jacksonville.

1897—Founding of the Springfield Hospital and Training school.

1899—Organization of the Sangamon County branch of the Illinois State Medical Journal.

1904—First Osteopathic practitioner.

1909—Appointment of a physician to the position of Health Officer of Springfield.

1910—Condition of the profession after ninety years existence in this community.

DR. GERSHOM JAYNE THE FIRST PHYSICIAN.—The medical history of Sangamon county begins in 1820, with the arrival of

(1) Dr. Gershom Jayne, the first physician to locate in all that vast district of Illinois lying north of Alton and Edwardsville, and west of Chicago. Dr. Jayne came well equipped for the work on the far frontier. Then in his twenty-ninth year, he had served as a surgeon in the War of 1812, and practiced in Cayuga County, N. Y., for five years. He was strong mentally and physically, and indefatigable in his work, riding a circuit which covered a radius of fifty or sixty miles. The conditions as to weather, roads and bridges were most unfavorable—in fact, as to the last two there were none—so that traveling on the trackless prairies, and exposure to noxious insects and stagnant bodies of water tended to the breeding of malarial diseases, which were a menace to the practitioner as well as to the ordinary inhabitants. The cholera epidemic of 1849 was probably the most serious

of this class. The means of preserving food in the summer were very poor, and cholera morbus from decayed vegetables and meat were frequent. Dr. Pasfield says it was nothing unusual to find in the hot summer morning that three or four citizens had died of cholera morbus during the night, after a few hours' illness.

Dr. Jayne not only practiced his profession, but was active in the business affairs of the new community. He was foreman of the grand jury which indicted the first murderer, was one of the first Canal Commissioners appointed in 1820, and later was one of the Commissioners to supervise the construction of the first State penitentiary at Alton. He was present and helped to organize the first State Medical Society in 1850. He died in 1867.

THE SON FOLLOWS HIS FATHER.—Dr. William Jayne, his oldest son, born in Springfield in 1826, and probably the oldest native son, followed in his footsteps. He graduated at Illinois College, Jacksonville, in 1849 received the diploma of Doctor of Medicine from the Missouri Medical college of St. Louis, and for more than a half century was engaged as a practitioner. His prominence in political life is well known. President Lincoln appointed him Governor of the Territory of Dakota (1861), when that region embraced what are now both the Dakotas, Montana and Idaho. He served two terms as Mayor, and one session as State Senator preceding his appointment as Governor of Dakota. He was also president of the State Board of Public Charities and in the evening of his life is President of the Lincoln Library Board. He is a mine of information about early Springfield, her physicians and the great characters, Lincoln, Douglas, Baker, Bateman, Logan, and others who have made the city famed and respected.

(3) Dr. Garrett Elkin came from Kentucky in 1823, for six years was Sheriff of the county, served in the Black Hawk and Mormon wars, but in 1844 moved to Bloomington and later went to the Mexican war as a captain in Colonel E. D. Baker's regiment; afterwards moved to Oskaloosa, Iowa, and died there.

(4) The next physician of prominence to locate at Springfield was Dr. John Todd, who was the son of General Levi Todd and uncle of Mrs. Lincoln. He was born near Lexington, Ky., in 1787, graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1810, was a surgeon in the war of 1812,

and captured at the battle of River Raisin. He came to Springfield in 1827 as Register of the United States Land Office, but lost his position in 1829, when old Hickory Jackson came into power, after which he devoted himself to his profession. Dr. Todd was a man of good attainments and excellent character and left a fragrant memory on his death in 1865.

(5) Dr. William Merriman came in 1820 from Baltimore, having, according to rumor, been a surgeon on a slave ship. He soon acquired a good practice; later aspired to political honors and ran for Congress, but was defeated.

THE SECOND DECADE.—The second decade (1830-40) saw the following physicians locate in Springfield:

(6) Dr. Ephraim Darling came in 1830, and after practicing for some time went to Fairfield, Iowa, where he died.

(7) Dr. Alexander Shields came in 1833, from Pennsylvania.

(8) Dr. A. G. Henry came in 1837, from New York, was active in politics, and with Abraham Lincoln, signed the call for the first Whig State convention held in 1839, and was one of the commissioners to build the first State House. Mr. Lincoln appointed him Surveyor General of Oregon, and he was lost on the ocean.

Dr. Meredith Helm, who came from Maryland in 1840, was a graduate of Baltimore Medical College, a fine Greek scholar, a good physician, and did a large obstetric business, was devoted to Masonry for a number of years, and was elected Grand Master in 1843. His professional duties became so heavy that he gave up his Masonic affiliations.

WITH LINCOLN AT FAREWELL.—Dr. William S. Wallace came from Lancaster County, Pa., in 1836; in 1839 married Miss Frances J. Todd, thereby becoming a brother-in-law of President Lincoln, who appointed him Paymaster in the army. He was on the ear when Lincoln made his touching farewell address to the people of Springfield and accompanied Lincoln to Washington. Exposure in the service caused his death in 1867.

THE HERB DOCTORS AND ECLECTICS.—The third decade (1840-50) marked the coming of various representatives of new schools of medicine known as herb doctors, steam doctors, Thompsonians, eclectics and homeopathsists. Herb doctors and eclectics sought patronage because they used no

minerals and especially no mercury in the treatment of disease. They made a close study of the native roots and herbs and professed to find in them a cure for all human ailments. About this time also, and as late as 1870 or 1880, the Indian doctor traveled from town to town or sometimes located permanently and applied the secret cures he was supposed to have obtained from the aborigines. The first herb doctor we know of, a "Dr. Higgins," came from Indiana and afterwards moved to Peoria, where he died. Dr. Henry Wohlgenuth studied with him and began practice in 1846. For sixty years Dr. Wohlgenuth was a practitioner in Springfield and, with characteristic German thrift, became active in financial and political circles. He was one of the first waterworks commissioners, later was a trustee of Oak Ridge Cemetery until his death in 1908; was also a director in the Farmers' bank and left a handsome estate to his children.

Doctor Freeman was a botanic doctor who came here in this decade, and built the original St. Nicholas hotel, a very small building. Another physician who practiced the botanic or eclectic system was Dr. W. Hope Davis, who came in 1872, and only recently moved to Texas.

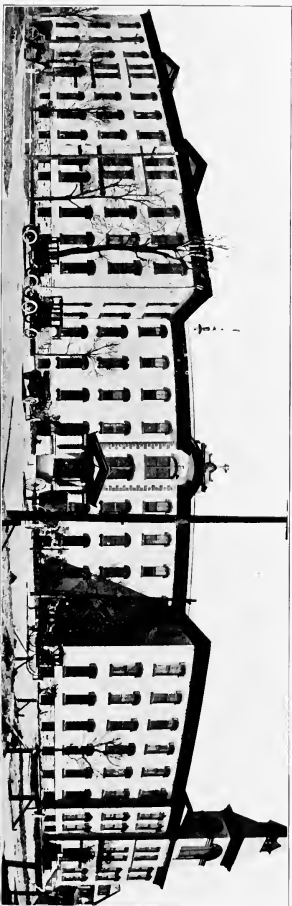
HOMEOPATHY.—Homeopathy was introduced by Dr. Fred Kuechler, who soon built up an extensive practice especially among women and children. Later Dr. Kuechler attempted to establish a medical college in Kansas City, but did not succeed and returning to Springfield spent the remainder of his life, dying in 1900. Probably one of the most successful of this school was Dr. J. A. Vincent, who also served one term as Mayor, and has now retired.

It is worthy of remark that no physician in Springfield now announces himself as practicing an exclusive system of medicine. This is no reflection or criticism on any one, for the science and art of medicine has so changed and improved in the past twenty years that little ground of difference remains, and the practice of the so-called regulars has changed as much as any.

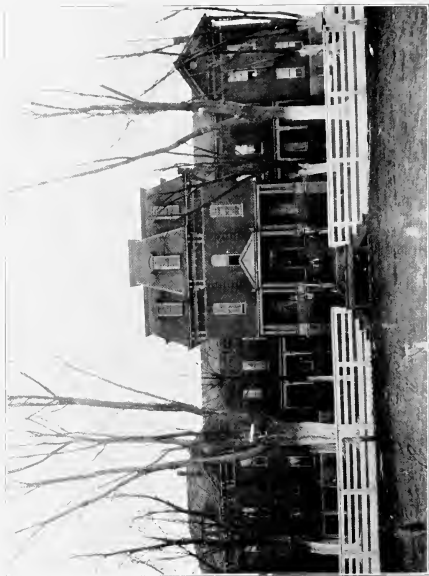
About 1845 Dr. David Drake of Cincinnati, a most versatile and industrious physician, visited the west and came to Springfield, his object being to study diseases prevailing on the frontier. Dr. Drake spent much time and money in personal investigation, and the result of his



SPRINGFIELD HOSPITAL AND TRAINING SCHOOL



ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL, SPRINGFIELD



SANGAMON COUNTY POOR FARM

efforts was the production of a work of intrinsic value and historic importance.

ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—An important event in 1850 was the formation of the Illinois State Medical Society in Springfield, the first meeting being held in the State Library rooms (now the Sangamon County court house), June 4th. Dr. Robert Boal of Lacon, presided, coming with his colleague, Dr. S. G. Thompson, in a buggy, taking four days to make the trip, which is now made in as many hours. These two gentlemen lived to a great age, especially Dr. Boal, who survived until his ninety-sixth year in full possession of his faculties. He attended the fiftieth anniversary meeting at Springfield in 1900, and I heard him tell of the wonders of that trip across the flower bedecked Illinois prairies in June, 1850.

The number of physicians present was sixteen, including Drs. Helm, Henry and Jayne from Springfield. The society went on record as favoring the registration of births, deaths and marriages, and against the use of patent or secret nostrums. After a session of two days the society adjourned to meet the following year at Peoria. This society, although it may not have done everything possible, has had a marked influence for sixty years on the practices of medicine in the State of Illinois. Among other early members from Springfield were Drs. C. F. Hughes, Sanford Bell, John Todd, Fletcher Talbott and Rufus S. Lord.

Dr. Lord was a graduate of the University of New York in 1846 and came to Springfield in the early 'fifties. He was a man of fine appearance and soon secured a large practice. His accomplished wife still survives at an advanced age. Dr. Lord was unfortunate in being a large stockholder in the old savings bank which failed in the 'seventies, and did not long survive the catastrophe. At the time of his death he was Surgeon General of the Illinois National Guard. His daughter Mattie, a beautiful and accomplished young lady, was happily married to a gentleman of Chicago, and while in a pleasure boat on the lake with her husband on a summer evening, was drowned after a collision with an excursion boat. We believe Springfield has never known a more lovable character than Miss Lord, and her death was widely mourned.

Dr. Lord was for a time, in 1858-59, in partnership with Dr. E. S. Fowler, also a graduate of the University of New York, and a man of

aristocratic appearance and bearing, who located here in the '50s. Dr. Fowler was prosperous and ambitious. He erected a beautiful dwelling on the block surrounded by Second and Third Streets, Cook Street and Lawrence Avenue, where he and his family dispensed delightful hospitality for many years. He was ambitious politically but failed of election to office. For a time during the war he was a contractor furnishing supplies for the army at Camp Butler, but later became a heavy loser in speculations, and was obliged to take up practice again, but without the success of his earlier years.

Drs. Sanford Bell and Samuel Long were partners of Dr. Lord in 1852. President Lincoln appointed Long consul at Havana and he abandoned medicine. Later partners of Dr. Lord were Dr. Henry Caudit Barrell, and the late Dr. J. N. Dixon, the former having been a student in Dr. Lord's office. After serving in the medical department of the army when very young, he graduated at Rush College; had a career of great activity and usefulness, especially in surgery, until his premature death at the age of 36, May 19, 1877. After Dr. Lord's death Dr. Dixon succeeded to much of the business of the firm.

PROMINENT IN FRATERNAL ORDERS.—Dr. J. L. Million, a graduate of the Missouri Medical College in 1851, practiced at Pleasant Plains for a number of years prior to the war, later served in the medical department of the army and after the war located in Springfield, where he was active until his death at the beginning of the present century. He was Supreme Medical Director of one of the first fraternal orders, and a man of superior business sagacity and acquired a large amount of real estate including his home on South Sixth Street. He is survived by a son, Edward, a graduate in medicine but practicing only to a limited extent.

One of the leading members of the profession in his day was Dr. Charles Ryan, a native of Philadelphia, whose family came at an early date to Greene County. He located at Springfield in 1853 and soon acquired a large practice. He was a man of large stature, of strong frame and vigorous mind, and served on the army Medical Examining Board with Drs. Johnson and Davis of Chicago, examining many medical men who went out as surgeons of the many regiments organized in Springfield. He was the first surgeon in St. John's Hospital and remained with

that institution until compelled to retire by failing health. He made a trip to California in 1849 for tuberculosis of his lungs, but contracted a disease from which he never recovered. Later he visited Europe on account of his health, but received no permanent benefit. His physical and mental suffering unfitted him for practice and interfered with the success of his latter years. His son Charles was a popular druggist in Springfield for a number of years but died a few years ago. Another son, Walter, after graduating from a medical college, enjoyed a large practice, for a part of the time being surgeon of St. John's Hospital, but during the present year (1911) by his own hand, at Los Angeles, Cal., brought a tragic end to his own life and that of his wife, a daughter the late Roland W. Diller.

Dr. A. H. Trapp was a native of Germany and a political refugee in Switzerland, where he studied medicine at the University of Zurich. During his stay in Switzerland he engaged in a duel with a student from a rival university, whose second was Von Bismarck, the founder of the German empire. Dr. Trapp then went to England and in June, 1837, sailed for the United States. From New York came by way of the lakes to Chicago and finally to Belleville where he practiced for a number of years. In 1854 he was elected Representative in the General Assembly and, as a Democrat, took part in the celebrated contest which resulted in the election of Lyman Trumbull to the U. S. Senate. Although opposed politically to Mr. Lincoln, Dr. Trapp greatly admired the man and told many incidents of his interviews with the future President. Governor Bissell was an intimate friend of Dr. Trapp and on his election to office in 1856, they came together to Springfield where Dr. Trapp successfully practiced until 1887, when he retired on account of his great age. He died in 1891 at the age of 88. After coming to Springfield Dr. Trapp took a deep interest in the cause of education, served as a member of the School Board for twenty years and for many years president of the same. The Trapp school in the old Second Ward was named in his honor. His grandson and namesake, Dr. Albert R. Trapp, a graduate of Rush Medical College in 1901, has followed in his footsteps and is a conscientious and well educated physician.

A Dr. Hogan came here from the East, possessed of considerable money and an attrac-

tive wife. He invested largely in real estate and was known as an elegant gentleman, but never engaged in practice here. The discovery after his death that a wife had been left in an asylum at Philadelphia, led to much litigation in the settlement of his estate.

AN EARLY SPECIALIST.—Dr. J. D. Harper, a graduate at St. Louis and Chicago, began practice here in 1855 and was probably the first to give exclusive attention to diseases of the eye and ear. He died in 1878 at the age of 53.

Dr. P. Moran practiced here at this time, his office and residence being at Seventh and Monroe Streets, where his daughter still resides.

Dr. J. V. Goltra had an office on Fifth Street in 1855. By industry and thrift he accumulated a considerable property.

Dr. George Pasfield graduated at the St. Louis Medical College in 1856, and returned to Springfield where he was born in 1831. He practiced for a short time and rendered service at Camp Yates for six months at the beginning of the war. The failing health of his father compelled him to give up his chosen profession to look after extensive property interests. He has been a well known figure in financial circles for sixty years.

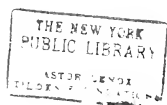
Other names which belong to this decade are Adams, John Finch, J. A. Hughes, C. P. Slater, James Smith, J. C. Stevens, Shearer, David Helm, W. B. Price, J. Seiman, P. A. Smythe, P. H. Bailhache, F. W. Fink, W. T. Chamberlain, H. Magee, Alex. Holbert, Norwood and Lodge.

A POLITICAL ERA.—The attention of the entire country was drawn to Springfield in 1860, by the nomination of Mr. Lincoln for the presidency. Large numbers of people were attracted here, and on one occasion a vast crowd came to attend a political rally. No doubt the physicians were busy that summer, and the records show that a large number of new members of the profession located here in 1860 and 1861. Among those who came about this time were Drs. John S. Allen, A. M. Anderson, F. A. Lathrop, A. A. North, Nathaniel Harris, Alex. Pollock, J. W. Routh, C. S. Shelton, Elisha Tucker, Charles Vaeth and T. S. Henning.

Soon after the beginning of the war a number of changes occurred among the older practitioners. Dr. Wm. Jayne was appointed Governor of Dakota; Dr. Wallace was appointed Paymaster in the army; Dr. Long became Con-



Charles H Seward



sul at Havana; Dr. Henry received an appointment in Oregon; Dr. Allen was appointed Consul at Moscow, Russia. These appointments showed Mr. Lincoln's appreciation of the ability of these gentlemen outside of their profession, while many others were appointed to important positions in connection with the medical service in the army.

Dr. Henning came from Steubenville, Ohio, where he had been a druggist, possessing a competence, but forced into bankruptcy by misfortune. He had picked up some knowledge of medicine, and on coming to Springfield entered into practice. A near neighbor of Dr. Ryan he often answered calls in place of the latter, especially at night, but being a small man was usually accompanied by a friend of the patient or his wife. He met with success, and investing his means in property in Minnesota which greatly increased in value, he finally retired a comparatively rich man. He was a man of excellent morals and highly esteemed.

MEMBERS OF STATE HEALTH BOARD.—Dr. B. M. Griffith, a native of Kentucky, graduated at the St. Louis Medical College and after practicing in Missouri several years came to Springfield in 1863 and was there engaged in practice for nearly forty years. He was for several years a member of the State Board of Health, and at one time its presiding officer, was also for a time President of the City Board of Health, and was attending physician at St. John's Hospital for several years. His death occurred September 24, 1898, as the result of an attack of temporary apoplexy some three years previous, which finally developed into Bright's disease. His widow still resides in the same residence on South Sixth Street. His son, Dr. B. B. Griffith, succeeded to his father's business and position on the hospital staff, but has been away from Springfield for several years because of physical disability.

Dr. Justus Townsend came to Springfield in the 'sixties with Dr. Wm. Jayne, with whom he had been associated in Dakota, and here they later entered into partnership which was terminated by Doctor Townsend's death in 1901. He was born in Ulster County, N. Y., in 1828, and here became a popular physician and enjoyed a large practice. He served for a time as Auditor of Dakota Territory by appointment of Gov. Jayne, had practiced much among the soldiers of the frontier, and in his later years held the position of Physician to St. John's Hos-

pital for many years, and was connected with the Home for the Friendless. No man who ever practiced in Springfield had more friends and fewer enemies than did Doctor Townsend.

Dr. T. W. Dresser located in Springfield in 1863 or '64, and remained in practice for nearly forty-five years in this community. He was the son of Rev. Charles Dresser, an Episcopalian clergyman who solemnized the Lincoln marriage ceremony. The son established a good practice and invested his money in city property, which afterwards increased in value so that on his death in 1907 he was quite wealthy. Dr. Dresser and his wife died within a few days of each other.

COMING OF THE ARMY SURGEONS.—Among the numerous army surgeons who came to Springfield, after the close of the war, was Dr. H. B. Buck, a native of Maine, and graduate of Jefferson College, Philadelphia. After being stationed at Camp Butler for some months he finally located here. He practiced successively with Dr. Price and Dr. Fred Matthews. Dr. Buck, though somewhat visionary, was a man of perfect integrity and had a large practice. During the latter years of his life he was Medical Director of the Franklin Life Insurance Company, and made a great success in this position. He was President of the Tri-State Medical Society, and delivered an address of great excellence before it at its meeting held in Louisville, Ky.

Dr. Benj. F. Stephenson practiced in Springfield for a time but was more distinguished for his service in the army and his leadership in the steps which led to the organization of the Grand Army of the Republic. He died in Menard County in 1871.

STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY MEETING.—The seventeenth anniversary meeting of the Illinois State Medical Society was held in Springfield in 1867, and was attended by Drs. Roman, Barrell, Wardner, Turney, Stephenson, Trapp, Slater, Miller, Black, Allen, Griffith, Bailbache, and Palmer of Springfield and Drs. Wright of Chatham, Veatch, Ewing and Kerr of Pawnee, and Walker of Berlin. The Mayor and city authorities extended a welcome and an invitation to the physicians to visit Oak Ridge Cemetery, this being then a chief point of interest. The committee on medical legislation made a report favoring a law regulating the practice of medicine but no law was enacted at this time.

A CHOLERA EPIDEMIC.—Dr. W. R. Marsh of

Chicago read a paper at this meeting on "Cholera in Chicago in 1866." It appears that the disease had prevailed there for sixteen weeks, during which time there were 1,581 cases and 970 deaths, or approximately one death in each 200 of the population. Should this mortality prevail in Chicago at the present time with its population eleven times as great as then, there would be at least 17,500 deaths. When we consider that there have been no deaths from cholera in Chicago, or in any other place in Illinois for many years, it is apparent that a remarkable change has taken place in less than fifty years.

Dr. H. H. Roman came to Springfield from Belleville in the late '60's, but died a few years later. He was the second physician in Springfield to devote his attention entirely to diseases of the eye.

Drs. Perry Slater and L. B. Slater practiced in Springfield and elsewhere in the county and State. Dr. Perry Slater died at his residence, which was located where the First Presbyterian church now stands.

In the directory of 1869 appears the name of Dr. Amelia Hastings, who seems to have been the first lady physician to practice in this community.

Dr. G. W. Morgan, a homeopathic practitioner, began his work in this city in 1863-64, and continued in practice for thirty years.

Among other names not already mentioned appearing in the directory of 1860-70, are E. Potter, B. F. Stanley, R. E. Adams, A. M. Anderson, J. B. Fox, J. W. Kreigh, J. Phillips, Edward Potter, C. S. Shelton, A. A. Shutt, Samuel Willard, W. C. Richardson, Daniel White, James R. Grey, and C. F. Hughes.

HOSPITALS.—An event of interest in connection with medical history was the founding of St. John's Hospital in 1875. When Bismarck came into collision with the Catholic church in Germany, he ordered the closure of many convents, and as a result five German Sisters of St. Francis from Munster, Westphalia, came to Springfield and started a movement to open a hospital. They were sheltered for a time in the Ursuline convent on North Fifth Street, and later occupied the old Loose residence on South Seventh and Lawrence Avenue, where they opened a modest establishment which was soon filled up with the aged and decrepit.

The Sisters were penniless but the citizens of

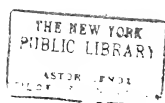
all classes were sympathetic and responded liberally to appeals for aid, and the institution was a success from the beginning. The accommodations were limited, and some disagreement having arisen regarding the value of the ground caused the sisters to leave this excellent location, purchasing property on Mason Street and erecting a small building capable of accommodating some twenty-five patients. For a number of years they canvassed the city almost daily for food and supplies and never returned empty handed. The institution has grown rapidly, additions being made in 1887, 1890, 1900, 1905 and 1910. At the present time it is probably the largest hospital in the State outside of Chicago, and during the last winter accommodated as many as 212 sick people at one time. The total number cared for each year is approximately 3,000. A Father Director and a Mother Superior, with about seventy Sisters and fifty helpers have charge of the large institution. Several times a year, Sisters from other hospitals of the order in Illinois and Wisconsin come here for moral and professional training. From a small beginning one of the largest and most beneficent institutions in Central Illinois has been developed, and a remarkable influence in the treating of the sick has resulted. Owing to the success in the treatment of disease and accidents in St. John's and the Springfield Hospitals, a former prejudice against hospitals has passed away, and at least fifty per cent of the serious cases of illness in this county are treated in these hospitals.

The Springfield Hospital was organized in 1897, and has had as remarkable a growth as St. John's. Its rooms are open for maternity cases, as well as for general diseases, and in every way this hospital has proved a great success. A training school is connected with it, and a large number of nurses graduated from it have found employment in the families of this and neighboring counties.

The first sterilizing apparatus was installed at St. John's Hospital in 1894, and the first modern operating room opened in 1897. Rev. Father Hinssen labored at St. John's for many years and took a great interest in the development of the hospital and the training of the nurses. He wrote several text books on nursing, which have had a wide circulation all over the world. Rev. Joseph Straub is now spiritual director and is carrying forward the hospital work with success.



Carrie Senard



COUNTRY PHYSICIANS.—In the early days physicians were usually located on farms, and often as much time was given to cultivation of the soil as to the treatment of the sick. Most of these doctors were self-educated, and the list of drugs given by them was limited, to which was added in nearly every case, the preliminary use of the lancet. Their knowledge of disease was limited, and their treatment depended chiefly on symptoms. The woman doctor was known in every community, and the following story is told of a call by Dr. Helm to see a patient in the country. He had made his diagnosis and was about to measure out some medicine, when he was told that they did not want him to give any medicine because there was an old woman over in the corner who knew how to treat the case if she only knew what the disease was, and the doctor was only called to give a name to her ailment.

Another old-time physician, Dr. Benedict of Round Prairie, was asked by one of his patients, "Doc, what is it that makes that tizzerrizen in the back of my ear?" His answer was, "My dear madam, that is caused by a drappin down of the nerves."

Among the early practitioners in the eastern portion of the county Dr. Josiah Brown located at Mechanicsburg in the Fortys, and was a well-known character for many years, practicing along the old lines, with calomel, jalap and the lancet as his principal remedies. It was his custom, on going to the home of a patient to fill his "du-deen," take a live coal from the open fireplace and proceed to smoke a pipe before going near the patient. This caused trouble at times when the patient was suffering severe pain, and many stories are told of his good humored replies when chided for his favorite habit. The senior Dr. McNeill practiced in Mechanicsburg before the war and Dr. H. R. Riddle, a veteran of the civil war, has practiced there nearly all the time since 1873, when he graduated at Rush College.

At Buffalo resided old Doctor Leeds, the "hermit doctor," in his bare office. Like Dr. Brown he was decidedly antediluvian in appearance and habits, and was rarely seen unless by some one entering his prison house. Dr. L. Gillett practiced at Buffalo for nearly thirty years from 1857, was successful and built a fine residence, but near the close of his life moved away. Dr. L. P. Rogers also practiced here and was the agent for Lord Scully's land. He

later abandoned practice and went to Nebraska for Scully, where he was accidentally killed a few years ago.

Doctor Stuve, located in Illiopolis in 1860, and continued for six years, coming there from Louisville, Ky. He afterwards moved to Springfield and studied law and assisted in writing the Davidson and Stuve History of Illinois." (See chapter on "Bench and Bar.")

Dr. J. D. Mayes, brother of Dr. J. W. D. Mayes, came from Mexico, Mo., in 1863, and formed a partnership with Doctor Stuve, but retired in 1877, and is now in banking business at Centralia, Mo. Dr. J. W. D. Mayes entered practice at Illiopolis with his brother in 1876, and has been continuously engaged ever since, his field covering the eastern end of Sangamon County, with parts of Macon and Christian Counties. Probably no practitioner in the county has done more or better work. His son, Dr. Earl Mayes, is in practice at Dawson.

Dr. W. R. VanHook, father of Weller VanHook, a prominent surgeon in Chicago, practiced in the eastern part of the county for a number of years between 1860 and 1890, but died in a Chicago hospital after an operation for brain tumor about 1896.

Other physicians at Illiopolis were Dr. J. M. Birch, an army surgeon who came there after the war and practiced until his death in 1874; Dr. Edwin H. Graves came in 1874, but later moved to Morrisonville, where he died; Dr. J. P. Cowden came in 1875 and remained several years, and Dr. Holcomb practiced there in the 'sixties, but little is known of his later career.

Dr. John R. McGinnis practiced at Dawson for nearly forty years with success, but is now living in retirement in Springfield.

AN EARLY SETTLER OF CHATHAM.—Probably the first practitioner in Chatham was Dr. John Root Lewis, born in 1800 in Connecticut, where he grew up on a farm. He obtained his professional education in the medical department of Yale College, and while yet a young practitioner he emigrated to Illinois and located at Carlinville, where he soon became actively employed professionally, and so continued for a number of years. Meanwhile he became one of the bondsmen for the County Treasurer of Macoupin County, and in consequence became a heavy loser, investing the remnant of his means in land. About 1819 he removed to Chatham, Sangamon County; he established a good home on land

that became part of the village, meanwhile devoting his attention to his profession which he continued until his death from Bright's disease in 1858. Dr. Lewis was an exceptionally competent physician and an exemplary citizen, enjoying the confidence of numerous patrons and the esteem of his colleagues and a large circle of friends. He was a lifelong member of the Presbyterian church and died what he had lived—a Christian gentleman.

Dr. Nehemiah Wright located at Chatham in 1856, for many years had a large and laborious practice but died in 1891. He was a good physician and a well educated man of much more than average ability. He had a fine literary taste and wrote considerable poetry which had much merit. His son, Charles D. Wright, succeeded him and afterwards moved to Springfield. Dr. L. D. Wright, of Rochester, is his grandson, and the only representative of the third generation of physicians in Sangamon county.

Dr. Charles B. Johnson found his first location at Chatham in 1868, remaining until January, 1871, when he removed to Champaign County, Ill., where he has since continued in practice. He married a daughter of Dr. Lewis, and is an author of considerable ability having written a medical history of Champaign County; also served for several years on the State Board of Health.

Dr. Samuel C. Hewitt, an eclectic and veteran of the Civil War, located in Chatham about 1865, where he still resides though retired from practice. Dr. Hewitt, an uncle of the preceding and also an eclectic, practiced in Chatham for many years.

Dr. Smith, a homeopathic practitioner and preacher, resided in Chatham for a time and afterwards moved to Springfield.

ROCHESTER PHYSICIANS.—The earliest practitioners at Rochester were Drs. Slater, Robert Price and Fox, who lived near what is known as Fox bridge, on the South Fork of the Sangamon.

Dr. Abells practiced east of Rochester and accumulated a considerable property.

Dr. E. R. Babcock, for many years an active practitioner in Rochester, was born in New York in 1826, and graduated from the University of Vermont; served in the Civil War and located in Rochester where he had a large ride until his death in 1882. He was a resourceful citi-

zen, had a splendid reputation and was a skilled physician. He was succeeded in his practice by his son, Dr. O. B. Babcock, who lived in Rochester until 1893, when he moved to Springfield where he has continued in practice.

Dr. R. J. McNeil practiced in Mechanicsburg and Rochester for a number of years until his death about 1880.

THE PAWNEE PRACTITIONERS.—At Pawnee the early doctors were W. H. Veatch, Dr. W. C. Johnson and Dr. Chas. Kerr. Dr. Kerr had served in the medical department during the Civil War, entering into active practice on his retirement from the army. He and Dr. Johnson were bitter rivals, each keeping a well stocked stable of horses, and each priding himself on his prompt answer to a summons from a patron. It was said that each was not averse to taking a patient from the other, and when so called the first step of the new physician was to throw out the medicine his predecessor had left, and warn the patient of the danger of death if its use had been continued. Pawnee was the center of a large territory, and as there was a great deal of sickness at that time, these men were always busy and no doubt if they had been wiser and more tolerant, each would have had more success financially. Fortunately the founding of Medical Societies has led to a better understanding, and the present generation of physicians, like other callings, certainly live in greater peace and harmony than some who preceded them.

DOCTORS OF BERLIN AND ISLAND GROVE.—Doctors in the western part of the county included Drs. Gibson and Joel Walker of Old Berlin and Dr. Lloyd Brown, of Island Grove, who practiced in both Sangamon and Morgan Counties and accumulated a large estate. He afterward moved to Jacksonville, went into the banking business and by unfortunate investments lost the greater part of his fortune. He was a fine gentleman of the old school, and lived to an advanced age, dying at the residence of his son-in-law, Dr. E. J. Brown, in Decatur, a few years ago. Drs. Fulton and Price were long active in New Berlin. Dr. Langdon, a young man of much promise, began practice in New Berlin about 1890, soon built up an extensive business and seemed to have a very bright future. In 1894 the entire community was greatly shocked by his death, which was apparently caused by his own hand.

Drs. Cloud and E. C. Bain were among the early practitioners of Pleasant Plains. Dr. Bain was succeeded by his son, Paul Bain, who remains in practice in that locality.

OTHER RURAL PRACTITIONERS.—One of the most noted country practitioners was Dr. Halbert, residing near Williamsville. Dr. Halbert had picked up some ideas of medicine in Ohio, came to Sangamon County in the '40s, and was known as "Dr. Red Drops" from his medicine which had wide use in the treatment of malarial conditions. All the Dr. Taylors in Springfield, are relatives of Dr. Halbert.

Dr. R. E. McClelland began practice in Williamsville in 1873, continued for nearly thirty-five years, and then moved to Springfield, retiring from practice.

Drs. J. Y. Winn and J. M. West practiced in Williamsville from 1860.

At Auburn were very early Drs. Logan and Ewell; Drs. M. S. and W. D. Wheeler followed. Drs. Fred and Frank Wheeler have succeeded their father, who lived and practiced in that community nearly forty years.

Dr. L. C. Taylor, now of Springfield, practiced in Auburn for sixteen years, coming to Springfield in 1892.

Dr. S. C. Ham went to Auburn in 1802 and died of pneumonia in 1805. Dr. Ham was a cheerful and conscientious man, and his death was a great loss to the community.

THE MEDICAL PRACTICE ACT.—An event of importance in 1877, was the enactment of the law regulating the practice of medicine and surgery which went into effect on July 1st of that year. This law was the offspring of the Illinois State Medical Society, and very much needed. At least one-half of the practitioners of the State had never seen the inside of a medical school, and were poorly equipped for practice. Besides this, scarcely a month went by that traveling medicine troupes did not make their appearance in all the large cities, with worthless or dangerous compounds which they sold to unsuspecting citizens at an exorbitant sum. The damage done by this gentry was really greater than the public were aware, and in the meantime the hard-working family practitioners were held up by these people to scorn and ridicule, and at the end of the first year it was estimated that 1,400 persons had left the State or quit practice, 300 had attended a course in some medical school,

and 150 were found competent after passing an examination by the Board.

The first President and eventually the most active worker on the Board for fifteen years was Dr. John H. Rauch, who during this time resided in Springfield. Doctor Rauch was of Pennsylvania Dutch origin, being born at Lebanon in 1828. Early in his professional career he came to Burlington, Iowa, in 1857 was called to Chicago and there became a member of the Rush Medical College. When the war began, he entered the medical service, became Medical Director under Grant in the Virginia campaigns and attained a higher rank than any other Illinois practitioner during that period. After the close of the war he returned to Chicago, where he was soon afterwards made Health Commissioner. His army experience served him well, and the present sanitary condition of Chicago is largely due to the foundations laid by him. Dr. Rauch gave the best years of his life to his duties as Secretary of the State Board of Health and the only criticisms ever made upon his work were by those who complained of the rigid standard which he enforced.

A PRISONER'S TRICK.—An incident of interest in his career was the trick played upon him, Dr. Dixon and others by an inmate of the Sangamon County jail, about 1882. This fellow got hold of some croton oil, with which he anointed his body and caused an eruption; then ate some soap which brought on fever and in this condition told the jailer that he was suffering from smallpox. Some of the local physicians were called and, being in doubt, they took along Dr. Rauch to see the case. The doctor finally decided that the man was suffering from some suspicious disease which might be smallpox, and he was placed in quarantine in some outhouse from which he soon escaped, and the joke came out greatly to the chagrin of all the doctors.

In 1886, after the law had been in effect for a number of years and the town free of traveling medicine shows, the doctor was much annoyed by the presence of a long-haired individual with a band of Indians who set up a tent on the vacant ground where the Franklin Life building is now situated, and for several days paraded around the square and the Leland hotel, headed by a band and followed by the Indians. One of his exhibits was to give an example of pulling teeth without pain—which was a mere "fake."

A SMALLPOX EPIDEMIC.—During an epidemic of smallpox which swept over the country in 1882-83, the excellent work done by Dr. Rauch and his assistant, Dr. Reilly, did much to stop the spread of the disease. Dr. Rauch was also active in the yellow fever scare of 1879, and rendered valuable service several times when cholera threatened to invade the country. Possibly his greatest work was in starting the movement which had for its object the regulating of medical colleges and the raising of standards of medical education. Every year during his incumbency he issued an annual report which was eagerly sought by health authorities all over the country. At the same time his reports on medical education made him well known in medical centers. As already mentioned, Dr. F. W. Reilly was his right hand man, and after leaving the service of the State, served Chicago for many years as Assistant Health Commissioner, in fact, was the real brains of that department.

A SURGEON RISKS HIS LIFE.—Dr. J. F. Price, a native of Kentucky, and a graduate of the University of Louisville in 1867, began practice in Springfield in 1870. He was first associated with Dr. Buck, but later had his office on South Sixth Street. He was a tall and splendid looking man, was generous and kind, and his patients were devoted to him. He performed considerable surgery, and at one time I saw him take his life in his own hands after an operation for closure of the throat from diphtheria. The operation was performed in Ridgely about 1883, and I believe the patient, a little girl, now a grown woman, is still living. The child was about to die with an accumulation of diphtheretic membrane in the throat. Dr. Price performed the operation of tracheotomy, but at the conclusion breathing had stopped. He at once placed his mouth to the wound in the child's throat, and, by breathing into the trachea several times, succeeded in reviving the operation of the lungs and finally brought the child back to life. This desperate means of rescuing cases was not infrequent at that time, but often resulted in the infection and death of the surgeon. The use of anti-toxin has largely removed this danger both for the child and the surgeon who attends.

THE "FLYING DUTCHMAN."—Dr. G. Wendlandt was a practitioner of German birth, with long flaxen hair and beard, who lived for a

number of years in the old Lincoln homestead. He drove about the streets behind a fast horse, as if on his way to a fire. The name commonly given him was the "Flying Dutchman." He finally moved to Wisconsin where he recently died.

Dr. Jesse K. DuBois, a son and namesake of the well-known friend of Lincoln, practiced in Springfield for a time in the early 'seventies, later removing to Boise City, Idaho, where he successfully practiced, but died a year or two since, his body being brought for interment to Oak Ridge Cemetery.

LADY PHYSICIANS.—Dr. Amelia Hastings appears to have been the first lady to practice in this community about 1870. Others who followed were Dr. Lizzie James, Dr. Aldora Taylor, Dr. Margaret Shutt,—a woman of unusual strength of character and learning, who was connected with St. John's hospital as pathologist at the time of her death; Dr. Elizabeth Matthews, whose practice began here in 1891; Dr. Clara Edmunds, and Dr. Helen Babb.

Dr. Fred L. Matthews came from Carlinville in 1878 and entered partnership with Dr. Buck. He was soon after appointed surgeon to St. John's Hospital, which position he held until his death in 1891. He served as member of the City Council for several years; was also Surgeon General of the Illinois National Guard and consulting Surgeon of the Wabash Hospital.

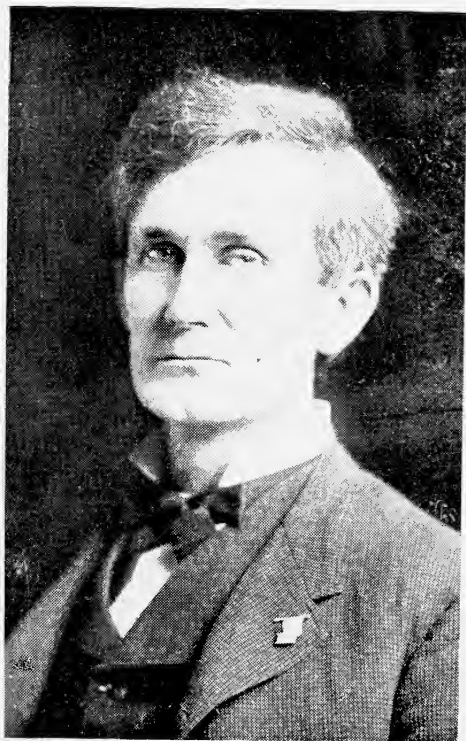
LATER PHYSICIANS IN SPRINGFIELD.—Dr. W. S. McBurney, a native of Kentucky, came to Springfield in 1879, and remained here several years, later removing to Wichita, Kan. Mrs. McBurney was a woman of benevolent character and executive ability, and became interested in charitable work, which she pursued with a great deal of success during her residence here.

Dr. L. S. Hughes came from Greene County and practiced here until his death in 1894.

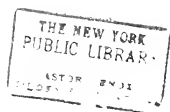
Dr. J. G. Hall, located in Springfield in 1878, and remained here until his death two or three years since. It was reported that he had posed as an Indian doctor in the earlier years of his practice.

Dr. S. S. Clark came to Springfield from St. Albans, Vt., in 1880, already somewhat advanced in years but of fine appearance and ability. He remained only about a year, when he returned to St. Albans and there practiced until his death.

Drs. J. W. Reilly, F. B. Smith, Wilson Stuve,



LAWRENCE V. SHERMAN



Langley Whitley, Frank B. Loose, John Scudder Davis, Ralph Matheny and Edward E. Vincent are individuals who began practicing in Springfield in the early 'eighties.

Dr. Vincent was reared in Springfield, practiced for a time with his father, Dr. J. A. Vincent, went on one of Peary's early polar expeditions, from which he returned with a large number of Esquimo curios and an interesting experience. He lectured interestingly here and elsewhere on his Arctic experiences, and afterwards practiced in Detroit, Mich., where he was accidentally killed by a street car.

Dr. George W. Shaver was raised in this county, but several years ago moved to Tacoma, Wash., where he has been a successful practitioner.

Dr. Ralph C. Matheny practiced in Springfield for a time, then took up the study of the eye, which he pursued in Europe, then locating in Galesburg, where he is successfully engaged in practice.

Dr. Frank Loose, of a Springfield family, was a student in the office of Drs. Lord and Dixon, and after graduation he went to Washington where he became Lieutenant Governor of that State.

Dr. William Stuve took a government position in Oklahoma, and practiced there until his death.

Dr. John S. Davis, after practicing here for a time moved to Chicago, where he has met with success.

PRINCE SANITARIUM.—The Prince Sanitarium was removed here from Jacksonville in 1891. This institution was founded by the late Dr. David Prince, one of the very earliest practitioners of surgery in Illinois outside of Chicago. He was widely known throughout Central Illinois, performed many surgical operations in this city and had many patients from Sangamon County in his sanitarium while located in Jacksonville. He was a man of remarkable strength of body and mind, of lofty ideals and was held in high esteem by all the medical men and the people generally.

Dr. John A. Prince, his son, continued the surgical practice of his father after coming to Springfield for twenty years up to the time of his sudden death from apoplexy Jan. 1, 1911. Dr. A. E. Prince had made weekly visits to Springfield for a number of years for the practice of his specialty, diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, to which the Prince Sanita-

rium is largely devoted. He was the first in later years in Springfield to specialize on diseases of this class, in which he is ably assisted by Dr. N. S. Penick, besides making regular visits to other cities in Central Illinois. At least six others are engaged in the same line in this city at the present time.

STATE SOCIETY MEETINGS.—Mention has already been made of the formation of the Illinois State Medical society at Springfield in 1850, and its second meeting held here in 1867. The next meeting held here was in 1878, and in 1885 the fourth meeting was held in the First Methodist church, which had just been completed. In 1891 the fifth meeting was held in the Y. M. C. A. building (now the Unity building), corner Fifth Street and Capitol Avenue, which was of some historical importance.

Gov. Fifer delivered an address of welcome, in which he started out well enough, but fell into a facetious vein and began to make fun of the medical profession. A number of the members took exception to his remarks, and when he came up for election the next year, this incident was magnified and used greatly to his detriment, and had much to do with the election of John P. Altgeld as his successor. I always thought there was no malice in Fifer's remarks and so expressed myself during his campaign, but the fatal words had been spoken and could not be withdrawn. Gov. Fifer was shot through the right lung in the war and must have been skillfully treated to recover. I treated him during his term of office and know that he had a high regard for the profession.

The society met in its sixth session here in 1895. During the previous year the constitution had been changed providing for the holding of meetings every other year in the capital city, and this would have been continued had not the committee on arrangements made a serious blunder in providing a meeting place. This was the Arion Music hall, corner of Fourth and Jefferson Streets, a large hall with faulty acoustic properties and in a noisy part of the city on account of its proximity to at least three railroad stations. The constitution was changed, and instead of coming here every other year, the society has met in Springfield only twice in the past sixteen years—a considerable loss to the city and the profession in many ways.

THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY.—In 1900 the fiftieth anniversary of the State Society was cele-

brated here and was attended by Drs. Boal and Thompson of Lacon, who were present at the formation of the Society, Dr. N. S. Davis and others of the older members, and a large number of physicians from all parts of the State. This meeting was held in the Christian church on South Fifth Street. Dr. Boal was then considerably over 94 years of age, but was in possession of all his faculties and as spry on his feet as a baseball pitcher. The banquet closed at 12:30 a. m., and at a little later hour Dr. Boal was found in the Leland lobby smoking a big, black cigar, balancing himself first on his heels, then on his toes. At the last meeting held here in 1905 a picnic lunch with a band concert and vaudeville performance was given at Washington park,—one of the most successful and elegant affairs ever tendered the State Society.

In 1899 the State Society began the publication of *The Illinois Medical Journal*, the editorial office being established in Springfield, where it has since remained. The effect has been to increase the membership from 500 to 6,000 and to bring all physicians into close touch with each other.

SANGAMON COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The profession of Sangamon County was behind many other counties in forming a local society. Some efforts were made in the early 'eighties, and again in 1894, but without success. It was only in 1899 that a permanent society was formed, and regular meetings have since been held each month excepting July and August. The influence of this organization on the profession has been marked, and while the society may not be all that it should be, yet the general influence has been beneficial. The total membership at the present time is nearly 100.

Sangamon is probably the only county in the State which has refused to open its doors to all regularly licensed practitioners. It is hoped that this serious error will be corrected in the near future.

LIST OF OFFICERS.—The officers of the Sangamon County Medical Society, since its organization, have been:

1899-1900—President, G. N. Kreider; Secretary, E. P. Bartlett.

1901—President, J. N. Dixon; Secretary, B. B. Griffith.

1902—President, L. C. Taylor; Secretary, F. B. Fisher.

1903—President, A. L. Brittin; Secretary, P. L. Taylor.

1904—President, B. B. Griffith; Secretary, C. P. Colby.

1905—President, W. O. Langdon; Secretary, C. R. Sjæder.

1906—President, R. D. Bern; Secretary, C. R. Spicer.

1907—President, A. D. Taylor; Secretary, C. L. Patton.

1908—President, C. M. Bowcock; Secretary, H. H. Tuttle.

1909—President, W. Ryan; Secretary, G. T. Palmer.

1910—President, C. S. Nelson; Secretary, T. H. D. Griffiths.

1911—President, G. F. Stericker; Secretary, O. H. Deichmann.

THE NEWER CULTS.—In 1898 the name of the first osteopathic practitioner appeared in the Springfield city directory. This later cult, if so it may be called, had its origin in the State of Missouri, and for a time caused a stir in professional circles. It appears to be based on the theory that all diseases are due to some deformation or displacement of bones and consequent disturbance of adjacent nerves and ligaments, and that these may be corrected by some species of manipulation. While osteopathic treatment has at times effected beneficial results, the occasional resort of its practitioners to the use of drugs amounts to acknowledgment that—like dentistry and surgery—it does not cover all human diseases. There is a further recognition in the fact that a son of the founder of this system has recently graduated from a regular medical school. After a history of some fifteen years, it is estimated that there are two to three hundred practitioners identified with the osteopathic system in Illinois, of whom forty to fifty per cent are women. At the present time there are nine practitioners of this school in the city of Springfield.

Eddyism—or "Christian Science"—is another modern cult which has practitioners in this city. According to the definition given by Gould's "Dictionary of Medicine," Christian Science is "an alleged system of Therapy; faith cure or one from it." On the other hand, the following is the definition given by Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, the founder of this system: "The physical healing of Christian Science results now, as in Jesus' time, from the operation of Divine

Principle, before which sin and disease lose their identity in human consciousness, and so disappear as naturally and as necessarily as darkness gives place to light and sin to reformation." In other words, it is a combination of Christian faith and mental (or physical) healing.

While not indulging in the spirit of mere criticism, this recalls to the mind of the writer an incident of 1896, when a long-haired individual by the name of Schlatter came here from the South and announced himself a Second Messiah. His quarters were besieged for a time by a credulous crowd, but as he showed no disposition to accumulate money, he is charitably believed to have been insane. Some who professed faith in his healing power made money by selling handkerchiefs which they induced him to bless.

LOCAL BOARD OF HEALTH.—Some sort of local health administration has prevailed from the very earliest history, and the first board seems to have been created in 1843. It was composed of Drs. Spencer, Gershom Jayne, Todd, Helm and Councilmen Francis, Mobley, Moffett and Birchall. In 1849 Drs. Wallace, Todd, Merri-man, Henry, Jayne and Helen were called upon to suggest a plan of protecting the citizens from cholera. These efforts for sanitary regulation were spasmodic and so continued for many years. This topic has been treated very fully by Dr. George T. Palmer in the chapter on "Health Department," and its general facts do not need repetition here. Dr. Palmer was appointed Health Commissioner in 1909 being the first physician to hold this office. The success of his administration has been so marked that doubtless a physician will, as he always should have been, the incumbent of this office. The epidemic of scarlet fever, through which this city has recently passed, has given ample opportunity for activity of the health officer, and Dr. Palmer has also issued a sanitary map of the city, giving much valuable information regarding drainage and water supply.

MEDICAL TREATMENT FOR THE POOR.—The poor of Springfield and Sangamon County have been given good attention for many years by physicians appointed by the Board of Supervisors. The City Physician has, by virtue of his office, looked after the inmates of the county jail, and during the sickly season the physician usually earns all his money. The cheap rate at

which all the poor of the county are taken care of at the hospitals already in existence, has made the erection of a county or city hospital unnecessary, and undoubtedly this arrangement is much better than to have such a hospital under the control of a mere political organization. Under such an arrangement and in a separate institution, the care which the poor are now receiving would be doubled or trebled in cost.

Springfield being the headquarters of the National Guard, the medical men have naturally been interested in their department. One or more have always been connected with the Guard and several have been Surgeon Generals, Assistant Surgeons or Majors.

CONCLUSION.—The story of the past has been completed, and it remains only to recapitulate and state the condition of the medical profession in Sangamon County after more than ninety years of history. In the first decade it appears that four or five physicians entered practice in the whole county, then embracing a much larger territory than now. Last year at least twice that number entered practice in this county, and in some years the increase has amounted to eighteen or twenty, more or less thoroughly equipped for the profession. With a large population and every one engaged busily in his own affairs, the citizens are not as able to judge of the capability of those who would treat them in sickness as they were in early days, and are obliged to rely on the State authorities to regulate the education and practice of physicians. When it is considered that the practitioners dealing with the public health in this State—physicians, dentists, midwives and druggists—number 25,000, it would seem that the commonwealth would arouse itself to the magnitude of the task, and take into serious consideration the necessity of the case. This will be done only when the people are educated to demand the best possible preparation on the part of those seeking to engage in the various branches of the healing art. It is a well known fact that men who have graduated from schools utterly unprepared to give a thorough education, have been licensed by the score in the past twenty years. It is only in the last two or three years that the percentage of rejections by examination has amounted to as much as 17 per cent. Active efforts are now being made by those interested in elevation of the standard to put Illinois and Chicago in the rank which

they long occupied under the administration of Dr. Rauch, as the State best regulated and with the highest standard in the profession of medicine in the Union.

In conclusion we may say that in its ninety years of history, Sangamon County has had a large number of respectable, learned and industrious practitioners. While no meteoric lights have appeared, the practitioners have kept abreast of the times, and in the past twenty-five years have attracted patients from this and other States, who have entered the hospitals for diagnosis and treatment of their ailments. The recent additions to the equipment of St. John's hospital have been a pathological department and an X-ray machine of the highest efficiency. These, together with the most modern operating theaters and appliances for anaesthesia, make the hospital the peer of any in the country.

CHAPTER XX.

DENTISTRY.

INCREASING DEMAND FOR HIGHER GRADES OF PROFESSIONAL SERVICE—MODERN DEVELOPMENT OF DENTISTRY—THE DENTIST ASSIGNED A SPECIAL RANK IN THE MEDICAL PROFESSION—SOME OF THE EARLY DENTISTS OF SPRINGFIELD—RECOGNITION OF THEIR MERITS AND PROFESSIONAL SERVICE—SPRINGFIELD'S ONLY LADY DENTIST—MOST NOTABLE MEMBERS OF THE PROFESSION IN 1890—THE SANGAMON-MENARD DENTAL SOCIETY—LIST OF RESIDENT DENTISTS IN SPRINGFIELD IN 1910.

(By Dr. Grafton Munroe.)

The growth of every community is generally attended by increasing demands for the higher grades of professional services along all lines. In the supply to meet this demand there are always found men who can render the people the best service.

Dentistry, though still young in the period of development and usefulness to the people, has passed from its primitive stage when, as

many of our older citizens, even today, could tell us, the extraction of a tooth by the physician, or possibly by the barber, and the cupping process applied by the latter for the relief of an abscess, constituted the dentistry of the village. There is no branch of the healing art that has a right to any higher place in the esteem of the people than that of dentistry, so much so that dentistry has assumed the proportions of a distinct and separate profession.

The medical profession has appreciated the value of dental service, and in all International Congresses of Medicine separate places are assigned on the programme for the dentist, as well as the Oculist, Aurist and Rhinologist.

The standing of dentistry has passed from the hands of those who practiced it in connection with other services rendered to the public, and has, as stated, come to a place where men of high character, as well as skill, now grace its ranks.

Before passing to any description of those who now make up the best element of the profession and are enjoying the patronage of the public, it might be well to mention a few of those who enjoyed public favor among the citizens of Springfield, as far back as twenty-five years ago. Among these were Dr. M. H. Patten, Dr. Babcock, Dr. A. W. French, Dr. C. Stoddard Smith, and, later, Dr. K. B. Davis, Dr. LeCron and Dr. Primrose.

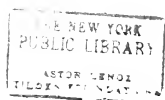
Dr. M. H. Patton enjoyed the fruits of a good practice and was known for his love of horses, being often recognized by his team of fine animals, with which he made many excursions through our city. His professional ability was above mediocre, else he could not have held the practice he did.

Dr. A. W. French was a man known in Springfield for his literary attainments even better than for his dental skill, yet for a long time he enjoyed a good practice and many citizens today can recall him as a man who, in his time, filled an important place in the dental ranks. In his early professional life he was active in the Illinois State Dental Society, of which he was one of the charter members, though not continuously identified with it through his life. He always maintained a high ethical standard and will ever be recognized as one of the high-bred gentlemen who have graced the dental ranks.

Dr. Babcock was also one of Springfield's



GEORGE P. SIDENER



early dentists and was just about closing his career in the early 'eighties of the last century. Many citizens will remember him for his exceptional skill in gold work, especially in the days when dentists were compelled to alloy their gold plate or else use exclusively gold coins rolled into plate.

When the writer of this sketch first entered the practice of dentistry in Springfield in 1888, Dr. C. Stoddard Smith was prominent here, and was a member of the Illinois State Board of Dental Examiners. He did not remain long in practice after that year, but was succeeded by Dr. K. B. Davis, who handled a large practice for many years. For a few years he was assisted by Dr. Edmund Lambert who later went into a separate practice and still enjoys a good patronage.

Dr. K. B. Davis during his long career was always active in State Society meetings, often in some official capacity, or else in the reading of a paper or in discussions which pertained to dental subjects. He was a student and faithful devotee in all things dental, and a man of very strict ethical ideas.

In the rank of practitioners in this line was one lady dentist, Mrs. Jennie Spurrier, who discharged her duty well among those of her own sex, as well as among children, but whose work consisted largely in the use of plastic materials and vulcanite plate work. She made a comfortable living and retired to live on a farm in Texas.

The recent deaths of Dr. A. W. French and Dr. K. B. Davis removed the oldest members of the profession from our midst, leaving the writer of this article as the senior practitioner in the field of dentistry in this community.

In 1890 the ranks of the profession included among its practitioners, worthy of mention the following:

Dr. LeCron and Dr. Primrose, who formed a strong team and did a large amount of commendable work, by which they reaped quite a successful harvest. Dr. Leslie LeCron was really the head of this firm, and was skillful in extensive use of crown and bridge work.

Little attempt has been made at exactness of dates at which these various practitioners began and ended their careers in this community, but it was stated at the outset of this article that it would be devoted to observations concerning a period of the twenty-five years pre-

vious to 1910. During this time our community has also had many dentists of the kind known almost entirely by their blatant advertising of their self-estimated skill and superiority, but they have come and gone, many of their patrons being sad that they ever submitted themselves as subjects for their work. At the present time the dentists who are most deserving of public patronage, and whose abilities to render service in all lines in up-to-date dentistry, commensurate with the high class of dental education obtainable in these days, are those who make up the list of membership in our Local Society, known as Sangamo-Menard Dental Society, who are also affiliated with the Illinois State Dental Society.

That no specially invidious distinction may be given any one, a list of the names of the membership of the Sangamo-Menard Dental Society is herewith submitted, with the year of entrance into practice of dentistry in Springfield.

The list of resident dentists in Springfield, given in alphabetical order, is as follows:

Names.	Year.
Baldwin, Dr. J. Otho.....	1901
Booth, Dr. R. P.	1905
Bowman, Dr. F. H.	1905
Carruthers, Dr. G. E.	1899
Converse, Dr. A. E.	1904
Dazell, Dr. E. F.	1896
Donelan, Dr. J. J.	1905
Donelan, Dr. T. P.	1900
Frazee, Dr. O. L.	1896
Goodson, Dr. L. J.	1902
Henderson, Dr. G. H.	1896
Hopkins, Dr. L. L.	1909
Kartack, Dr. E. A.	1898
Kirby, Dr. B. L.	1902
Lambert, Dr. Albert	1900
Lambert, Dr. Edmund	1895
Munroe, Dr. Grafton	1888
Nelch, Dr. H. G.	1905
Seifert, Dr. O. H.	1904
Smith, Dr. B. M.	1890
Wall, Dr. Edward	1899
Watts, Dr. Jas. B.	1898
Watts, Dr. Wm. H.	1908
Weakly, Dr. Geo. B.	1898
Williams, Dr. A. J.	1900
Wood, Dr. L. E.	1897

DENTISTRY AS A SPECIALTY.—The following paragraph in reference to dentistry as a special

department of the medical profession, taken from Dr. George N. Kreider's chapter on Medical History in Sangamon County, will not be deemed inappropriate in this connection: (THE EDITOR.)

"In the early days this practice (dentistry) such as it was, was done by the family physician, but beginning with about 1850, special attention was given to diseases of the teeth, and very soon a special line of practice was developed. America takes the leading place in the skill of her dentists. Dr. A. W. French was one of the early practitioners, lived to an advanced age and died on April 27, 1909. Doctor French was a great bibliophile and in his library were many rare and valuable books. Another old dentist named French always walked on the streets with his head turned to one side and high in the air and was popularly known as the "star gazer." The demand for this class of specialists has increased so rapidly that at the present time nearly fifty men are engaged in its practice. Unfortunately the profession of dentistry has grown away from the medical profession, a condition which the best men are only beginning to regret, and it is believed that in the near future steps will be taken to require a thorough medical training preparatory to the study of this specialty. There is no question as to the great amount of good the dentist has done and how much the average human life can be and is lengthened by his ministrations."

CHAPTER XXI.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

SPRINGFIELD BANKS—EARLY METHODS OF DEPOSIT AND BEGINNING OF PRIVATE BANKS—FIRST STATE BANK—CLARK'S EXCHANGE BANK—HISTORY OF PRESENT BANKS—SPRINGFIELD MARINE BANK THE OLDEST IN THE STATE—FIRST UNITED STATES BANK ESTABLISHED IN 1863—COL. JOHN WILLIAMS ITS FOUNDER—DATE OF FOUNDING OTHER INSTITUTIONS—AGGREGATE BANKING CAPITAL AND DEPOSITS IN 1911—SPRINGFIELD CITY SAVINGS

AND LOAN ASSOCIATION—FIRST AND PRESENT OFFICERS—BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS—VILLAGE BANKS.

(By Latham T. Souther.)

Banking in Springfield has been a process of evolution. As was usual in the small pioneer communities, business was a matter of trade and barter, and the only pressing need which the early settler had for money was for paying taxes. It became the custom, therefore, for the tax-payer to save during the year the small amount of money which came into his hands against the time for tax payment, and, finding his own home a rather insecure place, he often took his money to the storekeepers who would place it in their strong boxes or safes. Thus it happened that in time the storekeepers found that they had in their safekeeping a number of thousands of dollars, for which they were responsible, and yet from which they derived no benefit. It, therefore, naturally followed that the storekeeper became banker of the community, and instead of putting the money away in the safe, tied up in a sack, he issued a certificate of deposit, and began to loan money as the needs of the community demanded.

It was in this manner that the Bank of Jacob Bunn and that of John Williams & Company first came into existence,—names which, for many years, were intimately connected with the banking business of Springfield. Later certain institutions were organized as insurance companies under charters which permitted them to do a banking business, and thus the Springfield Marine Bank, originally known as the Springfield Fire & Marine Insurance Company, discontinued its insurance feature, and limited itself to the banking business. The Sangamon Insurance Company having failed because of losses incurred in the Chicago fire, for many years was out of business, when its charter, being still in effect, it was purchased, and the name changed to the Sangamon Loan and Trust Company.

By special charter of the Legislature the State Bank of Illinois was organized in 1835, and the first meeting of the Board of Directors was held on May 15th of that year, at which meeting Mr. Thomas Mather was elected President and Mr. Nicholas H. Ridgely, Cashier. The Cashier's salary was fixed at \$2,000 per year, and he was required to give bond of \$25,000. Branches of the bank were established at Vandalia, Alton,



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Jacksonville, Galena and Chicago. Later an agency was established in St. Louis and certain other places. During the panic of 1837 the bank was compelled to suspend specie payment along with other banks of the United States, and from this time on until the bank was finally liquidated it had trouble. From time to time it had to appeal to the Legislature for help and for permission to suspend specie payment in violation of its charter, and there was considerable criticism of the management, which was, doubtless, unjust, though many of the persons who were engaged in the business were novices. On December 20, 1833, it was ordered by the Board of Directors that all new business of the parent bank and branches should be discontinued, and that the tellers and clerks discharged as soon as possible. On January 26, 1843, the Legislature passed an act to put the State Bank into liquidation by 1848. In 1848, the affairs of the bank, not being completely settled, Mr. Nicholas H. Ridgely, Mr. Uri Manley and John Calhoun were appointed Trustees by the Government to settle up the affairs of the bank.

Clark's Exchange bank opened for business in 1852 with N. H. Ridgely, President, and James Campbell, cashier, as a bank of issue. This not being profitable, the bank was dissolved, and the Bank of N. H. Ridgely was established, which in 1859 became N. H. Ridgely & Company, and so continued until it became the Ridgely National Bank in 1866.

The Springfield Savings Bank failed during the panic of 1873, and though it struggled bravely for a few years afterwards, finally in 1877 it closed its doors permanently.

EXISTING BANKS OF THE PRESENT DAY.—The Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company was organized in 1851 with a special charter from the Legislature. The Company did a very small insurance business for a short time, and then discontinued that feature of its business. The name was later changed to the Springfield Marine Bank, which is the oldest State Bank in the State of Illinois. Its first President was A. Campbell. Later the following gentlemen have acted as Presidents: Thomas Condon, R. F. Ruth, R. H. Ferguson and John W. Bunn, the present head of the concern.

The Sangamon Loan and Trust Company was organized in 1886, by Mr. George H. Souther and Henry C. Latham, who purchased the charter of the Sangamon Insurance Company. It was

under the management of Mr. George H. Souther until his death in 1905. On September 3, 1910, it was consolidated with the Lincoln Bank. The following gentlemen have acted as President: John L. Davis, Milton Hay and George Pasfield.

The First National Bank was organized in 1863, being the first organization under the National Banking Act in this section of the country. Its first President was the late Col. John Williams, one of the early merchants and a leading business man of his day. Its original capital was \$125,000, which was later increased to \$400,000, and still later reduced to \$300,000.

On November 1, 1905, the stockholders of the First National Bank voted to use \$50,000 surplus and \$50,000 undivided profits of the bank to provide a capital of \$100,000, for the organization of a State Bank to be called the First Trust & Savings Bank. This bank is owned and managed by the stockholders of the First National Bank.

The Ridgely National Bank was organized in 1866, as successor to the Ridgely private bank. Mr. Nicholas H. Ridgely, its first President, had been for many years connected with the banking interests of Springfield, and this bank succeeded to the business of N. H. Ridgely & Company. Many of the officers of the other banks in town had their first training in business in the Ridgely National Bank, which for many years occupied the same quarters on the west side of the Square. In 1911, the bank was moved to handsome new quarters on the southeast corner of Fifth and Monroe Streets. Mr. William Ridgely, son of the first President, is now President.

The State National Bank commenced business in 1870, at the northwest corner of Sixth and Monroe Streets, with present Senator Shelby M. Cullom as its first President. In 1878 it moved into its present quarters, at the southwest corner of the Square. In 1880, Samuel H. Jones was elected President, and served until 1894, when he was succeeded by Rheenna D. Lawrence. In 1907, Mr. Lawrence died, and Mr. E. W. Payne, the present President, was elected to fill the vacancy.

The Farmers' National Bank was founded in 1882, and the bank began business May 15th of that year. The stockholders of the bank, from the beginning, have been principally men having farming interests. Since the organization, the following men have served as President: Jonathan Merriam, Ben F. Caldwell, Titus Sud-

duth, Dr. Samuel Mendenhall and Edward D. Keys, present occupant of that office.

The Illinois National Bank was organized August 16, 1886, and Mr. D. W. Smith became its first President. Mr. Smith was succeeded by Mr. Frank Reisch and Algernon Farr, the latter being President until his death in 1909, when Mr. Charles G. Brown was elected President. Mr. Brown died in 1910, when Mr. B. R. Hieronymus, who had been for many years connected with the bank, was elected President.

At the date of the last public report, June 7, 1911, the aggregate capital and profits of all the banks in Springfield was \$3,392,864.12; deposits, \$13,077,369; loans, \$13,740,515.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

(By Edwin A. Wilson.)

Perhaps no factor in domestic economics has operated so signally to the advantage of people of moderate means as associations of this class, organized for the specific purpose, primarily, of begetting and promoting habits of economy, and in the adoption of such methods as would insure safety and practical value to such savings. Wage earners, in the ordinary acceptance of the term, often descend from sources equally dependent and improvident as to their own interests, and while working men of meager income present surprises in the success they attain in the application of their limited income, the vast majority of those dependent upon their own resources for a livelihood have had comparatively little education or training in saving and in the conservation of small sums.

The Building Association normally undertakes to meet this lack in those who have had no encouragement to lay by a part of their earnings and to further the habit in those who have. The patrons, however, of such Associations, are not confined to the small mechanic or laborer, but it succeeds in interesting all classes in its economic methods.

Some large cities do themselves honor in tracing much of their growth and general prosperity to the influence of the Building Association. Perhaps no part of the Association's methods has operated so successfully and so satisfactorily as in encouraging that frugality in the household, which leads to the saving of a part of the monthly wage and in laying the foundation for a home.

Many men are industrious, but lack in the application of a smaller or larger percentage of their income toward securing a homestead. The reflex action upon the whole family for weal is increased in proportion to the time when the house in which they live becomes their home by right of purchase. This institution seeks, on a mutual plan, to further the interests of its membership in this substantial way; it does much to ameliorate the unhappy condition of dependency which characterizes so many worthy industrious wage earners who continue to remain renters.

The only prerequisite to securing a home through the Building Association as a preliminary step, is a site. Any industrious man or woman can lay the foundation for such a pleasing prospect by borrowing the cost of the improvements from an Association on an agreement to pay the ordinary rental or a little more monthly.

This Association is incorporated under the laws of the State of Illinois, is absolutely mutual, every persistent patron receiving a proportionate share of the profits. It has an economical administration and the business is conducted exclusively for the benefit of its membership. Having large demands for loans, we do not force our stockholders to borrow or withdraw. Since its organization, the officers of this Association have sought to regulate its affairs in such a way as to make and keep its membership satisfied. Any borrower can repay his loans at any time, without notice, in sums of one hundred dollars and multiples thereof.

Stock in each of the series is issued in January and July of each year. No entrance fee is charged. Three classes of loans are made to the patrons of the Association:

Class B, to borrowers, with a monthly payment of \$1.70 per share; to investors at \$1.10 per share.

Class C, to borrowers, with a monthly payment of \$1.35 per share; to investors at 75 cents per share.

Class D, to borrowers, with a monthly payment of \$1.10 per share; to investors at 50 cents per share.

Popular Series "E," for investors alone, calls for a single payment of \$75.00 per share, to be paid on date of issue. Withdrawals before maturity on thirty days notice are paid with interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.

The methods employed in this Association are such as to cause increasing demands for loans to its membership, much in excess of its receipts.

The Springfield City Savings and Loan Association was organized on the Twelfth of January, A. D. 1888. This organization was promoted by the following gentlemen, who became the first Board of Directors: John C. Hayes, Charles Bressmer, Geo. S. Connelly, Henry L. Van Hoff, Richard Beet, Stuart Brown, Julius Pedersen, Chas. F. Lape, Daniel O'Crowley, James T. Jones, W. J. M. Oakman, Edwin A. Wilson.

The capital stock of this Association was fixed at \$1,000,000, divided into 10,000 shares of one hundred dollars each. In January, 1890, the capital stock was increased to \$10,000,000, divided into 100,000 shares of one hundred dollars each.

The first officers were composed of the following named gentlemen: George S. Connelly, President; Edwin A. Wilson, Vice-President; George J. Barrett, Secretary; Ernest H. Helmle, Treasurer.

The office of the Association was located in the Marine Bank Building, and the Springfield Marine Bank designated as the depository at the first meeting of the Directors. The President, George S. Connelly, and the Vice-President, Edwin A. Wilson, have each year been elected as their own successors. The firm of Brown, Wheeler, Brown & Hay were elected counsel at the organization, and have remained as such to this time.

The first Committee on loans and securities consisted of three members of Board of Directors: Edwin A. Wilson, John C. Hayes, and James T. Jones, and Messrs. Wilson and Jones have served in this capacity for over twenty-two years. The present committee consists of the following: Edwin A. Wilson, James T. Jones, and Benj. Rich. At this same meeting, the Board designated as Attorney for the Association, Vice-President Edwin A. Wilson, who has also served without change in this capacity from the organization.

In the more than twenty-two years of the Association's history, there have been but two Secretaries. Owing to the death of the first incumbent in August, 1902, his successor, William J. Aurelius, was elected and continues to fill the office to the satisfaction of the Association.

The Springfield City Saving and Loan Association has been conservative in its administration and has not sought to eclipse others or even to keep abreast of the foremost. The following synopsis will show a steady healthy growth, and is presented with pardonable pride by its directors:

ASSETS.

Fifth Year	1893	\$147,634.71
Tenth Year	1898	200,672.49
Fifteenth Year	1903	263,476.78
Twentieth Year	1908	234,615.87
Twenty-second Year..	1910	236,971.35

The present Board of Directors presents only such changes from the original Board as have occurred through death and removal from the city:

DIRECTORS.—W. W. Swett, Jr., J. E. Hennrick, Geo. S. Connelly, Benjamin Rich, Dr. C. M. Bowcock, Stuart Brown, S. M. Rogers, Wm. Young, J. H. McCreery, Jas. T. Jones, P. W. Harts, Edwin A. Wilson.

OFFICERS.—George S. Connelly, President; Edwin A. Wilson, Vice-President; W. J. Aurelius, Secretary; Shelby C. Dorwin, Treasurer.

BUILDING, SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.—Springfield is particularly rich in the number of its Building, Savings and Loan Associations, which have proved an important factor in promoting the development and prosperity of the city. In consequence of the lack of further data, it is possible in this connection only to give the names and location of the following:

Citizens Savings & Loan Association, 505½ East Monroe Street.

German-American Savings & Loan Association, 317 South Fifth Street.

Home Building & Loan Association, 318 South Fifth Street.

Sangamon Savings & Homestead Association, 227 South Fifth Street.

Security Improvement & Loan Association, 205 Odd Fellows Building.

Springfield Building & Loan Association, 312 South Fifth Street.

Springfield Homestead Association, 208 Farmers National Bank Building.

Washington Park Building & Savings Association, 308-310 Unity Building.

Workingmen's Savings & Homestead Association, 319 South Fifth Street.

Workman's Building & Loan Association, 44-45 Illinois National Bank Building.

VILLAGE BANKS IN SANGAMON COUNTY.

Evidence of business activity in the rural districts is furnished in the number of banks in the villages of Sangamon County, of which there

are seventeen in thirteen villages, four of these having each two banks. The following is a list of the several village banks, with the principal officers of each:

AUBURN.—Has two State Banks, viz.: Auburn State Bank, established in 1874—J. F. Smith, President; B. F. Workman, Vice-President; A. O. Merriam, Cashier; and H. Landou, Assistant Cashier; The Farmers State Bank, established in 1891—J. W. Bromough, President; Ezra Barnes, Vice-President; Sam S. McElvain, Cashier; and C. O. Fletcher, Assistant Cashier; capital stock of each, \$25,000.

BUFFALO.—One Private Bank, established in 1895—Arthur A. Pickrell, President, and George R. Conover, Cashier. A second bank, the Farmers State Bank, was established at Buffalo, December 16, 1911, with John Garvey President and J. E. McCann, Cashier.

CHATHAM.—Caldwell State Bank, established in 1896—L. T. Souther, President; W. L. Aldrich, Vice-President; Frank T. Smith, Cashier; Edward J. Andrews, Assistant Cashier—capital stock, \$25,000.

DIVERNON.—One Private Bank, Divernon Bank, established in 1888—Charles G. Brown, President; George R. Brown, Vice-President; P. M. Wells, Cashier; F. A. Stutsman, Assistant Cashier.

ILLIOPOLIS.—Farmers State Bank, established in 1899, capital stock, \$40,000; Isaac C. Loose, President; W. F. Correll, Vice-President; John Sheller, Cashier; John C. Fort, Assistant Cashier.

LOAMI.—Two State Banks, viz.: Farmers State Bank, established in 1907—A. Washburn, President; Wm. G. Miller, Vice-President; Fred A. Horn, Cashier. The Loami State Bank, established in 1900—P. Vredenburgh, President; George Basse, Vice-President; H. A. Deweese, Cashier; capital stock of each, \$25,000.

MECHANICSBURG.—One Private Bank, A. T. Thompson & Co., established in 1873—John E. Fullenwider, Cashier.

NEW BERLIN.—Two State Banks: First State Bank, established in 1903—C. Y. Elliott, President; A. G. Burr, Vice-President; E. C. Metzger, Cashier; John F. Horn, Assistant Cashier. The Warren-Boynton State Bank, established in 1877—E. D. Boynton, President; E. B. Warren, Vice-President; C. B. Warren, Cashier; W. M. Pfeffer, Assistant Cashier; capital stock, each \$25,000.

PAWNEE.—One National and one State Bank, viz.: National Bank of Pawnee, established 1897, capital stock, \$50,000—L. M. Babb, President; Thomas Carswell, Vice-President; George W. Lemmon, Cashier; L. M. Sprague, Assistant Cashier; The Pawnee State Bank, established in 1909, capital stock, \$25,000—T. A. Shepherd, President; Ed. A. Baxter, Vice-President; M. C. White, Cashier; Preston Landers, Assistant Cashier.

PLEASANT PLAINS.—Pleasant Plains State Bank, established 1879, capital stock, \$30,000—A. Atherton, President; J. H. Irwin, Vice-President; A. Q. Irwin, Cashier; E. J. Atherton, Assistant Cashier.

RIVERTON.—Bank of Riverton (private), established in 1907; J. A. Easley, President, and Fred R. Dickerson, Cashier.

ROCHESTER.—Bank of Rochester (private), established in 1900; Wm. C. Brown & Co., proprietors and operators. This bank has recently been incorporated as a State Bank.

WILLIAMSVILLE.—Williamsville Bank (private), established 1890; J. F. Prather, President; W. L. Perce, Cashier; Harold C. Groves, Assistant Cashier.

The aggregate capitalization of the seven National and State Banks in the city of Springfield is \$1,850,000, and that of the eleven country banks (exclusive of private banks), \$320,000, making a total for the whole of Sangamon County of \$2,170,000.

CHAPTER XXII.

RAILROADS.

RAILWAY HISTORY IN SANGAMON COUNTY—EARLY CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT OF HALF A CENTURY—CHANGES BROUGHT BY THE INTRODUCTION OF RAILROADS, STEAMBOATS AND TELEGRAPH LINES—PROGRESS IN THE PRAIRIES OF ILLINOIS—COMPARISON OF PRAIRIE SOIL AND CALIFORNIA GOLD FIELDS—SUMMARY OF RAILROAD HISTORY—THE NORTHERN CROSS RAILROAD THE FIRST CONSTRUCTED IN ILLINOIS—IT BECOMES THE WABASH OF TODAY—THE ALTON &



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SANGAMON THE FORERUNNER OF THE CHICAGO & ALTON—THE GILMAN, CLINTON & SPRINGFIELD NOW A PART OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL—OTHER LINES OF A LATER PERIOD—EIGHT STEAM ROAD LINES ENTER SANGAMON COUNTY TERRITORY—INTERURBAN LINES.

(By J. H. Lord, District Passenger Agent,
Illinois Central Railroad.)

The history of any part of the civilized world would indeed be incomplete without some mention of railroads and transportation lines.

In undertaking the task of writing an article on the Railroads and Transportation Lines of Sangamon County, I find that the subject presents many difficult features, for the reason that, singular as it may seem, there are very few of the old pioneers of the county living to-day, who are able to give exact dates as to when the different railroads were constructed, or what the feelings of the people were who were so anxiously awaiting the building and development of our railroads and transportation lines.

In conversing with the old settlers now living, they will recount the many trials and hardships endured by the early settlers of Sangamon County, and how wearily their minds will wander back over the days of long ago, when man's burdens were so arduous and manifold that the great struggle for existence called forth all the physical and mental resources of the human family, and many are the scars and disfigurements plainly visible on the hands and faces of the very few who are left to tell the story of the pioneer days of Illinois and Sangamon County. One old timer, with whom the writer has many times conversed, grows very eloquent in his vivid description of how, in his younger days, he would seek some hill or high elevation, and there for hours would look out over the rolling prairies covered with a profuse growth of native grass, which very much resembled the rolling waves of a mighty ocean, and while thus musing upon these dreamy scenes, he would picture in his imagination the coming of the days when these broad prairies would be converted into fertile fields of growing crops, and how these struggling farmers and tillers of the soil would be able to transport their products to the various markets.

In those early days so little was known of the possibilities of railroads, that our pioneer friend, in drawing his picture of the great development

of the State of Illinois and Sangamon County, could only see a network of canals, connecting our various navigable streams, which in his opinion would be fully capable of taking care of the question of transportation for future centuries. This old gentleman will now admit, with a complacent smile, the futility of his prophetic vision.

For more than half a century the history of our railroads and transportation lines has been one thrilling story of achievement. Discoveries and inventions of modern methods of transportation have reached such a marvelous point that any story, however astonishing or sensational, will be accepted by the reading public as a matter of fact, as past events in comparison with those of recent date, have demonstrated beyond doubt that man's possibilities are unlimited, and whenever an inventor or discoverer, such as Thomas A. Edison, comes forward with a statement that he has succeeded in discovering the necessary elements and true essentials for a storage battery that will revolutionize the civilized world from a transportation standpoint, his words are accepted, and instead of a great storm of criticism, doubts and fears, which were formerly thrown at the heads of our great inventors, we hear a wise and sympathetic public heralding throughout the land, compliments and praises for the great inventor whose achievements have added so many great labor-saving devices and inventions to a struggling world.

In order to give our readers a comprehensive view of the magnitude and great importance of our railroads and transportation lines, it will be necessary to go back to the time when man first discovered that it was possible for him to transfer his burdens to some other creature whose power of endurance was greater than his own. It seems to be a remarkable fact that, for centuries, no progress was made and nothing achieved in the way of new methods of transportation.

Prior to our own era man had a very small knowledge of commerce; a few favored nations carried on a predatory commerce, but it was beset with great danger, and their efforts were greatly restricted. The world was peopled with savages who never ventured away from their own confines, except in organized bands for the purpose of theft and murder. But the principles of transportation, including its fundamental methods, have been evolved, and man has used

his time and energy in perfecting it. The introduction of railroads, steamboats and telegraph lines changed our methods in many particulars. And right here, let me add, that civilization owes a great debt of gratitude to our transportation lines. Just as soon as man was able to transfer his burdens to our railroads and transportation lines, our intellect began to broaden and new hopes took root in the minds of the people who were living in the bondage of drudgery. New forces were called into being and the human family experienced a great change, and we of the present generation are now enjoying the blessings given to us through man's discovery of the modern methods of transportation. The building of American railways was begun in 1831; but it was soon discovered that the building of straight lines between distant points would require such an enormous expenditure of capital, that some other plan must be adopted, if the system was to be extended and developed. At about this time John B. Jarvis invented the swivelling truck, which placed under the front part of an engine enabled it to run around sharp curves. This made it possible for our railroad builders to go around hills and other obstacles or reach points not on a direct line, and from that time our railroad promoters and builders were able to make rapid progress in the construction of railroads reaching many different and important points.

The growth and development of the American railroad system has been phenomenal; it has been achieved in the face of almost insurmountable obstacles. The early settlers of Sangamon County were compelled to use oxen and crude wagons for their transportation. No State in the Union stood more in need of railroads than Illinois. The great fertility of the soil emphasized this fact beyond all doubt, and gave the early settlers unbounded faith in the rapid growth and development of the country in the future. History has always demonstrated that the first settlers of a new country, as a rule, are not the class who develop the country and establish permanent homes. But the record of the first settlers of Sangamon County shows very plainly that there is always an exception to every rule. By consulting the county records we find that a very large percentage of the first settlers of the county were homeseekers, and finding just what they were looking for, they established permanent homes and devoted their

time and energy to the upbuilding and development of the country. Many of the prominent homes in Sangamon County today were founded by the first settlers of the county, and have been continuously maintained by an unbroken chain of family descendants.

These sturdy settlers and tillers of the soil stood with open arms ready to receive the railroads, and few, indeed, were the obstacles placed in the way of the first promoters and builders of our railroads. What a contrast, however, was presented by that period compared with the conditions of today. The question of securing the necessary right-of-way for the construction of a railroad today is beset with complications of every character; besides, it requires an enormous amount of money to purchase the land upon which to construct a railroad, and terminal facilities sufficient to handle the greatly increasing traffic of our commercial centers cost fabulous sums, in many instances running into millions of dollars.

Very few of the present generation fully appreciate the hardships endured by the early settlers of Illinois and Sangamon County, on account of lack of railroads and transportation facilities. Imagine, for a moment, seeing the farmers of to-day driving their stock on foot to Chicago or St. Louis in order to find a market. Think of hauling your grain by wagon to Beardstown or Meredosia. These were the problems encountered by the men who first settled in Sangamon County and, by the aid of a yoke of oxen, waded into the tall prairie grass, and began breaking the sod and turning over the virgin soil of what the future would proclaim to be the greatest agricultural region of the civilized world. But, my dear readers, had it not been for the railroads and transportation lines, these great rolling prairies of Illinois would not today be the great moving panorama of commercial enterprise, dotted here and there with thriving cities and towns, bedecked on all sides with beautiful farm homes, showing one grand landscape of prosperity and happiness. Let us be generous in the bestowing of our praise and recognition to the men who left their Eastern homes, and wended their ways over a long and tedious journey until they reached Illinois, where they were not long in discovering the fact that, if railroads were constructed, the future would smile upon one of the greatest agricultural States of our Union.

In placing laurels upon the brows of the heroes of our country, we should not forget the men who had the nerve and courage to invest their capital in the construction of our railroads, and also the men from the Emerald Isle, whose chattering wit, intermingled with the use of the short-stem clay-pipe, made it possible for our money heroes to achieve their desired results.

Let us turn our minds back to the great excitement caused by the finding of gold in California, and draw an imaginary picture of the long wagon trains seen crossing the plains on their wearisome journey to the promised land of gold. Many of these weary travellers had left the fertile prairies of Illinois and Sangamon County to seek their fortunes in the hills and mountains of California, where they expected to receive a greater and quicker remuneration for their labors. Many of the early settlers of Sangamon County who were attracted by the gold fever, exhibited great wisdom in leaving their families on their Illinois homesteads, holding down as it were a greater and richer claim than our gold-hunters were able to find in the mountains of California. Many who are living to-day will verify the fact that, even in those early days, we had prophets who would try, with their prophetic vision, to persuade their friends and neighbors to stay upon their Illinois farms, assuring them that they would find richer and better diggings here than in the gold fields of the Pacific Coast. These prophecies were based upon the prospects of the coming of our railroads and transportation lines.

Why did not the farmers of Sangamon County and Illinois leave their farms and homesteads and rush to the gold fields of Alaska, as they did to the gold fields of California? I will submit the question to any child of eight or ten years of age who is attending our public schools, and this will be the reply: When gold was discovered in California, the farmers of Illinois did not have the advantage of railroads, and there were no markets for their products; and consequently their farms had no value beyond what their families would need for their actual existence. When gold was discovered in Alaska, the Illinois and Sangamon County farmer found himself in the midst of a network of railroads and transportation lines with a good market and high prices for his products in any direction he might choose to look, and instead of his land being worth from one dollar and a quarter an

acre to five dollars per acre, he finds a strong market at from \$100 to \$300 per acre, and he comes forward with the statement, that the prairie farms of Illinois are greater gold fields than all the mountains of either California or Alaska—made so by the railroads and transportation lines.

Another fact which reflects credit on the railroads and transportation lines of Illinois and Sangamon County, is the very favorable sanitary conditions which exist today. Had it not been for the coming of the railroads opening up great markets and greatly enhancing the value of farming lands, very little, if any, of the low swamp lands would today be under cultivation. The building of railroads and settling of the country has developed a great drainage system for all of the low swamp lands in Sangamon County, and the green coated stagnant ponds that stood from year to year, filling the atmosphere with so much malaria that almost every man, woman and child in the county were more or less afflicted with chills and fever, have now given way to fertile fields of growing crops and prosperous and happy homes.

PRESENT RAILROADS.—Let us now take an inventory and see what Sangamon County possesses in the way of railroads and transportation facilities.

The Wabash, being the pioneer railroad of Sangamon County, it is proper that it should be placed at the head of the list.

In 1837 the Illinois State Legislature passed the internal improvement act appropriating over \$10,000,000 for various internal improvements, which was the first great step taken towards the construction of railroads in this State. It seems that, under the provisions of this law, the Northern Cross Railroad, which, today, is a part of the Wabash System, was given the preference, the road carrying \$1,800,000 of the appropriation. This law provided for a Board of Commissioners to have charge and control of all public improvements contemplated. Murray McConnel, of Jacksonville, was Commissioner of the first Judicial District, and had immediate charge of the Northern Cross Railroad. J. M. Bucklin was made principal engineer, and M. A. Chinn principal assistant engineer. Mr. Chinn commenced the survey of the road at Meredosia May 11, 1837, and ran his line and drove his stakes for a railroad between that point and Jacksonville, a distance of 21 miles. At the

same time a Mr. F. Hawn, another assistant engineer, brought forward the line on the second division between Jacksonville and Springfield, and it was through his efforts that the early settlers of Sangamon County got their first glimpse of a railroad.

Picture in your minds the feeling of exultation these struggling settlers must have experienced, when they gathered to watch the maneuvers of these engineers, as they were in reality stretching their lines and driving the stakes for the actual building of the first railroad in Sangamon County, as well as the first railroad in the great State of Illinois. The old settlers who are living today must look back on that event with a great deal of pride and satisfaction, for it was indeed the planting of the first seeds which has brought forth such an abundant crop of railroads. It was the dawning of a new day for Sangamon County and Illinois; it filled the hearts of those sturdy farmers with a new hope; they began to see and feel that their dream of prosperity and happiness, which was the goal of their struggling ambitions, would soon be realized. The building of railroads was the essential step which would strengthen their powers in overcoming two of their greatest enemies, viz.: poverty and drudgery.

The men who assumed the contract for building the Northern Cross Railroad from Meredosia to Springfield were Mr. Leslie, James Dunlap, Thomas Janmary, and Charles Collins. The specific terms of the contract provided that the road should be completed by January 1, 1840. On May 8, 1838, the first rail was laid, and on November 8th of the same year, the first railway engine in the State of Illinois was placed on the track at Meredosia. This engine was called the Rogers, and was built in New Jersey. On January 1, 1840, the road from Meredosia to Jacksonville was completed. During this time, about \$300,000 had been expended on the second division from Jacksonville to Springfield, and on account of insufficient funds, all work was suspended and the contract abandoned. The matter was again taken to the Legislature, and by an act approved February 26, 1841, the Governor was authorized to expend \$100,000 to complete the road between Jacksonville and Springfield. This act caused a new light to shine on the unfinished work; the road was completed to Springfield and accepted by the Governor May 13, 1842, and Sangamon County as-

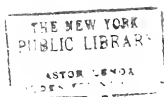
sumed a position of great importance, as she was now coupled by both rail and water transportation with the commercial world.

The Northern Cross Railroad was now the property of the State of Illinois, and was operated under lease for several years at a loss to the State. By an act of the Legislature of February, 1847, the Governor was authorized to sell the road to the highest bidder, and under this law the road was sold April 26, 1847, to Nicholas H. Ridgely, of Springfield, for a consideration of \$21,100. The great loss sustained by the State in its first efforts in railroad building was very discouraging to the people of the State, especially the settlers of Sangamon County, whose greatest hopes and struggling ambitions had received such a great set back through the failure of this, their first railroad enterprise. Mr. Ridgely formed a new corporation known as the Sangamon & Morgan Railroad Company. By a supplemental act incorporating this Company, the new corporation had authority to take possession of and complete the Northern Cross Railroad from Springfield to the Indiana State line, and all titles to right of way, lots, etc., held by the State, were conveyed to the new company. The road was rebuilt and opened for business between Springfield and Naples in 1849. The new corporation operated two trains daily, one of which left Springfield in the morning for Naples, and the other left Naples for Springfield. Mr. Reddick M. Ridgely, who is today one of Sangamon County's most esteemed citizens, served as one of the first conductors between Springfield and Naples. The writer will venture the assertion that, if Mr. Ridgely will don himself in a standard uniform and take his position at the side of one of our modern passenger trains, with his affable and congenial countenance, he would fill the bill in the eyes of the traveling public as one of our up-to-date veteran passenger conductors.

In 1859 by consolidation with the Lake Erie, Wabash & St. Louis Railroad, in course of construction through Indiana, and the Toledo & Illinois Railroad in Northwestern Ohio, what had been the Sangamon & Morgan Railroad became a part of the Great Western Railway, and its further extension eastward was pushed forward. By subsequent changes this line (1865) became the Toledo & Wabash Railroad, still later (1877) the Wabash Railway, and in 1879 the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific, in the meantime



GEORGE W. SIMS AND FAMILY



absorbing or constructing a number of other lines or branch roads, giving connection with St. Louis, Chicago and Kansas City. In passing through a crisis in 1884, the road passed into the hands of a receiver, and after reorganization, resumed the name of the Wabash Railroad. In passing through Sangamon County, the Wabash stands with outstretched arms forming a connecting link between the Atlantic & Pacific Oceans, and with its rumbling trains, both night and day, is playing its part in the great Drama of Commerce, whose stage of action is the civilized world. I wonder how many Sangamon County old settlers, who were present at the time the Northern Cross Railroad was completed to Springfield, and saw the first train as it moved away on its initial trip, pictured in their minds that, in the next fifty years, would be seen the great artery of traffic that is now passing over the same right of way, comprising, as it does, one of America's greatest railroad systems.

From 1842 to 1853, Sangamon County thus had but one railroad, but its coming had demonstrated that transportation was the most essential factor in the developing of a new country, and during the latter year another railroad, the Alton & Sangamon, completed the connection between Alton and Springfield. On Thursday October 6, 1853, an excursion party left St. Louis at 6 A. M. on the Steamer Cornelia for Alton, where they boarded a train for Springfield, arriving at 2 P. M. requiring eight hours to make the trip. The same distance is now covered by our through trains in two hours and thirty-five minutes. The coming of the St. Louis people was to help Springfield celebrate the opening of a transportation line between that point and Springfield, which at that early date was an important event. This excursion train was the first to enter Springfield on the Alton & Sangamon line, and a sumptuous dinner was given in a building erected for a machine shop. A Mr. Gregory, of Alton, one of the promoters of the new road, was the principal speaker of the day, entertaining his audience by his optimistic predictions of the future greatness of Illinois. In 1854 the line was extended from Springfield to Bloomington, and from Bloomington to Joliet in 1856. In 1855 the company changed its name to the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad Company. In 1855 a line was constructed from Chicago to Joliet under the name of the Joliet & Chicago Railroad, which

was leased by the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad, and in 1857 the company was reorganized under the name of the St. Louis, Alton & Chicago Railroad, which name was held until the line had built its own connection between Alton and St. Louis, which was opened for business in 1865. Prior to that time the trains of the St. Louis, Alton & Chicago line had been operated in and out of St. Louis over the tracks of the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad, which is now a part of the Big Four System. In 1861 the Chicago & Alton Company was organized and took over the St. Louis, Alton & Chicago Railroad and its branches. The Chicago & Alton Railroad has a wide reputation, and is today one of the best advertised roads in America. By its acquisition Sangamon County has, for many years, enjoyed through train service between Chicago and St. Louis. As a western outlet, the Chicago & Alton has no superior, its Kansas City line being used as a connecting link between the East and West, and it is today considered one of the great lines on which a voluminous traffic is interchanged with all transcontinental lines. The line between St. Louis and Chicago passes through the great coal fields of Illinois, which furnishes it a freight traffic of almost unlimited proportions. This line is entitled to the distinction of being the pioneer line to operate sleeping cars in the West, and is also noted for its up-to-date passenger equipment.

In recent years a branch of the Chicago & Alton Road, about 35 miles in length, has been constructed from Hes Junction, two miles south of Springfield, to Murrayville, Morgan County, connecting the Springfield and Kansas City Division.

After the completion of the Chicago & Alton Railroad between St. Louis and Chicago, Springfield and Sangamon County felt that their transportation wants had been well provided for. The coming of railroads had attracted homeseekers from various parts of the country, and Sangamon County was receiving its share of the prosperity produced by the rapid development in Illinois. Eastern capitalists had been awakened from their golden dreams by the glowing reports from railroad promoters and others who had returned from their visits to the fertile prairies of Illinois. These reports were so favorable that the question of floating bonds or raising money

for the construction of railroads had reached an easy stage.

The ushering in of the year 1870 found another railroad shining in the horizon of Sangamon County. The Pana, Springfield & Northwestern had been opened for business between Springfield and Pana, and contracts let for the building of the road between Springfield and Beardstown. Arrangements had also been completed for extending the line from Pana to Shawneetown, and after a number of trying and discouraging scenes, incident to the changing of hands several times, the line was finally completed, and the first through train between Shawneetown and Beardstown was operated March 28, 1872. The company had now been absorbed by the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad Company, which gave Springfield and Sangamon County a direct line to Cincinnati and the East, adding another important link to Illinois' fast-growing chain of transportation lines. A number of prominent men, citizens of Springfield, were identified with this enterprise, and afterwards held important positions on its official staff. The Ohio & Mississippi Railroad was sold to the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern, which is a part of the Baltimore & Ohio System.

The year 1870 also witnessed the promotion of another railroad for Springfield and Sangamon County. The Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad Company commenced its grading at Clinton July 4, 1870, and on February 19, 1871, began laying its track at Gilman, and by October, 1871, had completed its line between Gilman and Springfield. On Saturday evening, October 21, 1871, an excursion train left Springfield for Chicago to view the ruins of Chicago's disastrous fire, and the road was opened for business. December 3, 1871. The opening of the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad gave Springfield another line to Chicago, as it formed a connection at Gilman with the Illinois Central, upon which through trains were operated between Chicago and Cairo. Several prominent citizens were among the first promoters of the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield line. The original Company passed into the hands of a receiver in 1874, and in 1877 the road was turned over to the Illinois Central Company, which is its present owner. The transferring of the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Company to the Illinois Central was one of the most important events in the history of Central Illinois, as it placed Springfield and Sangamon County on the line of one of

America's greatest railroad systems, whose mighty arms of steel have been extended through fourteen different States of the Union, giving access to many different markets. The Illinois Central is conceded to be the most direct and important line between the North and the South, and when the Panama Canal is completed, this great transportation system will form a connecting link between two great divisions of the Western Continent.

A railroad company known as the Springfield & Northwestern was surveyed between Springfield and Havana, and contract let in 1871. After the road had been built between Havana and Petersburg, the contractors failed and work was suspended. Following the failure of the contractors, Mr. John Williams, one of Springfield's early settlers and prominent business men, took charge of the enterprise, and in 1874 had the line completed and trains running into Springfield. Mr. Williams operated the road for several years, and in 1881 placed it in the hands of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad Company, under whose jurisdiction it remained until 1887 when the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific became insolvent and passed into the hands of a receiver.

The Springfield & Northwestern Railroad Company was reorganized under the name of the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railroad, and the road is still being operated under the latter.

The Bluff Line, originally incorporated under the name of the St. Louis, Jerseyville & Springfield Railroad, was built from Bates to Grafton in 1882, passed into hands of receivers in June, 1887, following which the St. Louis, Alton & Springfield Company was organized with authority to build extensions from Grafton to Alton, and from Bates to Springfield. This was accomplished and new receivers appointed in 1890, when a new company was organized under the name of the St. Louis, Chicago & St. Paul Railroad, and operated under that name until 1898, when it was consolidated with the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railroad, under which name it is now being operated.

The St. Louis & Chicago Railroad, better known as the Wing Road, was completed between Litchfield and Springfield in December, 1886, but the line was not opened for business until January 27, 1887, on which date the first passenger train entered Springfield in charge of Conductor Conkling, with Engineer John McDaniels. The open-

ing of this road was the culmination of a long chain of legal entanglements which had caused numerous delays in completing the line.

The fact that the St. Louis & Chicago Railroad was nothing but a local line between Litchfield and Springfield, a distance of 45 miles, gave little promise of success; but its promoter, Mr. D. L. Wing, seemed to have great faith in its ultimate prosperity, as he believed that the time was opportune for the success of another line between Springfield and St. Louis, and to this end he labored faithfully trying to complete and perfect his scheme, but fate seemed to be against him, and he gave up the fight. The road soon passed into a receiver's hands, and subsequently it was turned over to the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railroad Company, by whom it was operated for several years. On account of financial difficulties, it was later surrendered to the original stockholders and then turned over to the St. Louis & Eastern Railroad, which was then operating a line between St. Louis and Marine, and afterwards constructed a line between Marine and Litchfield. As soon as the Litchfield extension was completed, the company was reorganized under the name of the St. Louis, Peoria & Northern Railroad, which company immediately commenced the construction of a line between Springfield and Peoria, and as soon as the Peoria extension was completed, they operated through trains between Peoria and St. Louis. This gave Springfield another line to both Peoria and St. Louis. The St. Louis, Peoria & Northern Railroad seemed to prosper, and soon started its engineers on the surveying of a line between Peoria and Chicago, and even went so far as to purchase extensive terminals in Chicago, but before the construction of the Chicago extension was begun, the Illinois Central and the Chicago & Alton Railroad Companies effected a deal by which the St. Louis, Peoria & Northern passed into the hands of those two lines, the Illinois Central taking the road between Springfield and St. Louis and the Chicago & Alton that between Springfield and Peoria. The most important feature of this transaction was the opening of the Illinois Central's Chicago & St. Louis Division. By acquiring the southern portion of the St. Louis, Peoria & Northern, the Illinois Central was enabled to enter the St. Louis gateway with their through trains from Chicago by way of Springfield, Sangamon County thus acquiring another important through line.

In the year 1902 the Indianapolis, Decatur & Western Railroad, which is now a part of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad, extended its line from Decatur to Springfield, thereby establishing an important connection with the Chicago & Alton and giving its freight and passenger business a direct western outlet. The first train on this line entered Springfield August 11, 1902, and Springfield again smiled and extended a hearty welcome to another important spoke in her great wheel of transportation.

In 1880 the Jacksonville & Southeastern Railroad, now a part of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, extended its line from Waverly to Litchfield, passing through the southwest corner of Sangamon County, covering a distance of nearly nine miles.

In 1889 the Pawnee Railroad was built from Pawnee to Auburn giving Pawnee a connection with the Illinois Central at Pawnee Junction, and with the Chicago & Alton at Auburn. This line has since been extended eastward to Taylorville, Christian County, there forming a junction with the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern, and is now operated as a branch of the Chicago & Alton, under the name of the Chicago & Illinois Midland. Its entire length is 24½ miles.

ELECTRIC LINES.—In 1904 the McKinley Interurban System came knocking at Springfield's door and, after a cordial reception, it was discovered that another transportation line, with a promising future, had entered the capital of Illinois, and with its rapid and frequent service, which added to the great network of Illinois lines, gives Springfield the up-to-date appearance of a fast growing metropolis.

Following close on the heels of the McKinley system, we find the Mississippi Valley Traction Company, with its line completed between Springfield and Rochester, and above the great din of business, we can hear the loud cry of "On to Pawnee and Hillsboro," which we feel will be an assured fact in the near future.

Before bringing this article to a close, I wish to add that the Springfield & Jacksonville Traction Company is now employing a force of men on the projected interurban line between Springfield and Jacksonville, and we are promised that before the snow flies we may expect to see the opening of this line, which will add another important line to Springfield's large and happy family of railroads and transportation lines.

In all there are eight lines of steam railroads

and will soon be three electric (or interurban) roads operating in Sangamon County territory.

CHAPTER XXIII.

AGRICULTURE—FARMING LANDS.

PRIMEVAL CONDITIONS IN SANGAMON COUNTY—FIRST FARMING LANDS LIMITED TO THE TIMBER TRACTS—DELAY IN IMPROVEMENT OF THE PRAIRIE SOIL—PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS—DOMESTIC CONDITIONS AND INDUSTRIES—FIRST PRAIRIE PLOW—ITS FINAL SUCCESS AND SUBSEQUENT AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT—EARLY FARMING IMPLEMENTS AND METHODS—CHANGE PRODUCED BY THE IMPROVEMENT OF PRAIRIE LANDS—INTRODUCTION OF THE REAPING MACHINE—CONDITIONS AT THE CLOSE OF THE CIVIL WAR—A PERIOD OF DEVELOPMENT—IMPROVEMENT WROUGHT BY TILE-DRAINAGE—ERA OF SCIENTIFIC FARMING AND A FORECAST OF RESULTS—FARMING AND FARM LAND STATISTICS, 1910.

(By DeWitt W. Smith.)

To the earliest settlers the agricultural lands of Sangamon County appeared to be confined to the timbered tracts, which then covered about one-third of its entire area, and which they could clear off with the axe and break with the rude wooden mold-board plows of that day, after the manner of the older settled communities from whence they came. The prairie lands were supposed to be useful only as a range, or wild pasture, upon which their cattle might wander and graze, together with the deer and antelope. A suggestion of the idea that the tough prairie sod would ever surrender its dominion to the civilizing power of the ploughshare, would have been ridiculed by the pioneers.

PRAIRIE AND TIMBER LAND PRODUCTS.

Our rich prairie lands, which now rank among the most productive in the world, were, eighty years ago, little better than a beautiful wilderness, covered with a rank growth of waving grass and yellow blooming rosin weed, frequently taller than the head of a man sitting on horseback, and interspersed with innumerable flowering shrubs

and plants, and acres upon acres of wild strawberries, but so infested with swarms of yellow headed flies, mosquitoes and buffalo gnats, that, in midsummer even, the thick hide of the ox could not withstand their tormenting stings. It is within the memory of men now living, that a journey across the big prairies was, in the summer time, undertaken only at night, because on a hot summer day horses would be literally stung and worried to death. No settler of that time ever dreamed of making his home on the prairie, and later on, when a few adventurous newcomers began to build a quarter of a mile or so from the timber, they were thought to be foolhardy tempters of fate.

The principal products of the small timber clearings of that early day (there were no farms according to the present understanding of the term), were Indian corn, a little wheat, some cotton and flax, and a few patches of tobacco. There were no markets, and each settler raised only enough for the wants of his own family, and their wants were almost as simple as those of the wild Indians. The country teemed with wild game, wild fruits, grapes, berries and nuts; succulent roots and herbs abounded in both prairie and timber; wild honey could be obtained by merely locating and chopping down a bee-tree.

PIONEER DOMESTIC LIFE.

Every house contained a spinning wheel, and many of them a loom, for spinning and weaving the home raised cotton and flax for the women's dresses. Two yards of linsey woolsey constituted a dress pattern, except in the case of some ultra fashionable and gay fair one, who required an extra yard for frills and flounces, which were usually dyed with poke berries, acorn galls and butternuts, for coquettish effect. The men were usually clad in deer-skin and coon-skin. For shoes they wore home made moccasins of deer-skin.

The corn was grated into meal on home-made graters; the wheat was ground in hard-wood mortars, and bolted through home-woven cloth. They cured their tobacco by hanging it to the rafters of their cabins, and they cured venison for winter use by hanging it in the smoke of their chimneys.

They had enough and to spare,—why should they wish for more? It was Arcadia. But soon there began to drift in among them a new order of men,—inquisitive, bustling, meddlesome and



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aggressive, cranky men, who with the perverse genius of cranks, wanted to make things go round. "Why don't you cultivate the prairie, instead of chopping down trees and plowing among the stumps?" they asked the simple pioneer. And the simple pioneer replied, "Cultivate it yourself, if you want to, and be blanked to you." And sure enough, the restless and bustling ones began to devise ways and means for accomplishing this apparently impossible task.

FIRST PRAIRIE PLOW.

Oramel Clark, born in Lebanon, Conn., came to Sangamon County about the year 1820, and located near the site of the present village of Sherman. He had been a blacksmith, and after settling in this county, he set up a small forge, and between the intervals of farming and hunting he did custom work, chiefly in ironing the rude wooden mold-board plows of his neighbors. About the year 1826 he undertook to construct a plow, heavy and strong enough to break prairie sod. His first sod plow was built without trucks, was drawn by several yoke of oxen, and held to the furrow—or at least attempted to be so held—by a man walking behind it and holding the handles. His plow was only a partial success; it lacked sufficient weight to withstand the heavy strain put upon it, and the task of holding it to the furrow by handles held by one man, was a difficult one. The man holding the handles would frequently be knocked down by them when the plow would jump out of the ground upon striking some particularly strong bunch of roots. Mr. Clark was, however, a patient and persevering man, and about the year 1830 he had built a plow set in a heavy frame, mounted upon and steadied by trucks,—the whole equipment weighing a thousand pounds or more, being drawn by twelve oxen and turning a 24-inch furrow. The Clark plow did the work; others were built upon the same pattern, and soon the crack of the ox-driver's whip proclaimed a new order of things on the prairies.

LATER INVENTIONS AND DEVELOPMENT.

Then began the real agricultural development of Sangamon County, and, indeed, of the entire prairie region. Previous to that time the agriculture of the county was of the most elementary character, and the implements employed were crude and antiquated. The plows had iron or

steel points and bars, with wooden mold boards; the harrows were destitute of metal in any of their parts, the frames, the pins which held them together, and the teeth being all of wood. The planting and cultivating was all done by hand. Harvesting of the small grains was by means of hand hooks and "cradles"—a combination of long wooden teeth—and a steel sickle. Threshing was done by means of hand flails, or on earthen threshing floors, upon which bundles of grain were spread in circles, around and upon which horses and oxen were rode and driven by the boys and girls of the family, while the men and women stood around the edges of the circle and stirred and turned the straw with wooden pitch forks until the grain and chaff were separated from the straw. Afterward the grain was separated from the chaff by winnowing, which process was accomplished upon a windy day, by tossing in a sheet, the light chaff being blown away, and the heavier grain falling back in the sheet. Later the "fanning-mill" came and furnished as important an evidence of progress as did the use of the horse in trampling the sheaves of wheat over the hand-driven "flail."

The combination of inventions and devices by which, in the memory of men now living, our agriculture has progressed from those rude and meager beginnings to its present magnificent proportions, seems in the retrospect nothing short of miraculous. Within the space of sixty years, greater progress was made in the world's methods of agriculture than in the thousands of years that had gone before. The prairie breaking plow was a veritable John the Baptist in the prairie wilderness,—the forerunner, the herald and the prophet of the wonders that were to come. It was a rude and clumsy engine, and bore no more outward and visible signs of its great mission than did that marvelous human instrument of God, who was called Abe Lincoln, and who began to move and stir the minds and souls of men in Sangamon County about the same time that the prairie-breaking plow began to move and stir the surface of its soil.

Until the advent of the prairie-breaking plow, the agriculture of the county was confined almost exclusively to cleared timber patches, the tough prairie sod refusing to be subdued by the puny machinery and implements that preceded it. But that cumbersome instrument was not to be resisted. Before its hard, relentless share the prairies of the old settlers rapidly disap-

peared. It proclaimed the death of the old, and it ushered in the new order of things.

With the loss of their prairie range, and the crowding in of new settlers on every side of them, many of the old pioneers, with their families, sought new fields and pastures farther west. But where one family moved away, new ones came in by scores and by hundreds, and many of the new settlers actually built dwelling houses on the prairies.

ADVANCE IN LAND VALUES.

The prairie lands, which, before the advent of the prairie breaking plow had almost no value, began to be taken up at the government price of \$1.25 per acre, or by land warrants that were held by old soldiers, who were usually only too glad to dispose of their rights of entry at the rate of seventy-five cents to one dollar per acre. And here I wish to note the fact that so far as the writer's recollection extends, there has never been a time when our farm lands were not regarded by many wiseacres as being too high priced. The ascending scale from one dollar and twenty-five cents an acre up to the present price of one hundred and fifty to two hundred dollars per acre, has been accompanied by the same incessant chorus of lamenting and foreboding voices. "Too high, too high: Ruin, ruin!" Jeremiah was a prophet of sweetness and light compared with them. As a matter of fact, the men who bought wild prairie land (beyond the absolute needs of his family for subsistence), at one dollar and a quarter an acre, took more of a speculative and gambling chance than the man who, at the present day, buys the same land for two hundred dollars per acre. The man who buys land today knows almost to a certainty what, during a term of years, he can make out of it. He has the advantage of good drainage, he has cheap and reliable transportation, he has farming implements of which his grandfather never dreamed, he has a market at his very door, he has the use of cheap money, he has the assurance that every working day of his life he and the members of his family may, if they choose, when not employed with the duties of the farm, find other lucrative employment. The man on the prairies eighty years ago, and indeed for many years afterwards, had none of those advantages. The only certainties that he had were the sod under his feet and the malaria in the air about him.

"LAND POOR"—PUZZLING PROBLEMS.

The writer can remember when, fifty years ago, there was much raw prairie land, still unenclosed, in the county. It was worth from ten to twenty dollars an acre, and generally the men who owned it were called "land poor." To be "land poor" was a by-word, and almost a term of reproach; it was the equivalent of the modern slang expression, "he bit off more than he could chew."

For many years after the prairies began to be cultivated, and were producing prolific crops, the settlers found themselves with an embarrassment of riches; they could produce great crops, but had no available market for them, nor means of conveyance except in the cumbersome wagons of those days, and not even wagon-roads and bridges. The difficulty was overcome by feeding their corn to cattle and hogs, long of leg and strong of bone, which, after concentrating the farmer's bulky corn into solid meat and fat, could transport themselves on foot to St. Louis and Cincinnati, where large packing houses were built for their reception after their long walk. Cattle were sometimes driven over the mountains and into the eastern markets of New York and Philadelphia. A steer, to endure such journeys and retain his flesh, had to be not less than six or seven years old, and a hog not less than half that age. But the transportation problem was soon to be solved in a more effective manner.

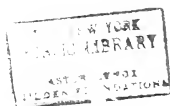
Inventive genius was at that time particularly active. At the same time that Oramel Clark was perfecting his prairie-breaking plow in Sangamon County, Cyrus McCormick, in Virginia, and Obed Hussey, in Ohio, were perfecting horse-driven reaping machines; John Stevens, in New York, was devising plans for railway construction, and S. F. B. Morse, in the same State, was perfecting the electric telegraph, without which railways could not have been operated with speed and safety, nor upon their present extensive scale. This coincidence and combination of inventions in the space of a few decades, set the world forward in material development more than had been accomplished by twenty centuries of previous effort.

CONDITIONS AFTER THE CIVIL WAR.

At the close of the Civil War, in the year 1865, the agriculture of Sangamon county had



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reached a comparatively high plane. It had passed through four successive eras, viz.:

- I. The primitive, or pioneer;
- II. The cultivation of the prairies;
- III. The introduction of horse-driven planters, harvesters and threshers, and
- IV. The era of rapid transportation.

From the year 1800 to 1865, farm lands had doubled in value, and it behooved the thrifty farmer not to waste his high priced acres. While land was cheap, only the most easily available of it was used. On nearly every farm there were many wasted acres in wet sloughs and ponds, which were not only unproductive, but actually hindered the improvement and cultivation of the ground adjacent to them; they were, besides, the prime breeders of malaria. Malarial fevers with their accompanying ague or "chills," were the great bane of the country. During the late summer and autumn months chills and fever were part of the daily life of every farmer's family.

INTRODUCTION OF TILE DRAINAGE.

Surface ditching afforded some relief, but was inadequate. About the year 1875 experiments began to be made with underground tile drainage, with such marked success that, within a few years, it became general throughout the county. It wrought a marvelous change in the appearance of the country, and in the productive value of farm lands, but above all in the health of the people. The prairie sloughs that would mire an ox in mid-summer, and the ponds and swampy places have not only disappeared, but where they once were we now find the richest and most productive of all our farm lands; while malarial diseases, which are almost inseparable from alluvial soils, have become so rare as to be almost unknown to the present generation. The bottles of ipecac, calomel, rhubarb and quinine, together with the nauseous domestic remedies, which were once the principal decorations of the shelves and cupboards of the farmers' homes, have disappeared, and in their places one now finds objects of virtue and art.

Of all the modern inventions and expedients that have bettered the Sangamon County farmer's condition, probably no one of them has done more for his general welfare than has tile drainage. Its use marks the fifth and crowning era

of our agricultural progress, to date. What the future may have in store for us we can only conjecture.

A NEW ERA—SCIENTIFIC FARMING.

We appear to be now entering upon an era of scientific farming, as taught by the schools and colleges. Not many years ago the "book farmers," or "scientific feller," was a joke among farmers; we speak more respectfully of him now. It is true that he was often impracticable and visionary; he scored more failures than successes, and very few individuals could long withstand the financial expense of the many failures which are inseparable from scientific agricultural research. The National and the various State Governments have very wisely adopted the policy of maintaining experimental stations and colleges, where the book farmers and scientific fellows may carry on their experiments and researches at the expense of the public. Thinking men have come to realize the fact that a failure proves but one thing, viz.: that the thing sought can not be obtained in that particular way; it by no means proves that the thing sought cannot be obtained at all. If a State experimental professor makes ninety-nine mistakes and one pronounced success, the one success may far more than compensate the public for the expense of the ninety-nine failures. It is said that the professors talk some nonsense; that may very well be true, for many wise men before them have sometimes talked foolishly, but it in no wise detracts from the great value of their actual achievements. They have accomplished a vast amount of good, and the intelligent farmer should respectfully listen to all they say and govern himself by what they prove. They are earnest, enthusiastic men—men of the type that revolutionize the world—and there is hardly a doubt that they will, in the end, succeed in making agriculture an almost exact science. It is far from being that now. We do some good farming in Sangamon County, as farming generally goes, but we are only scratching the surface of things. Our generation has seen some marvels, but those who come after us will see still greater ones.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS, 1910.

The following table of farming statistics is taken from the decennial census report of 1910,

those relating to farms and farming property being brought up to 1910, while those relating to farming operations are for the calendar year 1900. For census purposes a "farm" comprises all the land managed by one person conducting agricultural operations by his own labor or with the assistance of members of his household or employes; but when a landowner has one or more tenants or managers, the land operated by each constitutes a farm. Under this definition any tract comprising three or more acres, under separate management, is accounted a farm.

A "Farmer" or "farm operator" is defined as a person who directs the operations of a farm; hence, owners of farms, but not themselves engaged in this line, are not reported as farmers. Farm owners include (1) those operating only their own land, and (2) those cultivating both their own land and that rented from others.

Farm tenants are those who, as farmers, operate rented land only. As reported under the census of 1910, these embrace three classes: (1) *Share tenants* who turn over to the land owner a certain share of the products for rent; (2) *Share-cash tenants*, who pay a part of the rent in products and a part in cash; and (3) *Cash tenants*, who pay all the rental in cash or in specified amount of products per acre. *Farm Managers* are those who conduct farming operations for the owner of land for wages or a salary.

FARM LAND.—Farm lands are divided into three classes: (1) improved land, (2) woodland, and (3) all other unimproved land. *Improved land* includes all land regularly tilled or mowed, land pastured and cropped in rotation, land lying fallow, in gardens, orchards, vineyards and nurseries, and land occupied by farm buildings. *Woodland* includes all land covered with natural or planted forest trees, which produce, or later may produce, firewood or other forest products. *All other unimproved land* includes brush land, rough or stony land, swamp land, and any other land not improved or in forest.

TABULAR STATEMENT.—The following tables present statistics of population, land and farm area, value of farm property, domestic animals, number of farms operated by owners, tenants and managers, in Sangamon County for the year 1910 or 1900, according to circum-

stances, with occasional statistics for 1900 for purposes of comparison. When no year is given in connection with any item, 1910 is understood:

Population	91,024
Population (1900)	71,593
No. of Farms	3,579
No. of Farms (1900)	3,507
<i>Formers—Color and nativity.</i>	
Native white	3,179
Foreign-born white	362
Negro and other nonwhite	38
<i>No. of Farms, classified by area.</i>	
Under 3 acres	16
3 to 9 acres	204
10 to 19 acres	195
20 to 49 acres	423
50 to 99 acres	653
100 to 174 acres	902
175 to 259 acres	603
260 to 499 acres	429
500 to 999 acres	59
1000 acres and over	5
	3,579

LAND AND FARM AREA.	ACRES
Approximate land area	560,640
Land in farms	520,999
Land in farms (1900)	514,236
Improved land in farms	489,591
Improved land in farms (1900)	478,809
Woodland in farms	22,809
Other unimproved land in farms	8,599
Per cent of land in farms	92.9
Per cent of land improved	94.0
Average acres per farm	145.6
Average improved acres per farm	136.8

VALUE OF FARM PROPERTY.	
All farm property	\$85,743,114
All farm property (1900)	39,772,334
Per cent of increase	115.6
Land	72,053,228
Land (1900)	31,376,790
Buildings	7,318,616
Buildings (1900)	4,145,670
Implement and machinery	1,039,486
Implement and machinery (1900)	608,360
Domestic animals, poultry and bees	5,331,784
Domestic animals, poultry and bees (1900)	3,642,514
<i>Average values</i>	
All property per farm	\$23,957
Land and buildings per farm	27,177
Land per acre	138.30
Land per acre (1900)	61.01

DOMESTIC ANIMALS—POULTRY.	
Farms reporting domestic animals	3,499
Value	\$5,148,568
Cattle, total number	32,645
Value	\$1,152,118
Horses	26,099
Value	\$2,645,530
Mules	3,612
Value	\$463,763
Asses and burros	119,200
Value	\$12,200
Swine	105,064
Value	\$782,498
Sheep	21,941
Value	\$91,221
Goats	514
Value	\$1,238
Poultry	319,806
Value	\$175,831

FARMS OPERATED BY OWNERS.	
No. of Farms	1,836
No. of Farms (1900)	2,019
Land in farms (acres)	248,096
Improved land in farms (acres)	230,094
Value of land and buildings	\$38,481,425

Farms of owned land only	1,318
Farms of owned and rented land	518
<i>Color and nativity of Owners.</i>	
Native white	1,584
Foreign-born white	117
Negro and other nonwhite	10

FARMS OPERATED BY TENANTS.

No. of farms	1,690
No. of farms (1900)	1,843
Land in farms (acres)	263,986
Improved land in farms (acres)	251,046
Value of land and buildings	\$39,306,129
Share-paying tenants	370
Share-cash tenants	728
Cash tenants	566
Tenure not specified	26
<i>Color and nativity of Tenants.</i>	
Native white	1,548
Foreign-born white	117
Negro and other nonwhite	25

PRINCIPAL CROPS (1909).

	ACRES	BUSHELS
Corn	215,664	9,155,739
Oats	60,294	2,142,634
Wheat	47,441	984,456
Barley	38	767
Potatoes	2,638	185,617
Hay and forage, total	38,787 tons	51,038

Hay and forage includes timothy, clover, alfalfa and millet, of which the largest production was timothy, while clover came next. The acreage of alfalfa was small, but the average production per acre was larger than that of any other, being more than two and a half tons per acre.

CHAPTER XXIV.

MANUFACTURES.

SPRINGFIELD AS A MANUFACTURING CENTER—INFLUENCE OF TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES—SOME EARLY MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISES—THOSE OF THE PRESENT DAY—ILLINOIS WATCH COMPANY—ITS FOUNDERS AND PRESENT OFFICERS—RACINE-SATTLEY MANUFACTURING COMPANY—DESNOYER SHOE COMPANY—THE IDE MACHINE WORKS—WILLIAM FETZER COMPANY—UNITED ZINC & CHEMICAL COMPANY—CAPITAL FOUNDRY & MACHINE WORKS—SPRINGFIELD BRIDGE & IRON COMPANY—DAYFIELD MOTOR CAR COMPANY—DAWSON BRICK & TILE COMPANY—BOILER MAN-

UFACTURING COMPANY—OTHER MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISES NOW IN OPERATION.

Although an inland city, Springfield is well located for a manufacturing center. Transportation facilities have been steadily growing in number and excellence since the first railroad was built through the city. A large percentage of the population finds employment in the factories of Springfield and the immediate vicinity, thus insuring progress and development along various other lines. Among the industries which flourished in earlier days may be mentioned the following: Ide's Machine Works, established in 1870 and still in existence; the Springfield Iron Company, organized in 1871; Excelsior Foundry and Machine Works, established in 1854; Aetna Iron Works, established in 1848 by James L. Lamb; Drake & Palmer Boiler and Sheet Iron Works, originally established by John M. Wilson in 1863; Myers, Davidson & Henley's wagon and carriage factory, organized in 1874; the S. F. Eastman Machine Works; Withey & Brothers' carriage and wagon manufactory, established in 1853; the Elevator Milling Company, originally founded and operated for some time by Asa Eastman & Company; John A. Kikendall's sash manufactory; the Excelsior Mills, the Home Mills and Springfield Woolen Mills; Springfield Trunk Factory; Globe Spice Mills; Henry W. Rokker's printing and binding concern; and the Illinois Watch Company, the latter being organized in 1870 as the Springfield Watch Company.

ILLINOIS WATCH COMPANY.—This is one of the largest manufacturing concerns in Springfield, employing 900 men and women, and having a capacity for the turning out of 500 Illinois watch movements per day. The buildings occupy two square blocks and are located on Ninth and North Grand Avenue. The concern was established in 1870 as the Springfield Watch Company, with John T. Stuart as President and W. B. Miller Secretary. Immediate steps were taken for erecting buildings, and in March, 1872, the first watch was turned out. During the first year 3,845 watches were produced, and during the next two years the number was greatly increased. In consequence of financial troubles, in 1875 but 8,550 were made, and but 1,075 in the following year. In 1877 the company was reorganized, with Jacob

Bunn, Sr., as President, and Charles Smorowski Secretary, since which time there has been a healthy and vigorous growth. Mr. Bunn was an able business man and after taking the presidency gave his attention to building up the business, his efforts in this direction meeting with early success. He came to Springfield in 1836, began business as a grocer in 1840, and continued in that and in the banking business until 1878. He was a heavy stockholder in the Watch Company before becoming its President. In 1878 the name of the concern was changed to its present form. The present officers are: Jacob Bunn (a son of Jacob Bunn, Sr., the former head of the concern), its present President; Henry Bunn, Vice President, and George A. Bates, Secretary. The firm has a wide reputation for the high class of watches turned out and furnishes many watches for the use of railroad employees.

THE RACINE-SATTLEY MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S buildings occupy seven acres of floor space and the entire plant covers four square blocks, located at Ninth Street and South Grand Avenue. This concern was established as the Sattley Manufacturing Company, in Taylorville, Ill., and removed from that place to Springfield in 1888. It was consolidated with the Racine Wagon & Carriage Company, of Racine, Wis., under its present name, in 1903. The company manufacture a large variety of agricultural implements and vehicles, especially including plows and cultivators, exporting goods to Canada and South America, as well as supplying a large demand in the United States. They employ 500 men.

DESNOYER SHOE COMPANY.—This concern came to Springfield from Belleville, Ill., in 1903, its main office being at St. Louis, Mo. It occupied a building on the northeast corner of Tenth and Enos Avenue. The Desnoyer Company went into bankruptcy during 1911, but a few months later its property was sold, the Robert, Johnson & Rand Shoe Company of St. Louis, finally coming into possession. The latter company reopened the factory in November, 1911, with its original force of 400 employes, which it is stated will be doubled with enlargement of the factory buildings.

A. L. IDE & SONS.—This is one of the oldest concerns at present in operation in Springfield, having been established in 1870, by Albert L. Ide, at the corner of Fifth and Madison Streets,

a location which it still occupies. Mr. Ide purchased from the city a building which had been erected some years before and used as a market house. For several years he operated under the firm name of Ide's Machine Works, manufacturing various kinds of heating apparatus and steam pumps. Later he perfected and patented an engine, giving it the name "Ideal," which was made up of his surname, with his initials added. This invention found great favor and Mr. Ide also perfected a self-oiling device to be used on the engine. The product of the factory has become widely known and the firm has met with financial success. Its present members are: Harry L. Francis P., Roy W. and Chester E. Ide, sons of the founder, who was a soldier of the Civil War and later became Superintendent of the Springfield City Railway Company, but who died in 1897.

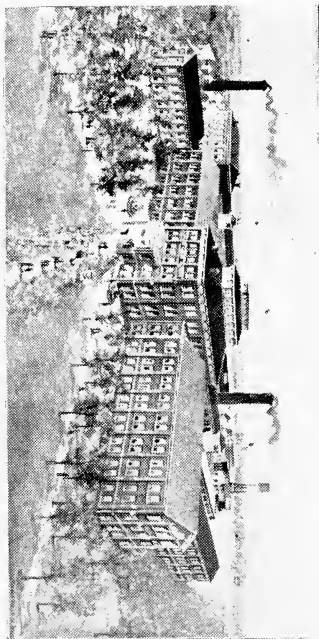
WILLIAM FETZER COMPANY.—This company is engaged in the manufacture of a large line of grain and fertilizing drills, and other seeding machinery, transplanters, potato planters, disc harrows and other farm machinery, having a large foundry of their own. The factory building covers 70,000 square feet of space, and the factory grounds embrace about six acres along the Chicago & Alton Railway and the Illinois Traction System line. The factory was established in Dayton, Ohio, in 1858, and moved to Springfield in 1908. It occupies a modern, fire-proof building, with brick and concrete walls, tile roofing and concrete floors, and 150 men are employed. The officers are: William Fetzer, President and Treasurer; J. Francis Miller, Vice President; W. H. Minton, Secretary.

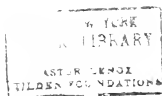
THE UNITED ZINC & CHEMICAL COMPANY, located on the west side of the Chicago & Alton Railway, two miles north of Sangamon Avenue, was established in 1907. They manufacture pure zinc metal and employ 350 men 365 days in the year. They have ten furnaces and several hundred retorts. The men who stand at the head of the concern live outside of the State.

CAPITAL FOUNDRY AND MACHINE WORKS.—This concern, with plant located on the southwest corner of Tenth Street and Enos Avenue, manufactures a full line of gray iron castings for railroad and jobbing trade. It was established in 1898 and employs about 50 men. The proprietor is Joseph Farris.

SPRINGFIELD BRIDGE & IRON COMPANY.—This

ILLINOIS WATCH FACTORY, SPRINGFIELD





company was established in 1895, and is located at Tenth and Cook Streets. Jerome Burt is the President and S. J. Willett, Secretary, of the firm. The company manufacture structural iron and are contractors and engineers for the construction of steel bridges.

RAYFIELD MOTOR CAR COMPANY.—This firm was established July 1, 1910, and they have a factory at Harvard Park, where they employ 50 men, mostly skilled mechanics, in the manufacture of automobiles, four and six cylinder "Rayfield cars," and also a line of tools and gigs. The officers are: Burke Vancil, President; J. E. Miller, Vice President; E. E. Staley, Secretary; William Rayfield, Treasurer.

LOURIE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, successor to the National Hydraulic Tire Setter Company, came to Springfield from Keokuk, Iowa, in August, 1910. Their factory is located on Yale Boulevard, south of Stanford Avenue. Herbert M. Lourie is President of the concern, which is a large manufacturer of hydraulic tire setters and other hydraulic machinery, including box-presses and hub-binders. They employ 50 men and have an export trade to all parts of the civilized world.

FREDERICK R. COATS, manufacturer of jewelers' tools and materials, watch material and dental burrs, has a factory at Eleventh and Ash Streets, where he employs about 90 men and several women. This industry was established in 1896 and enjoys a good patronage.

THE DAWSON BRICK & TILE COMPANY is one of the older manufacturing concerns of Springfield, having been established in 1881. Their plant is located at Tenth and Carpenter Streets, where they turn out various kinds and sizes of farm and drain tiling, and have a capacity of 5,000,000 brick annually. They employ about 30 men.

THE SPRINGFIELD MATTRESS COMPANY was established in Springfield in 1900 and incorporated in 1898. The officers are: William M. Montgomery, President, and Harry D. Montgomery Secretary. Their plant is located on Miller and West Grand Avenue, where they employ about 30 men and women, and have a capacity for the output of 75 to 100 mattresses daily. Their output includes elastic cotton mattresses and other grades.

THE SPRINGFIELD BOILER AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY was established in 1891, and its plant is located at East Capitol and East Grand Ave-

nues. The officers of the concern are: President and Treasurer, Ansley Brown; Vice President, Logan Hay; Secretary, H. H. Dickerman. They make a specialty of manufacturing boilers and have an export trade in this line. They are also founders and boat builders, making a high grade of steel plate.

OTHER MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISES.—The United States Gypsum Company is engaged in the manufacture of all kinds of plaster, their plant being located at Tenth and Madison Streets. The concern was established in 1896.

Manning Brothers have a plant at No. 206 North Fifth Street, for the manufacture of trunks, suit cases, bags and similar goods. They also manufacture a line of cigar boxes. This concern was established in 1897 and employs five men. The members of the firm are John P., James A. and William M. Manning.

Abbott Brothers manufacture a line of cigar and packing boxes at their plant located on Enos Avenue at the northwest corner of Tenth Street. The business was established in 1893 and the members of the firm are: Samuel E., Louis E. and Joseph P. Abbott. They employ nine men and use 1,500,000 feet of lumber per year.

Weaver's Roller Jaw Chuck Company (Ira A. Weaver, proprietor) was established in the Harvard Park Addition in 1910. They employ seven men in the manufacture of machine tools, making a specialty of drill chucks.

Frank Godley is proprietor of a mill located at 1515 East Madison Street, where he manufactures all kinds of shoddy goods, employing twelve men and women. The concern was established in 1878.

The Illinois Biological Laboratory manufactures a serum which has been sent to farmers and stockmen throughout the State for the purpose of treating hogs for the prevention of disease. During 1910, 60,000 hogs were treated, probably saving \$1,000,000 to the farmers. Dr. A. T. Peters, State Biologist, is in charge, and the work is carried on under the direction of the State Board of Live Stock Commissioners.

A still further list of enterprises at present in operation in the city will be found below:

Acetylene Lamp Manufacturers—M. D. Baker Manufacturing Company.

Automobile Tire and Tube Manufacturers—Gillette Vulcanizing Works.

Awning and Tent Manufacturers—R. H.

Armbruster Manufacturing Company; Springfield Canvas Goods Company.

Baking Powder Manufacturer—Emanuel F. Lonellina.

Boiler Manufacturers—Otto & Sherf.

Brick Manufacturers—Lincoln Park Coal & Brick Company; Henry Mester's Pressed Brick Yard; Springfield Paving Brick Company; West End Brick Plant.

Bridge Builders—Capital Bridge & Iron Company; Springfield Bridge & Iron Company.

Harvard Brush Company, manufacturers.

Carriage and Wagon Manufacturers—August Brand; Johnston-Hatcher Company; Myers & Van Duhn; Rustenyer Bros.

Gibson Gear Manufacturing Co.

Cement Block Manufacturers—Baum's Hydraulic Cement Stone Works; Forsyth & Bentz; E. W. Hocker & Son; Martin Rollinger & Company.

Cigar manufactories are quite numerous.

Clothing Manufacturers—Hall & Herrick Company.

Cornice Manufacturers—Armstrong Brothers; H. R. Ashcraft; O. A. Melcher.

Jacob Blesser, Machinist, Model and Die Maker.

Hummer Tool & Manufacturing Company.

Electric Meter Manufacturer—Sangamon Electric Company; J. B. Scholes Electric Manufacturing Company.

Engine Builders—Eclipse Engine & Machine Company.

Flour Manufacturers—Elevator Milling Company.

Founder and Machinist—Oscar Ansell.

Harrow Manufacturer—Springfield Harrow Company.

Hat Manufacture—Carl Mund.

Ice Cream Manufacturers—many.

Machinists—many.

Wastemo Chemical Company.

Cabinet Manufacturer—A. F. Winston.

Pickle Manufacturers—Springfield Spice & Pickle Company.

Planing Mills—Aslag Eielson; H. O. McGrue; C. A. Power; Peter Vredenburg Lumber Company.

Rug Manufacturers—Gilmore - Palm Rug Works.

Sausage Manufacturer—John Mohay.

Soda & Mineral Water Manufacturers—Clutter's Syrup & Bottling Company.

Stock Food Manufacturer—G. R. Bigler Company.

Varnish Manufacturer—Surrey Varnish Company.

Vinegar Manufacturers—Springfield Vinegar Company.

The estimated value of manufactures in the city of Springfield for the year 1905 was \$5,796,637.

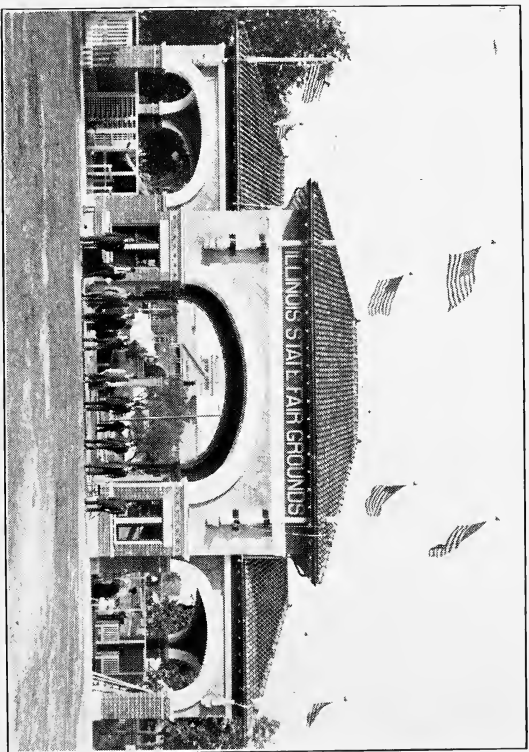
CHAPTER XXV.

STATE AND COUNTY FAIRS.

ORGANIZATION OF ILLINOIS STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY IN 1853—FIRST OFFICERS AND FIRST FAIR—PROF. JONATHAN B. TURNER, PROMOTER OF THE SYSTEM OF INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION, DELIVERS THE FIRST ADDRESS—SECOND FAIR AT SPRINGFIELD IN 1854—RECEIPTS, PREMIUMS AND EXPENSES—LOCATION OF FAIRS UNDER A ONE YEAR SYSTEM—CHANGE OF SYSTEM IN 1863—SUBSEQUENT LOCATIONS UP TO 1893—MOVEMENT FOR PERMANENT LOCATION—SPRINGFIELD, BLOOMINGTON, DECATUR AND PEORIA COMPETING CITIES—DECISION IN FAVOR OF SPRINGFIELD, JANUARY 11, 1894—VALUE OF GROUNDS AND OTHER GIFTS—SUCCESS OF FIRST FAIR UNDER NEW ARRANGEMENT—SUBSEQUENT GROWTH IN ATTENDANCE AND EXHIBITS—BUILDINGS AND OTHER IMPROVEMENTS ON FAIR GROUNDS—PRESENT CONDITIONS OF ADMINISTRATION AND RECENT IMPROVEMENTS.

(By Charles F. Mills.)

The first regular State Agricultural Society in Illinois was incorporated under the provisions of an act of the General Assembly approved February 8, 1853, and each State Fair has since been conducted under the supervision of this organization or its immediate successor, the present State Board of Agriculture. The original act of incorporation was introduced in the General Assembly by Col. James N. Brown, then a Representative from Sangamon County, and he became the first President of the Society, with Simeon Francis, of Springfield, and then editor of the "Illinois State Journal," as



MAIN ENTRANCE, STATE FAIR GROUNDS, SPRINGFIELD



GRAND STAND, STATE FAIR GROUNDS, SPRINGFIELD

MONSTER MACHINERY HALL,
ILLINOIS STATE FAIR.



MACHINERY HALL, STATE FAIR GROUNDS, SPRINGFIELD

Recording Secretary. The first State Fair was held in October of the same year, on grounds adjacent to the city of Springfield, which became "Camp Yates" in 1861, but is now embraced in the western portion of the city near Washington Park. The late Prof. Jonathan B. Turner, of Jacksonville, who became head of the movement for the establishment of a system of "industrial education" which finally resulted in the founding of the University of Illinois and an "industrial college" in every State and Territory of the Union, delivered a memorable address on this occasion. A year later the second Fair was held at the same place. Mr. Brown still acting as President, while Mr. Francis retained the Secretaryship several years longer, always proving himself a most efficient supporter of the system. The aggregate receipts at the first Fair amounted to \$4,751.20, while the total of expenses was \$2,954.04 and of premiums \$944.45, leaving a balance of \$852.71 in the treasury. The receipts at the second Fair (1854) were increased to \$5,492.14, while the expenses were reduced to \$1,754.56, and the premiums increased to \$3,146.79, leaving a balance, with that of the previous year, amounting to \$1,443.30. These figures, by comparison with those of later years, will enable the reader to judge of the growth which has taken place within a period of fifty-eight years.

LOCATION OF FAIRS.—For the next eight years Fairs were held successively, for one year each, at the following points: 1855, at Chicago; 1856, at Alton; 1857, at Peoria; 1858, at Centralia; 1859, at Freeport; 1860, at Jacksonville; 1861, at Chicago, and 1862, at Peoria. Each of these showed a variable increase in receipts and expenses compared with those of the first two Fairs, the highest point being reached at Peoria in 1857, when the receipts aggregated \$15,877.91, and the expenditures \$14,637.39 (of which \$8,104.54, was for premiums), leaving a balance of \$4,551.43 in the treasury. In 1860, at Jacksonville, with a reduction in receipts of a little over \$1,200 as compared with Peoria three years previous, owing to an increase in both expenses and premiums, there came a deficit (for the first time in State Fair history) of \$670.88. There was a partial recovery from this in the next Fair held at Chicago, but in consequence of the Civil War being in progress in 1862, there was a practical abandonment of

the Fair to be held at Peoria for that year, the premiums, amounting to \$715.50, being issued solely on field trials of agricultural implements. This also resulted in a second deficit amounting to \$849.73.

In 1862 came a change in the adoption of a plan for the holding of Fairs for at least two years at the same place, on two occasions this being reduced to two places, and for two periods extended to four years. Under this arrangement during the next thirty years (1863-1892) Fairs were held at the following points: 1863-64, at Decatur; 1865-66, at Chicago; 1867-68, at Quincy; 1869-70, at Decatur; 1871, at Du Quoin; 1872, at Ottawa; 1873-74, at Peoria; 1875-76, at Ottawa; 1877-78, at Freeport; 1879-80, at Springfield; 1881-82, at Peoria; 1883-86, at Chicago; 1887-88, at Olney; 1889-92, at Peoria. In 1893, on account of the World's Fair being in progress in Chicago, in which Illinois bore a more conspicuous part than any other single State in the Union, the holding of a regular State Fair was omitted. Within this period (1863-92), with the exception of two years—1880 and 1881, the Fairs being then held at Springfield and Peoria, respectively, with a deficit at the former of \$266.82, and at the latter, of \$466.37—there was a balance in the treasury after each Fair, the lowest (\$887.35) occurring at Ottawa in 1875, and the highest (\$41,656.23) at Peoria in 1892. The place at which the largest number of Fairs were held up to 1892, was Peoria (with ten Fairs), Chicago coming second with eight, Springfield and Decatur, respectively, being the location of four each.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ORGANIZED.—Of a change which came in 1872, when by act of the State Legislature the State Agricultural Society was transformed into the Department of Agriculture (as it now exists), with increased powers, an article in the "Illinois Blue Book" of 1907, furnishes the following statement:

"In 1872 the Department of Agriculture was created by act of April 15, the administration of the department being then placed in the hands of the State Board of Agriculture, consisting of a President, with a Vice President from each Congressional District of the State, to be elected by delegates from the County Agricultural Boards. The Treasurer and Secretary are elected by the State Board biennially,

but are not members of the Board. All the powers and privileges of the old society were vested in the new Board, whose duties were defined in general terms as the 'promotion of agriculture, manufactures and domestic arts.' The Board was given sole control of all State Fairs, and it was under the board powers conferred by this act that that Board decided that the State Fair should abandon its migratory habits and be permanently located at Springfield."

PERMANENT LOCATION OF STATE FAIR.—The agitation of this question began as early as 1879, but the first steps looking decisively to this end, were taken at the annual meeting of the Board in Springfield in January, 1893, when David Gore, its newly elected President, referring to the uncertainty existing in reference to the location of future State Fairs, acknowledged that he "did not know of a place where the citizens want the State Fair unless they can have it permanently located." This was just before the World's Fair in Chicago, which, as already recognized, furnished a reason for omitting the holding of a State Fair for that year. After obtaining an opinion from the Attorney General sustaining the right of the Board permanently to locate the Fair, that body, in a meeting held in the city of Chicago on October 13, submitted to the competing cities the requirements to be met in proposals on this subject. At the first session of the annual meeting of the Board held at Springfield, on January 3 following, bids were received from the cities of Springfield, Bloomington, Decatur, Peoria and one or two others of a rather indefinite character. After visits had been made by the Board to the four places named for the purpose of investigating the conditions and value of proposals received, the question came to a vote on January 11, the eighth ballot awarding the prize to the city of Springfield. The erection of buildings and making of other improvements commenced soon after the laying of the corner-stone of the Exposition Building, one of the largest and most important of its class, taking place, with imposing ceremonies, on the 4th of July of that year. The principal points covered by the proposal from the city of Springfield and Sangamon County, as enumerated in a speech by President Gore, were as follows:

Donation of 156 acres of land (Sangamon County Fair Grounds) with improvements thereon, value \$300 per acre	\$ 56,800.00
Cash contribution from city.....	50,000.00
For construction of fence	3,000.00
Sum for grading, sewerage and paving streets	30,000.00
Totals	\$139,800.00

FAIR GROUNDS.—The grounds are situated just north of the present city limits, two miles north of the courthouse, and are reached by urban cars and during the Fair period by special trains on the Chicago & Alton and on the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railways. Of their value and advantages of location, the President, in an address delivered in January, 1895, after the first Fair under the new arrangement, said:

"This tract of land, located as it is at the capital of this great State, and the further fact of its general adaptability for the purpose for which it was chosen by the Board, it need not be said that the people of this great State have cause to be proud of this great possession. All this property was given to the State Board of Agriculture by the people of the city of Springfield and Sangamon County, in consideration of the permanent location of the State Fair upon these grounds. Indeed, the people of Sangamon County gave much more. They gave us, in addition to the grounds and the improvements thereon, fifty thousand dollars in cash, as well as the further sum of more than three thousand dollars for the purpose of making a new and suitable fence around the whole ground. More than this: They secured the right of way and caused two main lines of railroads, viz., the Chicago & Alton and the Jackson South-eastern (now the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis) Railways, to lay their tracks into the grounds and also make all necessary switches, platforms and other convenient arrangements for the handling of both passengers and freight. Still more: the people of this vicinity have fully carried out their guarantee made to the Board, and have graded and paved with brick, in first-class order, the streets and roads, fifty feet wide, up to and into the gates of the Fair Grounds, and have also laid new tracks for the street railways, so as to form a loop which reaches and accommodates passengers at both



COLISEUM BUILDING, STATE FAIR GROUNDS, SPRINGFIELD



DOME BUILDING, STATE FAIR GROUNDS, SPRINGFIELD



WOMAN'S BUILDING, STATE FAIR GROUNDS, SPRINGFIELD



DAIRY BUILDING, STATE FAIR GROUNDS, SPRINGFIELD

the main entrances to the grounds. Now this is, in a general way, about what the people of Springfield and Sangamon County have done for the permanent location of the Fair, except that electric lights are to be furnished free of cost for two years, and also we are to be furnished water from the city water works, free of cost to this Board so long as the Fairs are held on these grounds, which will be a great saving of both labor and money."

There is reason to believe that the people of Springfield and Sangamon County not only fulfilled every promise made in their contract here enumerated, but have since done more to promote the success of the Annual Fairs.

THE FAIR OF 1894.—The first Fair on the new grounds was held in September, 1894, and its success aroused intense enthusiasm, and this has been followed by increased attendance and growing exhibits ever since. President Gore, in the address already quoted from, taking notice of its various departments, says of it:

"In the department of labor-saving devices were to be found all the modern kinds of machinery of the most perfect mechanism and attractive finish, operated by various sources of power from the delicate foot of woman and the strong arm of man, up to the ponderous engine of great power.

"The exhibit of farm products was wonderful to behold. It was in charge of our worthy Superintendent of that Department, Mr. Vittum, whose department at the World's Fair, was pronounced the best ever seen, until his late effort at our late State Fair, which surpassed all former records and was by far the grandest collection of farm products ever seen on a fair ground.

"The departments of education, horticulture, textile fabrics and fine arts, which were grouped in the Exposition Building, were all far better than the Board had reason to expect, owing to the known unfinished condition of the building. . . . It is a common remark of many visitors, 'How did you accomplish so much in so short a time?'"

The statistics of the last seventeen years show an average increase from year to year, in attendance, entries of exhibits and receipts, as well as a consequent increase in premiums. For instance, the total attendance in 1910 was 323,911 (the largest in the State Fair's history), against 177,260 in 1894, while the total awards

for premium in 1909 (the record year in that line) were \$56,500 against \$25,637.50 for 1894. The largest increase in exhibits in late years has been in the line of machinery, the entries of 1894 amounting to 518, having increased in 1910 to 7,370. The only year since 1881 in which the expenditures exceeded the receipts was in 1911, the deficit for the latter year amounting to \$13,421.93—this result being due to unfavorable weather during Fair week.

FAIR BUILDINGS AND IMPROVEMENTS.—The following list of Fair Buildings, with cost of same, together with other property and expenditures for improvements, is taken from a publication ("Greater Springfield") of 1909:

Dome building	\$ 60,500
Machinery hall	125,000
Grand stand	27,000
Poultry building	18,000
Frame barns	54,000
Exposition building	65,000
Sheep and swine pavilion	17,000
Engine house, fire department	2,500
Southwest entrance	2,000
Railroad platforms	4,000
Feed warehouse	1,450
Haskell Viaduct	1,450
Brick cattle barn	29,874
Custodian's house	7,000
Coliseum building	63,000
Dairy building	20,000
Woman's building	27,800
Speed stalls	6,000
Covered walks, coverings	10,000
Band stand	1,000
Turn stiles	2,050
Water mains	6,000
Sewers	4,000
Fences	3,000
Cement walks	10,000
Real estate	78,000
Personal property	28,378
Dining hall	15,028
Track	15,781
Total	\$714,413

PRESENT CONDITIONS.—The following comprehensive statement, showing the present condition of affairs under the supervision of the State Agricultural Board, with the wide influence exerted by its annual fairs upon the industrial world, and some of the new departments

which have recently been added to its field of administration, is taken from a contribution to the "Illinois Blue Book" of 1911 from the pen of Mr. J. K. Dickirson, Secretary of the Board.

"The great Fair represents each year the best achievement of our people, and its reputation for usefulness has extended to every State in the Union and reached all the other countries of the earth noted for advanced agricultural conditions. The State Board of Agriculture's office is in constant receipt of inquiries pertaining to the management and workings of the Illinois State Fair from the various States and wherever agricultural exhibitions are held. It, today, occupies a leading position as the greatest and most complete agricultural and industrial fair of the world.

"This Fair is generally recognized by the people of this State as one of the most far-reaching educational agencies in all that pertains to advanced agriculture. The exhibits at the State Fair demonstrate the practical value of the teachings of the agricultural schools. The State Agricultural College was established years ago for the purpose of teaching the most approved methods in agricultural and other industrial pursuits. The Agricultural College of Illinois has a world-wide reputation for imparting instruction in the science of Agriculture and the State Board of Agriculture, through the State Fair exhibits, demonstrates the practical value of such instruction. It is a source of great pride to examine the exhibits on the State Fair grounds when the exhibition is in full progress, and see the wonderful strides that have been made in the last few years in the development of our agriculture. The little scrub, long-horned cattle of a few years ago have been supplanted by the 2,000-pound beef cattle, and corresponding improvement has been made in the hogs. Then we have the heavy draft horses in place of the light animal of little quality and poor breeding. The improvement in the light horses and the saddle horses is notable. The records in speed have been reduced from 2:40 to 1:55 $\frac{1}{4}$; and this progress has been brought about by intelligent breeding, competition and the educational influence of the fairs. . . .

"The farmers of Illinois are rapidly learning the benefit to be derived from the State Fairs as an educational agency, and are exhibiting their appreciation by attending each

year in larger numbers. The State Board of Agriculture is under many obligations to the citizens of Illinois for their active interest in promoting the Fair which now holds the highest rank of any agricultural fair in the United States. The continuation of the interest shown in the Fair will soon bring it to the high stand of usefulness planned by the Board."

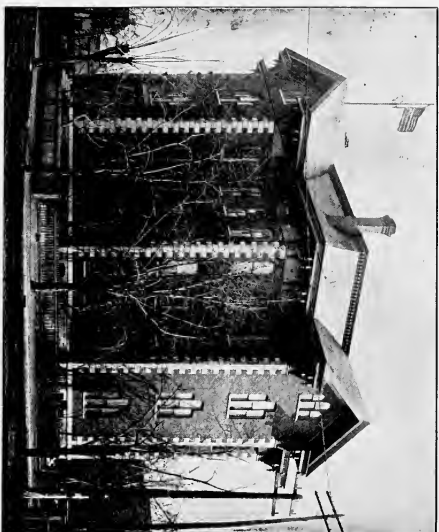
RECENT PROGRESS.—"Within the last fifteen years, additional educational value has been given the Illinois State Fair by the State Board of Agriculture, through the establishment on the grounds in the beautiful women's building, of a Domestic Science school, to which young ladies from each county in the State may come and where they are taught for two weeks the latest improved methods in sanitary housekeeping and the preparation of foods. . . . "A Boys' School of Agriculture has also been inaugurated, and has proven most useful and popular with the young men of the State."

COUNTY FAIRS.—The first County Fair was held in September, 1837, but there is no evidence that regular Fairs were held until the organization of the Sangamon County Agricultural & Mechanical Association in 1852. A Fair was then held in October, one year before the first State Fair. This association bought 20 acres of land west of the city and held annual Fairs until 1869, when it disbanded. In 1871 the Sangamon County Agricultural Board was organized with J. B. Perkins, President, and leasing the site of the old Poor Farm, annual Fairs were there held (except during State Fair years) until the permanent location of the State Fair at Springfield, in 1893, the ground then being transferred to the State Agricultural Board.

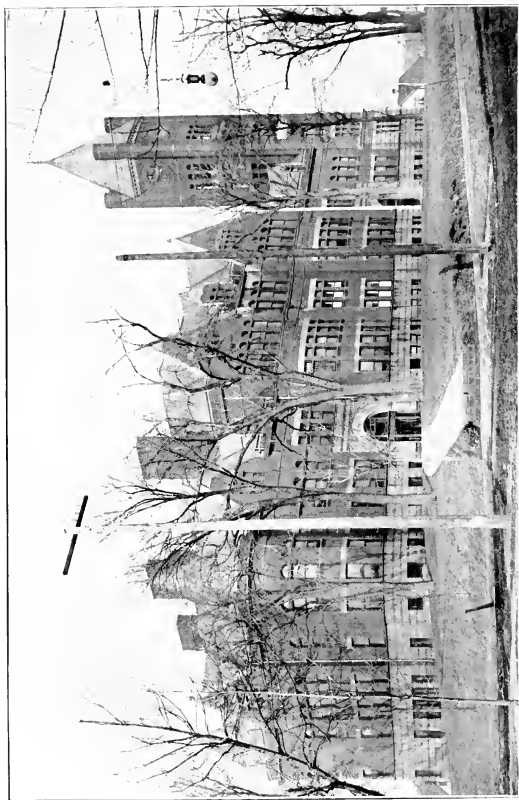
CHAPTER XXVI.

EDUCATIONAL—PUBLIC SCHOOLS

PRIMITIVE EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS—EARLY SCHOOLS IN SANGAMON COUNTY—QUALITY OF TEACHERS AND TEXT-BOOKS—FIRST SCHOOLS IN DIFFERENT TOWNSHIPS—DESCRIPTION OF SCHOOL BUILDINGS—COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS—STATISTICS OF PUPILS, TEACHERS AND EXPENDITURES—EARLY SPRINGFIELD SCHOOLS AND SUBSEQUENT DE-



OLD HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING, SPRINGFIELD. BUILT IN 1865—
ABANDONED IN 1897



HIGH SCHOOL, SPRINGFIELD, BUILT IN 1897

VELOPMENT—TEACHERS AND PRINCIPALS—SPRINGFIELD ACADEMY AND FEMALE SEMINARY—PRESENT CITY SCHOOLS AND LIST OF SUPERINTENDENTS—ENROLLMENT AND PROPERTY VALUATIONS—CITY HIGH SCHOOL AND PRINCIPALS—TEACHERS' TRAINING SCHOOL.

(By Prof. J. H. Collins, Superintendent of Springfield City Schools.)

The early settlers in this part of Illinois came from Kentucky and other States toward the South, where the free public school idea was slow to get a start. Although Governor Berkeley, in 1670, wrote home to England saying, "I thank God there are in Virginia no free schools nor printing, and I hope we shall not have; for learning hath brought disobedience and heresy into the world"—he did not, however, reflect the sentiment of all Virginians of that day, for some of them did provide free schools, very early, for the education of poor children.

That school houses were scarce for a long time in the Southern Colonies, was due mainly to the plantation life. The homes were far apart. For ninety years after the first settlement, Jamestown was the only village in the Colony of Virginia. The children of rich planters were taught either by private tutors or sent to England to be educated. In some places, a few families would unite and hire a teacher for their children. The schools were often held in tobacco barns out in the fields, and were known as "old-field schools." George Washington obtained most of his education from schools of this kind. For a whole year, he rode on horseback to one of these schools ten miles away.

Although the most of these early settlers in Central Illinois came from sections where the idea of universal education had not taken deep root, as it had in the New England and other Eastern States, however, the value of knowledge was appreciated by them, and wherever a few families had built homes near enough together, steps were at once taken to establish a school. Within five years after the first settlement in this county, more than a half dozen schools had been started. As a rule, these early schools were not very good, but were probably the best that could be had at that time under the conditions attending pioneer life.

McMaster, in his "History of the American People," says: "During the first two and a half centuries of our history, school houses were

poor, small and uncomfortable, with scant furnishings, few and uninteresting books, tiresome and indifferent methods of teaching, and great severity of discipline. Many of the teachers were men of inferior ability and of questionable morals. Among them were redemptioners, exported convicts, and indentured servants."

Slates were not used before the beginning of the nineteenth century. Not until years after the Revolutionary War were they found in many of the common schools. At first they had no frames. In order to prevent them from being dropped and broken, a hole was made in one side through which a string was placed and hung around the neck of the pupil. Crayon, such as we use today, was not known until well along in the last half of the nineteenth century. Chalk was procured in large chunks and broken into pieces of all shapes and sizes. The blackboards, however, were small and not used very much.

All of these early schools in Illinois were taught in log houses, a description of which is given farther along in this chapter. Many of the teachers were not qualified to give instruction even in the rudiments of education. The record is left that one of these was intemperate, his knowledge of the brands of whisky of that day far exceeding his knowledge of books. The opinion quite generally prevailed that "lickin' and larnin'" went together, and in the selection of a teacher the ability to wield the birch was not often overlooked. Here and there would be found a man or woman of culture who had come into the new country to seek a home. But oftener the teacher was a way-faring Irishman or Scotchman, or perhaps, a surveyor or a mechanic, whose winter's work was teaching, and who took up his tools again when spring approached. One account says, "A few fine scholars came into the county in 1840 who understood grammar and arithmetic, but the ability to read, to write, and to cipher to the Single Rule of Three, was generally considered sufficient qualification to teach.

The teacher usually worked up his own school by going from house to house with a subscription paper, getting scholars signed for the school. It occurred often that a parent would subscribe a half-scholar, which meant that one child would attend one-half of the time. In those days, the teachers generally "boarded around," spending the time at the homes of the pupils.

Text-books were few in number. Webster's blue-backed Elementary Speller was most com-

mon. The first reading books were "Pleasant Companion", The New Testament, and Murray's English Reader. A little later the "Columbian Orator" was found in places, and after 1830, "Pierpont's Readers" were in a number of schools. A few books of biography were read, the principal ones being Weem's Life of Washington and his Life of Marlon. Geography and grammar were slow to be introduced, because these subjects were beyond many of the teachers. Pike's Arithmetic was the first text-book on that subject. About 1834 Smith's came into competition with Pike's. The copy books were made at home of unruled paper. The pupil or teacher ruled lines as needed. The pupil was fortunate who had a straight piece of wood to use as a rule, and a pointed piece of lead for a pencil. Steel pens were not to be had, and everywhere a goose-quill pen was used. One of the qualifications of the early teacher was the ability to make a quill-pen that would not scratch. It was common in the school for a pupil to call to the teacher, "My pen scratches", when it was the duty of the teacher to cut the quill back with a sharp pen-knife and make a new point or a new pen.

What was known as the "loud school" was not uncommon. Certain lessons were prepared by studying aloud. This was especially true of the spelling lesson. The teacher would announce "scholars will study spelling", when all would begin aloud, "b-a ba k-e-r ker, baker; c-i ci, d-e-r der, cider; s-h-a sha d-y dy, shady," not always in concert, but often every fellow for himself. The noise was said to be terrific, but it sounded as if something were doing. After a time, there would be a gradual lull when the master would bring his foot down upon the floor with a stamp, and give orders to study the lesson harder.

TOWNSHIP SCHOOL HISTORY.—The following are accounts of some of the early schools of the county, as they have been gathered from various sources: The first school house in Auburn Township was erected in 1828, of logs, and it was situated on the land of James Patton and in after years, was known as the "Patton School House." The first school in this building was taught by William Fritz.

A school house was erected in Ball Township, on the northeast quarter of Section 9, in 1821, which is claimed to have been the first school house built in the county. The first teacher was

Charles Wright. Another school house was built in the same township in 1823, and Joseph White was probably the first teacher.

A school in what is now Buffalo Hart Township, was taught in the first cabin built by John Constant, and the teacher was Kennedy Kincade. The next school was in the summer of 1830 and was taught by a teacher named Blue, in a log house on the west half of the southeast quarter of Section 20. The first house erected for school purposes was on the farm of John Constant, in 1833, and was built of logs of the regulation pattern. Miss Eliza Hood was the first teacher in this building. A little later a chapel, built by Robinson and Davis, was purchased and used for a number of years for a school house.

In Cartwright Township the first school building was erected in 1821 and John Purvine was the teacher. The first school house within the limits of the village of Pleasant Plains was built in 1857, and was used for a number of years when it became too small to accommodate the pupils. It was then remodeled into a two story building of four rooms.

The first school house in Chatham Township was built of logs and was located on Section 19. The first school of the town of Chatham was conducted in 1837 in the smoke house of Luther N. Ransom, and the teacher was Roxana S. Lyman. No school house was built until the year 1839, when a frame building was erected which served its purpose for nineteen years. A two-story frame school house was erected in 1858 at a cost of \$2,400, which was considered an excellent building for that time.

In Cooper Township, a school was taught in 1828 by Mr. and Mrs. Literal.

Cotton Hill, in educational matters, has kept pace with other agricultural communities in respect to schools, but no exact information is at hand in regard to the first school.

The early settlers of Curran Township were interested in schools, but at first the children of that township attended school just across the line in Chatham Township. A school house was built on Section 32 just before the winter of the deep snow, and is supposed to have been the first in that township.

Very soon after the first settlement in Fancy Creek Township, about the winter of 1820-21, the men living in that section gathered at an appointed place and erected, in short order, a log school building. The space between the logs was

"chinked," and greased paper was used for window lights. This house was located on Section 16, a short distance east of the Britton graveyard. The first teacher was James Bellows. Like most of these early schools, this one for years was supported by subscription, and the teachers "boarded 'round."

The earliest settlers of Gardner Township joined with their neighbors in Curran in establishing the first schools, and passed through experiences similar to those of other settlers of the county.

Owing to the fact that the first settlers of Illiopolis Township lived so far apart, it appears that no teacher was employed until 1840, and the first school house was erected in 1845. The first school house in the village of Illiopolis was erected in 1861, and was a frame building used for both educational and religious purposes. In 1867, an addition was built in front of this house, thirty-two feet square and of brick. In 1880, the frame part was removed and a brick addition took its place.

The first settlements of Loami Township were along Lick Creek near the line separating that township from what is now Chatham, and the first school house was over the line in Section 19. Here the children of this township first attended school. The "Yankee settlement" was without its school house until about 1824, when one was built a mile and a half east of the village of Loami. This one was the typical pioneer school house, built of logs, with clapboard roof, punch-eon floor, and slab seats. It was also used for religious purposes for a number of years. Theophilus Sweet was one of the early teachers—probably the first. In 1845, a Fourier Society of about twenty families was organized and purchased a large quantity of land in this township, and for about three years the organization seemed to flourish. A large building was in process of erection when, on account of dissensions, the organization disbanded, and the property was divided among the members. It is said that there was a school in connection with this society, but little can be learned in regard to it.

A letter from Mrs. Julia A. Dawson of Chicago, now nearly ninety years of age, whose family joined the Fourier movement known as the Phalanx, gives some account of a school she attended in the neighborhood of Loami, describing the books, the building, and the teacher whose name was Tucker. She had only two books and these

were the "Elementary Speller" and the "English Reader." The house was built of round logs, the space between plastered with clay. The panes of glass were eight by ten inches, three in a window and two on several sides. The fire-place would take in logs six feet long, and it required a quarter of a cord of wood to make a fire. The most of the heat went up the chimney. Those seated on the opposite side of the room suffered from cold. Towards spring, chilblains became an epidemic on account of frosted feet. Tuition was \$2.00 per scholar. On account of scarcity of money, the head of a family of three or four children would subscribe two scholars and divide the time among the whole number, two attending at a time. The old lady writes: "You can imagine the uphill work of getting any schooling." This particular teacher named Tucker, every Friday, acting upon the principle that it was good for the school, whipped every pupil with a hazel switch, regardless of whether it was deserved or not. He never hit her very hard but occasionally the end of the switch would bend around and strike her bare arm. Although this happened more than seventy-five years ago, she can even now feel the sting when she thinks about it. He was one of those teachers of that time who believed that "lickin' and larnin'" were essential and inseparable.

John Piekerill taught the first school in Mechanicsburg Township in 1828. The building was located on Section 27. The first school house in the village was erected in 1837 and was a frame building; and the second of brick in 1842. The Mechanicsburg Academy was incorporated about 1854 and a good brick building, two stories in height, forty by sixty feet, was erected. This school flourished for a few years. Those in charge at various times were Profs. Loomis, Cummings, Hatch and McNutt.

Six years after the first settlement in Pawnee Township, the schoolmaster put in his appearance, and, in 1824, the first school was opened in a loft of the log cabin of Justus Henkle. Ten or twelve children were gathered in this upper room and taught by John Johnson.

Back in 1847, in what is now Oak Ridge district, there were only two dwelling houses, one owned by William Bradley on the north side of the creek, and the other by Elisha Sanders on the south side. In 1851, a log house was purchased on Lick Creek, removed to the southeast quarter of Section 3 for a school house. As the

school section of land was unsold, there was no money to support the school, hence the first school was taught gratuitously by John Megredy in the winter of 1851-52. About a dozen pupils attended. The spring and summer following, the school was taught by Miss M. A. Thompson, a niece of Judge James H. Matheny, the principal part of the salary being paid by Mr. Megredy and Mr. Smith. The second winter term was taught by B. F. Fox, Jr., and the summer term by a Mr. Smith. In 1852, the school section was sold, the township was divided into districts, and the settlement around Brush Creek became the first district. Megredy, Smith, and Courtney were the first school directors of this district. These directors had a tax levied for the erection of a school house. Certain persons opposing this move, made an effort to stop the collection, but failed. A house eighteen by twenty feet was built upon a site agreed upon by those especially interested in a school at that place. The opposition secured a special act of the Legislature for the removal of the building to the prairie beyond the reach of those living in the district, which provision was carried out. Later those interested in the school secured the passage of an act by the Legislature empowering the directors to sell the building, which was accordingly done. It was purchased by Mr. Megredy and removed to the present location of the school. In 1856, this district was first called Oak Ridge, and from that time, has been known as the Oak Ridge School. In 1873, the building was sold at public sale and purchased by Charles Lamb for \$34, and a new and more substantial one took its place.

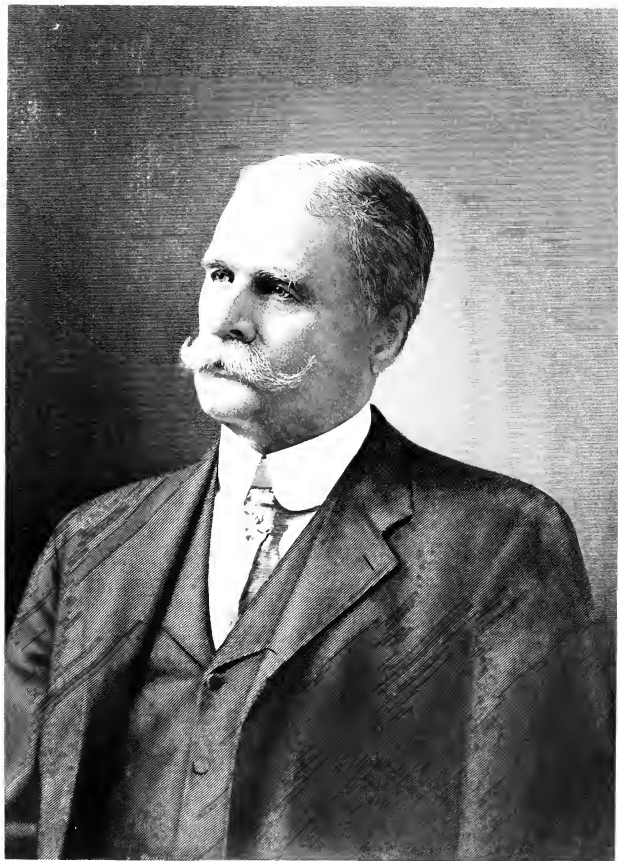
DESCRIPTION OF SCHOOL BUILDING.—The first school in Rochester Township was taught in 1823 by Samuel Williams, an account of which, with that of other early schools of that section, written by Mr. Williams, has been preserved and is as follows:

"In the summer of 1823, I taught the first school in the township, in a log cabin, located on the open prairie on land now owned by Robert Billings. In 1824, there was a school, taught in the Sattley settlement by Richard E. Barker. In 1824-25, there was a school taught on the south side of the river, near Clark's mills, by Jabez Capps, a worthy man and an excellent scholar, but, as reported, so easy with children in regard to discipline, that his school was considered by some as defective.

"The first school house on Round Prairie was built in the year 1827 or 1828. William Jones was employed to teach, and, when he had taught only one day, that night the house was burned. It was supposed to have been the work of a malicious person, who had been opposed to the location.

"The following is the description of a school house on Sugar Creek, in which I taught school in 1824: It was built of logs; was about fourteen by sixteen feet in size, very low; had a clapboard roof, kept down by poles; the chimney was made of wood and clay, with stone back wall, and jambs; the size of the fireplace was about three feet by six; the house was daubed, both inside and out, with clay mortar, up to the roof. If I remember correctly it had a puncheon floor below, but none above; the door shutter was made of clapboards fastened together by wooden pins, and hung on heavy wooden hinges. When raising the house the upper and lower half of two logs, in the south end and west side, were cut out for window spaces, in which strips of wood were placed up and down, on which paper was pasted, and afterwards greased, in order to admit the light. In the lower logs, two-inch auger holes were bored, in which strong pins were inserted as a basis for the puncheon writing desks or tables. The seats or benches were made of split logs. There were two or three clapboard shelves, on which spare books and the children's dinner baskets were usually placed. There were a small puncheon table and a split-bottomed chair for the use of the teacher. This completed the furniture of the room. Now all was ready for the admission of teacher and pupils, who, in those early times, enjoyed much pleasure, and seemed proud when meeting together in the very modest and humble school house."

The first school in the immediate vicinity of Rochester was taught in the winter of 1823-24 by Richard E. Barker in a log house built for another purpose but transformed into a school house. In 1826 it was burned and, for a time, the people had no place of meeting and no school. In 1831 the first house for school purposes was built. While, in the main, it was according to the plan then in vogue, it was rather better, as timber was donated by Edward Clark. The seats and desks were made of sawed walnut boards. This gift of lumber was made on condition that, if the building was ever used for any other than school purposes, the donor should receive pay for



W. W. Smith



the lumber at customary prices. In 1837, this building was replaced by a better one, and the first teacher who occupied it was Samuel Williams, who had conducted a school in a private house. Several houses were built on this site, one succeeding another, and for years this was the only school house within miles of that place. It was often overcrowded, at times with sixty or seventy scholars.

For many years the school in Rochester was conducted in a building of stone, the material for which was obtained at Samuel Williams's quarry on the South Fork of the Sangamon river. It was considered an exceptionally good building for its time, and was used until 1865, when a two-story frame building took its place. From that time the Rochester school has been graded and taught by a principal and one or more assistants.

The first school in Salisbury Township was erected in 1823, on the place owned later by Mr. Batterton. Cassell Harrison was the first teacher and John F. Harrison the next. The first school house in Salisbury was erected the next year after the platting of the village. It was of logs and served the purpose of a school for several years when a brick building took its place. The school has been graded since 1868.

Talkington Township was settled later than many other parts of the county and cannot boast of the old-time school house, yet the first building was of logs. The first school in what is now Talkington Township was conducted in an upper room of the dwelling house of Charles Hopkins and was taught by Miss Parsons. The first building for school purposes is said not to have been erected until 1851, and it had glass windows.

Before the deep snow, many families had settled in Williams Township, and these pioneers very early sought the services of the schoolmaster. The first school was taught in the winter of 1821-22 in a log cabin on Fancy Creek, and Patrick Lynch was the teacher. One among the earliest teachers was Erastus Wright, well known in all parts of the county, who taught in a small log cabin on Section 7, as early as 1823.

The village of Williamsville is in District No. 5, which was organized in 1855. The first school house was erected that same year. It was a frame building of one room, eighteen by twenty feet. In 1867, a brick school house was built at a cost of \$12,000, containing four rooms.

In Clear Lake Township, about the year 1828, two school houses of the regulation type of

that day, were built. Riley Jones taught in the one on the south side of the river in 1828.

The town of Riverton, in that township, was at first known as Howlett, named for a wealthy distiller who lived there. At first the people of the place sent their children to the old Crack-neck school. In 1863, Mr. Howlett employed Miss Kate Watson as teacher and provided a house for the school on the Howlett homestead. The school was made free for all who desired to attend. After one term in this house, the school was opened in Mr. Howlett's office at the distillery with Miss Bettie Lewis as teacher. This arrangement, however, did not continue long as the district was divided. The village school was then conducted for several years in a log cabin known as "The Kinsley House." In a few years there was felt the need of better accommodations for the school, and it was determined to build. Mr. Howlett's liberality was again manifested by his donating a site and furnishing the brick for a building, which was completed and ready for use in 1867. Several changes and additions were made as the school grew, and some years later a good sized building was erected. In 1906, the present building was erected at a cost of \$20,000 and is said to be the best building in the county outside of Springfield.

Besides the building at Riverton, other excellent school houses have been built, in recent years at New Berlin, Pawnee, Mechanicsburg, and Chatham. The best and most modern country school buildings are the Leonard School, north of Illiopolis; The Fouch, southwest of New Berlin; Cottage Hill, west of the city; West Grand, southwest of the city; Mt. Zion, three miles southeast of Curran; and Cantrall, built of concrete, west of Illiopolis.

OFFICE OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.—Prior to 1857, this office was known as County School Commissioner, but about that date it was changed to County Superintendent of Schools. In the early years of its existence, it was not a position of great importance, the incumbent devoting only a small portion of his time to the duties of the office. Besides making an annual report to the State Superintendent, the school lands and the examination of teachers were about the only matters to which he gave much attention. It is difficult to find any record of the first Commissioners in Sangamon County. In some counties, previous to 1855, other county

officials attended to the school matters, and this may have been true of this county. The following is a list of those who have held this position, with date of assumption and term of office, since the office of State Superintendent was created: I. S. Britton, 1855, two years; Rev. Francis Springer, 1857, two years; J. S. Bradford, 1859, two years or more; Rev. N. W. Miner, 1863, two years; O. S. Webster, 1865, four years; Warren Burgett, 1869, four years; Patrick J. Rourke, 1873, nine years; A. J. Smith, 1882, four years; A. M. Brooks, 1886, four years; N. B. Hannon, 1890, elected for four years but died while in office, his daughter, Miss Annie Hannon, being appointed to fill the unexpired term; A. M. Brooks, 1894, four years; Charles Van Dorn, 1898, eight years; Edgar C. Pruitt, 1906, reelected in 1910, and present incumbent.

I. S. Britton, School Commissioner in 1855-56, in his report to the State Superintendent, says that the condition of the schools in the county is very much improved in the last year, which was due to the two-mill tax for school purposes. "As common sense would teach, it has put life into the system, and shows at once, as the old proverb says, 'Money makes the mare go,' so does it make the schools go, and without it they wouldn't go." He says there is lack of uniformity in the use of text-books. Those that predominate are the Elementary Speller and Sanders' Readers, Ray's Arithmetic, Mitchell's Geography, and Smith's Grammar.

Concerning the teachers of that time he adds: "There are few professional teachers in the county, especially outside of Springfield and the villages in the county. A farmer, mechanic, clerk, or something else most of the time, and teacher occasionally, is still the practice. Female teachers are generally the most steady in the practice of their profession, and have fewer diverse employments to withdraw them from it. They, however, for the most part, hardly acquire sufficient practice and experience to properly qualify them as instructors before their marriage takes them from their profession, for seldom are any found in its pursuit after such event. Notwithstanding, from long and thorough experience, females are found to be most suitable, as well as the most economical, for common school instructors. Our teachers are deficient both in literary attainments and practical experience, but even of such as are to be had, the supply is by no means sufficient. This

has been the case for years, and will doubtless continue to be so until the proper and only sure remedy is adopted; that is, the establishment of a normal school." Then follows a strong plea for such a school.

The following year, 1857, the first Normal School was established in Illinois at Normal near Bloomington.

According to Superintendent Britton's report, in 1855 Sangamon County had 88 schools; in 1856, 109. The roll of teachers in 1855 numbered 66 men and 43 women; in 1856, 102 men, 61 women. In the schools outside of Springfield, in those years, there were more than twice as many men teaching as women. The highest salary paid a man was \$65; the highest paid a woman was \$40.

For more than a quarter of a century the office of County Superintendent has been one of special importance in organizing and unifying the work of the rural and village schools. Quite generally uniform courses of study have been adopted, better text-books introduced, and the standard of teachers' qualifications raised. The County Teachers Institute, held annually by the Superintendent, has been of great value to the teachers, affording an opportunity to receive instruction in methods of teaching and school management from the best lecturers and normal instructors of the country. Many of the rural schools, as well as those of the towns and city, are carefully graded and pupils are regularly promoted. Eighth grade graduating exercises for the country pupils of the entire county are held annually at Springfield. The diplomas given those completing the course, admit to the High Schools.

At the present day better school houses in country districts are being built, more attention is paid to interior decorations and furnishings, and the grounds are better kept and more carefully beautified by planting shade trees and shrubbery, and cultivating flowers.

The present County Superintendent, Mr. Edgar C. Pruitt, has introduced, and is emphasizing, certain special features in the interest of the rural and village schools, some of which are as follows: township examinations; granting promotion certificates to seventh and ninth grade pupils who pass, as has been done heretofore for eighth grade pupils; the teaching of ninth and tenth grade studies in country schools; taking an annual excursion of boys to the University



TEACHERS' TRAINING SCHOOL, SPRINGFIELD



LAWRENCE SCHOOL, SPRINGFIELD



FEITSMANS SCHOOL, SPRINGFIELD

of Illinois; observing "Education Day," at the County Farmers' Institute; conducting spelling matches; standardizing the country schools through the State Department of Education (twenty-six schools already having been placed upon the list); inaugurating Boys' Rally Movement at the State Fair and County Farmers' Institute; organizing Boys' and Girls' Clubs to study and discuss subjects pertaining to rural life; encouraging boys to attend the short course in agriculture at the University of Illinois; using camera and stereopticon to stimulate taste for art and better conditions; securing libraries for all the country schools; and encouraging pupils to join the State Pupils' Reading Circle.

In 1910, there were enrolled in all of the public schools of the county 16,193 pupils. Of this number there were in graded schools 6,104 boys and 5,997 girls, making a total of 12,101. In ungraded schools there were 2,143 boys and 1,949 girls, making a total, in ungraded schools, of 4,092. Of the 16,193 pupils in the county, 7,911 were in the city of Springfield, and 8,282 in the villages and country districts outside.

The total amount of money expended last year for public school purposes was \$416,680.70. All of this sum was raised by local taxation, except \$14,145.41, the greater part of which was received from the fund provided by the State appropriation.

EARLY SPRINGFIELD SCHOOLS.

The first school in the city of Springfield was taught by Mr. Andrew Orr in 1821. He was succeeded in the summer of 1822 by Mr. Erastus Wright. These teachers, and also Mr. Mendall, who followed Mr. Wright, taught in a log school house located west of the present High School building near the northeast corner of what was known as Hutchinson's Cemetery. The building, as described, was the typical school house of the pioneer days. It was eighteen by twenty feet, constructed of rough logs. The only window extended the entire length of one side, a log having been left out for that purpose, and its place supplied with a row of small panes of glass. The seats were made of slabs sawed from the sides of logs, with two holes bored in each end and sticks driven in for legs, the flat sides being on top. There was no back of any kind for the pupils to lean against, and in many cases, the boys' and girls' feet could not touch the floor. There were

no desks for the books, but these were placed upon shelves resting on long pegs driven into holes made in the wall.

In 1827, Mr. Thomas Moffett followed Mr. Mendall as teacher. He had lately come from Kentucky, where he had obtained several years of experience as a teacher. After the first term, Mr. Moffett moved his school near to the present business center of the city. His last term was taught in the first Court House of the County.

In the following year, 1828, a log school house was erected near the intersection of Adams and Second Streets. This building was twenty by thirty feet, and was used for school house, church, and various other public purposes. The first temperance society in Central Illinois is said to have been organized in 1828, in this building, by Rev. Mr. Bergen. Mr. J. B. Watson was the only teacher who conducted a school in this house. He taught here from 1828 until 1834, with the exception of one year when the school was closed on account of his absence. During this year, 1830, a school was conducted in another part of the town by John Calhoun, more widely and better known as a politician than as a pedagogue. Tuition in Mr. Watson's school, which was paid by those who subscribed pupils, was from \$1.50 to \$3.00 for each pupil per term of eleven weeks. This seems to have been a very small sum, but it must be noted that the necessities of life were generally just as cheap in proportion. It is said that a man of that time brought to town twenty-five dozen eggs and, being offered only twenty-five cents for the whole lot, broke them, declaring that his hens should not labor for such low compensation. Chickens could be bought for thirty cents a dozen.

Prior to 1829, only one school at a time had been conducted. During that year, Miss Jane E. Bergen opened a school in her father's house, which she taught until 1832 when she was married. This school was continued by Mr. Chase, who at the same time was performing the duties of rector of the Episcopal church then recently organized. Two years later he was succeeded by Mr. Clark who taught until the summer of 1836. Other teachers who conducted schools in this locality about that time were Mr. John Waters and Mr. Caleb Williams. Several small schools were started by ladies, one of which was conducted by Miss Chapin, afterwards Mrs. Albert Hale.

THE SPRINGFIELD ACADEMY.—Prior to 1839, no organized effort had been made to establish a school, neither had a good school house been erected. The people at this time began to feel that they must provide for better school facilities, not only because of the benefits that their children would derive from a well-conducted school, but, as well, on account of the reputation of the community abroad. During the few years preceding this time, men had been attracted to the town of Springfield who laid the foundations for the future and were, for many years, the most prominent and enterprising citizens of the place. A number of these men came together, formed a joint stock company to incorporate the "Springfield Academy," the act being dated March 1, 1839.

In accordance with this act, the organization was completed, the first Board of Directors consisting of the following: Washington Iles, F. Webster, Stephen T. Logan, John F. Rague, N. H. Ridgely, Robert Allen, and Charles R. Matheny. An academy building was at once erected on South Fifth Street, between Monroe Street and Capitol Avenue. Messrs. Town and Sill opened the first school in this building before it was completed. They did not remain long, but were succeeded the next year, in the fall of 1840, by Rev. J. F. Brooks, who lived, labored, and taught in this community for nearly half a century. He wrote a text-book on English Grammar, a work of merit.

For two years, this school was open to both sexes, and then for a few months and until Mr. Brooks ceased his connection with it, only to females. From the spring of 1843 until 1853, none but males were admitted. For a time this school was under the charge of Mr. Allard and later Mr. Kimball. In 1844, Rev. Francis Springer took control on his own responsibility, and remained at its head until 1847, when he was succeeded by Mr. A. W. Esterbrook.

THE FEMALE SEMINARY.—In 1849, Mr. James F. Brooks, who has already been mentioned, a native of New York and a graduate of Hamilton College, opened a school for young women in a two-story frame building on the corner of Fifth and Edwards Streets, which was known as the Female Seminary. He was assisted by his wife who had charge of the primary department and three other women, all of whom are remembered as teachers of superior ability. This school flourished for four years when it was

closed on account of the ill health of Mrs. Brooks. It was attended by many of the well-known young women of that time, some of whom are still living and look back with pleasure to the days spent in that institution. In addition to the ordinary branches, music, painting and drawing were taught. A music room was equipped with two pianos, and, for the first time piano lessons were given in a school in Springfield. The old building still stands in the back part of the lot on the northeast corner of Fifth and Edwards Streets, being now used as a barn.

Among a few relics of this school still preserved, are the minutes of a meeting of the young ladies of the seminary held in honor of the Hungarian exile, Kossuth, who was then making a tour of the United States. These minutes contain a detailed account of the eloquent speeches made in behalf of the mission of this patriot and the cause he represented, as well as one or two delivered in opposition to his cause. Among those who participated in this meeting were the Misses Elizabeth Collins, Elizabeth Salter, Jane Moffet, Margaret Watson, Julia Ridgely, Anna Van Bergen, Lelia Hickox, Emily Huntington, Sarah Rumsey, Louise Watson, Joanna Lindley.

An institution for higher education, under the control of English Lutherans, was opened in 1852, and Rev. Francis Springer was its president until 1855. The first year one hundred and sixty students were enrolled. During Rev. Francis Springer's presidency, and for several years following, this institution was known in Springfield and vicinity as the college, and was attended by many of the young men of the city, some of whom have attained national and even international prominence.

This college finally passed into the control of the German Lutherans and is now conducted as a theological seminary, and attended by many students from all parts of the country.

FREE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—In writing the history of the public free schools of Springfield, we must begin with March 2, 1854, when the city charter was amended creating the "Springfield School District," and authorizing the City Council to establish and maintain free schools for the education of all white persons between the ages of five and twenty-one years. The Council was empowered by the amended charter to appoint a "Board of School Inspectors" consisting of seven members, and to prescribe their duties. In ac-

cordance with the authority given to the Council, that body passed an ordinance August 21, 1854, defining the powers and duty of the Board, and divided the city into four sub-districts, corresponding with the four wards of the city. Lots for buildings were acquired and steps taken to erect school houses in the First and Third Ward Districts. These were completed in 1856 at a cost of about \$10,000 each, and were considered, at that time, excellent buildings for school purposes. These buildings, with some additions and improvements made since, are known as the Palmer and Edwards Schools, having been used as grammar schools for fifty-four years. In April, 1906, the fiftieth anniversary of the opening of these schools was observed with appropriate exercises, being attended by several men and women who were pupils at the beginning.

The First Ward School had for its Principal at the opening, Rev. Francis Springer, and the Third Ward, Mr. A. W. Esterbrook. During the first year, 739 pupils were enrolled. The numbers increased so that for the next year, accommodations were secured in basement rooms in the Baptist and First Presbyterian Churches.

The first Board of School Inspectors, appointed by the City Council in 1855, was composed of well-known citizens, as follows: R. V. Dodge, President; Alexander Starne, John W. Priest, J. S. Bradford, Thomas Mather, William Butler, and Isaac S. Britton, these men constituting the first School Board of the city.

A great impetus was given to free schools in Illinois in 1855. This year marks the enactment of a school law, some of the main features of which are embodiments of the fundamental principles of universal education, and have made it possible to provide school facilities for the children of the State, at first for whites only, but later for all regardless of color. Under this law, and from that year (1855), all property in the State of Illinois has been taxed for the maintenance and support of the common free schools.

In 1857, the second year of these schools, Rev. Francis Springer was succeeded as Principal of the First Ward School by Mr. Volney Hickox, while Mr. A. W. Esterbrook continued as Principal of the Third Ward School. Before the end of this school year, Mr. Hickox resigned and Mr. Andrew M. Brooks, who, for so many years, was connected with the city schools, and

who still lives here at an advanced age, was elected Principal of the First Ward School.

In 1858, buildings were erected in the Second and Fourth Wards, at a cost of about \$10,000 each, and were opened for the admission of pupils in September of that year. The Second Ward School is now known as the Trapp, and the Fourth Ward School as the Lincoln School. In the year 1858, there were twenty-two teachers employed in the city public schools.

The office of Superintendent of City Schools was created by the City Council in the fall of 1858, and Mr. S. M. Cutcheon was appointed to this position, serving until June, 1860, when Rev. Francis Springer was made Superintendent. He served until November, 1861, when he resigned to enter the service of his country in the Civil War. The Superintendents since then have been: J. D. Low, 1861-65; Andrew M. Brooks, 1865-69; Samuel Willard, 1869-70; J. C. Bennett, 1870-75; Andrew M. Brooks, 1875-81; F. R. Feitschans, 1881-86; A. J. Smith, 1886-88; J. H. Collins, 1888-1905; Edward Anderson, 1905-07; J. H. Collins, 1907 until the present time, (1911), having held this position twenty-one years, and having been connected with the schools of the city as Principal of Grammar School, Principal of High School, and Superintendent for twenty-nine years.

While many teachers have held their positions in the Springfield schools for long periods, the special honor of having served the longest time, belongs to Miss Mary J. Sell, of the Trapp School, who is now completing her fiftieth year of service in the grammar schools of the city.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.—When the public school system was organized in 1854, the city already having been divided into four wards, the school authorities decided to erect a building in each of these subdivisions. The last of the four school houses was completed in 1858, and these buildings were known for more than a quarter of a century as the First, Second, Third, and Fourth Ward Schools.

In 1881, it was resolved to drop the numbers and to name each of the grammar schools in honor of some worthy citizen who had been prominently identified with the city in a business or official capacity, or who had rendered public service to the State and Nation. In accordance with this idea, the sixteen grammar schools now existing in Springfield have been named as follows:

The Palmer School was named for Hon. John M. Palmer, Major General in the Civil War, Governor of Illinois, and United States Senator; the Edwards School, for the Hon. Ninian W. Edwards, the first State Superintendent of Public Instruction in Illinois; the Stuart School, for Hon. John T. Stuart, a prominent attorney, three times a member of Congress and, for several years, law-partner of Abraham Lincoln; the Hay School, for Hon. Charles E. Hay, who was Mayor of the city several terms and member and President of the Board of Education; the Iles School, for Major Elijah Iles, one of the early settlers of Springfield; the Dubois School, for Hon. Jesse K. Dubois, for a number of years a resident of the city and, for two terms, State Auditor; the McClelland School, for Major General John A. McClelland, a member of the Board of School Inspectors for several years soon after the present school system was organized; the Lawrence School, for Hon. Rheuna D. Lawrence, at one time Mayor of the city, and, for six years, President of the Board of Education; the Feitshans School, for F. R. Feitshans, Principal of the High School for nine years, and Superintendent of Schools from 1881 until 1886; the Bunn School, for Mr. Jacob Bunn, many years identified with the business interests of the city and during the latter years of his life President of the Illinois Watch Company; the Enos School, for Mr. Zimri Enos, a resident of the city for more than eighty years, and for a number of years a member of the Board of Education; the Converse School, for Mr. Henry Converse, closely identified with the city's interests over forty years; the Trapp School, for Dr. Albert Trapp, President of the Board of Education a number of years; the Matheny School, for Judge James H. Matheny, a resident nearly seventy years, and Judge of the Sangamon County Court seventeen years; the Lincoln School, for Abraham Lincoln, the "Martyr President," whose Springfield home is located near this school; the Ridgely School took its name from the village in which it was located, named for the family of which Mr. Nicholas Ridgely was the head. When this village became a part of the city the school retained its name. Two other schools are known as the Springfield High School and the Teachers' Training School.

COURSE OF STUDY.—The charge often made that the course of study in the elementary schools is overcrowded and the three R's are neglected,

should not apply to the Springfield schools, because the importance of reading, spelling, the fundamentals of arithmetic, writing, and training in the use of our mother tongue, is emphasized, and these subjects are given the right of way on the daily program of recitations.

During the past fifteen years music has received special attention under the direction of a supervisor. In each of the eight grades of the grammar schools, fifteen or twenty minutes are given to this subject on the daily program. While music is an elective in the High School, large classes are organized for chorus work.

Drawing is regarded as a practical subject, closely related to all industrial effort requiring skill, and most valuable in training the eye to see correctly and the hand to execute skillfully. It is taught, under a supervisor of that subject, to the pupils of all grades.

Industrial work, including manual training and domestic science, is provided for all the pupils in both grammar and high schools.

Under the compulsory attendance law, all pupils between the ages of seven and fourteen are required to attend school during the entire session, and a truant officer is employed to assist in the enforcement of this law.

ENROLLMENT AND PROPERTY VALUATION.—The Annual Report of the City Public Schools for the fiscal year ending August 31, 1910, shows an enrollment of 7,911 pupils. Eighteen buildings were in use for school purposes with a seating capacity of 8,300. Two hundred and sixteen teachers—twenty-four men and one hundred and ninety-two women—were employed.

The valuation of school property is as follows: Buildings, \$670,000; ground, \$264,000; furniture, \$32,600, a total of nearly one million dollars. The total amount expended for school purposes during the last year was \$270,095.80, of which sum \$152,435.50 was paid as salaries to teachers.

The maximum salary paid to women in the grades, first to eighth, inclusive, is \$750. This amount is received by all who have had the required years of experience. The maximum paid to men in the High School is \$1,400; to women, \$1,100; to Principal of grammar school, \$1,600; High School, \$2,800; to Superintendent, \$3,000.

SPRINGFIELD HIGH SCHOOL.—At a meeting of the Board of School Inspectors of the city of Springfield, held July 20, 1857, the Committee on Examination of Teachers was instructed to





inquire into the expediency of revising the course of study. The members of the Board at that time were: John W. Priest, President; E. Baker, Secretary; Isaac G. Britton, J. Marvin, Chas. E. Dodge, John A. McClelland, and J. S. Vredenburgh. That the report of this committee was deemed an important one, is indicated by its great length, occupying nearly eight closely written ledger pages of the record. It was presented at the meeting of July 27, and was signed by Isaac S. Britton, Chas. E. Dodge, and J. Marvin.

Several of the higher branches had already been taught in the ward schools, but this report advised that these be stricken from the course, and that a separate and independent department be organized, to be called "The Department of Science," which should include Natural Philosophy, Physical Geography, Elements of Algebra, Physiology and Hygiene, General Exercises in Elements of Elocution and in Composition, and the Grammar of Composition and Declamation; and that this department be placed in charge of a male preceptor to receive a salary of \$500 a year, and for the present occupy a room of the second floor of the Third Ward School building.

At the end of this lengthy report, the committee summarized its recommendations in eight resolutions, the fifth one relating to the "Department of Science." When presented to the Board for the consideration of that body, Mr. McClelland moved to amend by striking out the fifth resolution and all of the report relating to the establishment of a "Department of Science," and insert the following:

"Resolved, That a Central or High School be established with such rules, regulations and course of study as hereafter may be adopted, to be taught by a competent teacher hereafter to be selected, said school to be taught in some central and convenient building."

Upon the vote being taken, a division was called for and five members were recorded as voting for the amendment and two against it. The report, as amended, was then unanimously adopted, which was the first official action relating to the establishment of a free high school in Springfield.

At a meeting of the Board, August 24, 1857, Mr. McClelland, Chairman of the Committee, appointed to recommend studies for the High School, made this report: "The committee

charged with the duty of selecting and reporting the course of study to be pursued in the Central High School, respectfully report that they have diligently considered the important subject referred to them, and, as a result of their deliberations, recommend the following studies:

For the male pupils, Natural Philosophy, Political Economy, Surveying, and Bookkeeping.

For the female pupils, the same studies, with the substitution of Botany and Physiology for Surveying and Bookkeeping.

Before adoption, the report was amended to include Algebra and Geometry, and a review of Grammar, Geography, and Arithmetic.

The school opened in September, 1857, in a small building on Market Street, now Capitol Avenue, just west of Spring Street, with Mr. Beaumont Parks as Principal, and Mr. Charles D. Arnold as assistant. No record of the attendance of the first year has been kept.

On account of the building being too small and not centrally located, the next year the school was transferred to the Fourth Ward building now known as the Lincoln School, located at Eleventh Street and Capitol Avenue. Mr. Andrew M. Brooks was made Principal of both the Ward School and the High School. Forty-two pupils were enrolled. This year the course of study was revised and a number of subjects added. A classical course, including Latin and Greek, was provided for those preparing for college. The next year Mr. George Tourtellot was elected Principal, with Miss Sophia Chapin as assistant. Tuition for those living outside of the school district was fixed at \$21 a year.

At the beginning of the third year, the school was located in the Academy Building on South Fifth Street, near the middle of the block between Monroe Street and Capitol Avenue, the building having been procured by the City Council for this purpose. Here the High School was conducted for six years. This was not considered a suitable place for the school, and very soon the Board began to petition the council for a new building.

After the council had decided that a new building should be erected for high school purposes, it was several years before an agreement upon the selection of a site could be reached. The records of the meetings of the council during the several years that body was trying to secure a location for this school, indicate that

there was more than ordinary interest taken in the subject. In several city elections it seems to have been the paramount issue, and more than one aspiring statesman was relegated to private life on account of his position on this important question. Finally the site was located at the southeast corner of Madison and Fourth Streets, and, in 1865, a new building was completed at a cost of \$65,000. This building was considered, at that time, one of the best for educational purposes in the State, and its occupancy by the school transferred from the "Academy" building, marks the beginning of a new and important era in the history of the public schools of this city.

The Springfield High School was conducted in this building for almost a third of a century, and in it hundreds of the boys and girls of the community, as well as many from the surrounding country, received their academic training. The people were proud of the High School and gave it a hearty support. Connected with its history during these earlier years of its existence at Fourth and Madison Streets, in the three-story brick building, are interesting associations which many of the older citizens, their children, and in some instances, their grandchildren, delight to cherish in their memories. From this school, while located in this building, were graduated thirty-two classes, aggregating more than nine hundred. The annual commencements and class reunions were events of more than ordinary interest and largely attended.

From time to time the courses of study were revised to keep pace with educational progress. It appears that in the earlier years of this school, the boys and girls were taught, to some extent at least, in separate classes, and that there were studies prescribed for boys which girls were not permitted to take, and other studies for girls that are not found in the courses prescribed for boys.

Among the studies required for several years were Evidences of Christianity, Moral Philosophy, and Mental Philosophy. Dr. Samuel Willard, Superintendent of Schools in 1869-70, suggested to the Board that these studies were of doubtful value in high school course, and that other more useful branches should be substituted for them. He made these recommendations as "an orthodox Christian and a father of children in the High School," believing that they should

not study these branches until they had reached mature years. Dr. Willard's successor, Mr. Bennett, followed up this suggestion, and these branches were stricken from the course.

Before the High School was established in the building at the corner of Fourth and Madison Streets, the need of a library was felt and the City Council on several occasions during these early years appropriated as much as \$100 at a time for this purpose. Besides this, pupils and others donated books.

In 1883, a four year's English course was adopted and has been a special feature of the work in the High School ever since, improvements being made from time to time.

In 1887, application was made to have this school placed upon the accredited list of Michigan University. After a visit of a committee of the faculty of that university, to examine the work, a favorable report was made, and, thereafter, graduates of the High School, upon application, have been admitted to that university without examination. Since then, other leading colleges and universities, among which are Cornell, Wellesley, Vassar, Illinois and Chicago, have extended the same privilege.

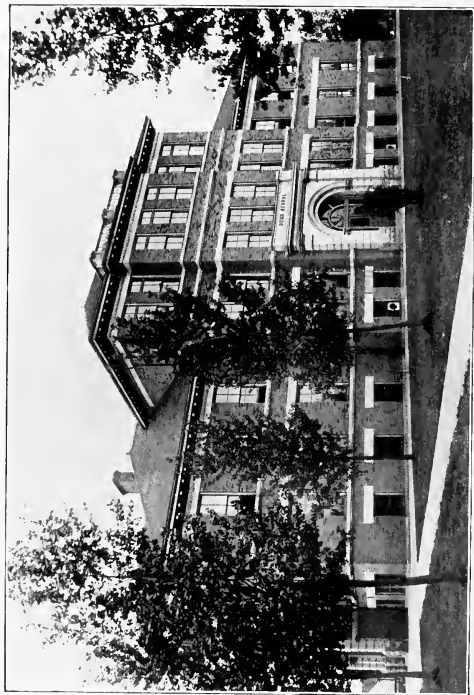
A few years prior to 1900, the plan of semi-annual promotions was adopted in the grades of the grammar schools. The first mid-year class was admitted to the High School in February, 1901, and four years later, February, 1905, the first mid-year class was graduated from that school. From that time, classes have been graduated semi-annually.

The present High School building, located east of Pasfield Street, between Washington and Adams Streets, was completed and first occupied by the school in October, 1897. It was erected at a cost of about \$75,000, which was considered a very low figure for a building of its size and excellence. When the contract was let in 1896, building material and labor could be secured at the lowest prices known for many years.

Almost every subject taught in a secondary school is provided for in the various courses of the High School, and a large amount of liberty is allowed pupils in selecting studies. A certain amount of English, mathematics, and history, however, is required of all pupils taking a full course, and the other subjects are elective. The courses are all four years in length and are as follows: Business, including shorthand and



NEW EDWARDS SCHOOL, SPRINGFIELD



BUNN SCHOOL, SPRINGFIELD

typewriting; English and Scientific; Latin, German, and French. In connection with these courses, manual training can be taken by the boys and domestic science by the girls.

The manual training include mechanical drawing, bench work in wood, wood-turning, forge work, sheet-metal work, making various useful articles of tin, sheet-iron, and copper. Pattern making, molding and foundry work, bench and machine metal fitting.

The subject of domestic science extends over the four years and includes basketry, weaving, sewing, all kinds of cooking, the study of foods of every variety, sanitation, household management, dressmaking, millinery, canning and preserving fruits and vegetables, marketing, preparation of food for the sick, hygiene of the sick-room, duties of a nurse, and all the related subjects, as bacteriology, dietetics, chemistry, and physiology.

In the High School during the past year, 860 pupils were enrolled and twenty-seven teachers were employed. The expenditures were \$37,125 of which the sum of \$30,000 was paid for salaries of teachers.

HIGH SCHOOL PRINCIPALS.—The following are the names of those who have filled the position of Principal of this school since its organization: Beaumont Parks, 1857, one year; Andrew M. Brooks, 1858, one year; George W. Tourtelot, 1859, one year; Andrew M. Brooks, 1860, five years; William Baker, 1865, three years; Benjamin C. Suesserott, 1868, one year; Edwin P. Frost, 1869, three years; Andrew M. Brooks, 1872, two years; F. R. Feitshaus, 1874, nine years; J. H. Collins, 1883, five years; William Helmle, 1888, eleven years; Lucius M. Castle, 1890, ten years; Frank D. Thomson, 1900, and who is the present principal, 1911.

Miss Emma F. Jones has the honor of having been a teacher in the High School for thirty-five years, from 1872 until 1907, when she resigned.

The first class was graduated from the High School in 1861 and consisted of three members. During the half century just completed, 2,169 young men and young women have received diplomas awarded at the commencement exercises of this school. Besides these, thousands of others have attended and received instruction within its walls for one or more years. Many

have received their academic training here which prepared them to enter the colleges and universities. The people of the community have appreciated the advantages afforded at this institution and have given it their hearty support.

The High School is truly "the people's college." Within its precinct of learning the children of all classes have met upon the same plane, received the same instruction, and enjoyed the same privileges. Such a school is one of our great Democratic institutions of which the American people are justly and truly proud.

TEACHERS' TRAINING SCHOOL.—The Teachers' Training School was established, in 1882, in the former residence of General John A. McClelland, which had been purchased by the Board of Education for school purposes. The object of this school is to train, each year, a limited number of High School graduates to teach in the primary and intermediate departments of the city public schools. The course is one year in length, and so arranged that the pupil-teachers get three or four hours practice-teaching, each day, under efficient and careful supervision, and also receive instruction in School Management, Pedagogy, Psychology, and several other subjects related to the training of teachers.

The Teachers' Training School has been conducted without additional expense, which is due to the fact that, each year, it has provided instruction for one hundred fifty or two hundred children in that section of the city, which could not have been given elsewhere without extra teachers and additional rooms. In 1905, a modern school building, well-equipped and furnished, was provided for the Teachers' School at a cost of \$40,000.

At the present time, nearly one-half of the teachers in the grades below the High School, have taken the teachers' course provided in this school, and are as successful in their teaching as the best secured elsewhere.

Those who have directed this school have been women of superior ability and specially trained for this kind of work. The following have been the Principals: Miss Marian Darcy, 1882-84; Miss Elizabeth Baumgartner, 1884-98; Miss Sadie E. Montgomery, 1896-1907; Miss Mary S. Mack, 1907-08; Miss Emma G. Ohmstead, 1908-11.

CHAPTER XXVII.

EDUCATIONAL—HIGHER INSTITUTIONS.

CONCORDIA THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY — EARLY EFFORTS TO SECURE MEANS OF THEOLOGICAL TRAINING—ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SEMINARY AT FORT WAYNE, IND., IN 1846—ITS REMOVAL TO ST. LOUIS IN 1861 AND TO SPRINGFIELD IN 1871—SUBSEQUENT STRUGGLES AND DEVELOPMENT—THE NOTABLE CAREER OF PROF. CRAEMER—ITS TERMINATION IN 1891—PRESENT FORCE, NUMBER OF GRADUATES AND FIELDS IN WHICH THEY HAVE LABORED.

(By Rev. J. S. Simon.)

THE PRACTICAL THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY of the German Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and other States at Springfield, Illinois.

The establishment of Concordia Seminary dates from the earlier half of the nineteenth century. Its beginning and growth was small and insignificant. During new spiritual movements which made themselves felt in Germany at that time, after the sad days of dearth during the reign of Rationalism, William Loebe, a highly gifted, energetic, and for missionary work, enthusiastic clergyman, toiled in Neuendettelsau, Germany. On one of his journeys, in 1841, an appeal for the support of German Protestants came to his notice, in which the spiritual needs of emigrated Lutherans in the United States were described and funds solicited. This made a deep impression on Loebe.

The author of this appeal was the Rev. Frederick Wyneken, "the patriarch and father of missions among German Lutherans in America." Under many hardships and privations, he had, for some years, traveled through the dense forests of Northern Indiana and Southern Michigan to bring the bread of life to his scattered brethren. He there saw their spiritual wants and misery and it touched his heart. That a greater number of missionaries was a crying need, he saw at once. To get assistance, he journeyed to Germany from Ft. Wayne, Ind., in 1841. There he sought to arouse interest by means of his lectures and mainly by his tract, "The Needs of German Lutherans in North America."

In the meantime, Loebe had taken steps to prepare young men for the service and to support the cause financially. In this way, the plan was carried out to establish a seminary at Ft. Wayne, Ind., to meet these crying needs. In the latter part of August, 1846, the first eleven emissaries from Loebe, under the leadership of C. A. W. Roebelen, arrived at Ft. Wayne. That was the beginning of Concordia Seminary, now at Springfield, Ill.—a small and modest beginning, indeed! The seminary was a house of four rooms, an upper room,—the largest of the four,—served as a classroom. The Rev. W. Sihler, D.D., was the President; his colleague was Prof. A. Wolter, and after his early death, Prof. A. Biewend. Under the guidance of God the aim of the institution was reached, namely, to prepare men thoroughly for the ministry, and yet in the possibly shortest space of time. The institution grew. New students were constantly enrolled, coming from Germany and from congregations already organized in this country.

In the course of the year 1847 the Rev. Loebe transferred the seminary to the then newly organized Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and other States, as its sole property. An increase in the number of students necessitated the erection of more buildings. There was also a change in the faculty. Biewend followed a call into the ministry and his place was filled by a man who, for forty-one years, faithfully sacrificed his gifts and strength in the interest of the institution and shaped the character still found in his scholars. This was the Rev. Prof. A. Craemer. Dr. Sihler was still looked upon as the first Professor and President, but synodical duties and his labors in his growing parish allowed him less and less time to devote to the interest of the seminary. So its business came into the hands of Craemer, and he, himself a character, understood to perfection how to train characters and to exert such a telling influence on the seminary, that he has rightly been called "The Father of the Institution."

The members of the congregation at Ft. Wayne cordially welcomed the students of the seminary to their homes, and granted them this hospitality for fifteen years. It was a hard blow for both when the synod, in 1861, resolved to transfer the seminary to St. Louis, Mo.

In accordance with a vote of the synod, that the transfer be made by September first, the beginning of the new school year, Prof. Craemer



HOME OF THE FRIENDLESS, SPRINGFIELD



CONCORDIA COLLEGE, SPRINGFIELD



CONCORDIA COLLEGE, SPRINGFIELD

and the students arrived at St. Louis at the appointed time, and he with his wife assumed the duties of steward, as he had already done with success in Ft. Wayne. Here both departments, the practical and theoretical—were under one roof, and, if feasible, the students of both attended the same lectures. But already in 1871, on account of a lack of room, a new story was added to each of the wings of the seminary, and yet these additions proved adequate only for a short time.

In Springfield, the capital of Illinois, at that time a town of some nine thousand inhabitants, stood a somewhat isolated building of the Illinois State University. This building with its real estate was offered to the Synod for sale. It could house 110 students and afforded the necessary room to relieve the congestion in St. Louis. After several days of deliberations, the Synod decided to purchase the property. On January 4, 1874, the Rev. Prof. Kroening removed to Springfield with twenty-nine students of the preparatory school, and at the end of August of the next year, Prof. Craemer followed with 113 students of the seminary, fifty-three of whom belonged to the Missouri Synod, three to the Wisconsin Synod, three to the Minnesota Synod, three to the Illinois Synod, nineteen to the Norwegian Synod, and two to the English Conference. Mr. Gustav Pfau acted as steward. And thus the so-called Practical Seminary, founded at Ft. Wayne in 1846 and transferred to St. Louis in 1861, had reached its third station and here a new chapter of its history begins.

It was Craemer's last and most difficult period of activity. Indeed, the Rev. Henry Wyneken had already been called as second Theological Professor, but entered upon his duties later. At the same time there was a vacancy in the congregation at Springfield, and consequently Prof. Craemer had to look after its affairs as well. Nevertheless, everything moved along smoothly in the institution. From five o'clock in the morning until bedtime, every hour had its duties. The economy and simple life, practised at the seminary, is well known. Anything not absolutely necessary was kept away. Very little attention was given to the care of the park and the buildings and to the comforts in the latter. Craemer lived a very plain and frugal life, for he had become accustomed to it during his days of missionary labors in the virgin forests of Michigan, and his contentedness and self-sacrifice made its

impression on the whole management. In the autumn of 1881 the undersigned was called. He arrived with his family on the third of November and was installed in the chapel of the seminary, in the presence of the Board of Trustees, the Faculty, and the student body, by the President of the institution, Prof. Craemer.

The enrollment was small at the time. The preparatory school had sixteen students, and the seminary about sixty. But from that time on the number of students doubled and tripled. At the opening of the institution in September, 1882, so many students entered that a roomy house was rented to lodge the overflow of students. In the following year the enrollment was even greater and the trustees were almost in sorry straits. Temporary quarters were quickly erected, and, in the meantime, some students lived in tents. In the following year the Synod decided to erect a third building, a plain, yet presentable and spacious frame building, with two classrooms, one large bedroom, and four study rooms. It was hoped that sufficient room had now been supplied, but soon it became evident that it was not so. Every nook and corner was utilized to shelter the students. A stranger who visited the institution at this time said:

"Very rarely would a person see such a spectacle as I saw it in Springfield. At my arrival the lectures were in full swing. The park and yard were vacant, no soul was to be seen. But at the ringing of the bell at ten o'clock, the doors of the lecture rooms opened and a long line of young men of various ages came out, giants and short people, men with full beards and others with clean shaven faces, even negroes appeared, all carrying their books and writing utensils. With the permission of the professor, I attended one of the next lessons. There they quietly sat, the dear young fellows, packed together from one wall to the other, listening to the professor's lecture. I almost envied the dear professors for the well-filled auditorium. But I was taken with even greater surprise as I passed through the buildings and visited the dormitories. Not only in the bedrooms was one bed placed next to the other, but also the halls were filled with the same. Notwithstanding the health of the students, as I was assured repeatedly, was excellent, and their healthy appearance proved it. At noon the mess-hall presented the most interesting sight. How closely they sat and with what an appetite did those young

people eat! I was then suffering with dyspepsia and had not desired any food for several days. But at that sight my appetite returned."

The students of our seminary came from all parts of the world; the most of them were citizens of the United States, but also Canada, Germany, Russia, Poland, Scandinavia, Denmark, Australia sent their quota. Even negroes were not missing. The age of most students ranged from eighteen to thirty, and with the exception of such as came from other colleges, had been previously engaged in other walks of life. Our students, without exception, had one aim, pursued one course, and all were under the same discipline and leadership. It was a pleasure to instruct them, and even if the gifts were very different, yet the zeal and love for study was the same with almost all.

Apart from the lessons several societies existed among the students, debating and literary societies, using either the German or English language exclusively, and musical societies; the older students upheld a society in the interest of home missions, called Collegium Fratrum, which showed great activity. In these days many an anniversary of some ecclesiastical event occurred, and it is self-evident that such days were not overlooked in a theological institution. Likewise it was a custom with the students to celebrate the birthday of the professors by some special festivity, combined with speeches, music and recitations. In the course of the year, the students gave one or more concerts, which the local congregation attended. It was a life of great mental activity that prevailed at the institution.

To be sure, the days of sadness were not missing. Many a dear scholar was taken from us by death. In the evening of January 30, 1884, our respected steward, Mr. Gustav Pfau, fell asleep in Jesus, and ten months later, on November 11th, the flag at half-mast on the tower of the main building announced, at an early hour of the morning, the unexpected departure of the honorable mother, Mrs. Dorothy Craemer, wife of our hoary Prof. Craemer. The memory of this noble woman, who served the church six years in the mission for heathen and then twenty-two years as stewardess of our seminary, and who, until the hour of her death, had a motherly hand and heart for indigent students, will ever remain a blessed one. At two different times a virulent typhoid broke out among the

students, and quite a few of them fell victims to it in the flower of their youth. The graves of such students as died here are to be found in one row on the east side of Oak Ridge Cemetery, and are marked by small tombstones with their names.

It was feared that, after these visitations, the number of students would decrease. But God made a goodly number willing to fill the places of the ones called from the midst of their studies. Thirteen He called to Himself, and gave us nearly one hundred to take their places. The preparatory school numbered alone ninety-nine students, more than formerly were in the whole institution. Consequently, not only the study rooms, but also the bedrooms were overfilled. The Board of Trustees was forced to rent two dwellings nearby, at a great expense. The Synod, therefore, resolved to remedy this condition of affairs by erecting an adequate building with a sufficiently large chapel, two spacious lecture rooms, and lodging for about one hundred students. This building was the most beautiful and practical of all on the grounds. The erection of this edifice was soon begun, and Craemer saw his hope of many years now being realized and was highly pleased, as the walls of the building gradually came to a finish. But it was not granted him to see the beautiful building fully completed.

On the morning of April 2, 1891, the newly called professor, the Rev. Reinhold Pieper, of Manitowoc, Wis., arrived here with his family and was greeted by a delegation of the student body, as well as of the faculty, and by the chairman of the Board of Trustees. Even though it was a gloomy, rainy morning and Craemer felt indisposed, yet he persisted in going to the depot. "What do you think?" he said, in his cheerful way, as he was asked whether he would accompany the reception committee to the depot in such weather; "what do you think? such old fellows as we are can't be hurt by a little rain!" But at the depot already, as we waited for the belated train, he complained of chills. On this day, the last session of the pastoral conference was just held, and Craemer, although he always enjoyed them, was glad this time when it adjourned, for he felt sick. But in spite of the fact that no improvement of his condition was noticeable afterwards, he attended to his duties without fail, delivered his lectures, and it seemed as if the sickness would be conquered by his iron

will-power. But it increased, his strength failed him, and he was becoming noticeably feeble. And now, Wednesday, April 8, approached, on the afternoon of which the Rev. Prof. R. Pieper was to be installed in the beautifully decorated chapel of the new building, which was soon to be dedicated. This was Craemer's last function. With great trouble he was taken home after the ceremony. His illness increased day by day and in the night from Saturday to Rogate Sunday, May 3, about four o'clock, he fell asleep. "In Craemer a singularly powerful life came to its close. In him one of the spiritual heroes which God had given our Synod in its fathers, passed from our midst. In his departure a mighty one in Israel had fallen." His age was seventy-eight years, eleven months and seven days. A large circle of friends attended his funeral on Ascension Day, the seventh of May, a glorious spring day. The precious body was laid to rest next to his departed wife's grave in Oak Ridge Cemetery.

The decorations of mourning were still adorning the buildings as the stately new building was dedicated. About 7,000 persons had arrived from far and near, to participate in the festivities. Three years later another roomy dormitory was erected, and thus there are four college buildings and five dwellings for the professors on the campus. They all are well furnished, heated by steam from a central plant and to a great extent electrically lighted. Great days of festivity were also the 13th and 14th of September, 1896, when the institution celebrated its fiftieth anniversary. To commemorate the event a history of the seminary was published, entitled, "In Memory of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Practical Evangelical Lutheran Seminary at Springfield, Ill.," printed by Concordia Publishing House, St. Louis, Mo.

Six professors are teaching in the institution, the sixth belonging to the Slovak Synod and instructing the Slovak students. There are about two hundred students on the roster at present. Prof. R. Pieper is President. During its existence about 2,000 preachers of the Gospel have graduated not only in almost all parts of the United States, but also beyond its boundaries, in Canada, Brazil, Argentine, Australia, New Zealand, Germany, Denmark, and some have been active also in the mission among the Indians, the Negroes, and the Jews. Thus the little sprout, planted sixty-four years ago, has thrived and, under God's

mercy and blessing, has grown to a stately tree. Who could estimate the blessings which have proceeded from this institution in propagating the Gospel? May it continue to flourish and thrive!

J. S. SIMON.

BETTIE STUART INSTITUTE.

(Contributed by Miss Margaret E. Brooks.)

July 20th, 1869, several citizens, desirous of organizing an institute for the higher education of girls in Springfield, held a meeting in the office of Mr. Jacob Bunn, and resolved to file a certificate with the County Clerk in accordance with the statute of 1855, by which notice was given that these citizens desired to organize an institution of learning. A few days later, August 3, 1869, at a meeting in Mr. Bunn's office, the following certificate was ordered filed with the County Clerk:

"We, the undersigned, do hereby certify that we are desirous of associating together for the purpose of forming an academy or seminary of learning in the city of Springfield, Ill., under the style of Bettie Stuart Institute, for the purpose of teaching the following branches of literature and science therein: The rudiments of an English education, modern and ancient languages, mathematics and the sciences, generally, music, painting, drawing and all the various branches of learning usually taught in first class female seminaries, and to be under the charge of five or more trustees to be elected under the provisions of the laws of the State of Illinois for the incorporation of academies.

(Signed)

"John T. Stuart,

"Jacob Bunn,

"J. C. Conkling,

"J. A. Chestnut,

"John Williams,

"Geo. W. Chatterton,

"A. W. French."

The late Christopher C. Brown gave a large donation of property and money, and the school was opened September, 1869, at the corner of Fourth and Jackson streets. The donation embraced the original home of Mr. Brown, and the institution was named in honor of his deceased wife, a daughter of Hon. John T. Stuart, Mrs. Mary McKee Holmes, who had been conducting a

private school for girls on South Sixth Street, became the first Principal and brought the school to a high standard of excellence. She was devoted to the interests of the school and her memory is cherished by all of her pupils.

In 1888, the death of Mrs. Mary McKee Holmes left Bettie Stuart Institute without a Principal, and Mrs. Andrew M. Brooks was asked by the trustees to take the position. For this she was well qualified by her early education in literature, science and art, and by her administrative abilities which were of the highest order. The present prosperous condition of the institute is due very largely to her careful oversight of its affairs. Her motherly counsel has been of invaluable benefit to large numbers of young ladies who have been under her care within the last twenty years. Her influence was not confined to the school, but in the First Presbyterian church, with which she was connected for more than fifty years, she was actively engaged in every good work, and the fragrance of her memory pervades the entire community. At her death, March 25, 1909, her daughter, Miss Anne Hamilton Brooks, was chosen Principal, and under her direction the school has continued to grow both in numbers and in the standards required of its pupils.

The school will enter upon its forty-third year September, 1911. The Bettie Stuart Institute is situated on Fourth Street near the executive mansion, and in the most beautiful and eligible part of the city. The grounds are ample, and the building is commodious and well ventilated.

The school is under no denominational control, but it claims to be thoroughly Christian in all its teachings and influences, and combines a congenial home with thorough mental and moral discipline. Careful attention is given to social culture and to the morals and manners of the pupils.

One of the most charming features of the Bettie Stuart Institute and most remarked upon by them, is the home feeling that all pupils possess. There is perfect decorum, with but little of the restraint that seems to be the effect of rules. The pupils are apparently a law to themselves, moving earnestly, steadily, cheerfully on in the round of duty.

It is the endeavor of the school to educate the young girls placed under their care, that they may mature into sound and healthful thinkers, agreeable conversationalists, accom-

plished members of society, and, more than all, into Christian women prepared for the earnest work of life.

Two hundred and fourteen young women have been graduated from this school and have gone out to grace the community in their own homes.

The following compose the present Board of Trustees:

Hon. E. L. Chapin, President; Rev. T. D. Logan, Secretary; Hon. J. W. Patton, Senator S. M. Cullom, George W. Bunn, Stuart Brown, John W. Black.

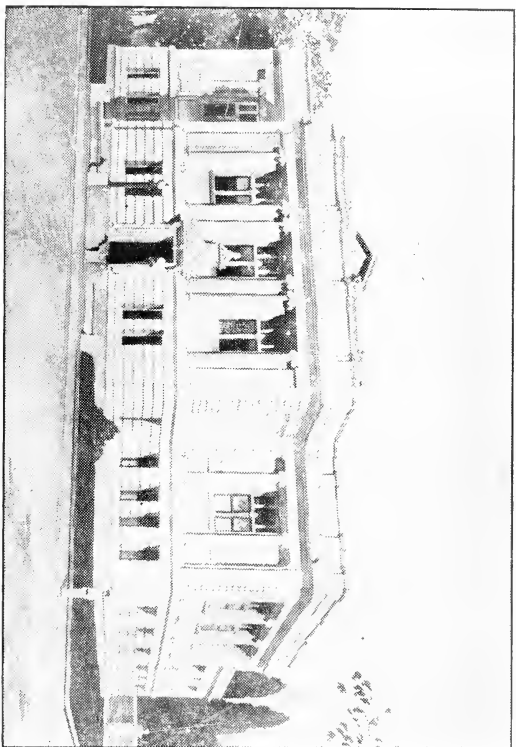
The following constitute the present Faculty and force of teachers (1911), with their respective departments:

Principal—Anne Hamilton Brooks.
Intermediate Department—Mary Emily Brooks.
Vocal Music—Prof. J. B. Barnaby.
Instrumental Music—Alice Johnson Brooks.
English, Elocution and Painting—Margaret E. Brooks.
Greek, Latin and Mathematics—Andrew M. Brooks, Ph. D.
Primary Department—Frances Brooks.
French—Lillian Johann.
History, Science and German—Anne Hamilton Brooks.
Mandolin, Guitar and Violin—Elizabeth Giblin, also Director of Bettie Stuart Orchestra.

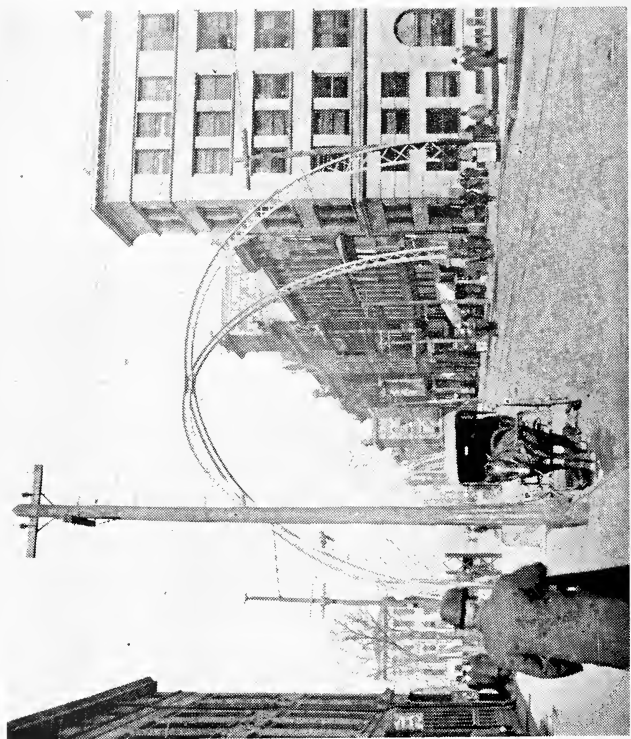
CHAPTER XXVIII.

LIBRARIES.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE LIBRARIES IN SANGAMON COUNTY—ILLINOIS STATE LIBRARY—ORIGINAL ESTABLISHMENT IN 1839—SUBSEQUENT CHANGES AND PRESENT MANAGEMENT—STATE HISTORICAL LIBRARY ORGANIZED IN 1889—EXTENT AND CHARACTER OF ITS COLLECTIONS—LINCOLN RECORDS—THE LIBRARY MADE A DEPARTMENT OF THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY IN 1903—LIBRARIANS—STATE LAW LIBRARY—SPRINGFIELD PUBLIC LIBRARY—FIRST ORGANIZATION AND PRESENT EXTENT—LIST OF LIBRARIANS—INSTITUTIONAL,



LINCOLN LIBRARY, SPRINGFIELD



SIXTH STREET--EAST SIDE PUBLIC SQUARE, SPRINGFIELD

FRATERNITY, BENEFICIARY AND DISTRICT SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

(By Jessie Palmer Weber, Librarian State Historical Library and Secretary State Historical Society.)

Sangamon County, like other counties of Central Illinois, has a population of alert and intelligent people to whom books and libraries are as necessary as schools and churches. Every family has individual tastes in literature, and the State, the City and the County have each attempted to supply the people with the means of cultivating these tastes.

Sangamon County is fortunate that it has within its borders the State Capitol, which contains the State Library proper and the State Historical Library, and thus, though there are no city libraries in the county except the Free Public Library of Springfield, (which bears the name of the Lincoln Library), the county has a larger number of books in public libraries than any other county in the State, with the exception of Cook County, which has the great libraries of Chicago, and Champaign County, which has the great libraries of the University of Illinois.

There are many private libraries in the city and county, but these, of course, do not come within the scope of this article. The late George N. Black was a noted book-buyer, and his library consisted of books on all subjects with special attention to history and Lincolniana. Mrs. Susan Lawrence Dana has a fine library of standard literature, and she has given a great deal of attention to rare bindings. Mr. Logan Hay and Mr. Stuart Brown have paid much attention to the collection of books. Hon. L. Y. Sherman has most carefully collected a fine library of books on State and western history and Lincolniana.

The Bettie Stuart Institute has a good library for the use of its students.

The Library of the Ursuline Convent is an exceptional Library, because of the age of the institution and because of the care the Sisters have taken in the selection of books. Other educational institutions provide good working libraries of reference books for their students, but the principal libraries of the county are the Lincoln Library, which is the public library of the city of Springfield; the Illinois State Library; the Illinois State Historical Library; the Supreme Court Library (State Law Library); and the Library of the Illinois State Museum of

Natural History. Brief accounts of these libraries are hereby given and, in addition to these sketches, mention is made of some smaller and institutional libraries, and the libraries of the district or country schools throughout the county.

ILLINOIS STATE LIBRARY.

Located in the State Capitol; has 53,000 volumes, 16,000 Unbound Volumes; and 181 Periodicals.

The State Library was established February 22, 1839, by an act appropriating \$5,000 for the purchase of a law and miscellaneous library for the use of the Legislature and the Supreme Court of Illinois, the library to be under the supervision of the Supreme Court.

On December 15, 1843, an act was passed which separated the law books from the miscellaneous collection, placing the latter under the control of the Secretary of State, who was thus made ex-officio State Librarian. The law books remained under control of the Supreme Court and formed the Illinois State Law Library. The law provides that books may be loaned to members of the General Assembly and their officers, during the session of the Legislature, and at any time to the Governor and officers of the executive department, and to Justices of the Supreme Court. The law further provides that any one who injures or fails to return a book must pay three times its value, or the value of the set to which it belongs. Each member or officer of the General Assembly must present a clearance receipt from the State Librarian before receiving his warrant from the State Auditor.

In 1867 an act was passed constituting the Governor, the Secretary of State, and the Superintendent of Public Instruction a Board of Commissioners to manage the State Library. The Board was authorized to spend \$3,000 a year for two years, for books of a miscellaneous, scientific and literary character. The annual appropriation has varied from \$1,200 to \$3,000 for salaries, with special appropriations for books.

Up to 1881 the attendant in charge was called Library Clerk. In 1881 the office of Assistant Librarian was created. The growth of the State Library has been most effective during the last twenty-five years. Federal and State public documents form about one-third of the collection.

It is located in the Capitol in the west wing on the third floor, the books being arranged in alcoves and galleries around the central reading room. Few books circulate, but the reference work is considerable, and this is not restricted to State officers nor to citizens of Springfield, but is generously extended to visiting students and to libraries and individuals at a distance, answering inquiries, making lists, and lending books which can be spared. The Secretary of State is Librarian ex-officio, and Miss Maude Thayer is the First Assistant Librarian.

STATE HISTORICAL LIBRARY.

In the State Capitol; was organized November, 1889, and has 20,000 books and pamphlets and a rare collection of *Lincolniana*.

The organization of the Illinois State Historical Library was authorized by act of the Legislature of May 25, 1889. It was organized November 25, 1889, by the transfer of 442 books from the State Library, proper, to the new Library, three Trustees for which had been appointed by Governor Fifer. These books were works on Illinois and Western history. Miss Josephine P. Cleveland was the first Librarian. She served until her death in 1897 and she was succeeded by the present Librarian, Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber. For the purposes of the Illinois State Historical Library the north room of the State Library was set apart. The Library very soon outgrew this room, and larger and better quarters in the east wing of the third floor of the capitol building were given it, though these rooms are now very crowded. The last session of the General Assembly (1911) made an appropriation of \$5,000 and created a Commission to draw up plans for a building for the use of the Historical Library, Natural History Museum, and kindred interests.

The Forty-first General Assembly was the first to make an appropriation for publishing the history of the State, setting aside \$600 for the publication of original matter relating to Illinois. On May 10, 1901, \$2,500 was appropriated to procure documents, papers, etc., relating to the Northwest and the State of Illinois, and to publish the same. This material was collected and edited by the late H. W. Beckwith, one of the Trustees. This series has been continued, and there are now, in print, seven numbers, entitled

Illinois Historical Collections. The Library also publishes the transactions of the Illinois State Historical Society, including a quarterly magazine. The Library contains rare books tracing the history of the Illinois Country from 1603—first as a French province; then as an English possession following the defeat of Montcalm at Quebec in 1759; the later attempt of Spain to get possession of the region between the Mississippi and Lake Michigan; and its final passage under American control, as the result of Col. George Rogers Clark's conquest of 1778, with its subsequent history as the most westerly county of Virginia, as Northwest Territory, as Indiana Territory, as Illinois Territory, and as a State from 1818. It possesses maps from 1600. It is rich in books by and about early explorers of the Mississippi Valley and the Northwest; on Indians and archaeology; early gazetteers and emigrants' guides, legislative and city directories. Its collection on Mormon history is unequalled in this section of the country, and it hopes for further additions from Nauvoo and Hancock County. The Library owns sections of the "Book of Mormon," including the first or Palmyra edition of 1830. Its collection of county histories is fairly complete. It collects State reports, church, society, and other organization reports, newspapers, portraits, manuscripts and curios. In 1894 the library sent circular letters to old soldiers asking for histories of their regiments in the Civil War and for personal sketches. There are fair Grant and Douglas collections and the Library is specializing in the line of *Lincolniana*. In 1896 Sangamon County gave to the Library records and documents from the county archives on the life history of Abraham Lincoln. Since then to the Library has been added everything possible—volumes, pamphlets, prints, pictures or writings relating to or illustrating the public and private life of Lincoln. The Sangamon County material included poll books containing Lincoln's name from Clary's Grove, New Salem, and Springfield precincts; all reports made by Lincoln as surveyor or road-reviewer, with maps and plates accompanying, or petitions for roads in which his name appears; all election polling lists, County Commissioners' Court records in Lincoln's handwriting, with marriage licenses, receipts and certificates. A copy of these original lists was published in the Fifth Report, 1896-98, pp. 16-18. The Library Board hopes for books of Illinois

authors, one newspaper from each county, and for publications of Historical Societies. It tries to avoid duplication, however, with the collections of the State Library.

The collection of local historical material has been slow and difficult, because Illinois had no State Historical Society until 1899. In most States the existence of a society has preceded the establishment of a library and collections for this depository. In Illinois the Illinois State Historical Society was organized June 30, 1899, as the outgrowth of a preliminary meeting held at the University of Illinois May 19, 1899. The Society was conducted until July, 1903, at the expense of its members, the cost of printing its proceedings being furnished from the publishing fund of the State Historical Library. On May 16, 1903, the law creating the Illinois State Historical Library was amended, making the Illinois State Historical Society a department of the State Historical Library, so that from that date certain expenses of the Society have been borne by legislative appropriations to the support of the Library and all material collected by the Society became a part of the Library property. The legislative appropriations have been varying. Frequently the appropriations have been combined with those of some other State Institution or organization, as the Museum of Natural History and the State Historical Society. Separate appropriations are made for maintenance and for salaries.

Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber, the Librarian of the Library, is also Secretary of the Illinois State Historical Society, and Miss Georgia L. Osborne is the Assistant Librarian.

ILLINOIS STATE LAW LIBRARY.

This Library is located in the Supreme Court Building, possesses 18,000 bound volumes, managed under local classification, with partial manuscript catalogue.

On February 22, 1839, an appropriation of \$5,000 was made for the purchase of a law and miscellaneous library for the use of the Legislature and the Supreme Court. On December 15, 1843, it was enacted that the miscellaneous books should be separated from the law books, the latter remaining in charge of the Clerk of the Supreme Court, at the Capital. This was really the beginning of the Illinois State Law Library.

The miscellaneous books formed the Illinois State Library. The Law Library continued in charge of the Clerk of the Supreme Court until December 1, 1902. At this time the three grand divisions of the Supreme Court were consolidated and the Clerk of the Court was relieved of the care of the library and a regular Librarian appointed. Because of its management this library is also called the "Illinois Supreme Court Library."

The Library was located in the west wing of the State House on the second floor until the new Temple of Justice, or Supreme Court House, was built, on the high ground at the southeast corner of Second Street and Capitol Avenue, and facing the Capitol building, since which time the law library has occupied the beautiful rooms in the east wing of this building, the rooms having been specially planned and fitted up for this purpose. Mr. Ralph Wilkin is the Librarian. The library is supported by legislative appropriations, and may be consulted by any one, whether judge, lawyer or layman. By an act of April 13, 1849, \$5,000 was appropriated to the Supreme Court for law libraries in the Northern and Southern Grand Divisions, and these appropriations continued until the consolidation, making it difficult to build up a strong central library at the capital. The Forty-third General Assembly gave the library an extra appropriation of \$5,000 for books and binding and an annual appropriation of \$3,000. Reports are arranged alphabetically by States and the text books by subjects. Only the text books are catalogued, and these only in manuscript.

STATE MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

This Library, consisting of 5,000 volumes, was established with the Museum in 1877, and is located in the Museum rooms formerly in the Capitol, but now in the Arsenal building. It receives no regular appropriation. The library is private, but teachers are allowed to use it. The Curator of the Museum is librarian.

SPRINGFIELD PUBLIC LIBRARY.

This Library, known also as the LINCOLN LIBRARY, is located at the corner of Seventh Street and Capitol Avenue, Springfield; has 54,000

volumes; with Dewey classification and Dictionary card catalogue.

The question of a library for Springfield was first agitated in the winter of 1865. Rev. Fred H. Wines, of the First Presbyterian church, delivered two lectures on the need of a library, which gave such an impetus to the movement that, in a few days, enough money was subscribed for a start. The "Springfield Library Association" was accordingly organized on March 15, 1866, as a joint stock company, with shares at ten dollars each, unlimited in number. Under the same name an association had been chartered February 16, 1857, but its history cannot be traced. In 1867-68 there were 130 stockholders. The annual assessment was three dollars on each shareholder. The holders of all shares on which assessments had been paid might vote. Life subscribers paid \$50 each and were entitled to one vote and exemption from the annual tax. Non-stockholders might have library privileges for five dollars per year in advance, in one payment, or in two payments per year of two and three dollars, respectively. The enterprise was embarrassed by the failure of previous attempts. The original subscriptions equalled \$5,100, but only \$3,800 was collected, and the total expenditure to date in 1867-68 had reached \$4,500. Expenses for rent, salary, incidentals for repairs, binding and printing, amounting to \$600 per year, were paid from assessments, subscriptions of non-stockholders and fines. The library opened for distribution of books February 23, 1867, with 1300 volumes. It remained a subscription library up to April, 1885, when it was offered to the city on condition that it be maintained as a free public library. The transfer was made April 1, 1885, and the Springfield public library opened June 7, 1886, with 7,550 volumes. It occupied rooms in the upper story of the city hall until June 7, 1904, when it moved into a beautiful new building erected by means of a gift of \$75,000 tendered by the noted benefactor, Andrew Carnegie, March 8, 1901. The site of the building covers three lots 120 by 157 feet on the northeast corner of Seventh Street and Capitol Avenue, known as the Dr. Vincent property. The plans of Mauran, Russell & Garden, of St. Louis, were approved on February 6, 1902, and the building was completed and opened to the public on June 7, 1904.

The new building is to be known as the "Lincoln Library." The first intention was to call it

the Lincoln-Carnegie Memorial Library, but Mr. Carnegie objected, saying that he would consider it a desecration to have any name linked with that of Lincoln, and asking that the Library be known as the "Lincoln Library," not the Lincoln Memorial Library, as Lincoln needed no memorial.

The site cost \$18,000 and the building \$75,000. The ground floor of the building contains newspaper room, staff room, bindery, unpacking room, and the lower part of the book stack. The main floor contains a reading room over the main entrance, a children's room at the right and a reference room at the left, and the delivery desk opposite the front stairway, with the book stack in the rear. At either side of the stack are librarian's room, directors' room, work room and study. The first librarian was Dr. Samuel Willard, now living in Chicago, at an advanced age. The second was Miss Gertrude Seaman, of Springfield; the third Mrs. Hannah M. Kimball, afterwards the wife of Gen. John M. Palmer who still resides in Springfield; then Mr. James P. Brice, and finally the present librarian, Mr. Henry C. Remann.

No account of the library would be complete without some mention of the labors of Miss Jessie Churchill, who was for twenty years the efficient Assistant Librarian.

CONCORDIA SEMINARY LIBRARY.

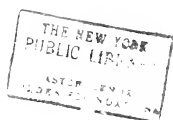
Concordia Seminary (or college) of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, was founded at Fort Wayne, Ind., in 1846, was removed to St. Louis, Mo., as Concordia College in 1861, and in 1874 a branch, consisting of preparatory students, was transferred to Springfield under the auspices of the Lutheran Synod of Missouri, taking the name of Concordia Seminary. It there occupies the site of what was known as the Illinois State University. This was first established at Hillsboro, Ill., by the Rev. Francis Springer under the name of Hillsboro Academy, which in 1852 was removed to Springfield, and there took the name of the Illinois State University, under which name it was conducted for several years and then discontinued. In 1873 the property was purchased by the Lutheran Synod, and the first installment of students brought here in January, 1874, where the institution has since been maintained.



DANIEL H. STARKWEATHER



MRS. DANIEL H. STARKWEATHER



In 1857-58 the Seminary reported a library of 2,000 volumes, besides small libraries belonging to the two literary societies, the Utilitor and the Philomathean. It now has a library of 2,200 bound volumes, 500 unbound, and 10 periodicals, has an income of \$100 per year, and is conducted under the local classification system, with manuscript catalogue and closed shelves. The present library is supported by gifts and appropriations from the Synod, and is open about two hours daily.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS LIBRARY.

This Library has about 600 volumes.

In 1868 the Catholic Institute Association and Debating Society was organized, and in 1871 it reported 1,000 volumes and a library club of 50 members, meeting once a week. In 1896 it seems to have been reorganized, and in 1899 the books were sold to the Knights of Columbus. They now occupy a place in their club room but are not in use. The number of volumes in 1904 was estimated about 600 with 14 periodicals. It is expected soon to move the club rooms to better quarters, and then to rearrange the books, and put them in attractive shape for the use of members. There is no fixed income, there being no expense except for periodicals.

YOUNG LADIES' SODALITY.

The date of the establishment of this Library under management of the Young Ladies Sodality of SS. Peter and Paul's Church, is unknown, but in 1895 Sister Anastasia revived the interest in the library and added to the number of books. These are in the chapel of the church school and are about one-half in German. They are issued to members of the society meeting the first Sunday in each month, and may be retained a month. Its last estimate of books was 416 volumes, the circulation amounting to 360 volumes.

LAVINIA BEACH FREE READING ROOM.

This was established in 1891 by Mrs. Lavinia Beach as a part of the social settlement work in the suburb of Ridgely. The library started with a gift of 100 volumes from Mrs. G. C. Smith, and this was supplemented with other gifts of

books and money. In 1894 the library and reading room were incorporated under a Board of Trustees, and the present building was erected. The books are obtainable at any time from either of the two settlement workers, and they are most used by children. Large quantities of papers and magazines are given by the charitable people of Springfield, and these are distributed to men and women, when they gather in the assembly rooms of the settlement for religious and other meetings.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY FOR BOYS.

The Springfield Free Circulating Library for Boys was established in 1891 by Mrs. G. C. Smith, under the auspices of the W. C. T. U., in the founder's own home. In 1903 she moved to the west part of the city and at once opened rooms for the boys of that neighborhood. The circulation has averaged 500 a year, but has fallen below the average since its removal. All expense connected with it has been borne by Mrs. Smith. Books may be drawn at any time, Mrs. Smith herself now issuing them, although at first one attendant was employed.

DISTRICT SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

There are no public libraries in the villages or rural districts of Sangamon County except public school libraries, but the county has been adding to this class of libraries rapidly for a few years past. Of its 188 public schools, 109 had libraries in 1903, an increase of 23 in one year. Four years before almost 140 schools were without libraries. In 1903 there was a total of 8,189 volumes, an increase of 2,081 volumes in one year; 5,204 books had been placed in the schools outside of Springfield during the preceding four years, most of this being done within the two years.

The highly creditable record in this line of development since the above figures were compiled, is shown in the fact that, in 1911, 158 districts in the county had School Libraries, aggregating 19,150 volumes, of which 750 volumes were added during the previous year.

CHAPTER XXIX.

GEOLOGY.

PREHISTORIC CONDITIONS—ILLINOIS TERRITORY AT ONE PERIOD WITHIN OCEANIC LIMITS—NATURAL RESOURCES DUE TO GEOLOGIC DEVELOPMENT—THICKNESS AND KINDS OF ROCKS—GEOLOGICAL FORMATIONS—ORIGIN OF THE ROCKS—SOME CHARACTERISTIC FOSSILS.

(By A. R. Crook, Ph. D., Curator Illinois State Museum of Natural History.)

As among the races of men the iniquities of the fathers—and their good deeds, too—are often visited upon their children, so in the rock world, present conditions are closely related to past events. In inorganic as well as organic, in inanimate as well as animate nature, to-day, depends upon yesterday and the morrow upon to-day. Sangamon County is now the home of a large number of prosperous people because of a series of events which have been transpiring during past millenniums. If those occurrences had been different the black soil and blacker coal of the county would have been wanting and in their place there might have been volcanic mountains or a deep ocean. Leonardo da Vinci, poet, artist and man of science, had difficulty in convincing his people that the ocean at one time covered Italy. When fossil fish were found in rocks far up on the Apennines, the finders decided that the Creator had been trying his hand at making fish and had discarded such as were imperfect. A fossil was considered a reject, a *lusus naturæ*. Here, in Illinois, on a summer day, the average citizen can with difficulty be brought to realize that the cool sea breezes, now a thousand miles away, once played over all of Sangamon County and the whole state. But that such is the fact is evident, since all of the rocks of this region were made under water and most of them under salt water. The top layers, the last to be made, were worked over, carved, denuded, transported, and redeposited by wind and by rivers of water and of ice. All of these rocks—those deeply buried and those on the surface—are silent witnesses of past conditions, of mighty forces, of

changing climates. To understand them the investigator must look in many directions. He must literally delve deeply and must leave no stone unturned. Fortunately, both nature and man have done much to help him in his investigation. Where streams have carved out valleys, various layers of soil and rock have been exposed. In places, shafts have been sunk several hundred feet in search of coal, and here and there drill holes have been put down to even a greater depth. From these various cuttings knowledge has been obtained of the underlying rocks. Similar procedure in other parts of the State has added still further information, so that a good idea of the underlying strata can now be obtained. Although the anatomy of the earth is not disclosed here, as it is in mountain regions where strata are tilted and laid bare, yet much is known of the rocks which underlie the region.

CHARACTER OF THE UNDERLYING ROCK.—Beginning at the top and proceeding downward, the following layers are encountered. First, there is a layer of soil which is worked over by man and penetrated by plant roots, and which is about one foot thick. Below it are two or three feet of buff clay, which is penetrated in digging cellars for houses and which, when spread out over back yards, causes would-be gardeners much annoyance, since it is sticky when wet and very hard when dry. It is followed by several feet of a mixture of clay, lime and fine sand, in places rich in organic materials. This earth is called *Loess*. It has been borne by wind and water from some distant place and spread out over the country. The particles which compose it are quite uniform in size, as would be expected of wind borne material, or earth that had been deposited in quiet lakes. Even in recent years the people of this and neighboring States have seen dust carried by high winds, darkening the sun and drifting like black snow on lawns and porches. Loess was formed in some such manner and consequently exhibits slight stratification, but parts vertically, so that ravines cut through it retain for a long time vertical walls, as can well be seen in the "Zoo Park," four miles north of Springfield.

The loess is underlain by a sandy layer, at times as much as ten feet in thickness. This indicates that lakes or rivers sorted the material, as they are now doing around Lake Michigan and along Fox River. Below the

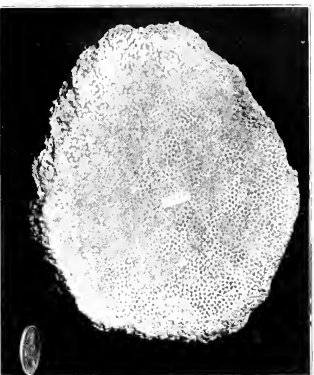


FIG. 1.—A Mass of Fossil Corals (*Symmagma Multicolumnaria*) Found Near Spornshold.

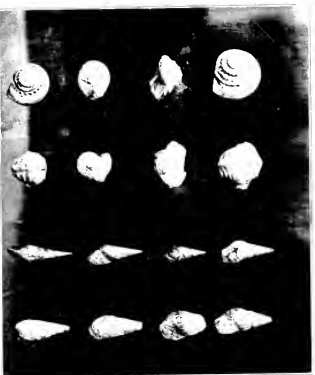


FIG. 2.—Fossil Gastropods. At the Left, *Phaenocoma Sphaerulata*; Next, *Helicospira Peronii*; Next, *Strophomena Peronii*; at the Right, *Strophomena Peronii*. All From Islet's Foal.



FIG. 3.—Peking Pebbles at Hsinan. Left is an old Mill on Sugar Creek.



FIG. 4.—In the Left, a *Coelospira* (*Coelospira*); Next, a *Brachioleptis* (*Brachioleptis*); Next, a *Strophomena* (*Strophomena*); at the Right, a *Strophomena* (*Strophomena*). All Found Near Spornshold.



FIG. 1.—Governor Deussen Inspecting Diversion Coal Mine April 20, 1910



FIG. 7.—Old Crow's Mill Quarry Now Covered-Grown



FIG. 6.—Outcrop of the Limestone (No. 8 in Typical Section) Which Furnished the Stone for the Old State House, Springfield—Quarry a Quarter of a Mile West of Crow's Mill



FIG. 8.—Sauganig County is a Prairie. Save Where Streams Have Fashioned Valleys or Glaciers Deposited Their Burdens

sandy layer is a twenty-foot bed of blue gravelly clay, rather tough to dig through, and hence called hardpan. Its geological name is Illinoian till. (Fig. 2.) During the ice age glaciers bore from Canada and the intervening country gravel and clay, and, upon melting, deposited these materials sometimes in ridges and mounds, at other times as mud flats in shallow lakes. The "Illinoian till" consists of such material. Below it comes a layer of sand or muck, that in places attains a thickness of five feet and constitutes the so-called *Yarmouth conc.* Immediately underneath it, another bed of glacial material much older than the Illinoian till, and, from the fact that it is widely spread over Kansas, called the *Kansan till*, is encountered. It is from twenty to thirty feet thick.

After penetrating these superficial deposits of soil, loess, sand, and till of two groups, the top rock of the county is reached. In many places, as, for example, along Spring and Sugar Creeks and in the valley of the Sangamon, these bed-rocks have been exposed by the cutting away of the overlying material, and, as is universally the case in prairie States, the best idea of the rock constituents of the region are to be obtained along the beds of the streams. Since the strata dip gently (about six feet per mile) towards the east and south, the lowest beds in the county are exposed on Richland Creek and the Sangamon River in Salisbury Township. All of the strata are composed of three kinds of rocks only, namely: shale, sandstone and limestone,—though they vary in purity as they graduate into each other, the shales changing to sandstone when the amount of sand increases, or into limestone when the amount of calcium carbonate becomes greater in quantity. The presence of iron or carbon changes the appearance of the rocks.

Beginning near the source of Sugar Creek in the southern part of the county and proceeding down stream, a succession of sixty feet of strata may be noticed. They are: first, layers of sandy shale and sandstone twenty feet thick; next, brecciated limestone twelve feet thick; black shale three feet thick; soft clay shale six feet thick; calcareous sandstone five feet thick; bituminous shale six feet; and Carlinville limestone eight feet thick. Below the Carlinville limestone is a thick bed of sandy shale, which is underlain by a three-foot bed of clayey limestone rich in fossils; and a thin bed of bitumin-

ous shale. Immediately under it is a two-foot thick bed of coal called Coal No. 8, which outcrops at Riverton. In early days, before the thick deposits which are now used, were discovered, it was dug out along the banks of the river at that place, then called Howletts, and on Spring Creek northwest of Springfield. To-day it is not used.

Below Coal No. 8 is a layer of fine clay (three feet thick) an impure limestone (six feet thick) and forty feet of soft shaly sandstone. Thus a typical section of the top two hundred or more feet of the rocks of Sangamon County would be as follows:

Strata	Feet
1. Soil	1
2. Loess, often clayey	5 to 15
3. Sand	3
4. Illinois Till (clay, "hardpan")...	11 to 20
5. Yarmouth Zone (Sand, muck)...	5
6. Kansan Till	20 to 30
7. Shales and Sandstone.....	20
8. Limestone (brecciated)	12
9. Shales, black, slaty.....	3
10. Shales, clayey	6
11. Sandstone, calcareous and ferruginous	5
12. Shales, bituminous	6
13. Limestone, "Carlinville"	8
14. Shale, sandy	40
15. Limestone, clayey, rich in fossils.	3
16. Shale, bituminous	1
17. Coal No. 8	2
18. Clay, fine	3
19. Limestone, impure	6
20. Sandstones, soft, shaly.....	40

Layers No. 1 to No. 13, are exposed on Sugar Creek. Nos. 14 and 15, which outcrop in a ravine west of the place where the old Springfield to Peoria road crosses the Sangamon, are full of fossils, more than sixty species having been found and described.

An excellent idea of six hundred feet of strata underlying Divernon, Sangamon County, can be obtained from drill cores which have recently been received at the State Museum. In early times, when miners were desirous of knowing what was beneath the surface, it was necessary for them to laboriously dig a shaft. Such work required many months of hard labor. To-day, one wishing to have an idea of underlying strata needs but to drill a hole by means of

one of the many excellent drills which are available. A diamond drill can rapidly penetrate to great depth at a cost of but two or three dollars per foot. The drill consists of an iron pipe, in the end of which rough diamonds are fastened both on the outer and inner edge. The pipe is rapidly rotated and the core which comes up on the inside of the pipe can be drawn out and is an excellent record of the strata penetrated. Water is used to keep the hole free from dirt. Naturally very soft formations, such as those of a clayey or sandy nature, are washed away and their record is lost. The core of this Divernon coal mine is two inches in diameter. A careful record of the boring was kept by Mr. Theodore Wilde. Since much of the material penetrated was soft shale or clay easily soluble, it was washed away and the present core is but three hundred and seventy feet long. The rocks penetrated are alternating limestone, shale, coal and sandstone. It is a surprising fact that the total amount of limestone was but twenty-two feet of pure limestone and but thirty-six feet more of impure limestone, a total of fifty-eight feet. The total sandstones amounted to one hundred and three feet. The shales make up the mass of the underlying rock, there being three hundred and seventy-four feet of pure shale, or four hundred ten feet of more or less shaly material of various kinds—blue, black, green, mottled; fairly hard or soft; calcareous, arenaceous, micaceous, bituminous. The shales are all soft in comparison to other rocks and rather easily soluble as they represent the mud of the ocean. When stuck in the mud on one of our country roads, the traveler may solace himself with the thought that there is more potential mud below him—two-thirds of all the rock for six hundred feet beneath being ready to furnish more mud as required! Our farms need never be exhausted, if we can but wash off the surface! Twenty-five feet of the six hundred consists of coal, a larger total than that of good limestone! The coal varies from beds two inches in thickness to one seven feet eleven inches in thickness.

GEOLOGICAL FORMATIONS.—All of the strata given in the above typical section are found in the *Upper Productive* division of the *Pennsylvanian* formation—a formation which closes the period commonly called the *Carboniferous* period—since at that time all the great coal deposits were formed. The formation is called Pennsylvanian

since it is so well developed in Pennsylvania. The *Lower Productive* is the division of the Pennsylvanian most coveted by mankind because it is the coal division, *par excellence*. In Pennsylvania the subdivisions of the *Pennsylvanian*, beginning with the bottom, are as follows; 1, Pottsville sandstone or Millstone grit; 2, Alleghany series; 3, Conemaugh; 4, Monongahela. The Carlinville limestone of Illinois, No. 13 in the above section, possibly corresponds with the Conemaugh, being in the Upper Productive. The chief coal beds of Sangamon County, Nos. 5 and 6, occur in strata which may be correlated with the *Upper Freeport* and *Kittanning*, which are parts of the Alleghany series in the Lower Productive formation. In Sangamon County the Upper Productive attains a thickness of about two hundred feet and the Lower Productive a thickness of about three hundred feet. Below the latter formation is a one hundred fifty foot thick bed of Mansfield (Pottsville) sandstone, finer grained and lacking the coarse gravel which characterizes this formation in Pennsylvania. It was deposited millions of years ago on the upturned and eroded strata of the rocks which constitute the *Mississippian* system, so-called since so well developed along the Mississippi River. It consists in descending order of the following members: The *St. Louis* (St. Genevieve) limestone, one hundred twenty feet in thickness; the *Keokuk* (Warsaw) and *Burlington* limestone, the two together forming the *Osage* group, three hundred feet thick; and the *Kinderhook* shales, limestones and sandstones, one hundred sixty feet thick.

Proceeding downward layers of shale and limestone, 200 feet thick, are encountered. Their fossils and physical character indicate that they are a part of the *Devonian* system. A diamond drill core sunk to a depth of 1,500 feet at Springfield, shows, according to Savage¹ that the Devonian black shale begins at a depth of 1339 feet. Below the Devonian the *Silurian* is represented by possibly one hundred feet of Niagara limestone. Judging from strata in other parts of the State, which dip under the above enumerated formations, various divisions of the *Ordovician* and *Cambrian* formations would be penetrated in a further descent; and it would be noted that one hundred feet of *Cincinnati*

¹Copy of log discussed by T. E. Savage, now in possession of J. A. Udden, Augustana College, Rock Island, Ill.

sandstone and shale, three hundred feet of *Trenton Galena* dolomite and one hundred feet of *St. Peter's* sandstone, underlie the formations previously encountered in deep drilling. Though positive data are wanting, it is more than likely that the *Magnesian* limestone is, in this region, underlain by *Potsdam* sandstone, since borings in the northern part of the State have shown these formations to be 1,000 feet in thickness, and to be sloping under the above enumerated strata.

posited was cold, sometimes salty, other times fresh. Sometimes it flowed in a river of water or of ice. At other times it constituted a lake or an ocean. The kind of rock and the fossil remains contained therein lead to such a conclusion. Sandstone, shale and limestone are the only kind of rocks native to the county. The sandstones were formed along shores of great lakes or oceans, as they are being formed to-day when waves and winds carry away soluble or light material from the debris of the

A generalized geological section of Sangamon County exhibits the following strata:

Systems	Series	Rocks	Thickness
Recent or Human		Surface soils	1 ft.
Pleistocene or Glacial		{ Loess	8 ft.
		{ Illinoian till	15 ft.
		{ Kansan till	16 ft.
Pennsylvanian	Upper Productive	Shales, limestones	200 ft.
		coal, unimportant	
	Lower Productive	Freeport Coal No. 7	300 ft.
		Kittanning Coal No. 2	300 ft.
	Mansfield (Potsville)	limestone, shale, sandstone,	150 ft.
		Massive sandstone	150 ft.
Mississippian	Chester		
	Cypress		
	St. Louis-St. Genevieve (Spergen)	Limestone	120 ft.
	Salem	Limestone	100 ft.
	Keokuk (Warsaw)	Shale	200 ft.
	Burlington	Limestone	100 ft.
	Kinderhook	Limestone, shale	160 ft.
Devonian		Shale & Limestone	200 ft.
Silurian	Niagara	Limestone	100 ft.
Ordovician	Trenton-Galena	Dolomite	
	St. Peter	Sandstone	
	Lower Magnesian	Limestone	
Cambrian	Potsdam	Sandstone	

Older rocks than the Potsdam are not found in the State of Illinois. Noticeable is the absence of the newer rocks which are found in many parts of the world. After the Pennsylvanian period long eras passed during which the rocks of succeeding periods were formed. Named in order beginning with the oldest they are: the Permian, Triassic, Jurassic, Cretaceous, Eocene, Miocene and Pliocene. The constructive and destructive agencies which recorded the passing of the millenniums involved in those periods, were as active and extended as the agencies whose work has been recorded in the rock strata underlying the prairies of Sangamon County.

ORIGIN OF THE ROCKS.—None of the rocks in Sangamon County were formed by fire as were many rocks in mountain regions. Either wind or water were the agents active in their construction. The water in which they were de-

posited, leaving the heavier and insoluble substances, usually particles of quartz, sorted according to size. Farther from the shore line were formed clay deposits and shales which are composed of finer materials than is sandstone, materials which, because of their fine subdivision, would be held longer in suspension and transported farther into the region of deep water. Shales indicate that the shore line was sinking when they were deposited upon sand. Farther still from the shore, water would be reached which was nearly free from mechanically suspended sediments, but which contained abundance of dissolved salts, chief of which was calcium carbonate. Myriads of *protozoa* (rhizopods), *coelenterata* (sponges, corals), *echinodermata* (crinoids, asteroids, echinoids), *mollusca* (bryozoans, brachiopods, lamellibranchs, gastropods and cephalopods), and *vertebrata*, extracting the calcium carbonate and other salts from

the waters, transformed them into shell substances or bones. Upon the death of the animals these shells and bones fell like gentle rain upon the floor of the ocean, forming extensive deposits of calcareous material, which are the chief constituents of limestone. The floor of the ocean rising again, the order was reversed, shale being deposited, then sandstones and gravel. Finally the ocean receding entirely, all the region projected above the water level. Thus the succession of rocks indicates the ebb and flow of the water, the vicissitudes of the periods during which the various strata were being put down.

SOME CHARACTERISTIC FOSSILS.—In addition to the testimony of the rocks themselves is that of the remains of the animals which, at one time, lived in the ocean that covered this region, died, were buried in the mud, changed to stone and thus contributed to the formation of those rocks. The accompanying photographs show fossils now in the State Museum, which were found at Roll's Ford on the Sangamon River, about six miles northwest of Springfield, and others found on Sugar Creek a few miles south of the city. More than seventy-five different species of fossils have been found in the county, but the few illustrations here presented are sufficient to give an idea of the life of those remote periods and to show how events, which occurred millions of years ago, are recorded in the rock pages of geological history, a history which deals with such unlimited periods of time as to dwarf into insignificance the few years within which man has left his records on the earth.

The picture (Fig. 3) is that of a seven-inch mass of coral (*Syringopora multattenuata*), a coral which lived in communities. The individuals were cylindrical corallites connected by hollow processes or by horizontal expansions. The walls were thick and wrinkled and the inner part of the calcareous tube was divided by delicate ridges formed by faint septa. This coral was most luxuriant in carboniferous times.

Another coral is shown in the left hand row of Fig. 4. These corals were single individuals, cone-shaped and about as long as the joint of the little finger of a man's hand. They suggest a "horn of plenty." The skeleton of this coral (*Lophophyllum proliferum*) is ribbed on the outside so as to show the meeting of the hundred or more partitions or septa which project out into the body cavity. As in the case

of all corals, the calcareous portions were covered by jelly-like masses. Corals are all exclusively marine and indicate that the water covering the country at that time was a part of the ocean.

Brachiopods thrived in abundance in those waters. From many species the one shown in column two of Fig. 4 (*Spizifer multigranosa*) illustrates the shape of the shells. Brachiopods were so named since their arms are used as feet. An interesting part of their anatomy are the spirally coiled ribbons which support fleshy cartilaginous arms fringed with movable cirri or tentacles, which set up currents in order to bring food to the mouth.

The third row of Fig. 4 shows mollusks in the group of *Lamellibranchiata*, animals with laminated gills. The shells of this mollusk (*Leda*, formerly called *Yoldia*) had compact, thin walls closed with teeth in two series meeting below the umbones, and resemble in a marked manner, the modern clam in many respects.

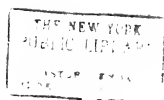
Gastropods, animals which walked on their stomachs just as do snails, are represented in Fig. 5. In the left hand column is *Pleurotomaria sphaerulata*, a gastropod having a spiral of medium height, conic section and subspherical outline. Several hundred species of these gastropods are known. Another genus, *Bellerophon peregrinatus*, is shown in the next column of the same figure. It is an interesting animal with its shell bilaterally symmetrical and coiled in one plane. The broad aperture, oval in shape, and with flaring outer lip, produces a striking shape. It was named Bellerophon after a Greek mythological hero. More than three hundred species have been found in the palaeozoic era and the maximum of development was reached in the carboniferous period.

The *Pyramidellidae*, another family of gastropods, all of which were marine animals, are represented by several representatives of the genus *Subulites* (*Polypheumopsis*). The species *peracuta* (so-called because in form they are very sharp) and *inornatus* (not ornamented) are represented in the next columns of the figure. They are turreted shells with oval aperture and sharp outer lip.

In the State Museum there are more than thirty different species of fossils similar to those shown in these two photographs, and they give clear ideas of the relation of the rocks of Sangamon



Philemon Stout



mon County to those of similar age in other parts of the world.

CHAPTER XXX.

MINERAL RESOURCES.

BUILDING STONE AND OTHER RESOURCES—SAND AND CLAY—TILE AND BRICK MANUFACTURES—COAL DEPOSITS—SANGAMON THE SECOND COUNTY IN THE STATE IN COAL PRODUCTION—SOIL VARIETIES—WATER RESOURCES—NATURAL STREAMS AND WELLS—SURFACE ELEVATION—HIGHEST AND LOWEST POINTS IN THE COUNTY—WEALTH OF COAL AND SOIL PRODUCTS.

(By A. R. Crook, Ph. D., Curator Illinois State Museum of Natural History.)

Sand deposits do not exist in any considerable quantity in Sangamon County. These are found along the Sangamon River, derived chiefly from the materials washed out from between the Kansan and Illinoian till. The best sandstone in the county for building material, No. 26, in the typical section given above, outcrops at Carpenter's Mill, where layers from six inches to two feet in thickness and of fair crushing strength can be obtained. The sandstone used in the construction of St. Paul's Episcopal church in Springfield in 1848, was found at Koke's mill, three miles west of the city. The stone is not very firm and weathers to a brown color by the oxidation of the iron which it contains.

A better building stone is furnished by limestone (Fig. 6), the stone obtained from the majority of the eight quarries indicated on the accompanying map. As will be noted it is exposed in various creek beds and is widely spread over the county. This is the material which was employed in the construction of the old State House erected at Springfield between 1837 and 1853, at a cost of \$260,000, but which is now the county building. The chief quarry for the stone, No. 8 in the typical rock section given above, was at Crow's Mill, eight miles south of the public square in Springfield. The

place which, at that time, was a rocky quarry, has been smoothed out by the hand of time, so that now a visitor at that place sees scarcely a trace of the former excavations, a green carpet of grass and clover having been spread as a mantle over the old quarry. (Fig. 7.) The present State House is constructed of Niagara limestone obtained from the quarries of Joliet and Lemont. Since the Crow's Mill limestone soon turns to an unattractive brown shade, it is not much prized in building. However, it is abundant enough in quantity to furnish a valuable stone of medium grade, which can be used to advantage in the construction of foundations, in bridge building and in the manufacture of quicklime.

CLAY PITS.—Much more valuable as a building material than the products of any of the quarries is the output of the clay pits. In quantity clay is practically unlimited. The manufacture of brick, tile and earthen ware, though in its infancy, yields annually considerable sums. For example, in this county in 1906, drain-pipe to the value of \$10,194, and brick to the value of \$208,732 were produced. There are thirteen companies engaged in this industry. The material which they employ is obtained from either the yellow loess-like clay, six to eight feet in thickness; blue weathered clay, six feet thick, underlying; or the blue, compact clay, forty-five feet thick, which is below that. All of these materials produce brick of average strength and about 2.66 in specific gravity. A typical analysis of the composition of the clays used in the manufacture of brick at a Springfield clay pit is as follows:

SiO ₂ = 60.31	Al ₂ O ₃ = 17.74	C = 6.71
Fe ₂ O ₃ = 5.04	K ₂ O = 2.88	MgO = 1.96
FeO = 1.96	Na ₂ O = 1.07	TiO ₂ = .84
H ₂ O = .81	CaO = .41	S = .44

COAL DEPOSITS.—The clay, sand, limestone and sandstone are far surpassed in value by the coal mined in the county. Forty-one mines, thirty-seven of them producing, are located on the accompanying map. Their output in 1906 gave Sangamon County the leading place as coal producer in the State of Illinois, and since that time its premiership has been contested by Williamson County alone. In 1908, 6,553 men working in these mines produced about five million tons of coal which cost the consumer something more than ten million dollars. No other

single source of wealth has contributed so much to the prosperity of the people in this county. In his work on the geology of the State, in the 'Sixties, Mr. Worthen¹ numbered the different coal beds of the State from 1 to 17, one being considered the lowest and oldest geologically, and the others supposed to follow in numerical order. The chief beds of the county lie about one hundred and sixty feet below coal No. 8, which, as pointed out in the typical section above, is about one hundred feet below the surface deposits; in other words, the chief coal deposits are from two hundred to three hundred fifty feet below the surface, while south of Sangamon, for example at Mt. Olive, in Macoupin County, they are four hundred twenty-five feet, and in the county east (Macon), at Decatur, they are six hundred feet deep, due to the prevailing dip of the strata to the south and east.

The two beds, Nos. 5 and 6, are readily distinguished by their physical characteristics. No. 5 is known as *Horschack* coal, because of clay fissures or horsebacks due to vertical partings, filled with clay when the fissures are wide or with shaly calcareous deposits when narrow. The bed is six feet thick, has a good roof and furnishes a large output. Bed No. 6 is called *Bluchard* coal, since about two feet from the bottom of the bed there is a horizontal band of slaty material from one inch to an inch and a half in thickness. The separation in this coal is along horizontal rather than vertical lines. The bed is from six to eight feet thick. Composition and ash content of Nos. 5 and 6 are quite similar, though No. 6 contains a slightly larger amount of moisture, and it is said that No. 6 affords the largest amount of heat for a given sum of money.

Two higher coals, too thin for use at present, lie fifty and one hundred and sixty feet, respectively, above No. 5. Several beds have been found below No. 5. At Riverton a diamond drill showed two seams, each about two and a half feet thick, lying respectively one hundred and twenty-five feet and two hundred and fifty feet below No. 5, and a four foot bed at three hundred twenty feet below No. 5.

In the drill at Divernon the first coal encountered was a nine inch seam at a depth of one hundred and fifty-one feet below the sur-

face. This is probably coal No. 8 which outcrops at Riverton. At a depth of two hundred sixty-one feet, a two inch seam was met, and at three hundred twenty feet the best coal bed of the county, No. 6, was discovered. It is seven feet eleven inches in thickness. Not satisfied with this bonanza the drillers proceeded farther with the following result: At three hundred sixty-nine feet they found a bed about three feet thick; at three hundred eighty feet, one one foot thick; at four hundred thirty feet, one two feet thick; at four hundred sixty, one one foot one inch thick; at four hundred ninety feet, one a foot and two inches thick; at five hundred fourteen feet, one a foot and eight inches; at five hundred fifty-nine feet, one four feet five inches thick. This was the last bed found and at six hundred and four feet the boring was discontinued, since a conglomerate was reached which was thought to be a part of the Mansfield formation. Though a line of demarcation between the Upper and the Lower Productive is difficult to locate in this boring, it may possibly be found at about two hundred seventy-five feet below the surface.

Coal is the most valuable product of the county and but few counties in any State in the United States, even in those regions reputed for their mineral wealth, derive more valuable or useful mineral substances than this which is obtained right here in Sangamon. Without these coal seams in this or other regions, there could be no manufacturing on a large scale, no railroads, no cities.

The following represents a typical analysis² of Sangamon County coal. Moisture, 10.5%; Ash, 7.7%; Volatile material, 38.9%; Fixed carbon, 42.9%. The pure coal amounts to 74.25% and the sulphur 3.5%.

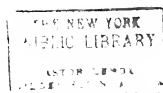
Physically the coal is sometimes shaly, but usually compact and breaks with conchoidal fracture; its hardness is 2.5; its specific gravity 1.4. In color it is black. The color of its powder is brown. In luster it is earthy, vitreous. It dissolves in potassium hydrate without coloring the solution brown, as does lignite or other less completely mineralized hydrocarbon compounds. When bleached in nitric acid and potassium chlorate and washed in alcohol, its vegetable texture can be plainly seen and this is one means of knowing that coal has been

¹Worthen, A. H., *Geological Survey of Illinois*, chiefly Vol. V, pp. 306-319.

²Illinois State Geological Survey, Bul. No. 3, 1906, p. 73.



Louisa P. Brasfield Stuart



made from vegetation. Another means of establishing this fact is, that coal can be actually made in the laboratory by heating wood in a test tube. First a white cloud of steam is driven off. Then oxygen and hydrogen are separated leaving lignite. Next, when the tube is closed to keep the oxygen of the air from uniting with the carbon, carburetted hydrogen is formed after continued heating. This gas explodes the weakest part of the tube and is burnt off. As the heating is continued tar is formed, then bituminous coal and finally anthracite. A third reason for the belief is, that coal is now being slowly formed where wood, buried and protected from oxidation, is losing its less stable constituents, as, for example, in peat swamps and in abandoned mines. The timbers in an abandoned mine in the Hartz mountains, which had stood under water for five hundred years, upon the draining of the mine recently, were found to have been changed to lignite. Again, in many mines tree stumps are still in position. And finally, more than five hundred species of plants have been found in coal. It is thus evident that the materials which furnish the coal are vegetable, but the manner of their accumulation is not so clear. When exposed to the air wood rapidly oxidizes, but when protected under water, conditions are favorable for *gradual loss of volatile material with retention of fixed carbon*. Peat swamps furnish favorable surroundings for coal formation. Materials carried to them by floods are protected from oxidation. Vegetation grows on the bottom, on the top and, throughout the mass of algae, mosses and other low vegetable forms. The swamp being buried under clay and sand and depressed by change of level of supporting strata, is compressed by the great accumulation of material. Alternate rising and sinking of the land may occasion a repetition of these processes, until several layers of coaly material are formed. Subsequent deep burial, great pressure and final elevation produces a coal field with various layers. The cross-sections of the coal fields in Sangamon County show that such must have been the history of the formation of our coal.

SOILS.—Fully as important as the various rock strata, clay pits and coal deposits for the prosperity of Sangamon County, is the nature of the surface soil. Though but a foot or two in thickness, the soil is the source of millions

of dollars' worth of food and raiment. In 1909 the agricultural products of the county exceeded nine million dollars in value. Such an enormous yield would be impossible under less favorable conditions. There are four chief kinds of soil; the Marshall silt loam, the Miami silt loam, the Miami black clay loam and the Kaskaskia loam, named in order of their abundance. These may be recognized by one riding through the county in the early spring, largely by their color, as well as by their texture, and their position in relation to slopes and levels.

The Marshall silt loam constitutes sixty per cent of the area of the county. It is a granular soil crumbling readily; in color it is brown, but nearly black when wet. The color is due to the large amount of vegetable matter which it contains. It extends to a depth of about eighteen inches. It occupies broad rather level areas, usually avoiding bluffs, but is found on remnants of the old moraines in Buffalo Hart and Mechanicsburg Townships. It is a loess, weathered and containing a large per cent of humus. Corn, oats and hay thrive on this soil.

Miami silt loam occupies about seventeen per cent of the area of the county; it is looser, more floury and porous, lighter in color and contains less organic material. It is rarely more than twelve inches in depth, and is found along the slopes of the Sangamon River and its tributaries, being characteristic of hilly country with broken topography and good drainage. Fruit, grass and wheat thrive on it.

Miami black clay loam constitutes sixteen per cent of the area of the county. It is darker than the Marshall soil, heavy, sticky so as to merit the name of "Gumbo," granulated and subject to extensive cracking when baked in the hot summer sun. Driving along country roads after a rain storm, one readily recognizes this soil since it dries less readily, is sticky and full of ruts. Its depth is about eighteen inches. It occupies level areas, is subject to swamps because of its poor drainage, contains a large amount of organic matter washed in from surrounding lands or derived from the imperfect oxidation of local vegetation. This organic matter decaying, forms acids, which attack the silt particles and render the soil more sticky. The Miami black clay loam is the typical black prairie soil which has made

Illinois famous for its corn production. No soil makes better corn land.

If there were no swamps there would be no Miami black clay loam. If there were no active erosion there would be no Miami silt loam, and the only soil in the county would be that known as the Marshall silt loam, or the following:

The Kaskaskia loam is a somewhat sandy, silty, granular, brown to drab soil, reaching to a depth of about fourteen inches and found most extensively on the bottom lands, approximately about ten feet above the river, along the Sangamon and its tributaries. It is an alluvial soil, generally valuable if not flooded, for corn, oats, hay and especially for pasture and timber.

WATER.—In water resources Sangamon County is fortunate. On account of the low topographic relief (Fig. 8) which, in the maximum, does not exceed two hundred feet, and on account of the earth cover of the comparatively level strata, the water line is at a comparatively uniform level. The Sangamon and its tributaries flow in a generally northwest direction. These streams furnish water for the towns and cities, but throughout the county, wells furnish the main supply of water for domestic purposes, as well as much for the use of stock. More than fifty percent of the wells are sunk as deep as the top of the Illinoian till, and find an abundant supply of water at an average depth of twenty-one feet. Fourteen percent of the wells are sunk as far as the top of the Kansan till. That is, they have penetrated the sand, loess and Illinoian till and have an average depth of thirty-five feet. Seventeen per cent have been so sunk as to avoid a portion of the loose surface deposits, and have penetrated as far as bed rock with an average depth of twenty-seven feet. On the whole, since the water in these wells has been strained through soil and sand, it is wholesome where not contaminated by man. But a small amount of mineral matter is contained in this water. The salts found are, for the most part, calcium and magnesium carbonate and a small amount of iron oxides and some sulphates. None of these are present in quantities sufficiently great to render it less valuable for drinking purposes or for use in steam boilers.

Sangamon County is a synonym for a country of plains, the highest point in the county, in the southwest, being seven hundred twenty feet

above sea-level, the highest rock strata being seven hundred seventeen feet. The lowest point in the county, being also the lowest rock surface, is four hundred and ninety feet, in the southwest corner where the Sangamon leaves the county. Such a level surface shows slight disturbance of original rock strata, either by the pressure of the forces contracting the earth, or by the erosion of rapidly flowing rivers. The surface is even more level than it otherwise would have been had it not been smoothed out by the materials brought down from northern regions by the glaciers and scattered here and there both by wind and by water. Glaciers have done their best to spread the blanket of oblivion over the geological past of the county. But ours is the advantage which comes from that past.

The slow processes of millions of years have contributed to our prosperity. As we consider the enormous supplies of coal, the boundless deposits of stone and clay, the marvelously fertile soil and the wholesome and abundant water, we realize that all the periods of the geological history, with its bundle of processes, have given to the inhabitants of Sangamon County a region well qualified to be one of the garden spots of America.

NOTE.—The following presents a list of publications touching on the subject of the geology and mineral resources of Sangamon County:

1. Bain, H. F. Illinois State Geologic Survey Bulletin, No. 1 to 15, 1906-10.
2. Leverett, Frank, U. S. Geological Survey, Seventeenth Annual Report, Part III, pp. 701-842.
3. Report Illinois Board of World's Fair Commission, 1893, pp. 77-92.
4. Whitney, Milton, *Ibid.*, pp. 93-114.
5. U. S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Survey of Sangamon County, Illinois, 1903, pp. 1-21.
6. Worthen, A. H., Geological Survey of Illinois, chiefly Vol. V, 1873, pp. 306-319, and *Economical Geology of Illinois*, Vol. III, 1882, pp. 322-336.

CHAPTER XXXI.

COAL MINING AND PRODUCTION.

IMPORTANCE OF THE COAL MINING INDUSTRY—ITS GROWTH—ILLINOIS THE SECOND COAL MINING STATE IN THE UNION—FIRST DISCOVERIES AND DEVELOPMENT IN SANGAMON COUNTY—TOTAL PRODUCTION OF THE STATE BETWEEN 1833 AND 1910—SANGAMON NOW THE SECOND MINING



PENELOPE ANDERSON STOUT

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COUNTY IN THE STATE—PRODUCTION OF THE COUNTY BY YEARS FROM 1882—LOCATION OF MINES, NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES, PRODUCT AND VALUE OF THE SAME FOR THE YEAR 1910—INFLUENCE OF MINING PRODUCTS ON MANUFACTURES.

(By Frank R. Fisher.)

Next to agriculture, upon which the civilized classes of mankind depend for the immediate advantages of livelihood, there is no industry based upon natural resources of greater importance than the coal-mining industry, which contributes to the means of comfortable living and the constantly increasing demand for mechanical or manufacturing development. In this respect Illinois stands as the second State in the Union, being surpassed only by Pennsylvania, whose anthracite and bituminous coal deposits have placed it in the front rank of both mining and manufacturing States. And it is worthy of note in this connection that Sangamon County, according to latest reports of the mining industry, ranks as the second county in the State in the amount of its mining product, while its location in the central part of the State and its convenience of access to other localities by means of numerous lines of railroad, gives to its product a proportionately increased value.

The subject of the location and extent of coal-mining deposits in Sangamon County has been treated quite fully in the chapter on "Natural Resources" by Prof. A. R. Crook, Curator of the State Museum of Natural History. Such other facts as may be obtainable from the Reports of the Illinois Bureau of Labor Statistics, in reference to mines and coal production in Sangamon County, will be presented later on in this chapter.

It is practically impossible to secure correct data as to the time when coal was first mined in Sangamon County, owing to the fact that the industry began in such a small way that no figures were compiled or preserved until, perhaps, the year 1882, when the Legislature by statute created the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

What is termed "Crop Coal" was found in the hills around Springfield in the early 'fifties, and, even now, in the small ravine in Washington Park, just north of the roadway leading from the lake near the golf ground, can be seen evidences of this surface coal. The vein was but eighteen inches in thickness and coal was usually

mined by two men, one doing the actual work of mining while the other looked after the drawing of the coal to some convenient point for loading into wagons.

During this period the low price of wood for fuel purposes, together with the few appliances for burning coal, no doubt retarded the active search for thicker veins.

The Springfield Gas Light Company was organized in 1854 and the first coal was taken from the hill sides by that company. As far back as 1862 some coal was loaded in cars and shipped to neighboring towns.

In the year 1857 the citizens of Springfield, realizing that an adequate supply of water was necessary for a growing town, formed a company for the purpose of drilling an artesian well. This boring was done by the method known as the churn drill. A six-foot vein of coal was passed through by this drill, but unnoticed by the men in charge, as their minds were devoted to the search for water, and not for coal. Later some of the men who had been interested in the artesian well project, recalled that "some one" had spoken of a vein of coal, and so impressed were they with what others called a dream, that three different parties commenced in 1866 to sink shafts without even boring for the coal. The same year the vein was reached, but it has never been decided which party was the first to reach it.

Mr. Jacob Loose opened the mine at the junction of the Wabash and Chicago & Alton, just south of Springfield, adjacent to what is now Hes Junction. This being near the lines of the two railroads mentioned, made it a convenient point for shipping the product as the demand increased. Mr. Parley L. Howlett opened the mine in the then village of Jintown, afterwards known as Howlett, and now Riverton. Mr. William Sanderson and Mr. William Beard developed the mine on the Henry Converse farm north of Springfield, and known for many years as the "Old North."

All three of these mines were opened in 1866 and two of them, the Howlett and Sanderson-Beard mines, are today growing properties, producing very considerable tonnages. The Loose mine at Hes Junction was worked and abandoned some years ago.

Following these three mines the industry took a sudden impetus. Coal stoves became more plentiful, the railroads quickly discarded their

wood burning locomotives, steam boilers in private residences took the places of the log fire, and even the farmers hauled coal, saving their wood for purposes that would bring them more money.

There has been a similar development in other coal producing sections of the State until, according to the Report of the Commission of Labor Statistics for the year 1910, there were fifty-five of the one hundred and two counties in the State producing coal. The coal area for the whole State, according to the geological survey, is estimated at 42,900 square miles, a proportion of three-fourths of the whole State. The entire output of the whole State from 1833 to 1910 is as follows—the period previous to 1881 based upon the estimate of the State Geologist, and for the later period taken from the reports of the Labor Statistics Bureau:

1833-1881	73,123,123 Tons
1882-1910	708,914,114 Tons

Grand Total782,037,237 Tons

The total number of mines in operation in the fifty-five coal-producing counties in the State during the year 1910 was 881, a decrease of five from that of the year 1909. Of these 390 were shipping mines and 491 engaged in local trade only. The total production of these two classes for the year were as follows:

Shipping Mines	47,225,201 Tons
Local Mines	1,492,652 Tons

Total48,717,853 Tons

The total number of men employed in and around all the mines of the State during the same period was 74,634; of this number 71,520, or 95.83 per cent., were employed in connection with the shipping mines, and 3,114, or 4.17 per cent., about the local mines.

The seven counties having the largest number of mines—both shipping and local—with the aggregate output of each (in tons), are as follows:

County.	Mines.	Tonnage.
Williamson	55	5,901,815
Sangamon	36	5,153,322
St. Clair	72	4,184,555
Vermilion	38	2,033,467
Fulton	111	1,979,138

Peoria	65	924,873
McDonough	43	97,483

From these figures it will be seen that, while Sangamon County is exceeded by all the other counties in this list in the number of mines operated within their respective limits, it was surpassed in output only by Williamson County, thus indicating that a larger proportion of its mines are operated for the production of shipping coal. The total number of mines operated in Sangamon in 1906 was 41, showing a decrease of five in 1910, while the reduction in output compared with 1909 amounted to 185,326 tons, Sangamon County has held second place on the list, next to Williamson, since 1907, previous to that date for many years being the largest coal producing county in the State. An indication of the growth of the mining industry in Williamson County is shown in the fact that its output has more than quadrupled in the last ten years, in spite of the fact that its area is almost exactly one-half that of Sangamon County.

The following table presents a statement of the total production of coal in Sangamon County for each year from 1882 to 1910—the period covered by reports of the State Bureau of Labor Statistics:

Year.	Tons.	Year.	Tons.
1882	632,835	1897	1,834,458
1883	861,620	1898	1,763,863
1884	820,326	1899	2,083,572
1885	649,729	1900	2,519,911
1886	720,153	1901	2,919,223
1887	730,391	1902	3,672,984
1888	764,970	1903	4,386,526
1889	846,012	1904	4,516,358
1890	879,888	1905	4,395,050
1891	1,051,604	1906	4,155,431
1892	1,091,014	1907	4,876,621
1893	1,410,346	1908	5,082,626
1894	1,142,299	1909	5,334,148
1895	1,318,092	1910	5,153,322
1896	1,587,812		

With a few exceptions these figures indicate a steady growth in production for each successive year, showing that, in less than thirty years, it has increased to more than eight times the product of the first year embraced in the list.

Another statement of special interest will be that showing the location of mines in Sangamon County, with the number of mines, product (in

tons) and value for each mining point and number of employes for the year 1910. Only one mine is operated at each point enumerated in the following list except in the Springfield, Auburn and Pleasant Plains districts, Springfield having 20 mines located in its vicinity (18 shipping and two local), Auburn two shipping mines and Pleasant Plains two local mines. The whole number of shipping mines in the county is 31 and of local mines 5—making a total of 36.

SHIPPING MINES.

Location	Employes.	Product.	Value.
Springfield (18)....	3,639	2,663,710	\$2,681,042
Thayer	451	382,540	336,722
Riverton	376	360,906	332,033
Pawnee	382	354,902	354,902
Divernon	398	340,531	323,504
Sherman	403	285,643	285,643
Auburn (2)	445	281,825	260,000
Barelay	149	101,118	102,976
Selbytown	130	96,329	97,000
Dawson	133	93,838	100,307
Bissell	165	67,688	67,688
Spaulding	154	44,848	44,848
Mechanicsburg	50	3,083	3,100
Total	6,875	5,076,961	\$4,989,765

LOCAL MINES.

Springfield (2)	103	68,662	\$77,089
Pleasant Plains (2) .	14	6,306	11,812
Salisbury	3	1,393	2,035
Total	120	76,361	90,936
Total 36 Mines...	6,995	5,153,322	\$5,080,701

The average value of coal produced in the Fourth District, of which Sangamon County constitutes a part, according to the Illinois Labor Statistics Report for 1910, was \$0.979 (or approximately \$1.00) per ton, for shipping coal, and for the State \$1.49 per ton for local mined coal.

The greatest influence of the facilities for coal production in Sangamon County has been shown in the development of manufacturing industries in that section of the State, and in view of the extent of these resources, this influence will be felt for an indefinite period. Springfield is already the center of a larger number of manufacturing enterprises of a high grade than

any other purely inland city in the State, and with the development of an adequate water supply, this will be greatly increased in the future.

CHAPTER XXXII.

STATE MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

BEGINNING OF GEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION IN ILLINOIS—DR. J. G. NORWOOD THE FIRST STATE GEOLOGIST—HIS SUCCESSORS AND THE DIFFICULTIES BY WHICH THEY HAVE ALL BEEN CONFRONTED—PROF. WORTHEN'S ZEALOUS LABORS AND HIS SAD EXPERIENCE—LEGISLATIVE INDIFFERENCE OR INCOMPETENCY—PROF. LINDAHL AND OTHER INCUMBENTS—MUSEUM MOVED INTO THE STATE ARSENAL IN 1905—INADEQUACY OF THE MUSEUM QUARTERS—PROF. A. R. CROOK APPOINTED CURATOR IN 1906—PROJECT FOR MORE AMPLE BUILDING ACCOMMODATIONS—ILLINOIS SURPASSED BY OTHER AND YOUNGER STATES—POSSIBILITIES OF THE MUSEUM AS AN AID TO SCIENTIFIC AND GENERAL EDUCATIONAL TRAINING.

(From Reports of Prof. A. R. Crook, Curator.)

The history of the State Museum of Natural History extends back to the enactment of a law in February, 1851, establishing a geological survey in Illinois. It was a part of the survey at first, but after the discontinuation of that organization in 1877, was established on a separate basis. Geology was the science that led to the establishment and early growth of the museum, but of later years other sciences, such as zoology, botany and archaeology, have been steadily growing in importance in connection with the work carried on. The first State Geologist was J. G. Norwood, a doctor of medicine and a native of Indiana, who had been assistant geologist under R. D. Owen in a survey of Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota. Dr. Norwood set to work vigorously to collect materials upon which to conduct his scientific investigations. He was ably assisted by Anthony Varner, who died shortly after, and by A. H. Worthen, who was connected with the work many years and, at the time of his death, was the most widely-

known geologist in the State. That Dr. Norwood and Prof. Worthen should work with great enthusiasm along paleontological lines was natural and fortunate, as at that time the fossils of Illinois offered a most attractive field for scientific investigation. As a result of their labor large quantities of valuable material were brought together in the museum, which became a laboratory and workshop, rather than an institution for exhibition. The collection was at first located in New Harmony, Ind., but the unsuitableness of this place was early recognized, and consequently, in December, 1854, the specimens were packed in boxes to be sent by boat down the Wabash forty miles to the Ohio, 120 miles down the Ohio to the Mississippi, 140 miles up that river to St. Louis, and thence by rail 100 miles to Springfield. However, cold weather filled the rivers with ice and the museum did not reach Springfield until the following April, and even then at first no place could be found for housing it. Finally it was stored in the Supreme Court room in the building which then served as State House. A few months later, in order to make room for the approaching session of the court it was moved to the Senate Chamber and was there made accessible during the winter of 1855-56. During the following summer it was moved to the new arsenal building, where new cases and drawers were provided, but unfortunately this building was not heated, the workers suffered, and their reagents and ink froze, so the work had to be given up entirely for two or three months.

Dr. Norwood worked in the face of many obstacles—the necessity of moving the museum three times and finally being located in a place unfit for work; the newness of the field, as previously there had been practically no geological work done in the State; and finally the small appropriations that were made, from \$3,500 to \$5,500 per annum being the maximum allowed for all expenses, including the salaries of the geologist and two assistants, traveling and office expenses and publications. After six years' work there was some dissatisfaction with the progress made and a committee of nine legislators was appointed to investigate the work. They reported that Dr. Norwood deserved great credit for the faithful attention he had given the museum. However, during this time (with the exception of a pamphlet of one hundred pages) nothing relating to the survey had ever been

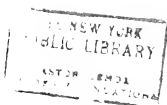
published or even prepared for publication. The corps was reorganized and A. H. Worthen was placed at its head. Prof. Worthen did not, however, bring out his first report until 1866—after he had been eight years in office, having Norwood's seven years' collections to build upon and an especial appropriation of \$21,000 for printing, etc., as well as his own fourteen years' experience.

During the early years of Prof. Worthen's incumbency the museum remained in the arsenal, and it was then moved to a room in the Masonic Hall. Concerning this Prof. Worthen said: "These specimens, comprising the largest and most valuable State Cabinet in the West, are kept in a rented room. . . . Permit me . . . to call your attention to the importance of securing a suitable fire-proof building for the reception and display of the specimens." From 1863 to 1870 Prof. Worthen, in carrying out provisions of the law of 1851 requiring the distribution of typical collections of duplicates among educational institutions of the State, sent specimens to Prairie City Academy, Rockford Female Seminary, Monmouth College, Lombard, Normal, Wesleyan and Northwestern Universities.

By the adoption of a new State Constitution, in 1872 the appropriation for the State Survey was nullified, but by special appropriation the work was provided for until 1875, when it was discontinued and the gentleman and scholar who, for a score of years, had given it his valuable services, was left without employment. However, the museum materials needed caring for, and a law was passed providing for the establishment of a "State Historical Library and Natural History Museum." Certain rooms were set aside for it, trustees were appointed, the duties of the curator and librarian were named, provision made for moving specimens, distributing duplicates, transferring material from another museum, and appropriations made for carrying the requirements into effect. A circular "To the Scientists of Illinois" was sent out by Mr. Worthen and S. A. Forbes, Director of the State Laboratory of Natural History, inviting their support and cooperation in enlarging the museum. Prof. Forbes sent to the museum its chief zoological materials, preserved specimens of fishes and reptiles in alcohol, artistic casts of Illinois fishes, mounted birds and mammals—deer, bear and smaller animals. As years went



JOHN A. STRODE AND FAMILY



by the orderliness and value of the collections were being increased by diligent work, but this improvement was of small avail, as in the last years of Prof. Worthen's life, against his vigorous protest and during his absence from Springfield, the museum was moved by ordinary laborers, who had no idea of the value of museum materials. Of this removal his successor, Dr. J. Lindahl, writes: ". . . The entire collections in the museum rooms had been moved from one of the upper floors down to the main floor of the capitol, by order of some higher authority, who engaged a furniture moving concern to remove the whole museum, without the supervision of anybody who had the least idea how scientific material should be handled. . . . Labels and specimens were shoved into drawers and show cases at haphazard. In the basement the condition was, if possible, still worse. There was no closed room assigned to the storage of the vast amount of valuable material accumulated in the course of about thirty-five years, but it was piled up in an open portion of the basement, and workmen of various kinds had been using the pile as a dump for rubbish under which I would never have expected such a treasury of valuable material as was finally uncovered and removed to a separate room. . . . Prof. Worthen felt so grieved over the wreck of the collections in the museum rooms that he could never attempt to remedy the havoc. His health was already broken, and after his death, some months later, I found the collections in such a condition as indicated. I devoted years of assiduous work to save what could be saved."

Prof. Worthen died May 6, 1888. Up to the time of his death more than two hundred thousand dollars had been spent for all purposes of the survey since its beginning. A very small portion of that had been applied for strictly museum purposes and yet the results in that direction were gratifying. The excellence of Prof. Worthen's scientific work was recognized by fellow workers, both at home and abroad.

In June, 1888, Prof. Josua Lindahl was appointed to the curatorship. He was the son of an eminent Swedish minister, born at Kongsbacka, a graduate of the University of Lund, and for ten years immediately preceding his appointment had been professor of natural science

at Augustana College. His first work was to put the museum in order. This proved to be an enormous task. He was ordered to prepare an exhibition for the World's Columbian Exposition that would properly represent the geology of the State, and began to bring together illustrations of the stratigraphy, paleontology and economical geology of the State, with the aid of several able assistants soon having a creditable exhibition. The materials brought together by Prof. Lindahl for the World's Fair were donated to the University of Illinois. Unfortunately he was removed in the midst of his work on account of a change of the political party in power in Illinois. He had at all times shown himself to be a careful protector of the materials and interests of the museum.

William F. E. Gurley was appointed curator in July, 1893. He was born in Oswego, N. Y., was a student at Cornell and later a prospector in Colorado. For five years he served as city engineer of Danville, Ill., his home after 1865. During his incumbency the museum was moved from the first to the third floor of the State House. The rooms on the third floor furnished even less space than available before and, unfortunately in addition more contracted quarters, and were partly used as committee rooms by the Legislature.

The next curator was C. H. Crantz, appointed in 1897, after another change in State politics. In 1903 he published a report of the museum. The removal, which took place during his incumbency, was from the State House to the Arsenal. A few more square feet of space were gained, but at the expense of dignity and beauty in the surroundings. The curator during this period was able to bring all the zoological specimens under glass. In 1905 a new geological survey was organized, which already has produced valuable results. The work has been carried on under excellent provisions and leadership, but the only formal relation existing between it and the museum is indicated in the clause, "The whole or part of such material may be placed on permanent exhibition in the State Museum of Natural History at Springfield."

The writer became Curator September 15, 1906. Within the last five years the number of specimens in the museum has been greatly increased.

In 1906 the museum occupied less than 4,000 square feet of floor space; now it has over 12,000 square feet. Records of various kinds have been made, both the specimens on exhibition and the books in the library having been card-catalogued. More than 30,000 cards have been written. The number of visitors and of persons using the museum by correspondence has been more than doubled. The addition of material on exhibition has been chiefly in mineralogy and zoology. Several fine groups of mammals and birds have been placed upon exhibition. The most striking exhibit is the deer group prepared by Julius Friesser with an oil painting as a background painted by C. A. Corwin.

The specimens now in the museum are a monument to the patient toil and scientific zeal of the men who collected them in past years. They should be properly preserved and adequately exhibited. Many States are in advance of Illinois in this respect at present.

During the last five years an annual series of free illustrated lectures has been offered by the museum with the greatest success. Leading specialists in various lines of natural history have generously given their services without adequate remuneration.

Attendance at the museum has been rapidly increasing. During 1911 about 60,000 people visited the institution. Within a distance of more than one hundred miles in each direction from Springfield, a territory of more than forty thousand square miles, there is no first-class museum.

The value of museums as places of entertainment and education is being daily more appreciated, and they are beginning to be recognized as the supplements of schools and libraries. They appeal to all classes, to the unlettered as well as to the educated, to the rich and to the poor, and in preserving her natural history treasures, the State can afford amusement and add to the intellectual equipment of all. The Illinois Museum has had a long and eventful history, and has fulfilled a noble mission of usefulness, but an opportunity lies in its future which, in all respects, surpasses that which has gone before.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

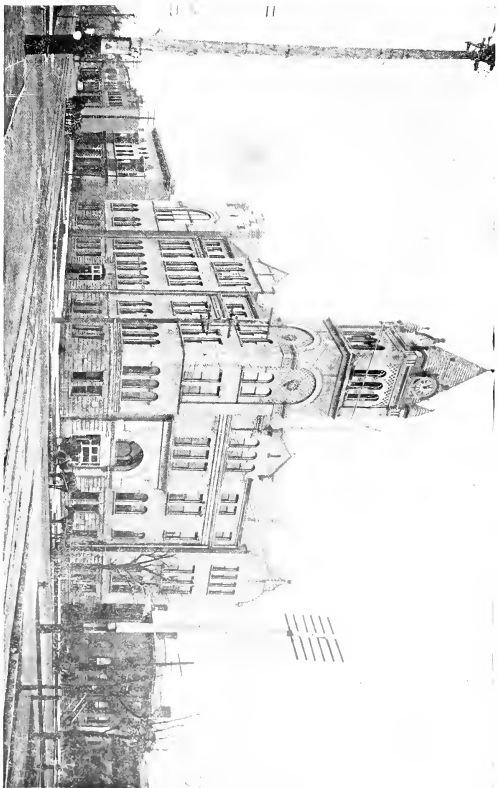
MUNICIPAL HISTORY

SPRINGFIELD AS A MUNICIPAL ORGANIZATION—ABRAHAM LINCOLN AN EARLY VILLAGE TRUSTEE—THE VILLAGE INCORPORATED IN 1832—CHARLES R. MATHENY, PRESIDENT OF THE FIRST VILLAGE BOARD—CITY INCORPORATION ADOPTED IN 1840—FIRST MAYOR AND COUNCILMEN—LIST OF MAYORS FROM 1840 TO 1911—LATE MAYOR DAVID S. GRIFFITHS—ADOPTION OF COMMISSION FORM OF GOVERNMENT IN 1911—PRESENT CITY OFFICIALS AND MUNICIPAL BOARDS—GROWTH IN POPULATION—ELECTRIC LIGHTING PLANT AND WATER WORKS OWNED BY THE CITY—PARK SYSTEM AND RAILWAY FACILITIES—LINCOLN MONUMENT—PUBLIC BUILDINGS—FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS—FACTORIES AND COAL FIELDS—RECENT DEVELOPMENT—EDUCATIONAL ADVANTAGES.

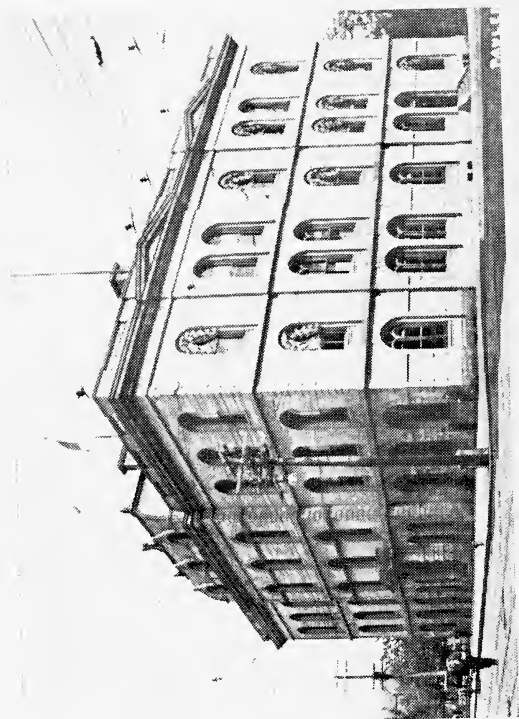
(By John S. Schnepp, Mayor of Springfield.)

The municipal history of Springfield, interwoven as it is with the remarkable and interesting governmental history of the State of Illinois, is an absorbing study. From its pages gleam such illustrious names as John A. McClelland, Lyman Trumbull, William M. Springer, Samuel H. Treat, Stephen T. Logan, John M. Palmer and the immortal Abraham Lincoln.

Lincoln—the greatest of emancipators—was an official of Springfield when the city was in its infancy. It was in such big, brawny, virile arms as his that Springfield was lifted from a primitive and pioneer condition to a record of metropolitan development and achievement. Glancing back to the very early days of the capital city of Illinois, Lincoln's name is found as a member of the Board of Trustees in 1839. Charles R. Matheny was then president of the board. The other members during the same year were Peleg C. Canedy, Philip C. Latham, George Klein and Samuel H. Treat. Lincoln and Jonas Whitney were elected to fill vacancies, and Lincoln again served in the following year, when Peleg C. Canedy was President of the Board. It was during Abraham Lincoln's year on the Board of Trustees that the State Capital was located in Springfield, and it was



CITY HALL, SPRINGFIELD



GOVERNMENT BUILDING, SPRINGFIELD

largely through his efforts as a member of the Legislature that this was accomplished. He was at that time, just beginning to give evidence of the marvelous powers which he possessed, having served one term in the Legislature prior to that of 1836-37, and having been admitted to the Bar in 1837, shortly before coming to Springfield to make his home.

So closely does the municipal history of Springfield adhere to the history of the State—that it is difficult to avoid digression in discussing Springfield from an official and governmental viewpoint. It was in 1821 that a little settlement on the banks of Spring Creek was established and given the name of "Springfield." The first steps toward a local government were taken in obedience to a State law enacted by the Legislature in 1827, being the first statute in regard to the settlement. It provided that the County Commissioners should appoint a Street Commissioner for the town and levy a tax upon the citizens for improving the same. Further legislation for the place was to be made through the Justices of the Peace. These dignitaries were required, in accordance with a petition of the majority of the legal voters, to enter an order on the docket making the matter petitioned for effective as an ordinance. Penalties were prescribed in the law for violations, and repeals could be made by petition in the same manner as the ordinances were originally made effective.

The growth of the ambitious village was so fast that, in April, 1832, it was incorporated as a town under the general law of that year. Charles R. Matheny was chosen the first president, and he was returned to the office every year, with one exception, until 1840—that being the year in which Springfield was incorporated as a city—the one exception being 1834, when James R. Gray was in the presidential chair.

In the last years of village government an effort was made to change it to a municipality, and a bill to that effect was introduced in the General Assembly. There was strong opposition to the City Charter on the part of some of the citizens, and the promoters of the scheme feared for a time that it might be lost when submitted to a vote. What saved the day was a clause in the charter forbidding any one to vote who was not a naturalized citizen. Much ill-feeling was aroused, but the proposition carried, and "Baby Springfield" was lifted from the village cradle

and given its first lesson in standing alone as a municipality. The Legislature granted the charter in 1840 and the first city election was held in the spring of that year. Under this charter the city was divided into four wards, each of which had a representation of one Alderman in the City Council. In 1854 an amendment to this charter gave each ward three Aldermen. In 1874 the city was divided into six wards, with three Aldermen from each ward. In 1883 the city, by popular vote, came under the general provisions of the Incorporation Act, whereby the Mayor holds office for two years and each ward has a representation of two Aldermen in the Council. In 1892 the number of wards was increased from six to seven, as it stood until January 2, 1911, when the Commission form of Government was adopted, since which time the Mayor and four Commissioners control the destinies of the city.

The first Mayor of Springfield was Benjamin S. Clements, who served in 1840, with James R. Gray, Joseph Klein, Washington Hies and William Prentiss, as his four Councilmen.

The following is a list of the Mayors from the adoption of the original charter in 1840 to the present time, with the period of service:

Year	Mayor
1840	—Benjamin S. Clements.
1841	—William L. May.
1842	—Daniel B. Campbell.
1843	—Daniel B. Hill.
1844	—Andrew McCormick.
1845	—James C. Conkling.
1846-48	—Eli Cook.
1849-51	—John Calhoun.
1852	—William Lavelly.
1853	—Josiah Francis.
1854	—William H. Herndon.
1855	—John Cook.
1856-58	—John W. Priest.
1859	—William Jayne.
1860	—Goyu A. Sutton.
1861-62	—George L. Huntington.
1863	—John W. Smith.
1864	—John S. Vredenburgh.
1865	—John J. Dennis.
1866	—John S. Bradford.
1867	—Norman M. Broadwell.
1868	—William E. Shutt.
1869	—Norman M. Broadwell.
1870	—John W. Priest.

1871-72—John W. Smith.
 1873—Charles E. Hay.
 1874—Obed Lewis.
 1875—Charles E. Hay.
 1876-77—William Jayne.
 1878—John A. Vincent.
 1879—R. L. McGuire.
 1880—Horace C. Irwin.
 1881—John McCreary.
 1882—A. N. J. Crook.
 1883-84—John McCreary.
 1885-86—James M. Garland.
 1887-90—Charles E. Hay.
 1891-92—Rheuna D. Lawrence.
 1893-94—Frank Kramer.
 1895-96—Marion U. Woodruff.
 1897-1900—Loren E. Wheeler.
 1901-02—John L. Phillips.
 1903-06—Harry H. Devereux.
 1907—David S. Griffiths.
 1907-08—Roy R. Reece.
 1909-10—John S. Schnepf.

In 1911 Mayor Schnepf, the last Mayor under the old system, was re-elected as the first Mayor under the Commission form of government.

Mayor David S. Griffiths, one of the most popular young men of the city, met a sad fate shortly after his election in the spring of 1907. He was City Treasurer from 1903 to 1905, and in the spring of the latter year was a candidate for Mayor, being defeated by Mayor Devereux after an exciting contest. In 1907 Mr. Griffiths was put forward again as the Republican candidate and won. It was perhaps the most spectacular fight in the political history of Springfield. Mayor Griffiths took office in May, and had occupied it but one month. In company with Fire Chief Pete Jacobs, he was driving through the country on a fishing expedition. The creeks and rivers were high, and in attempting to drive across a submerged bridge over a small stream, the buggy toppled off the edge of the bridge. Chief Jacobs had a narrow escape from death but Mayor Griffiths was drowned. During the interim between his death and the special election, at which Roy R. Reece was elected Mayor, Hon. Samuel H. Twyman acted as Mayor pro tem.

The present city officials under the commission form are: John S. Schnepf, Mayor and Commissioner of Public Affairs; George E. Coe, Commissioner of Accounts and Finances; H. B.

Davidson, Commissioner of Public Health and Safety; Frank H. Hamilton, Commissioner of Streets and Public Improvements; Willis J. Spaulding, Commissioner of Public Property; Charles F. Clapp, City Comptroller; William H. Bowe, City Treasurer; J. E. Dressendorfer, City Clerk; Albert D. Stevens, City Attorney; Frank L. Hatch, Corporation Counsel; Harry Schnepf, Collector of Water Rates; Wade D. Seeley, City Engineer; Edgar L. Offlighter, Building Inspector; Dr. George T. Palmer, Superintendent of Health Department; Charles McBride, Superintendent of Streets; Fred H. Spears, City Electrician; John H. Requarth, Superintendent of Sewers and Sidewalk Inspector; Joseph Metzger, Meat Inspector; George S. Beekman, Inspector of Weights and Measures; Otto L. Nuess, City Weigher; Fred H. Baker, Sanitary Inspector; Theodore Fountain, License Collector; Henry F. Kramer, Chief of Police; Henry C. Williams, City Prison Keeper; Henry Bolte, Fire Marshal; Leonard Scott, Oil Inspector, and William H. Schnepf, Superintendent of Special Assessments.

The following constitute the various Municipal Boards:

BOARD OF LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS—Frank H. Hamilton, Wade D. Seeley, Charles McBride, John H. Requarth and William H. Schnepf.

BOARD OF EDUCATION—Hal M. Smith, President; Edward Anderson, Anton Elshoff, Mrs. Mary L. Morrison, Fred C. Dodds, Mrs. Ida M. Hanes and Robert E. Woodmansee, with J. H. Collins as Superintendent.

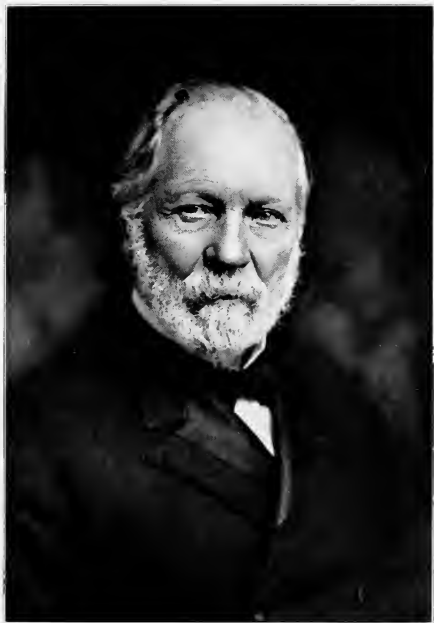
BOARD OF HEALTH—Mayor John S. Schnepf, Dr. W. A. Young, Dr. Elizabeth Matthews, Dr. E. A. Walsh and Dr. George T. Palmer.

BOARD OF MANAGERS OF OAK RIDGE CEMETERY—B. A. Lange, President; J. E. Dressendorfer, Secretary; Howard K. Weber, James W. Patton, J. P. Lindley and August Striffler, with John M. Gaupp as Superintendent.

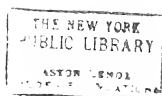
DIRECTORS LINCOLN LIBRARY—Dr. William Jayne, President; Clinton L. Conkling, Vice-President; Charles J. Riefler, Secretary; John W. Bunn, A. L. Hereford, H. W. Clendenin, William H. Conway, Ira B. Blackstock and John W. Sudduth.

LIBRARY SERVICE—Henry C. Remann, Ida F. Wright, Jennie C. Feldkamp, Bertha R. Bergold, Elizabeth S. Laidlaw, Clara L. Abel, Thomas J. Higgins, and William O'Brien.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION—James A. Easley,



WILLIAM L. TARBET



Sidney S. Breese and Arthur M. Fitzgerald, with Carrie N. Decker Chief Examiner.

ELECTION COMMISSION—J. K. Payton, Chairman; V. Y. Dallman, Secretary, and J. R. Orr, with J. H. Ruckel as Chief Clerk.

Springfield's municipal history is so closely connected with politics that a discussion of conditions from any aspect would be incomplete without a reference to the constant partisan activities.

To add interest to the situation Springfield, being the capital city of one of the greatest States in the Union, has been the scene of many State political gatherings, and as efforts are continually being made to make it a political cog in State and National "machines," the political storms which strike here are at times unusually severe. One of the notable steps taken by the city in the matter of controlling elections was the adoption by popular vote of the election law of 1885, which provides for a Board of Election Commissioners, who have taken entire jurisdiction of our municipal elections. This law was adopted several years ago and has been very effective in guaranteeing to all candidates of all parties a "square deal" and an honest count.

With justifiable pride the citizens of Springfield view the history of its marvelous municipal development. In 1840, when it first became a city, the population was but 2,579. Rapidly it has grown, decade after decade, as shown by the following figures from the census tables:

Year	Population	Year	Population
1840	2,579	1880	19,743
1850	4,453	1890	25,902
1860	9,392	1900	34,154
1870	17,364	1910	51,678

The increase in population during the last decade has been greater than any previous decade since 1850-60, being over 50 per cent, though in part due to annexation of suburban territory.

Notable among the numerous advancements made by the city has been the ownership of the Municipal Electric Light and Water Works Plants, the latter being of especial importance because it is a great revenue producer and is an illustration of the success of municipal ownership of public utilities. The water works system is estimated to be worth \$2,000,000, with three pumps set up capable of a supply of

15,000,000 gallons daily, when all are in operation, the daily consumption being about 8,000,000 gallons. The city is now greatly improving and extending this plant.

Briefly summarized, here are a few of the points about Springfield which show what a great city it is to-day. It has the finest park system of any city of its size in the world. It has \$3,000,000 invested in seventy-five miles of street paving. There are 300 miles of sidewalks and seventy miles of main and lateral sewers.

Springfield is the center of an electric inter-urban railway system, which is being rapidly extended in all directions.

As a railroad center Springfield, with its many through lines, has been conspicuous on the map for many years and has rapidly grown in importance in this respect.

As it is the seat of the State Government and the central city of Illinois, geographically, and because of its admirable railway facilities, political gatherings, conventions and State gatherings of all kinds come to Springfield as the very logical convention city.

The Illinois State Fair, located here permanently, annually brings thousands of visitors here during State Fair week.

Camp Lincoln, where the State troops hold their annual encampments, is located just north of and adjoining the city, and is authoritatively declared to be the finest State Encampment ground in the Nation.

The Lincoln Monument, at Oak Ridge Cemetery, and the Lincoln Home, at the corner of Eighth and Jackson Streets, are visited by thousands of people every year, pilgrims come from all parts of the world to pay tribute to the memory of the world's greatest emancipator.

The State House located in Springfield is one of the most attractive and imposing capitol buildings in the Union. The Illinois Supreme Court Building is located in Springfield, and is a magnificent new building situated just opposite the State House.

Grouped with these buildings near the State House is the Famous Illinois State Armory.

Here are a few of the most important public buildings and their cost: State House, \$4,500,000; Post Office Building, \$500,000; State Fair Buildings, \$750,000; State Armory and Arsenal, \$250,000; Supreme Court Buildings, \$450,000; County Court House (formerly the Illinois State House, costing \$250,000) rebuilt at a cost of

\$175,000; high school buildings, \$100,000; other school buildings, \$400,000; Lincoln Library, erected from the Carnegie Library fund, \$100,000; new Y. M. C. A. Building, \$100,000; City Hall, \$50,000; engine houses and similar buildings, \$100,000.

In the past decade real estate in the business district has increased in value from 100 to 500 per cent; residence property has advanced relatively, and, in some locations, the growth of the city has been almost miraculous. Where pastures and cornfields spread out north, east, south and west of Springfield a few years ago, are now to be seen some of the most perfect and beautiful residence districts of which any city can boast. Located slightly beyond some of these new additions is the magnificent Illinois Country Club house and grounds.

Springfield is noted for its financial institutions, its eight banks being strong and conservative. The bank clearings increased from \$21,000,000, in 1899, to \$52,796,878.68 for 1910. For the two years during the financial depression which crippled cities all over the country, Springfield's bank clearings showed no decrease, thus indicating the stability of its general business.

Factories are coming here in numbers and this hitherto neglected issue is to-day drawing increased attention. A chemical analysis of the soil not only shows superior agricultural advantages in Sangamon County, but the shale and clay in soil strata, in certain locations, invite makers of brick and tile. Men who have studied this question very recently say these facts should make Springfield the brick and tile center of the West.

Supporting Springfield as a local industrial center are its colossal coal fields. The bituminous coal mines of this county produce more coal per annum than the whole State of Missouri. The supply of coal is vast and is shipped from here to Chicago, St. Louis, and neighboring States. The coal and water supply combined are bringing factories to Springfield.

There has been moral advancement commensurate with Springfield's marvelous material development. Today there is not a gaming house in operation in the capital city of Illinois; slot machines and gambling games of all kinds

are prohibited. Wine rooms have been closed and kept closed. The sale of liquor is absolutely prohibited in those houses to which some writers give undeserving dignity by terming them a "necessary evil." Malefactors of all kinds are handled severely and either compelled to quit their unlawful practices or quit Springfield.

One of the great dynamic forces in the city's development is the Chamber of Commerce, of which George Pasfield, Jr., is the President and Nicholas R. Roberts, Executive Secretary. This commercial body supplies much of the municipal motive power which drives the wheels of industry. A very recent achievement of the Chamber of Commerce, for instance, was the organization of the new Leland Hotel Company, which has now completed a new eight story hotel building on the site of the historic old Leland, which was destroyed by fire in 1908.

Thus has Springfield grown an ideal residence and business center. It is not the product of periodic "booms;" its development has been gradual, permanent, and well-founded, due to the city's natural resources, its superior geographical location, its aggressive citizenship, its wholesome recreations, its splendid schools, its magnificent churches, its able and conservative business men, and progressive citizens.

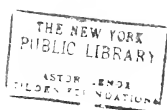
CHAPTER XXXIV.

THE JUVENILE COURT.

CHANGES WROUGHT BY TIME AND INCREASING POPULATION—ADVANCED CIVILIZATION AND THE DEMANDS ON PATRIOTIC CITIZENSHIP—THE PROBLEM PRESENTED BY DEPENDENT AND DELINQUENT CHILDREN—ITS RECOGNITION IN THE JUVENILE COURT LAW OF 1899—IMPORTANT WORK ACCOMPLISHED UNDER THIS ACT IN ILLINOIS AND SANGAMON COUNTY—SANGAMON COUNTY JUVENILE "ANNEX" AND "HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS"—NUMBER OF DEPENDENT CHILDREN BROUGHT BEFORE THE SANGAMON COUNTY JUVENILE COURT IN TWELVE YEARS—ONLY A SMALL PROPORTION



MRS. WILLIAM L. TARBET



SENT TO STATE REFORMATORIES AND HOME FOR GIRLS.

(By George W. Murray, Ex-Judge Sangamon County Juvenile Court.)

In the changes of time, new conditions have grown up in our political, religious, material and legal history. The population of our country has rapidly increased until we are now a great nation. Large and populous cities and communities have grown up. New and advanced ideas of civilization and practical government, while they have been slowly coming, have now developed until they have, in many of the states of the Union, been incorporated into a law or laws, which recognize the fact that to have a strong and enduring government, that government must be made up of an intelligent, patriotic and honorable citizenship, that such government cannot be expected to continue to exist in a community, or State, where the youth of the land by environments and neglect are drifting by great numbers into a life of crime.

It is scarcely necessary to say that our law-makers, considering the rapid progress in other great reforms, were very slow in placing on the statute books of the state such remedial legislation as the condition of society demanded, for the rescue of the dependent, as well as the delinquent children of the State. It is well known that, up to a very recent date, no special provisions of any consequence were made for the protection, or special help and reformation of unfortunate and dependent children, which class, naturally enough, were, and are now, rapidly increasing in numbers.

Our State, as well as Sangamon County, from a very early day in our history, has taken advanced position in providing for the adult helpless and unfortunate, by the erection of large and splendid asylums, homes for the poor. Also large jails and penitentiaries have been built in which to confine the criminal classes. Large sums of money have been annually expended in the prosecution, and subsequent confinement and maintenance of the violators of the law. All this, under existing conditions, has been and is now necessary and proper. And unfortunately, but naturally, too, in a country like ours, with great opportunities and rapidly increasing population, crimes are still committed, and criminals must be apprehended and convicted, if possible;

and all this is at the expense of the State and county.

It may be true that, until recent years, there was not that pressing necessity for legislation in behalf of the dependent children of the State. However this may be, until within a short period of time, boys and girls of tender years, even for small offenses under our criminal laws, when prosecuted at all, were placed alongside with the most abandoned criminals in the common jail and prison, there to be exposed to the evil influences of the confirmed criminal class. The civilized world now condemns this policy as a serious evil. In many cases the unfortunate and poorly clad youth—often through no particular fault of his, but as the victim of unfortunate environments, sometimes as the result of the unnatural and vicious conduct and neglect of parents—has been made to feel the blighting influence of confinement in the common prison, and in this way the hopes, aspirations and tender feelings of the child have often been suppressed and wiped away, until seeing no hope, no friendly or kindly hand and no benevolent aid being offered, the weak, dependent, saddened and discouraged boy, in this dark hour of his life, has chosen to seek his home among those who have no feelings or inclinations toward noble citizenship—in other words, becoming allied with the criminal class.

In later years, however, prompted by civilization and humanity, the tears of sorrow from the eye and cheek of the unfortunate boy or girl, after being confined in lonely prisons and often found in the lonely hovel, have attracted the attention of the noble men and women of our State, as well as of other States and countries. Strange as it may seem to those who live in the remote and quiet country districts of our great commonwealth—priding themselves, it may be, on their advanced position and high standards of thought, civilization and moral worth, in the great cities of our country, in the midst of busy life and activities, has grown up a sentiment in favor of a system for the more efficient protection of the welfare of dependent and delinquent classes, as well as the community in general. And this, after a long continued struggle on the part of its promoters, has taken the form of a much needed law for the government and protection of dependent children of the State—the great work having been begun, if possible, to save the suffering, helpless juvenile class of a community from the most appalling calamity—an irretrievably lost

condition. But noble men and women of nerve and moral courage, with high purposes, persevered in the effort, and the result of their good work was the production of the law now known as the "Juvenile Court Law," of this State, which law was passed by the Legislature of Illinois in 1899.

Section 7 of this law, which is brief, reads as follows:

"When any child under the age of sixteen years shall be found to be dependent or neglected, within the meaning of this Act, the Juvenile Court may make an order committing the child to the care of some suitable State institution, or to the care of some reputable citizen of good moral character, or to the care of some training school or an Industrial School, as provided by law, or to the care of some Association willing to receive it, embracing in its object the purpose of caring for, or obtaining homes for dependent or neglected children, which Association shall have been accredited as hereinafter provided. The Court may, when the condition or the health of the child shall require it, cause the child to be placed in a Public Hospital or Institution for treatment or special care, or in a Private Hospital or Institution which will receive it for like purpose without charge."

This section briefly states what is the duty, what can and should be done, by the Court, and what disposition may be made of a dependent child. The act further provides for the proper organization of the Juvenile Court and the appointment of a Probation Officer to assist the Court in the performance of its duties.

No court has a more sacred duty to perform than that of faithfully executing the Juvenile Court Law of the State, and, if possible, of rescuing from a helpless and unfortunate condition the youth of our land. Save the children if you can; save them to their country and to their God. When the State has done this, it has done a noble work, not only for and in behalf of the child, but it has been the means of maintaining one of the pillars, although now tender and weak, upon which society and the Government in which we live, must rest in the future. Should the dependent children of the State be permitted to drift into further poverty and criminality, they will be here as members of society just the same, as a part of the constituent frame work of the State; and the Government would have a very serious and dangerous problem with which to

contend. But, if the State will, by earnest endeavor, turn this now dangerous and absolutely present current into that of pure and noble citizenship, it will have done much for the individual dependent, and it will have done much for the State and the Nation.

The task of diverting and changing the life of a dependent child, requires patience, and a determined effort, and the Court which undertakes to administer the Juvenile Court Law, should have absolute firmness softened with a spirit of mercy and kindness. In the larger cities, there are many charitable institutions, which will temporarily care for the dependent boy or girl until some more suitable home can be found for the child, but in counties of less population, as in Sangamon, we have not such institutions so numerous, and therefore have been driven to the plain proposition of getting a home for the boy or girl with some suitable family, who will take them and provide for them, temporarily at least. And, fortunately in many cases, the new home and arrangement is often a blessing to both the family and child. The writer believes in the practice of, as much as possible, placing dependent children in the country districts. In such homes they are, to a great extent, removed from the dangerous influences which, in many cases, have proved the cause of the downfall of both parent and child.

In Sangamon County, there have been placed in friendly homes a number of boys and girls of tender age, within fifty miles of the city of Springfield, which were rescued through the instrumentality of the Juvenile Court and its faithful officers, from an apparently certain life of crime and possible final ruin, but who are now in a position to become useful and honorable citizens of the commonwealth. In some cases, for the childrens' good, they have been taken away from the custody of the parents.

Sangamon County has erected a structure in the city of Springfield, known as the "Annex," for the temporary detention of dependent children, which is under the supervision of the Sheriff and proper assistants. Children committed to this place of detention are otherwise cared for by the Court without delay.

The Springfield Home for the Friendless, a most worthy institution, has kindly cared for children temporarily consigned to it by the Juvenile Court, and from there they are placed, as quickly as possible and in accordance with law, in proper

family homes, under proper restrictions and supervision of the officers of the Home and the Court.

From the date of the passage of the Juvenile Court Law in Illinois, in 1899, to the first day of December, 1910, over sixteen hundred children came before the Court, either as dependent children without proper homes, or as delinquent children who were accused of some violation of law. From July 1, 1899, no child under eighteen years of age was placed in the common jail of Sangamon County, and not over five out of each hundred were sent to the State Reformatories. Out of four hundred and fifty girls brought before the Court, not over ten were sent to the State Home or School for Girls at Geneva, Ill. The duty of the Court and other Juvenile Officers is to help the dependent children to some proper home in a family or otherwise, that they may have the opportunity to grow up to worthy manhood and womanhood.

May the noble men and women, who are devoting their lives to this great work, continue until the Government—State and National—will provide yet greater facilities for the aid, encouragement and salvation of those dependent children who are helpless and who need some one to love them. What the dependent, and delinquent children of our country want and need is a friend, individual, as well as the friendship of the strong arm of the State.

"Friendship"—what is it? Can the reader tell us? What will take the place in the aching heart in need of a true friend, when the dark night of adversity surrounds us? Experience echoes and answers nothing. Small acts and deeds of kindness at the right time are invaluable. Heroes dying on the battlefield ask not for Plato, but rather for a cup of cold water. It is said that to Benedict Arnold, dying, came a physician who said, "Is there anything you wish?" And there came from the parched lips of the dying man, the answer, "Only a friend." It is said that, above each little dependent, forsaken soul, bows some guardian angel. And He who unites the influence of the grains of sand to support the struggling plant in the desert, with the rays of light and glorious sunshine, who makes the blades of grass to grow for the splendor of field and pasture, and furnishes the drops of water for the ocean that blesses every continent with its dew and rain, teaches us, also, that great principles will organize the little words, little prayers, little

aspirations and little services for and in behalf of character and an immortal fame.

CHAPTER XXXV.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND WATER SUPPLY.

SPRINGFIELD SANITARY CONDITIONS IN 1820—THE OLD TOWN BRANCH—STREET PLATTING—SANITARY PROBLEMS OF A LATER PERIOD—CHOLERA VISITATION OF 1832—SANITARY ORDINANCES OF 1840—FIRST HEALTH BOARD—SUBSEQUENT CHANGES—PUBLIC WELLS—ANOTHER CHOLERA VISITATION IN 1854—SMALLPOX AND OTHER PESTILENTIAL DISEASES—SEWERAGE PROBLEM AND WATER SUPPLY—ARTESIAN WELL PROJECT PROVES A FAILURE, BUT RESULTS IN COAL DISCOVERY—FIRST WATER WORKS PLANT PROJECTED IN 1860—ITS PARTIAL REALIZATION IN 1866—SUBSEQUENT DEVELOPMENT AND PRESENT CONDITION—ENLARGEMENT MADE NECESSARY BY INCREASE OF POPULATION—REPORT OF SANITARY SURVEY OF 1910.

(By George Thomas Palmer, M.D.)

About 1820, when the Kellys, the Ellises, Lauterman, Lindsey, Little and Daggett erected their log houses in what was later to be the city of Springfield, we may well imagine that the first sanitary conference of the community was held. As a result of that conference, the nine log cabins, straggling out over a distance of two miles, were so located that their door-yards were drained by the town branch, Watson's branch, Kelly's branch and the other brooks and water-ways that coursed between the "bluffs and knolls" that gave rugged character to the locality.

THE TOWN BRANCH.—The town branch was a stream of some dignity. At what is now the corner of Fifth and Jackson streets was a swimming place, known as the "baptizing hole," from which the late Zimri Enos recalled the taking of fish measuring a foot in length. At Seventh street, near Cook, was a "bottomless hole," the dread of the urchins of early days. The Journal of the City Council shows that, for many years,

one of the most extensive and expensive parts of the public works was the construction of bridges where the various streets crossed this and other streams.

In fact, the Town Branch has ever been an important factor in the sanitary history of the city. It afforded the first sewer for the struggling settlement; it furnished the first (and only) public baths the city has ever known; it was the cause of exhausting appropriations for bridges; later, an intolerable nuisance as a polluted open stream, and it has finally developed into the great trunk sewer of the city. It is very probable that, in the future, it will present big and serious problems in sanitary engineering.

The town branch extended from the southeast, crossed the corner of what is now the grounds of the Governor's Mansion, on through the present site of the State Armory, and then in a northwesterly direction to its outlet in Spring Creek.

The bluffs, ravines and knolls, of which Mr. Enos spoke, have disappeared and, in the process of leveling the town, old and historic spots have been forever lost. Cox's ox tread-mill lies far below the sidewalks in Jefferson Street, its logs being last seen during excavations of forty years ago.

STREET PLATTING.—But, with all the progress of development which laid waste the hills and valleys and virgin forests, the nine straggling log cabins of earliest days have left their mark upon the map of the present city. When the old town was platted, each of the pioneers wanted his house to face a main thoroughfare, and it was easier, in those days, to divert a street than to move a two-room cabin. Hence we have the irregular blocks and streets of the old section of Springfield.

SANITARY PROBLEMS.—In a new and struggling community, sanitary problems arise and menace the people before they are recognized as problems at all, and it is usually the awakening influence of an actual or threatened pestilence which causes the citizens to realize that reasonable preventive measures are entitled to constant and serious attention. England slept until her entire people were threatened by the plague; cities of the South were always stirred to municipal purity when yellow fever threatened an invasion; and Springfield, so far as we can learn, had its first sanitary inspiration when

Asiatic cholera appeared with all its terrors in the pioneer city of Chicago.

On July 19, 1832, the village trustees of Springfield held a special session. There were present C. P. Matheny, E. Taber, W. Carpenter, I. Taylor, C. Anderson and Mordecai Mobley. And these early city fathers unanimously passed the following preamble and resolution:

WHEREAS: We have information that the Asiatic cholera is prevailing in Chicago and, whereas, it becomes the duty of the trustees to guard the town against infection from that source, on motion

Resolved, That the President of the Board be instructed to cause a notice to be published to the inhabitants of Springfield, directing them to remove all nuisances on their premises, to purify by a free use of lime all cellars, sink holes, gutters, etc., and to remove all vegetable substances in putrefying condition on their premises, and to request them to unite with the Board of Trustees and the Board of Health in removing every cause of disease which may be found within the limits of the town.

Resolved, That the Board of Health be requested to make a thorough examination of the town, with the object of discovering nuisances which may be the cause of disease.

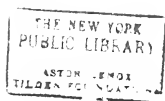
The existing records of the city make no reference to the creation of a Board of Health which seems, from the foregoing, to have been already organized when this resolution was adopted; but it is to be assumed that the board was merely a committee of the Board of Village Trustees. The only record prior to the cholera resolution, was an entry on April 12, 1832, when Reuben Redford was made Street Commissioner, and was instructed to immediately cause the abatement of all nuisances so offensive in character as to endanger the health of citizens.

SANITARY ORDINANCES.—In the ordinances adopted at the first meeting of the Springfield City Council, on April 27, 1840, immediately after the incorporation of the city, the Street Commissioner was charged with the abatement of nuisances throughout the city, in addition to his duties of "supervising and working with the street laborers," for which service he received \$1.25 a day.

There were three specific public health provisions in the original municipal code: The first, an ordinance prohibiting leaving manure in the streets for more than three days; prohibiting the throwing of filth, meat or slops any place in the city, or permitting dead animals to remain in the streets or on private premises, and a third reg-



Francis Taylor



ulating the sanitary condition of slaughter houses.

Moses Coffman, as Street Commissioner in 1840, may be regarded as the first health inspector of the city, although one month later, he was relieved of his duties and all sanitary matters were delegated to the City Marshal.

During the year (1840), two additional public health ordinances were added to the municipal code: one authorizing any citizen to shoot unmuzzled dogs, and the other, which was later to prove exceedingly disturbing, against hogs running at large.

From 1841 to 1843, the Council Journal makes no reference to public health; but, on May 8, 1843, we find a spirited order to the City Attorney to push the case of the City vs. A. G. Herndon, for violation of the "hog ordinance," to the Supreme Court, if necessary.

CREATION OF HEALTH BOARD.—At about the same time, Mayor D. B. Hill and the City Clerk and City Attorney were directed to take steps for the creation of a Board of Health and, the middle of June, the first city health board was organized. It consisted of eight members, one doctor and one layman from each ward, the individual members having special jurisdiction over their own wards. Dr. Spence and S. Francis represented the First Ward; Dr. Gershom Jayne and M. Mobley, the Second Ward; Dr. John Todd and Thomas Moffett, the Third; and Dr. M. Helm and Caleb Birchall, the Fourth. The Board had general powers to abate nuisances and to control communicable diseases.

A year later (June, 1844), however, the Board was abolished and the Council, as a whole, resumed the functions of the Health Board.

During this period, several acts of the council affected the public health. A new ordinance required the removal of manure from the streets and alleys; another abolished the office of City Engineer; an order was promulgated forbidding paupers to enter the city; an ordinance was passed regulating the cost of pauper coffins at one dollar per foot, no coffin to exceed six dollars, this to include transportation to the grave, and an ordinance regarding nuisances, providing that, in case of nuisance on property of non-residents of Sangamon County, a fine of \$100 could be imposed after two weeks' notice by advertising in the "Sangamon Journal."

PUBLIC WELLS.—In January, 1845, the first provisions for a public water supply and fire

department were made, when the Council ordered four wells to be dug on the public square and instructed P. Saunders to make six fire buckets.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.—With the prevalence of small-pox in 1847, the Mayor was ordered to give public notice of the existence of the disease, that all of the people might seek protection through vaccination, and he was also empowered to secure a pest-house in case it should be needed.

Early in 1849 there was another manifestation of interest in health matters. Doctors Richardson and Wallace were made medical advisors to the Council, and one Alderman from each ward was authorized to select two assistants and to remove nuisances in the various wards. A new ordinance compelled the removal of refuse and filth a distance of at least one-half mile beyond the corporate limits. The people were ordered to clean up all premises and the Mayor was authorized to buy enough lime to "thoroughly lime the city." This disinfecting agent was so much in demand that a special ordinance specified the number of pounds which legally constituted a bushel.

It is probable that the same disease that brought about the wave of reform of 1832 was responsible for the sanitary activity of 1849, for a few weeks later preparations were made to receive all strangers suffering from Asiatic cholera. A cholera hospital was ordered constructed and an ordinance provided a fine of from \$25 to \$500 for bringing any cholera patient to the city without delivering him at once to the newly-created hospital.

The situation seemed critical and Doctors Wallace, Todd, Merryman, Henry, Jayne and Helm were called in conference to meet the emergency. The city records do not show that cholera invaded the city, but it is known that Moses Pilcher received \$9.00 and B. Mangy \$4.00 for work on the hospital; J. W. Priest \$3.00 for hauling lumber to the hospital; E. W. Wiley \$19.20 for a hospital tent, and E. R. Heukle \$6.00 for tent poles and pins for same.

HEALTH COMMITTEE.—In 1850, a Committee of Health, consisting of eight members of the City Council was created, and each member was allowed the sum of one dollar per day when actually engaged in public health work. This committee was abolished in July, 1851, when the Council as a whole again resumed the duties of Board of Health. During 1851, the Council once more became active in sanitary work, moved to

such activity by urgent necessity. On May 5, the Mayor was authorized to buy 500 pounds of lime for distribution throughout the city and, a week later, the "address of the Board of Health of 1849" was ordered published in hand-bill form and generally distributed, while the committee was ordered to get the "city hospital in readiness for small-pox patients." This was probably the "cholera hospital" of 1849.

The final entry in the Council Journal for 1851—probably an early "small-pox year"—is suggestive of the trials of the struggling municipality. The City Clerk was ordered to notify all cabinet makers in the city to put in bids for making coffins, for work and for grave clothes. Early the following year, the office of city undertaker was created.

Pestilential diseases doubtless continued in 1852, for, on July 1, money was appropriated for lime for free distribution among the people and there was passed the most drastic order ever promulgated in the sanitary history of the city. This required property holders to clean up their premises within six hours after notice and, in the event of failure so to do, to suffer a fine of \$2.00 for every hour after the six hours. The city also took steps to clean up the premises of all those who ignored the council order, assessing against the owner double the cost of the work. It is probable that small-pox was the cause of this preventive campaign, for we find that, on December 13, 1852, the city of Springfield demanded from Sangamon County compensation for a tent used by small-pox patients.

THE HOG ORDINANCE.—It was during 1852, that the revival of the "hog ordinance" of 1840 caused great agitation in the community. Eloquent speakers appeared before the Council and branded the ordinance as "an imposition upon the poor man." So bitterly was the measure contested and so much did the subject enter into the politics of the day, that it was finally submitted to the voters at the spring election. The ordinance was sustained by a majority of 177 votes, but the protest against its enforcement was not stilled for some time.

The city's records say nothing of public health affairs from 1852 to 1854, but there are little items in the Council Journal which serve to remind us of the conditions which surrounded the people of sixty years ago. In 1853, A. Lincoln petitioned for a board side-walk in Eighth Street, from Cook to Adams Street, and the petition was

unceremoniously tabled. In January of the same year, the City Marshall was called upon to provide food and clothing for a destitute Indian girl.

ANOTHER CHOLERA VISITATION.—On June 5, 1854, an ordinance was introduced to again create a Board of Health, an action brought about, no doubt, by a new fear of epidemic, and that fear was greatly increased a few weeks later. On June 29, after an anxious meeting, the Council adjourned to meet at six o'clock the following morning at "Klein's Row," on the west side of Fifth Street, between Mason and Madison Streets, and on these premises, declared to be filthy and frightfully unsanitary, were found persons suffering from Asiatic cholera. Apparently the disease did not spread, for the only additional reference to the subject is on July 3, when Mrs. Freeman, John Brewer and Joseph Gomez were allowed a total sum of \$27.00 for caring for cholera patients.

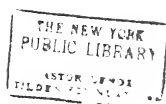
SEWERAGE PROBLEM—WATER SUPPLY.—By this time, two serious problems arose for consideration. For thirty-six years the town branch had been used as an open sewer, and that stream and each of the nine gullies contributory to it had become dangerously polluted. In addition to this, there arose an urgent need for a supply of pure water for domestic use, adequate in quantity to afford fire protection. Up to this time the municipal water supply had amounted to nothing more than a number of public wells and the fire department was a mere bucket brigade. Perhaps these problems of sanitation and public safety were responsible for a revival of the Board of Health in October, 1856, for, it will be observed, the Health Department was purely an organization to meet emergencies and in no way an agency for city sanitary planning.

In 1857 an effort was made to solve the problem of water supply. Through the action of a number of public-spirited citizens, it was agreed that an artesian well should be bored, half of the expense to be met by the city and the balance by individual citizens. The site selected was on Washington Street at "the eastern boundary of the city" (Fourteenth Street). Approximately \$10,000 was expended in drilling to a depth of 1,100 feet, and then the project was abandoned, the machinery being left in the ground.

ARTESIAN WELL—COAL DISCOVERY.—While this attempt was unproductive, so far as the water



Mrs. Francis Taylor.



supply was concerned, it had exceedingly important results in that it brought to light the large deposits of coal which have contributed so largely to the development and prosperity of the city. Professor Norwood, State Geologist, was present when the boring was done, and was the first to recognize a vein of coal which he enthusiastically declared to be from 20 to 24 inches thick.

WATER WORKS PROTECTED.—The failure of the artesian well project left the city with the question of water supply unsolved and demanding immediate attention, and, in April, 1860, the Council instructed the City Engineer to make preliminary plans and surveys upon which to base a scheme of securing water from the Sangamon River.

In September of the same year, C. R. Vandercook, a Chicago engineer, submitted plans for a water-works plant and the Mayor was authorized to solicit bids for its construction. Three months later a committee was authorized to buy real estate for the water works, to secure right of way and to prepare water works bonds. The Mayor was empowered to issue scrip to pay expenses of the work until the bonds were issued and disposed of. A special election was called for March 12, 1861, at which the water works project was submitted to the people and the plan carried by a vote of 566 to 532.

According to the records of the Water Works Department, however, it was not until 1866 that the building and maintaining of water works was authorized by a special act of the Illinois General Assembly, and it was at that time that the actual work was begun. The plant was built and put in operation at a cost of about \$450,000, the funds being raised by an issue of bonds.

The plant was located on the Sangamon River, about four and a half miles from the center of the city, the original plan including a reservoir, situated in Reservoir Park, into which the water was pumped and from which it was distributed under very moderate pressure. Until 1884 the water was taken directly from the river, but at that time, on the recommendation of a Mr. Coats, a well, sixty feet in diameter, was sunk to a depth of 53 feet. It was expected that this well would produce an abundance of water, but, on its completion, it was found to be inadequate and, to secure an increased supply, a gallery was extended a distance of one thousand feet in 1888. This gallery increased the volume of water, but the supply was still insufficient to tide the city,

through the summer season. In 1890 a second gallery was extended for a distance of 1,200 feet in another direction, at a level two feet lower than the first. This addition proved very successful and, for a period of ten years, the supply was reasonably satisfactory and the quality of water good.

On account of the rapid growth of the city, which more than doubled the water consumption between 1890 and 1900, the volume of water became insufficient and, for a number of years, between 1900 to 1910, it was frequently necessary to draw the supply from the river direct. In 1911 the galleries were again extended a distance of 500 feet, increasing the water supply about one-fifth, and this has permitted discontinuing the use of water from the river for the time being. The relief, however, is but temporary and provision will have to be made in the near future to secure larger quantities of pure water.

With the present condition of the Sangamon River, bearing as it does the sewage of rapidly growing population, the water of that stream can never again be looked upon as safe for domestic use and plans for the future must anticipate the increased population of the city rather than merely attempt to keep pace with it.

In following the history of the water supplies of the city, we have necessarily departed from the story of the Health Department and the sanitary work of the municipality.

In the period between 1857 and 1865, the town branch had become an almost intolerable nuisance; the wells were being polluted by the universal use of vaults and the city was gradually but surely approaching those unsatisfactory conditions which must be met in every thriving community not supplied with water or sewer systems. Public shallow wells were still being maintained as the only means of water supply or for fire protection, and, on account of absence of drainage, property, containing stagnant pools and ponds were becoming obnoxious. In the light of more recent knowledge, these pools doubtless contributed materially to malaria,—the scourge of central Illinois in that day.

During the eight years mentioned, the Board of Health had probably been reorganized and disbanded from time to time, according to the public health vicissitudes of the city; but, in 1865, we find a board made up of members of the Council, whose orders were carried out by the Supervisor, Marshal or police patrolmen. This

board condemned many premises on account of stagnant pools and obtained \$500 in the annual budget for the erection of an isolation hospital to be used for small-pox patients. The sum of \$4,500 was also appropriated to pay for cleaning streets and alleys and to pay physicians for caring for small-pox patients.

MEAT INSPECTION.—The office of meat inspector had been created; but inspections were made only upon the request of the owner of the meat and was, in fact, a certification of quality rather than an inspection for the protection of the people.

A PERIOD OF DECLINE.—In 1866, the public health appropriations were more liberal. For hospital expenses there was appropriated the sum of \$3,000; for Board of Health expenses \$6,000; to abate nuisances \$500 and for public wells \$200. The appropriations of 1866 exceeded those of 1910 or 1911.

Several ordinances which were passed forty to fifty years ago are interesting in that they were sound in principle, sane and reasonable, and yet they seem to have become dead letters very promptly. In 1866 a scavenger system was established, the city assuming the burden of removing all garbage and refuse from April 1 to November 1 of each year. It will be noted that the city pays no attention to municipal garbage disposal in 1911.

An ordinance of 1867 protected the shores of the Sangamon River and prohibited throwing waste or refuse in that stream, as well as forbidding bathing in the river at any point near the water works. Another ordinance of the same year prohibited the exposition for sale of any fruits, vegetables or confections on stands in front of stores. These measures might profitably be added to the municipal code at the present time.

THE SANITARY SURVEY OF 1885.—But one period in the history of the Board of Health merits special mention, except as a matter of historic interest, and that is the period about 1885, when the first recorded effort at constructive sanitary reform was made. Upon the recommendation of Dr. John H. Rauch, then Secretary of the Illinois State Board of Health, there was undertaken by a City Board of Health, made up of physicians, a sanitary survey of the city.

With an appropriation of \$1,000 for the purpose, the city was quite thoroughly covered by a number of inspectors, under the direction of Dr. B. B. Griffith, and much valuable information

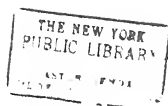
was obtained. The property found to be most unsanitary was listed and many reforms were brought about. The benefits of this very early and very creditable survey were largely lost in the haphazard public health administration of later years; but the undertaking stands out conspicuously in the story of Springfield's sanitary history. Had the information collected at that time been employed, as was intended as the foundation for systematic constructive work, the city would have profited greatly. With the Health Department subjected to the varying vicissitudes of political changes, however, there was little development. As late as 1909 the department was crowded into the smallest and least desirable quarters in the city building and the public interest in its operations was slight.

A NEW REGIME.—In 1909, on the election of Mayor John S. Schnepf, the Health Department was taken entirely out of politics; the Superintendent, or executive officer, was chosen entirely on account of his experience in public health work and the inspectors and other employees were placed under civil service. For the first time in the history of the city, a physician was placed in charge of the details of the department and he was given free rein, with the hearty co-operation of the Mayor, to build up a system which would be thoroughly effective. From the beginning of the new regime, the methods of the department were radically changed and a policy of constructive sanitary work was adopted. The milk supply was brought up to standard by a campaign which had some spectacular features and the collection of samples at frequent intervals became a matter of routine.

The function of issuing burial permits, previously performed by the City Clerk, was delegated to the Health Department, and the first systematic registration of mortuary statistics was devised. Certain of the methods adopted for the perfection of these valuable data have received the special commendation of the United States Bureau of Census. A system of restaurant inspection was put in operation and an ordinance was passed licensing only such restaurants as were approved by the Health Department. The municipal water supply was subjected to frequent analyses and a large number of private wells were tested without cost to the people. A co-operative plan has been adopted whereby the Public Library, the public and private schools and the Health Department work together in



C. B. Hensley



tracing up and securing prompt isolation of persons suffering from contagious diseases. Newer and better methods of disinfection were taken up and the service at the Isolation Hospital has been greatly improved.

In fact, during the past two years, the department has been developed to a high degree of efficiency and has undertaken work unusual in cities the size of Springfield, and yet, with all this progress involving a considerable outlay of money, the appropriations have been less than for the year 1866, when the department was crude, undeveloped and ineffective.

In the fall of 1910, there was undertaken a complete sanitary survey of the city, which has been described by Mr. Graham Romeyn Taylor (*The Survey, November 12, 1910*), as "perhaps the most complete ever undertaken in any community." The following description of the Springfield Survey is taken from the Annual Report of the Health Department for 1910:

"Since 1902, the typhoid fever mortality of Springfield has been high as compared with that of other cities. In 1903 it was 46 per 100,000 of population, while the average registration in cities of the nation showed a mortality of but 24.6; in 1904 the Springfield typhoid rate was 36, while the average registration in cities was 24; in 1905 Springfield was 38.4, with average 22; in 1906, Springfield was 35.6, average 34.2; in 1907, Springfield 31.7, average 31.7; in 1908, Springfield 35.1, average 25.8; in 1909, Springfield 32, average cities 22. In 1910, the typhoid rate in Springfield had jumped to 51 per 100,000 of population, or about four times that of the city of Chicago.

"Through a large number of analyses, made at the instance of the Health Department by the Illinois State Water Survey, it was found that the municipal water supply, drawn from the Sangamon River and through a series of galleries, was safe for use at all times, while practically every well in the city was found to be dangerously polluted.

"To determine the source of this general well pollution and the cause of the high typhoid fever death rate, the Health Department undertook a Sanitary Survey of Springfield. Inspectors for the Department visited every house in the city with instructions to gather the following data: The location of each shallow well; The location of every privy vault and cess-pool; The number of sewer and water connections for sanitary purposes; The general sanitary and physical condition of each house.

"Without interfering with the routine work of the Department, the five inspectors, under the direction of Mr. Paul L. Skoog, Acting Assistant Superintendent, covered the entire city of 1,600 blocks in a period of less than two months. From the data thus obtained, there was prepared

a sanitary map of Springfield, ten by twelve feet in size, and showing each house by number, every vacant lot and piece of business property and all schools, churches and public institutions. The map also showed all wells, vaults, water mains and sewers.

"There were also compiled from these data exceedingly valuable sanitary statistics from which the following facts were elicited:

"There are 7,000 shallow wells in the city and the pollution of these wells is assured by 6,000 privy vaults.

"There are 9,000 homes in the city, 6,000 of which are not connected with city sewers or water mains for sanitary purposes. The sewer and water systems of Springfield have cost the tax-payers approximately \$4,000,000. This means that the public expenditure of \$4,000,000 for sanitary purposes is utilized by but one-third of the population, and the benefit which should be derived by the community is lost.

"The data elicited from the sanitary survey, including the results of analyses of the municipal water supply and the water from shallow wells, together with the typhoid fever mortality for ten years past, were submitted to a number of prominent sanitarians including Dr. James A. Egan, Secretary of the Illinois State Board of Health; Dr. W. A. Evans, Health Commissioner of Chicago; Dr. Edward Bartow, Director of the Illinois State Water Survey, and Mr. Jacob A. Harman, Sanitary Engineer.

"All of these gentlemen concurred in the opinion of the Superintendent of the Department, that the undue prevalence of typhoid fever is largely due to the common use of shallow wells polluted by privy vaults.

"The sanitary map of Springfield, with data drawn from it, together with the expert opinions of the general sanitary conditions of the city, were presented to the City Council with the result that an ordinance, satisfactory for the time being, was promptly passed.

"The ordinance requires all persons, building or rebuilding in the future, to make proper sewer and water connections for their property, and condemns all vaults now on premises supplied with water and sewer. The measure is by far the most important sanitary advance made by the city in many years, and it is hoped may pave the way for another ordinance which will require all existing property to be connected with water and sewer."

When the report quoted above was prepared, Springfield had just adopted by popular vote the Commission Form of Government, and, on account of the uncertainty of the future, the Health Department made certain recommendations representing the policy which had been successfully followed during the administration coming to a close.

It is to be expected that, with good men as Commissioners, the plan of sanitary progress will

continue and, if so, the recommendations of the Department afford a fairly reliable index of what Springfield will do for the welfare of her people during the next few years. The following further quotation will be of interest in this connection:

I.—As stated elsewhere, while the building of the Isolation Hospital is far better than in the average municipality of 50,000 inhabitants, certain physical changes should be made to permit better isolation of the various classes of patients. The building should be redecorated so as to be more cheerful for those unfortunates who are compelled to seek admission.

II.—A systematic and thorough system of dairy inspection must be established if Springfield is to receive a safe and pure supply of milk.

III.—A modern and sanitary means of garbage disposal must be adopted and that without delay. At present, there is no system employed. Private garbage collectors render indifferent service and the refuse is dumped in several places, all so near to the city as to constitute a distinct nuisance. The large percentage of the population unable to pay for services receives no service. The garbage situation is one of the distinct problems in existing municipal service and it will not be solved until a suitable incinerator or reduction plant is established and the collection or refuse is placed upon a sound business basis. Handled intelligently, the garbage of the city may be systematically collected and disposed of in a sanitary manner without additional cost to the municipality.

IV.—The sanitary survey of Springfield, which has already brought forth hearty commendation from various parts of the country, should be extended to include a searching investigation of housing conditions, factories, lodging houses, tenements and other factors bearing directly or indirectly upon the public health.

V.—The Health Department should work toward the attainment of systematic inspection of all school children as a means not only of preventing the spread of communicable disease; but as a means of bringing to light the physical defects which render the children unfit for either the strain of school life or the requirements of the future. Springfield lags behind many other cities of like size in this very important work.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

POLICE AND FIRE DEPARTMENT.

THEIR RELATIONSHIP AS AGENTS FOR PROTECTION
OF LIFE AND PROPERTY—DUTIES OF THE POLICE-

MAN AS PRESCRIBED BY STATE LAW—IDENTICAL, UNDER SPECIAL RESTRICTIONS, WITH THOSE OF THE SHERIFF, CONSTABLE, MAYOR AND CITY MARSHAL—SPRINGFIELD THE COUNTY SEAT IN 1821—INCORPORATED AS A TOWN IN 1832 AND AS A CITY IN 1840—CITY MARSHAL APPOINTED BY THE MAYOR—PRESENT STRENGTH OF POLICE FORCE—SPRINGFIELD FIRE DEPARTMENT—THE VOLUNTEER BUCKET BRIGADE AND HOW IT PERFORMED ITS DUTIES—COMING OF THE HAND ENGINE—METHOD OF OPERATION—FIRST STEAM ENGINE AND SUBSEQUENT ADDITIONS—PRESENT NUMBER OF ENGINES AND STATIONS—VALUE OF EQUIPMENT AND OTHER PROPERTY—FIRE STATISTICS OF 1909—PRESENT FORCE—A NOTABLE FIRE OF 1858.

In the average city corporation no two departments are more closely allied with each other, for the protection of the lives and property of its citizens, than the Police and Fire Departments. The special duty of the fireman is always to be in readiness to respond to the summons of the fire alarm, and with the appliances entrusted to his hands, prevent the spread of a conflagration which threatens both life and property, while his brother, the patrolman, is under equal obligation to preserve the peace, maintain public order, and in case of emergency, arrest the thief, the thug or the assassin, in order that life and property may be protected and the criminal punished for the public good.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

While the patrolman is one of the earliest and most important agents for the protection of the welfare of the people in every civilized community, it is not always easy, in view of his varied official relations and the absence of local records, to trace the exact date of his origin. In the rural district his ordinary duties, in restricted form, fell upon the township constable, but as the community developed into the village or city, they took on a new form with greater responsibilities as population and wealth increased. Defining the general duties of officers, either elective or appointive, for the preservation of order or the public peace, the Illinois Statutes (Criminal Code, Chapter 38, Section 340) provides:

"It shall be the duty of every Sheriff, Coroner, Constable, and every Marshal, Policeman, or



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other officer of any incorporated city, town or village, having the power of a Sheriff or Constable, when any criminal offense or breach of the peace is committed or attempted in his presence, forthwith to apprehend the offender and bring him before some Justice of the Peace, to be dealt with according to law; to suppress all riots and unlawful assemblies, and to keep the peace, and without delay to serve and execute all warrants, writs, precepts and other process to him lawfully directed."

This act, while defining the duties of each, shows the exact identity, to a certain extent, of powers conferred upon county, township and city officers entrusted with the preservation of the public peace. The statute providing for general incorporation of cities, villages and towns (Section 73), in prescribing the powers of the City Council, empowers that body, "by ordinance passed by a vote of two-thirds" of the same, "to provide for the election by legal voters of the city, or appointment by the Mayor with the approval of the City Council," of a certain class of city officers. This list includes the City Marshal, entrusted with the command and general supervision of the police force, and this section, further prescribing the duties of that official, adds: "The City Marshal shall perform such duties as shall be prescribed by the City Council for the preservation of the public peace and the enforcement of the ordinances and laws; he shall possess the power and authority of a constable at common law and under the statutes of the State." This power includes in many cities, under the civil service law and other specified conditions, the general supervision of the police force. As already shown by quotation from the "Criminal Code," the duties of the policeman, under certain restrictions, cover the same field as that of the Sheriff or the Constable under county or township organization, and the Mayor, the Alderman or the City Marshal in incorporated cities.

Springfield became the seat of justice of Sangamon County in 1821, two years before the town under the name of Calhoun was platted and its site bought from the Government. In April, 1825, it became the permanent county seat, and on April 2, 1832, was incorporated as a town under the general law of 1831. The first State law regarding local jurisdiction was passed February 9, 1827, empowering the County Commissioners to appoint a Street Commissioner

with power to levy taxes for street improvement. This law also prescribed some rules in regard to the jurisdiction and discharge of duties by Justices of the Peace.

By special act of the Legislature under date of April 6, 1840, Springfield was incorporated as a city, and under this form of government the present police organization came into existence. The Act underwent several changes by amendment until 1852, when the original charter and several amendments were consolidated in a single act, which remained in force until 1882, when by popular vote the city came under the jurisdiction of the General Incorporation Act.

The office of City Marshal has always been appointive under jurisdiction of the Mayor. The force, according to statistics of 1911 amounted to 54 men of whom 31 were regular patrolmen, 10 detectives and sergeants, with the remainder occupying various positions, all under John H. Underwood as Chief, with headquarters at 615 East Jefferson Street.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

As is usually the case in every newly developed city, the "volunteer bucket brigade" rendered the first service as a fire department for the protection of property in the city of Springfield. This service was accomplished by drawing water from the nearest well or stream, and hastening with it, in any vessel obtainable, to the seat of the fire in order that the conflagration might be checked as speedily as possible. When the "bucket brigade" had undergone a species of training, this was sometimes accomplished by the brigade ranging itself in double line, one line passing the bucket from the well or spring towards the fire, while the other line returned the empty vessel to the starting place for a new supply.

In later years the system underwent a change when the "bucket brigade" gave way to a machine propelled with levers by the hands of a sufficient number of volunteers to force a stream of water upon the fire. This system served its purpose even in such a city as St. Louis, until the 'fifties, the spectators who had gathered to watch the flames, often volunteering to take the places of the regular firemen in propelling the levers. At first Springfield had but one hand engine, with a hose-cart for the convenient carrying of hose to the place of service. This was later increased to two engines of similar

character, and finally to four, all propelled by hand-power.

In 1855, a new steam engine was purchased, this also being drawn by hand power upon the street. In 1868 the equipment of the Fire Department was made up of these four-hand engines and the steam engine, but during the following year, under ordinance of the City Council, a paid Fire Department was organized with two regular steam engines drawn by horse-power.

This equipment has since been increased until, according to the statistics of 1911, it now consists of four steam-engines, one extension ladder-truck, five hose and chemical wagons, one hook and ladder truck, four hose carts—all housed in eight engine houses or stations—with 33 horses for moving the engines and other machinery. The Department has at present a total of 3,000 feet of 2½ inch rubber hose in service with 5,000 feet of new rubber-lined Calton hose under a three-year guarantee. The total value of apparatus and other movable property, according to estimate of 1911, was \$40,000, and of real estate \$100,850.

STATISTICS OF FIRES, 1900.—The number of fire alarms responded to by the department during the year ending February 28, 1910, according to the report of the Fire Marshal for that period, was 329, of which 172 resulted in more or less loss. The total loss during the year within the city limits amounted to \$74,358.04 upon property insured at an aggregate of \$510,235.60, the total loss of property not covered by insurance being only \$1,300.60. The small percentage of total loss indicates the efficiency of service rendered by the Fire Department.

PRESENT FORCE.—According to statistics of 1911, the role of the Springfield Fire Department embraces a total of seventy men, with Henry L. Bolte, as Fire Marshal, at its head. This is a position which Mr. Bolte has occupied ever since his appointment by Mayor Schnepf in 1909, and in which he has demonstrated his efficiency and devotion to duty.

Henry Miller, whose connection with the Volunteer Fire Department began in October, 1858, still survives at the present writing at the age of nearly seventy-one years and after a continuous service of fifty-four years, during that period having occupied nearly every position in the department.

STORY OF A NOTABLE FIRE.—On Saturday even-

ing, February 13, 1858, occurred one of the most destructive fires in the history of Springfield. It began in the crockery store of William McCabe & Co., located on the east side of the public square, thence east extending to the drug-store of Cornean & Diller, adjoining McCabe & Co. on the north. The next building involved in the conflagration was that of Benjamin Piatt. Here the fire was checked for a time, but it finally spread to a wooden building in the rear of the book-store of Paine, Booraem & Company, being communicated from the smouldering ruins of the McCabe store. The building newly attacked was destroyed in spite of the efforts made to save it. With the destruction of the latter building, the fire was supposed to be completely under control, and other buildings in the vicinity free from further danger. About two A. M., however, the fire alarm was again sounded, and it was discovered that the dry-goods store of Charles W. Matheny had caught fire just under the roof. Every effort was made to check the fire here, but without success, as it soon spread to three other buildings, which were totally destroyed. The heaviest losers were McCabe & Company; Cornean & Diller; Paine, Booraem & Company; C. W. Matheny; John Cook and N. H. Ridgely. The total loss by this fire amounted to about \$50,000.

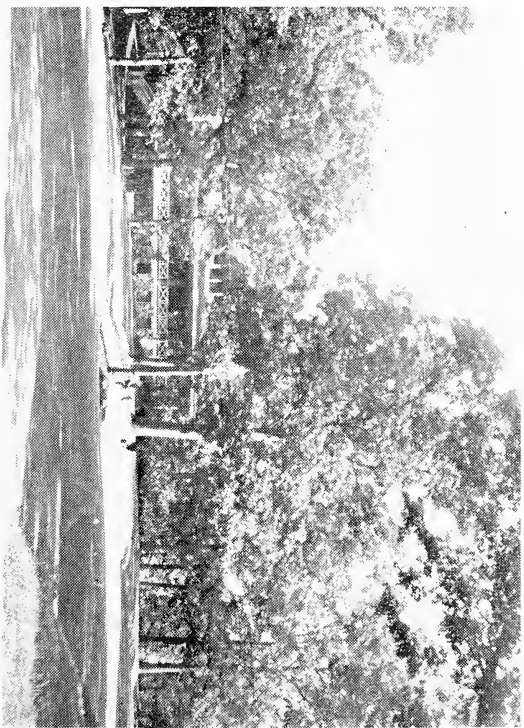
CHAPTER XXXVII.

CITY PARKS.

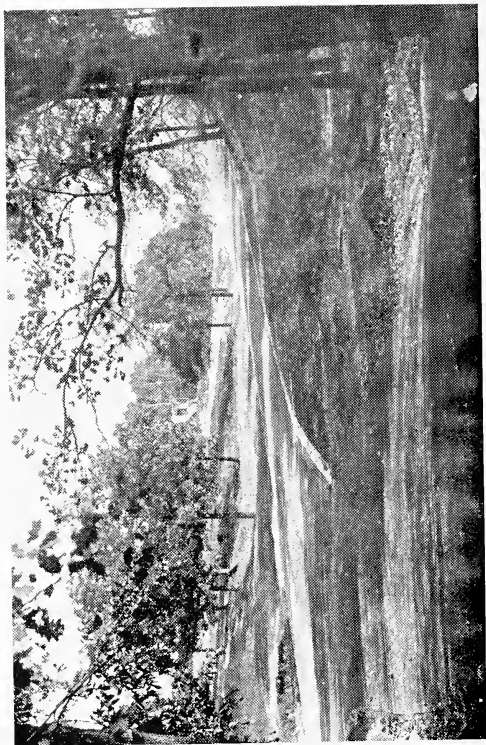
ARTIFICIAL AND NATURAL PARKS OF SPRINGFIELD—PROGRESS OF EIGHTY YEARS—SPRINGFIELD AS THE "FLOWER CITY"—ADVENT OF THE PARK SYSTEM IN 1900—FIRST PARK BOARD AND SUBSEQUENT MEMBERS—WASHINGTON AND LINCOLN PARKS ESTABLISHED—OTHERS OF A LATER PERIOD—PRESENT PARK SYSTEM WITH AREA OF EACH PARK—NINE SPRINGFIELD PARKS OCCUPY AN AREA OF 372¾ ACRES—INFLUENCE UPON CITY'S GROWTH AND PROPERTY VALUES.

(By E. A. Hall.)

It is a far cry from the Springfield of today to the Springfield that history tells us was located



WASHINGTON PARK PAVILION, SPRINGFIELD



NORTH PARK, SPRINGFIELD

January 20, 1821, at a certain point on the prairie near John Kelly's field on the waters of Spring Creek. No thought of artificial parks then entered the minds of the scattered settlers—nor was there need. The gently undulating prairie, stretching from the Sangamon River on the north to the timber lands that lined its tributaries upon the south, made one of the most magnificent parks in the world.

While the people of that time knew little, if anything, of landscape effect, either in picture or reality, they loved trees, flowers and shrubs. They loved and worshiped Nature. Through their descendants in later years, Springfield became justly famed as the "Flower City," because of the devotion of its residents to the cultivation of choice flowers, and because of the profusion and luxuriance in which they were to be found in the gardens and lawns throughout the city.

Today Springfield possesses many beautiful homes with grounds showing the art and skill of the landscape gardener; but here and there about some of the old homes, still left by the march of improvement, may be seen straggling masses of old fashioned flowers—a memory and a beautiful expression of the love for the beautiful that existed in days that are gone.

While Springfield retained her city homes surrounded by ample grounds, each in itself a park, but little thought was given to the question of Public Parks. But as blocks were subdivided, homes restricted to smaller lots, a sentiment began to grow which culminated in the filing of a petition in the County Court, November 29, 1899, for the organization of "The Pleasure Driveway and Park District of Springfield." In this petition was embraced all of Springfield and Capital Townships, the two northernmost tiers of sections of Woodside Township, and including the city of Springfield and village of Ridgely.

An election was held on January 9, 1900, resulting in favor of the establishment of said Park District, and an order directing organization was issued January 11th following. The County Judge issued a call on January 17, 1900, for an election of a President, and six Trustees, and said election was held February 10th following, resulting in the selection of the following officers:

President.—George N. Black.

Trustees for Two Years.—B. H. Ferguson, J. C. Pierik, E. A. Hall.

Trustees for One Year.—G. A. Hulett, W. H. Colby, George Reisch.

This board of Trustees was continued in office until 1905 and 1906, with the exception of Mr. B. H. Ferguson and Judge W. H. Colby, whom the Board lost by death.

The following gentlemen have served as members of the Board of Trustees:

Ernest H. Helmle.....	1903
C. F. Kuechler.....	1903 and 1905
Harry L. Ide.....	1904, 1905 and 1908
John A. Barber (President).....	1905 and 1907
Fred. Long	1905 and 1907
James Quinn	1905 and 1907
J. R. B. Van Cleave.....	1905 and 1907
John G. Friedemeyer.....	1905 and 1908
Chas. H. Robinson.....	1906 and 1908
Lewis N. Wiggins, Pres.....	1907 and 1909
A. B. McPherson	1907 and 1909
Frank M. McGowan	1907 and 1909
Chas. E. Hay	1907 and 1909
John W. Scott	1909
Jas. A. Easley	1909

WASHINGTON AND LINCOLN PARKS.—The first Board of Trustees took oath of office, February 18, 1900, and entered upon their duties. Many park sites were considered, resulting in the selection of two tracts, one southwest of the city known as the Wiggins' Grove (now "Washington Park"), the other north of the city, known as the Carpenter Tract (now "Lincoln Park"). The Board wisely deciding that, instead of concentrating park improvement upon one large area, there should be a diversion of interest by so locating parks that citizens residing in various quarters of the Park District, would enjoy the benefits that might accrue to property from parks located in their vicinity and within reasonable distance from their homes. As a "Driveway and Boulevard System" was embraced in the general plans, it was thought desirable that this system should form a link between the various parks.

The Wiggins Tract, now "Washington Park," was obtained by purchase and work commenced upon it at once. The Carpenter Tract, now "Lincoln Park," it became necessary to obtain by condemnation, and work was retarded by the law's delays until 1903.

LAUREL PARK.—March 14, 1903, the city of Springfield conveyed by deed to the Park Board a tract of land, south of the city, containing 10.47 acres, known as "Iles Park," possession of which

was taken by the Board; shrubbery and flowers planted, playgrounds laid out, and it was made available as a pleasure resort to the residents of the thickly settled south end.

ENOS PARK.—This smallest addition to the Park System, containing one city block, was donated by Miss Susan P. Enos. This little Park, by judicious treatment, has been made a delightful breathing place, where children may play, and where people may rest and enjoy its beauties.

MILDRED PARK.—Southeast of the city, the latest acquisition to the Park System, contains 115 acres, is ideally situated, and, with its natural features, has great possibilities of development.

RESERVOIR PARK.—In the northeastern part of the city, rounds out the chain of Parks. Because of its connection with the city water supply, it is not included in the Park System, or cared for by the Park Board, being owned and controlled by the city. Here is the large reservoir which is kept constantly filled with emergency supply of water. It is a beautiful spot and will be reckoned within the boulevarding park connections, as well as will be the State Fair Grounds and "Camp Lincoln,"—the latter a field and timbered tract of 200 acres belonging to the State where annually is held the encampment of the State Militia.

The areas of the Springfield Parks are reported as follows:

Washington Park	132.16 acres
Williams Boulevard	18.17 "
Lincoln Park	85.44 "
Lincoln Park Boulevard.....	3.30 "
Laurel Park	10.47 "
Enos Park	2.37 "
South Grand Boulevard.....	2.12 "
Sangamon Boulevard .....	.71 "
Mildred Park	115 "
Total	372.74 acres

Springfield is justly proud of her parks, which, within a decade, have taken high rank among parks either East or West. Their natural beauties are enhanced by art of landscape effect each park having distinctive features giving pleasing variety to the visitor.

Washington Park, with its boulevard entrance, its ideal drives, its natural spring,—the waters of which are said to have great medicinal qualities,—its lake, and its beautiful views of wood-

land and lawn, possesses qualities which give it a character all its own.

Lincoln Park, with its athletic field on the north, the rugged glen that runs through it on the south, its noble forest trees, and woodland drives, its attractive, artistic Casino inviting rest,—all unite in giving it its individual attractiveness commanding the admiration of all classes of visitors.

Mildred Park, the third of the larger parks, and the last to be acquired, possesses natural features which, with the plans of the present Board worked out, give promise of being the Gem of the Park System.

The establishment of this great Park System stands today a monument to the foresight and enterprise of Springfield's citizens, a reward which they are reaping, not only in the comfort and pleasure the parks give, but in the impetus given to the city's growth, and the enhanced value of every business block and every home in the city.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

REAL ESTATE VALUES.

STABILITY OF REAL ESTATE—GROWTH IN VALUE—
LAND OWNERSHIP AS A BASIS OF PATRIOTISM—
CHANGES OF FORTY YEARS—ADVANCEMENT IN
AGRICULTURAL METHODS—COUNTY ORGANIZATION
—SPRINGFIELD THE COUNTY SEAT—FIRST SALE OF
PUBLIC LANDS—VALUE OF EARLY TOWN LOTS—
PHENOMENAL DEVELOPMENT OF LATER YEARS—
SOME NOTED BUSINESS LOCATIONS—REMINIS-
CENCES BY REAL ESTATE OWNERS OF TODAY—
ASSESSMENT VALUATIONS OF REAL ESTATE AND
PERSONAL PROPERTY IN SANGAMON COUNTY
FROM 1877 TO 1900.

(By Edwin A. Wilson.)

Real estate possesses stability. Its growth in value is often phenomenal. It has the elements of safety and security. It does not grow in size, but, under normal conditions, its appreciable enhancement in value is assured. Ownership in land, whether it be confined to a humble home or

has its dignity in great acreage, suggests a higher type of manhood. The man who contributes to the support of the government to which he owes allegiance, brings something of merit to citizenship. The man who possesses property is likely to recognize the property rights of others. The men and women who contribute their money to the support of a government are likely to stand together for its defense. The man who has no tangible wealth holds indifferently to the institutions of his native land.

Forty years ago much of the farming land of Sangamon County, now changing hands at \$175 to \$250 per acre, was a drug at thirty-five to forty dollars an acre. No tiling, poor methods of farming, hog cholera and kindred drawbacks kept the land-owners poor. Many of them were cursed with burdensome obligations in the shape of mortgages. They were paying five per cent, commission for loans and agreeing to pay interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum, semi-annually. They did not know how to farm to the best advantage. Almost all of them belonged to the Illinois ring, the motto of which was to "buy land to raise corn to feed hogs, to sell and buy more land to raise more corn to feed more hogs," ad infinitum. Every year many of them had less to show for their toil and trouble under the imperious rule of the Illinois ring, when suddenly they awoke to the fact that their land was more versatile than its owners. A few of them got out of the old ring and began sowing wheat and rotating crops, when presto, change! their mortgaged burdens lifted themselves like the death-dealing miasma above the horizon, only to be dissipated by smiling suns of better days. From that time to the present, prices have advanced in the lands of this county, and the farmers have become correspondingly more prosperous. Coextensive with the advance in farming lands on the principle that the country makes the town, the increase in city and suburban property was apparent.

Sangamon County, containing an area of 875 square miles or 550,000 acres, got its corporate existence through an act of the Illinois Legislature approved January 30, 1821. Springfield superseded the village of Calhoun, but seems to have been chosen as the temporary county seat of Sangamon County, April 10, 1821, while the first plat, now a part of Springfield, then known as Calhoun, seems to bear the date of February, 1822.

The first sale of public lands in Sangamon County took place November 7, 1823. At that sale the lands were purchased upon which the county-seat was laid out, the plat of which was recorded December 5, 1823. Under a law approved December 22, 1824, the county-seat was located at Springfield and confirmed March 18, 1825. An act permanently to locate the seat of government for the State of Illinois was approved February 25, 1837. Springfield was incorporated as a town in 1832, as a city in 1840, and under the General Incorporation Act of 1872 in 1882.

The best town lots in the town of Springfield in its incipency at the time that it was legislated into being, were like the best acres in Sangamon County, of little comparative value. A quite noted example is found in the first transfer of Lot No. Five (80 feet frontage), of Block No. Thirteen of the original plat, which was purchased by Rev. Peter Cartwright, November 20, 1823, for the munificent sum of \$36.50. This lot is worth today \$3,000 per front foot, without improvements, which might be considered a fair estimate of the relative value of other lots as favorably located.

About this time slavery was rampant here as in other parts of our country. The late Stephen A. Douglas, worthy son of an illustrious sire, was invited to speak in a town in Massachusetts on the anniversary of its natal day. He was curious to know something of its earlier history, and, in the search for items of interest, he found that slavery had existed there and that they had sold their negroes to Virginia. Our escutcheon, too, was stained somewhat in the same way, notwithstanding the vigor with which we fought the principle of slavery in 1861. The following will prove that we have been living in glass houses all these years, and many of us did not know it. The authority to sell three negroes was recorded 9th March, 1822, in Book "A," Page 2, and reads as follows:

"I do hereby certify that I do by these presents authorize Joseph Reavis to sell and dispose of three negroes (to-wit): A girl named Alse, 19 years old; a boy named Jack, aged 6, and girl child named Doll, aged 3 years, and to make a good and lawful bill of sale in my name for the use of the purchaser for ready money in silver, or upon such credit with sufficient security as the said Reavis should adjudge to be good and valid, and if the said negroes, or any of them, should die occasionally or accidentally or unfortunately, the said Reavis shall in no wise

be accountable, unless it be made to appear that the said Reavis has neglected or it was through neglect or misconduct of said Reavis. Also if the said Reavis should see cause to keep the negroes or any of them for his own use, he is hereby at liberty to do so, but if the said Reavis should keep any or all of them, he is hereby bound to pay me one thousand dollars in silver, and these shall be a sufficient authority for the said Reavis to do accordingly.

"Given under my hand the twenty-second of February, 1822.

His
HENRY X REAVIS.
Mark

"Attest: JOHN KELLY."

STATE OF ILLINOIS }
SANGAMON COUNTY. } ss.

"Be it remembered that, on this 9th day of March, 1822, personally appeared before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace, for Sangamon County, Henry Reavis, and acknowledged the within to be his act and deed for the purposes therein contained.

"Given under my hand and seal this day and date above written.

"JOHN LINDSAY, J. P.

"Recorded 9 March, 1822, in Book "A," Page 2.

"C. R. Matheny, R. S. C."

In the transfer of property the name of an occasional celebrity arrests the attention of the examiner. In the examination of the title to lot No. Five of Block No. Thirteen O. T. P., upon which the handsome Pierik building now stands, the name of Peter Cartwright appears as the Grantee, he having purchased this lot November 29, 1826, for Thirty-six Dollars and Fifty Cents (\$36.50). On August 26, 1823, the North 48 feet by a depth of 148 feet, was sold by him for \$1,230. Under the same description, the State Bank of Illinois, having in the meantime acquired the title, sold this site for \$6,000, June 26, 1843. In 1849 John M. Burkhardt purchased this identical lot for \$3,500. The Burkhardt heirs sold to Anasa S. Booth twenty-eight feet November 2, 1891, at what was considered then the exorbitant price of \$28,000. The Farmers Bank became the owners within three months, at an advance of \$1,000, and selling to the Pierik Brothers at the consideration expressed of \$28,000; going to W. F. Workman July 1, 1908, at a nominal consideration of one dollar.

A number of people will be interested in knowing that the genial and popular President of the Ridgely National Bank was born on this spot,

and years ago entertained the hope that new and commodious quarters for his bank would yet be located on the site that marked his birth. This, however, will hardly be realized as the Ridgely National has lately acquired the Franklin Life Building, located at the southeast corner of Fifth and Monroe streets. Mr. Ridgely, at our earnest request, furnishes items of information with reference to the enhancing values of Springfield real estate, relating to the present location occupied by his banking institution, in the following communication:

"Springfield, Ill., June 28, 1910.

"Mr. Edw. A. Wilson,

"Springfield, Ill.

"Dear Sir:—I am in receipt of your favor of the 16th inst., and believe I can best comply with your request by giving you as an illustration a brief history of the property on the west side of the square, known as 117 and 119 South Fifth Street, Springfield, Illinois, and owned by Charles and William Ridgely:

"On Feb. 17, 1852, John Cook and wife deeded to my father, Nicholas H. Ridgely, the south 18 feet 10 inches of this property, now occupied by the Ridgely National Bank, for a consideration of \$3,900.

"On September 15, 1902, the Estate of Nicholas H. Ridgely purchased from Mrs. Elizabeth Clover the north 22 feet, for \$47,000.

"On December 24, 1904, Charles & William Ridgely bought all of the above 40 feet 10 inches, paying therefor the sum of \$80,000.

"The Ridgely National Bank has recently purchased new quarters, and expects to move into them soon, when the above property will be sold. Charles & William Ridgely have already received an offer of \$100,000 for it.

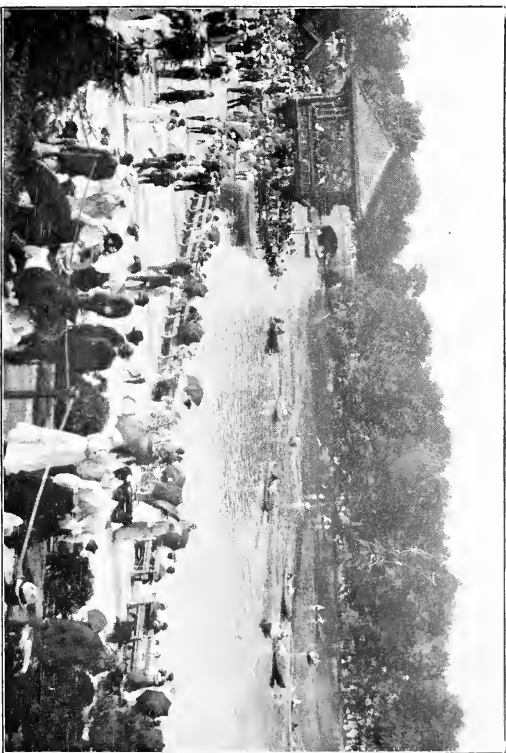
"The above facts show that the 18 feet 10 inches now occupied by the Ridgely National Bank, has increased in value from February 17, 1852, to the present time, a period of 58 years, about 1100 per cent.

"Trusting the above may be of some assistance to you, I remain,

"Yours very truly,

"WM. RIDGELY."

The obligation assumed in the preparation of this article seemed colossal at its inception, when viewed as an original, personal, unaided production, but the difficulties dissipated somewhat when, through the kind, prompt and effective promised cooperation of "many men of many minds," the writer assumed the role of a compiler rather than that of a literary editor. The breadth and value of the investigation will be greatly enhanced in the introduction of many writers rather than in the commonplace results of one.



VIEW OF CLEAR LAKE, CLEAR LAKE TOWNSHIP



SCENE IN OAK RIDGE CEMETERY, SPRINGFIELD

In the discussion of realty values in the past and present, recourse must be had to the County Records. If the records are found incomplete at any point, the force of any testimony when introduced from them will be found more or less ineffective. There is a method pursued in the item of consideration as defined in the instrument which is misleading and confusing. For example: the nominal consideration of One Dollar in deeds of warranty destroy the worth of any examination of the records in values of the property transferred, and the evil habit of inserting an excessive and false sum to denote the stipulated price for which the property is sold, is not only confusing, but dishonest in purpose and clearly reprehensible.

In the early records, many imperfections are found—sometimes the results of ignorance, often of carelessness, but always perplexing. Many imperfectly prepared instruments have been registered and made more or less effective in the introduction upon the record by later painstaking examiners, of affidavits and other writings tending to supplement and corroborate the purpose of the possibly well-meaning but faulty grantor or his agent. The original record as it stands, or as thus subsequently amended, however, is the court of last resort, and the generations which have followed in the main have learned to accept it as conclusive. Too much pains cannot be bestowed upon questions of such moment before the fact. Do not wait to be embarrassed by the occasional conscientious, painstaking lawyer of the buyer or investor, to point out the errors apparent, as well as the inconsequential lapses in the record, and put you to shame and an end to all negotiations, till every jot and tittle of his justly proper but imperious demands are met. Much of this trouble could be avoided by placing such affairs in the hands of reputable men known for their accuracy in such details as well as for their painstaking integrity. The value of public realty records cannot be properly appreciated by any one who has not had to dance attendance upon an insistent attorney, with a long list of carefully defined and elaborately detailed errors shown to exist in his title. The County Recorder does not receive the instrument and pass upon its accuracy. He has met his full obligation to the people when he has filed the same and transcribed upon the public record, provided for such document, a correct copy.

John Bressmer's old corner, opposite his present pretentious establishment, now the property of Mr. E. D. Keys, will be remembered by many of the older residents of this city.

This corner, with a frontage on Adams Street of 20 feet by a depth of 107 feet, was purchased by the present owner February 14, 1907, for a consideration of \$60,000, and commands at this writing an advance of at least 25 per cent to 30 per cent, but it is not on the market at any price, in fact, it is estimated by some that it would be a bargain at \$80,000. The improvements, of course, are of little moment.

In 1827 this lot, with a total frontage of 80 feet on the square and a depth of 157 feet on Sixth Street, was bought (with other lots) for ninety dollars. It is difficult to get at the selling value of such property with an absence of all knowledge of the improvements, but Mr. Elkin sold part of the same property in 1840 for a consideration of \$10,000. In that same year he transferred to Mr. S. M. Tinsley, a frontage on Adams Street of 40 feet with a depth of 197 feet for \$3,500. This, in turn, changed hands in 1850 for \$12,000, James A. Barrett being the purchaser. Charles O. Matheny bought the present site, 20 feet front, in 1856, for \$8,000. A half interest was closed out by George H. Matheny to his brother Charles O., November 25, 1889, for the sum of \$17,000.

Certain tracts have been chosen in order to demonstrate the persistent growth in values which has characterized Springfield real estate from the beginning of its history. Take for instance, Lot No. Four, Block Two in Old Town Plat, which included other lots. This lot was sold on September 22, 1825, for \$50. In 1831 it was sold again for \$40. In 1834 the South half of this lot was sold for \$400. In 1836 three-fourths of the South half of lot No. 4 was sold for \$575. In 1837 the South half of lot No. 4 was sold for \$800.00. In 1842, 54.34 feet of the south part of this lot was sold for \$800. In 1844 the same lot was transferred for a consideration of \$6,700. This same tract last named was sold in 1847 for \$450, in 1849 for \$700, while in 1903, 29 feet of the same tract was sold for a consideration of \$6,000, and today it is worth, without improvements, at least \$20,000.

I am very much pleased to append the following communication from Mr. B. R. Hieronymus, the genial cashier of the Illinois National Bank. In this connection it might be well to say that

Mr. Hieronymus is very modest in his estimate of the value of the lot on which his bank stands. Instead of being worth \$2,000 per front foot, it is certainly worth from \$2,500 to \$3,000 per front foot, without a stick on it. This property has advanced phenomenally as the present value proves, and has something of an interesting history in the past:

"SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 21, 1910.

"Mr. Edwin A. Wilson,

"City.

"Dear Sir:—You ask for my opinion as to the increase in value of real estate in the last twenty years. Briefly, and as good an illustration as could be made perhaps, is here on the corner of Fifth and Washington Streets, the site of the Illinois National Bank. We bought this less than twenty years ago from Col. John Williams at \$800 a front foot on Washington, the depth being 70 feet on Fifth. The value now would be near \$2,000 per front foot.

"This, as you probably know, is more than double the real estate values on property similarly located in Quincy, Ill. This illustrates the remarkable advances made in Springfield.

"Yours truly,

"B. R. HIERONYMUS."

Some interest attaches to the valuation in connection with the West 20 feet of the east 50 feet of Lot 7 in Block 22, Old Town Plat, located on the north side of Monroe Street, between Fifth and Sixth. This was bought by Mr. William B. Baker, on July 27, 1903, for a consideration of \$18,000, and is worth at this writing, without improvements, at least \$40,000.

In referring to the increase of values since 1883, it might be well to note that Mr. Fred D. Buck purchased from the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company, in that year, 20½ feet of ground located just south of the Myers building, on the west side of the square, at a consideration of \$15,000, which would bring today, without improvements and without difficulty, \$45,000.

Among the most interesting locations is that occupied by the Franklin Life Building, now the property of the Ridgely National Bank of this City. Many of the older citizens will recognize the location as having been the site of the old First Methodist Episcopal church. Dr. John Hardtner bought this corner, being described as Lots No. 3 and 4, Block 1 of P. P. Enos' Addition, except the east 20 feet thereof, in 1883, for a consideration of \$23,947.50. The Doctor was not altogether satisfied with his trade immediately after it was made, but later,

no doubt, was fully persuaded that he had been characterized by great wisdom and foresight in this investment. He sold a part of Lot 4, with a frontage on Monroe Street of 63 feet and running South 97 feet, to the Franklin Building Company, in 1891, for \$25,000. This property, including the improvements, was transferred on March 3, 1910, to the Ridgely National Bank for the sum of \$147,500.

The following letter from Mr. Edward D. Keys, President of the Farmers National Bank, is full of reminiscences, and will be interesting because of the relation that Mr. Keys and his family have borne to this City:

"SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 28, 1910.

"Mr. Edward A. Wilson,

"Springfield, Ill.

"My dear Sir:—I have your letter of June 16th requesting me to prepare an article of about one hundred words, giving my impressions of real estate in this county during the past thirty years.

"In reply would say, that my grandfather, Isaac Keyes, Sr., purchased land in this State on March 31, 1818, paying for 160 acres of land the sum of \$200, and held land certificates Nos. 4 and 5, dated 1824, in this county for 247 acres; afterward he made a number of purchases of farm land in this county. My father, Isaac Keys, Jr., had a number of large real estate transactions from 1850 during his business life. My own real estate transactions began about 1875, since which time I have handled considerable property, buying and selling, and retaining some of the more valuable property for permanent use and investment. I am glad to say that I have never purchased any real estate in the city of Springfield or county of Sangamon on which I lost money. The advance in price has not been so rapid as in some new countries but has been sure and steady.

"The values of our desirable business real estate have steadily increased and when a good piece of business property is put on the market at public or private sale, there seem to be ready purchasers for same at good prices, on the revenue yielding basis of four to four and one half per cent.

"I think our reliable Building Associations in Springfield have done much to make it a city of homes, as they have provided a way by which any industrious man can secure a home for himself and family. I think the prices at which our residence property sell on our desirable streets are cheap compared with other cities of the size, thus affording good opportunity for retired farmers and other people from different parts of the State to secure homes, buying them at a value that I think will improve in the future.

"Our business blocks and store rooms all seem to be well occupied and the merchants keep them in such shape that they present a business like appearance—attractive to the many visitors who

come to this city over the various interurban and railroad lines to trade and transact business.

"Yours very truly,

"EDWARD D. KEYS."

We are pleased also to follow here with a characteristic letter of the Hon. John S. Schnepf, Mayor of this city, being a close observer of conditions, as well as a lawyer of quick and safe perceptions:

"SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 12, 1910.

"Edwin A. Wilson, Esq.,

"City,

"My dear Mr. Wilson:—In answer to your inquiry will say that I began the practice of law in Springfield about twenty years ago, and have watched the rise in real estate values closely. It is really remarkable how steadily the price of real estate has advanced and continues to advance. To my personal knowledge I have known of many increases of more than 500 per cent in business property values in less than twenty years, and at the same time, the rents were netting the owner more than 6 per cent per annum on the investment. As time rolls on we are getting more commodious homes and more substantial business blocks, and I feel safe in predicting a very bright future for Springfield investors. In fact, in my opinion, there is no better or safer investment on earth than Springfield real estate.

"JOHN S. SCHNEPP."

Mr. Herman Pierik, President of the Lincoln National Bank, has written the following. We hoped that Mr. Pierik would have had time to have gone into the merits of some of the transactions that he has been interested in in real estate of Springfield, but being pressed for time, he was not able to do anything beyond giving a glance of his own impressions of this city and its values during the last twenty-five years:

"SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 25, 1910.

"Mr. Edwin A. Wilson,

"City,

"Dear Sir:—In reply to yours of recent date, as to my impressions in the increase in values of real estate during the last twenty-five years, beg to state that during this time I have been President of a Building and Loan Association, and as such officer have acquired quite an intimate knowledge of real estate in our city and vicinity, and also during this time have handled a number of pieces of property which were purchased and sold by me, and also have negotiated a great number of real estate loans; and my observation has been that in nearly all instances, real estate has gradually shown an increase in value from year to year. In many instances it has doubled and even trebled itself in value of twenty-five years ago, and my impression is that our real estate around here will prove to be good invest-

ments to the purchaser for either a home or other purposes, and that the values will probably keep up as they have in the past.

"Respectfully,

HERMAN PIERIK."

The affidavit following comes from the late Charles Fisher, who, no doubt, could recount more interesting incidents relating to men, things and conditions in this city in the past seventy years, than almost any other who could be named:

"State of Illinois }
"Sangamon County } ss.

"Charles Fisher, being duly sworn on oath says as follows:

"I reside at Springfield, Ill., and have lived here since November 13, 1840. I know the building at the southwest corner of Sixth and Adams Streets. It was being put up when I came to Springfield. S. M. Tinsley was understood to be the owner and the carpenter was a man from Pennsylvania named Martin. The same building stands there now. It is a single store room about 20 feet front on Adams Street, and is the same building afterwards called the Matheny building and later called the Bressner building. This was the finest business house in this part of the State at that time as it was said. According to my recollection, the Tinsley building was the first three-story building on the south side of the Square. About 1849 the Bann building was put up at the west end of this block. I worked on that building. It still stands. When the Tinsley Building was first put up the United States Court was held there at the south end of it, and I heard some trials there.

"This property mentioned above now belongs to Edward D. Keys, this City.

CHAS. FISHER."

The following note from Ex-Mayor Robert L. McGuire will be noted with interest:

"Edwin A. Wilson,

"Springfield, Ill.,

"Dear Sir:—Real estate in the City of Springfield, that I bought twenty and forty years ago, most of it has doubled in value, and much of it tripled in value; most of that bought ten and twenty years ago has increased in value proportionately, all of it in the meantime paying in rents about six per cent or more on the investments. I think this estimate holds good, as to nearly all other real estate in the city, even up to the present date.

"ROBERT L. MCGUIRE."

We are pleased to append herewith the testimony of the Hon. James M. Graham, our Member of Congress from this District. Mr. Graham has had ample opportunity in his long experience as an attorney, with his extensive law practice, to equip himself for the discussion of this ques-

tion. Incidentally numerous opportunities were furnished him to observe the persistent rise in values of Springfield realty, and his testimony to this effect bears out the consensus of opinion of those interested and posted in the city as to advancing values in real property. This enhancement has not only been persistent but uniform, as Springfield has not known what is really regarded as a boom in real estate values in its history:

"SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Aug. 10, 1910.

"Hon. E. A. Wilson,

"Springfield, Ill.

"My dear Mr. Wilson:—In reply to your recent request as to the increase in real estate values during the past twenty years, I would say I could not testify as a witness. I have only a casual and incidental knowledge on the subject, but would, in order to comply with your request somehow, submit the following:

"The advancement in the value of Springfield real estate during the past twenty years has been extraordinary, except in a few small neighborhoods. During that period, farm lands in Sangamon County have increased about four fold, and, speaking generally, I think well located city property has kept pace with farm land.

"If this 'guess' is of any use to you, make what use you can of it.

"Yours very sincerely,

"JAMES M. GRAHAM."

Mr. L. H. Coleman, widely known for almost half a century in Springfield, Ill., will be regarded as real authority along the lines of advancing values, and it affords us a great deal of pleasure in furnishing his valuable but brief contribution to the evidence of multiplying values of lands and lots in this county:

"SPRINGFIELD, ILL., June 17, 1910.

"Mr. Edwin A. Wilson,

"My dear Sir:—When I came to Springfield in 1866, land was selling, within five to seven miles of our city, at from \$47.50 to \$55 per acre that is now salable at from \$175 to \$250 per acre. City lots that were then slow of sale at from \$75 to \$150 and \$200 each, are now worth from \$1,000 to \$2,000 each. Many acres of land that were then in corn, wheat and oats, are now divided up into city lots and dedicated to happy homes. If a man buried in 1866, should be permitted to visit our city and county now, he would marvel at the wonderful increase in values and wonder what the next forty or fifty years would bring forth.

"Sincerely yours,

"L. H. COLEMAN."

In the multiplication of testimony corroborating what has already been said along the lines of realty estimates in this city, a few other con-

tributions as to comparative values might profitably be given. Reference is had to the west half of the east half of Lot No. 3 in Block 22, Old Town Plat, now the property of Mr. August W. Klaholt. This property changed hands in 1900 at a nominal value of \$40,000, and would be regarded today as easily worth \$50,000 to \$60,000.

In further examination of the records we find that the east half of Lot No. 6 in Block 14 of the original Town Plat of Springfield, was sold for \$6,000 in 1897. In 1902 the same property brought the sum of \$16,000. This 40 feet, without the improvements, in all probability it would be fair to value today at \$25,000.

Twenty and one half feet on the east side of Fifth Street, near Monroe, was purchased in 1896 for \$12,000. Today it is worth \$30,000—no change in improvements.

Twenty feet on the north side of Adams Street in the center of the block between Fourth and Fifth Streets, which changed hands in 1904 for \$8,375, would command \$20,000 today without any difficulty.

Twenty and one-half feet on the north side of Washington Street, near Sixth, was purchased by the present owner in 1883 for \$15,000. It is now worth \$45,000 without a material change in the improvements.

Twenty feet located in the center of Fifth Street, on what is known as the West side of the square, changed hands in 1881 for the sum of \$16,500. It is today worth from \$50,000 to \$60,000, without improvements.

One lot 17 feet, 2¾ inches, on the north corner of the alley, east side of Fifth Street, between Monroe and Adams, brought \$14,000 in 1895. It could be readily disposed of today at a valuation of \$30,000, without any material change in improvements.

SANGAMON COUNTY ASSESSMENTS.—The following is a statement of annual assessments on real estate personal property in Sangamon County, from 1877 to 1910:

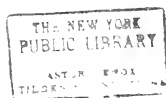
1877	.....\$	745,175.72	1886	.....	542,745.82
1878	.....	592,200.34	1887	.....	549,407.03
1879	.....	388,104.90	1888	.....	555,804.12
1880	.....	349,076.16	1889	.....	522,401.97
1881	.....	466,246.54	1890	.....	576,399.11
1882	.....	512,598.02	1891	.....	595,415.15
1883	.....	582,075.80	1892	.....	598,275.94
1884	.....	567,857.28	1893	.....	622,177.67
1885	.....	584,790.31	1894	.....	615,865.90



A. J. TAYLOR



FRANCIS L. TAYLOR



1895	658,368.89	1903	935,196.53
1896	690,840.90	1904	981,847.45
1897	691,428.87	1905	1,035,210.80
1898	694,027.74	1906	1,061,809.53
1899	749,951.11	1907	1,170,915.93
1900	791,163.98	1908	1,248,863.72
1901	841,363.91	1909	1,347,791.95
1902	884,949.42		

CHAPTER XXXIX.

COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION.

VARIOUS BUSINESS ASSOCIATIONS WHICH HAVE EXISTED IN SPRINGFIELD—THE SPRINGFIELD BOARD OF TRADE—ITS ORGANIZATION IN 1869, FIRST MEMBERS AND OFFICERS—ITS INFLUENCE IN ESTABLISHING THE SPRINGFIELD WATCH COMPANY—MERCHANTS' AND SHIPPERS' ASSOCIATION—BEGINNING OF BUSINESS MEN'S ASSOCIATION—NEW MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISES—THE AD MEN'S CLUB—ITS DEVELOPMENT INTO THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE—CONSOLIDATION OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND BUSINESS MEN'S ASSOCIATION—PRESENT OFFICERS OF THE SPRINGFIELD COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION AND ITS OUTLOOK FOR THE FUTURE.

(By Nicholas Roberts.)

Almost every city and village in the United States has today some sort of Commercial Association, which has for its object the advancement of the city's best interests along commercial and industrial lines.

The first Association that I am able to find trace of in the history of Springfield is the Springfield Board of Trade, which was organized July 13, 1869, with the following business men and firms as members:

Melvin & Glidden, Nolte & Walther, Ackerman & Nolte, Ensel & Mayer, First National Bank, John Williams & Co., Springfield Savings Bank, S. Rosenwald, Smith & Brother, J. D. B. Salter, Butler, Lane & Co., J. Thayer & Co., T. S. Little, G. S. Dana, J. M. Fitzgerald, Woods & Henkle, C. A. Gehlman, C. A. Helmle, Staley &

Troxell, J. Bunn, Thomas Brady, W. B. Miller, Robinson & Bauman, F. George & Son, F. Reisch & Son, J. S. Vredenburg, Latham & Co., B. F. Fox, B. F. Haynes & Co., Dickerman & Co., James Conkling, Jr., Schuck & Baker, J. B. Fosselman, Van Ness & Ferguson, Herbert Post, H. C. Myers & Son, Wm. Lavelly & Son, Geo. W. Schroyer & Co., H. Redlich, H. E. Mueller, M. Myers, J. C. & C. L. Conkling, C. H. Flower.

The officers were as follows: S. H. Melvin, President; J. S. Vredenburg, First Vice-President; A. Nolte, Second Vice-President; F. W. Tracy, Treasurer; W. R. Cowgill, Secretary.

The directors were: A. Mayer, H. Post, W. Lavelly, F. Smith, G. N. Black, W. B. Miller. The following committees were appointed: Committee on Trade and Commerce.—W. Lavelly, H. S. Dickerman, S. Rosenwald, Jacob Bunn, B. H. Ferguson, B. F. Fox, Frank Reisch, Jr.

Committee on Arbitration.—J. S. Vredenburg, Sr., John Williams, J. D. B. Salter, C. A. Helmle, E. R. Thayer.

Committee on Railroads.—G. N. Black, W. Baker, G. S. Dana, J. C. Henkle, J. W. Lane.

As to the work accomplished by this early Commercial Association, I find the following extract from a report written in 1871:

"The beneficial effects of the Board of Trade have been felt in many ways, but it may be seen in the works of the Springfield Watch Company, which was organized directly through its influence. The establishing and success of the Alexander Corn Planter Factory is largely due to the workings of the Board of Trade also."

In 1876 the following were members of the "Merchants and Shippers Association": Charles E. Hay, Thayer & Capps, Klumber Brothers, Reisch & Thoma, Springfield Carpet Company, Henson Robinson, O. F. Stebbins, J. L. Hudson, P. W. Harris, G. S. Connelly & Co., John Bressmer, J. M. Fitzgerald, Lafayette Smith, J. W. Bunn & Co., S. E. Prather & Co., W. W. Shrader & Co., Frank Simmons, H. W. Rokker, Hall & Herrick, G. A. Gehrman, James Furlong, G. A. VanDuyn & Co., James McMahon, C. A. Helmle, J. B. Brown, C. D. Roberts, R. C. Steele, B. H. Ferguson, Fred Smith, R. F. Herndon & Co., G. A. Mueller, A. Nebinger, T. C. Smith, Illinois Watch Co., William Ridgely, J. Thayer & Co.

Honorary members.—Hon. Milton Hay, C. L. Conkling.

Of what these men did I have no record, but

the character of the names on the list assures us that they did things for Springfield.

BEGINNING OF THE BUSINESS MEN'S ASSOCIATION.—The Retail Grocers' Association was a later organization, banded together for the protection of their own business. In 1892 they enlarged their field of activities and changed their name to the Retail Merchant's Association, but as their public spirit cropped out here and there, they took in men in other vocations and finally developed in 1903 into the Business Men's Association. If you will go back over the lists of members and officers of the Business Men's Association, you will find that the very best citizens of Springfield were and always have been associated with it. You will find the names of men who were not only successful themselves but were successful in obtaining things for Springfield. The Business Men's Association has an honorable record, both as an Association and, through the efforts of its individual members, it has been a powerful factor in the city's development.

The Desnoyers' Shoe Company, with its five hundred employes, was brought here by them. The William Fetzer Company, the United Zinc and Chemical Company, which has recently doubled its capacity, was brought here in the beginning through the Business Men's Association, and was aided by them in increasing its capacity. Just a few months ago the H. M. Lourie Company was brought here by the Business Men's Association from Iowa, and is already preparing plans to double its plant.

The Business Men's Association originated the carnival during Fair Week, and have maintained it since, and its influence is bringing people to the Fair and inducing them to stay over night, in my opinion, cannot be overestimated.

They have maintained a daily bulletin and a credit rating system for some years, which has been of material assistance in protecting the financial interests of the business community.

I am not attempting to tell you of all the things the Business Men's Association has accomplished, but only those few things which I know of my own knowledge, and it is marvelous to me that, in this age of organized city promotion, they have been so successful with the very insufficient funds they have always had.

BEGINNING OF AD MEN'S CLUB.—The Ad Men's Club, of which the Chamber of Commerce was an outgrowth, was formed February 14, 1906,

in the ordinary of the St. Nicholas Hotel. At this meeting nineteen men were present, all of whom, in one way or another, were interested in advertising. A nomination committee was appointed to select officers for the ensuing year.

At their second meeting on February 28, 1906, the committee on nominations reported in favor of Nicholas Roberts for President, Frederick D. Mackie for Vice-President, Latham T. South-er, as Treasurer, and Harry J. E. Knotts, Secretary.

For some months meetings were held for the sole purpose of discussing advertising in various forms, but here, again, as in the Retail Grocers organization, the public spirit of the members began to crop out and it was not long before advertising was only a side issue and civic problems began to occupy the attention of the members. At the end of the first year the club had two hundred members and on March 18, 1907, they re-elected the same officers as in the preceding year, with the addition of R. E. Woodmansee as Financial Secretary.

The first civic movements which the Ad Men's Club attempted were the "Made in Springfield Fair," which, I think I can say, was most successful, and the Subway problem which, notwithstanding the repeated entreaties of the State Board of Agriculture for better transportation facilities to the Fair Ground, had been delayed for years. The building of the subway was accomplished by hearing from all sides interested, and putting them on record before large audiences of representative business men. The movement was begun on November 27, 1907, and was pushed until it was successfully accomplished.

NAME CHANGED TO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—On February 26, 1908, the Ad Men's Club had grown until it had about five hundred members and, as advertising had now become a popular custom, but of secondary importance as a new policy, a large meeting was held in the dining room of the Leland Hotel and the name of the organization was changed to the "Chamber of Commerce."

On March 18, 1908, the first election of officers was held with three tickets in the field, of which the following were elected:

President—Nicholas Roberts.
Vice-President—P. B. Warren.
Second Vice-President—Oswley Brown.
Secretary—J. H. Sikes.

Treasurer—J. H. Holbrook.

In May of that year I came to the conclusion I could no longer afford to neglect my own business for the work of the Association, which became heavier and more varied as the membership grew, and I, therefore, resigned and the Board of Directors elected Mr. E. A. Hall, President, and engaged me at a salary to devote all of my time to the work which I did for three years.

I want here to enumerate some of the things which the Chamber of Commerce has accomplished or undertaken to do:

Made in Springfield Fair.

Secured Subway to Fair Ground.

Participated in organizing the Lincoln Centennial Association.

Located Fetzer Factory.

Held a public meeting in the height of the riot where resolutions were passed and money appropriated to assist the State's Attorney in prosecuting suspects.

Established a Free Public Information Bureau for the benefit of Leland fire sufferers.

Led the fight against Peoria's State Fair Bill.

Organized the Springfield Hotel Company and raised \$500,000 for building the new Leland Hotel.

Located Mine Rescue Station.

Located Pickle Factory.

Fought and killed bill for removal of State Fair.

Established a permanent free Information Bureau for State Fair visitors, taking care of over 10,000 people during each Fair week.

Settled Vredenburg Strike.

Extended courtesies to thousands of convention visitors.

Inaugurated Trade Excursions.

Conducted campaign of Commission Form of Government.

Raised half of funds to pay Business Men's Association factory debts.

During the last year of its work the reputation and standing of the Chamber of Commerce had grown to such an extent that they were called on daily to take up every sort of a proposition. They could not handle one-half of the matters brought to their attention, and it took a great deal of the Secretary's time merely to investigate these various propositions and to separate the chaff from the wheat. It might interest you to know that we get letters ad-

ressed to the "Chamber of Commerce of Springfield, Ill.," from organizations of like character from every corner of the world.

CONSOLIDATION OF ALL COMMERCIAL CLUBS AS THE SPRINGFIELD COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION.—It had been suggested to the Boards of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce and the Business Men's Association, that these two organizations should unite and give Springfield one strong organization.

Accordingly a committee from the Chamber of Commerce, consisting of H. M. Merriam, George Pasfield, Jr., and Nicholas Roberts, and a committee from the Business Men's Association, consisting of Adolph Kunz, Charles H. Robinson and E. L. Chapin, were appointed to take up negotiations with a view of effecting consolidation.

To give the members the fullest opportunity to express themselves the following question was submitted to every member of both organizations by mail referendum vote on August 1, 1910.

(1.) "Shall the Business Men's Association and the Chamber of Commerce of Springfield, Illinois, be consolidated?"

The result of the vote was as follows:

	For	Against
Chamber of Commerce.....	514	12
Business Men's Association....	216	12
Total	730	24

A constitution was accordingly submitted and was adopted by a mail referendum vote, and in accordance with its provisions an election of Directors was held on April 18, 1911. There were forty-one candidates for Directors, of which the following were elected: George Pasfield, Jr., J. H. Holbrook, Hal M. Smith, Charles H. Robinson, James A. Easley, Edward W. Payne, H. M. Merriam, Ira B. Blackstock, Louis M. Myers, J. K. Payton, W. H. Conkling, Harry M. Snape, E. L. Chapin, Edward F. Irwin, C. W. H. Schuck.

On April 25, 1911, the Board of Directors met and elected the following officers:

President—George Pasfield, Jr.

Vice-President—J. H. Holbrook.

Vice-President—Hal M. Smith.

Treasurer—Chas. H. Robinson.

Secretary—Nicholas Roberts.

The Association was then incorporated under the laws of Illinois with the following gentlemen as incorporators: George Pasfield, Sr., John

W. Bunn, William Ridgely, George Reisch, John Bressmer, Howard K. Weber, B. R. Hieronymus, Edgar S. Scott, Edward W. Payne, Edward D. Keys.

At the time of the consolidation of the two organizations the Chamber of Commerce had about eight hundred members and the Business Men's Association about four hundred, but as the membership was to some extent coincident, the new Association has about one thousand members, consisting of manufacturers, bankers, business and professional men—in fact, men in all the walks of life—are interested in the commercial and industrial development of Springfield.

Between 1900 and 1910, according to the census of these years, the population of Springfield increased fifty-one and one-half per cent, which is a remarkable showing for a city ninety years old, and it must be remembered that it stands by itself as a city, and not as the suburb of any great metropolis.

With a strong united business and social organization; with great deposits of bituminous coal, clays and shales; with excellent transportation facilities; with a location rendering it accessible to all markets; with a beautiful park system and a splendid class of citizens, making it a desirable place of residence—Springfield should, and will, become a great manufacturing center.

CHAPTER XL.

CHURCH HISTORY.

SANGAMON COUNTY CHURCHES—METHODIST EVANGELISTS OF 1819-20—SUBSEQUENT M. E. CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS IN SPRINGFIELD AND SANGAMON COUNTY—FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN SPRINGFIELD ESTABLISHED IN 1828—LATER ORGANIZATIONS IN CITY AND COUNTRY DISTRICTS, WITH LIST OF PASTORS—SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH JUBILEE OF 1910—FIRST CELEBRATION OF CATHOLIC MASS ON SUGAR CREEK IN 1820—PRESENT CATHOLIC CHURCHES IN SPRINGFIELD AND SANGAMON COUNTY—URSULINE CONVENT AND SACRED HEART ACADEMY—FIRST BAPTIST OR-

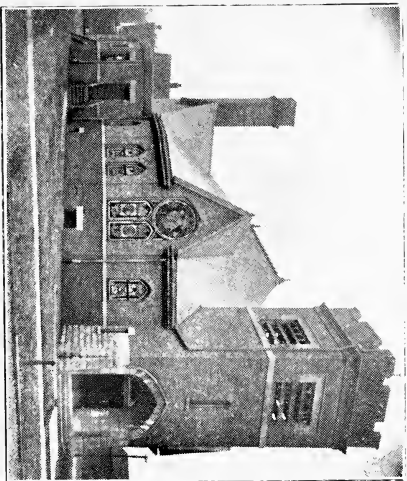
GANIZATION IN 1830—PATRIOTISM OF THE CIVIL WAR PERIOD—CHRISTIAN CHURCH FOUNDED IN 1833—CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP CELEBRATION IN 1901—EPISCOPAL CHURCHES, RECTORS AND PRESENT MEMBERSHIP—LUTHERAN CHURCHES, CONGREGATIONAL AND UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.

The following chapter is made up of contributions from the heads or representatives of different Christian denominations in Sangamon County, arranged in chronological order as to date of organization, giving a general history of church organizations in the county, with lists of individual churches and pastors of each, and other important facts of local church history:

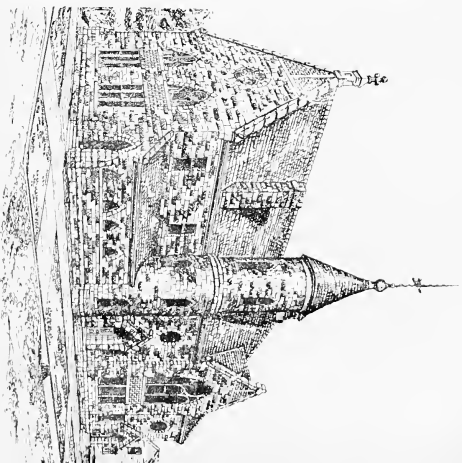
METHODISM IN SANGAMON COUNTY.

(By Rev. William N. McElroy, D. D.)

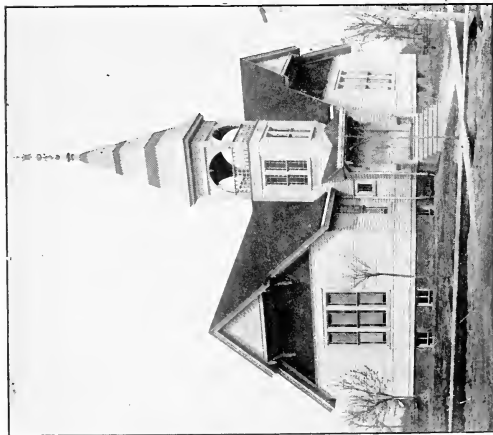
Methodism was introduced into Sangamon County with its earliest settlement. In 1819 and 1821 several Methodist families came into the newly formed county. Joseph Dixon settled on Horse Creek, in what is now Chatham Township, William and Joseph Drennan on Sugar Creek, and John Cooper in what became Cooper Township. The latter was a prominent man and local preacher, and a society or class was formed in his house in 1820. Joseph Dixon, who was a man of some wealth, built the first Methodist church erected in the county, known as Zion Chapel, and used until 1843, when it was burned. In 1821 the Rev. Charles R. Matheny came and settled in Springfield. He had been the third Methodist missionary appointed for service in the Territory of Illinois in 1805, and built the first Methodist Episcopal church erected in the State, near the present city of Edwardsville. It was a small log house, known as Bethel church, and was in the Goshen Settlement, now in Madison County, but then a part of St. Clair County. Mr. Matheny was an itinerant in Illinois but one year, when he located, studied law, and married Miss Jemima Ogle, a daughter of Captain Joseph Ogle, who led the Colony brought to Illinois by Gen. James Moore, from Virginia in 1780, and became the first Methodist in Illinois. Mr. Matheny was a representative from St. Clair County in the Territorial General Assembly, and also in the Second General Assembly after the admission of Illinois in 1818. On coming to Sangamon County he became the first



DOUGLAS AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, SPRINGFIELD



SECOND M. E. CHURCH, SPRINGFIELD



ELLIOTT AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, SPRINGFIELD



SOUTH SPRINGFIELD BAPTIST MISSION

County Clerk, also served as Circuit Clerk, Recorder and Probate Judge for some years, and later was President of the Board of Trustees of the village of Springfield. The first Methodist Society of Springfield (now the First M. E. Church), was organized in Mr. Matheny's house in 1821, and services were held there and in his office until a school house was built.

The Carpenter family also came to Springfield in 1820. Daniel Riddle came to the county in 1819, settling some miles east of Springfield, and in 1821 a class was organized in his house. Reuben Harrison and W. B. Renshaw came in 1820 and settled on the head of Richland Creek, and a year or two later John Smith settled a few miles southwest of Springfield. Captain James N. Brown, in his day one of the most prominent citizens of Sangamon, settled in Island Grove, in 1833, and a society was organized in his house in 1835. Rev. Peter Cartwright came in 1824, and settled near the location of the present village of Pleasant Plains. Many other prominent Methodist families came into the County about the same time, or a little later. The McCoy's of Rochester, the McDaniels of Bufalo, the Pullinwidors and Halls of Mechanicsburg Township, Husseys of Fancy Creek, Shepherds of Woodside Township, Smiths of Island Grove, and others too numerous to mention.

The first M. E. Circuit, formed in 1820, was known as the Sangamon Circuit, sometimes spelled "Sangamo," and sometimes "Sangamaugh," in the early days. It embraced the county from a few miles north of Carlinville to the limitless north, and from the Illinois River on the west to an unmeasured distance east. The first preacher appointed to the circuit was the Rev. James Sims. His circuit embraced both sides of the Sangamon River and its tributaries, and there was not, at that time, a single Methodist society or organization, let alone a church building, in all its area. It was virgin soil, pure and simple, in which the itinerant minister was to plant the gospel seed. He preached the first sermon in Rochester, Clear Lake, Cooper, Mechanicsburg, Cartwright, Talkington, Salisbury, Chatham and Springfield Townships, or in what afterward became these townships. Mr. Sims was born in Virginia and reared in South Carolina, and in the spring of 1820 settled on Sugar Creek and there built a horse mill. Upon the organization of Sangamon County he was appointed Treasurer of the

County, but declined, and instead became the first member elected to the Legislature from Sangamon County. He was an itinerant minister but one year later removing to Morgan County, when he assisted in the organization of the Protestant Methodist church in the State of Illinois. He died in 1843. He was followed on the Sangamon circuit in 1821 by Rev. John Glanville, who organized the first Societies in what is now Rochester, at David Riddle's, at John Cooper's, at Springfield, and various other places in the county. After this general introduction the following will embrace the organization, history and growth of Methodism in the various localities from its beginning until the present time.

SPRINGFIELD CHURCHES.—The first Methodist Society in Springfield was organized by Rev. John Glanville, in the home of Charles R. Matheny, in 1821, services being held in Mr. Matheny's house and office until the schoolhouse was erected, and there until 1830, when the first Methodist Episcopal church in Springfield was built. This church was an oblong frame building, located on the northeast corner of Monroe and Fifth streets, where the Franklin building now stands. The lot was deeded to the society by Mr. Enos. This house was enlarged in 1842 by building transepts on both sides in the rear of the building. Dr. Jonathan Stamper then being pastor. The building became too small for the congregation, and in 1852 it was removed and a brick building, with a basement and a spire, erected in its place. This building served the First church congregation until 1885, when the present stone church was built on the southeast corner of the same block, on Fifth Street and Capitol Avenue, at a cost of \$80,000. The church has had many great revivals, one in 1833 under the ministry of the Rev. Smith L. Robinson; one under the ministry of the Rev. Hooper Crews, D. D.; in 1842, under the ministry of Dr. Jonathan Stamper; in 1848, while Rev. James F. Jaquess was pastor; in 1852, under the pastorate of Rev. Thomas Magee; and the greatest of all in 1886, under the pastorate of Rev. W. H. Musgrove and Rev. Thomas Harrison, Evangelist, in which over two thousand souls professed conversion.

In 1850 a second church was organized under the ministry of Rev. W. E. Johnson, who (beginning without a single member) gathered in one year 104 members, and raised a subscription to

erect a church. He conducted a revival, or outdoor meeting, on the ground where the State House now stands. He was followed by the Rev. L. C. Pitner under whose ministry a church was secured, and the congregation seemingly established, but contention arising, the church was disbanded and the building sold.

KUMLER CHURCH.—In 1865 the present Kumler church was organized as the Second M. E. church of Springfield, with eighty-three members, among whom were the late William M. Springer, then Member of Congress from the Springfield district, and Mrs. Springer, Mr. and Mrs. Noah Matheny, Colonel and Mrs. Dudley Wickersham, Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Staly. Each of these families contributed \$200 to the pastor's salary. William S. Prentice, D. D., became pastor. They bought and remodeled the Third Presbyterian church building, which stood on North Fifth Street but is now used as offices of the Culver Construction Company. In 1887 the present Kumler church was built, and became the home of the Second Church congregation. It is an elegant stone structure located on North Fifth and Carpenter streets, and cost \$40,000. It had quite a struggle with debt for a time, but is now free from debt and in a prosperous condition. Rev. R. L. Hobbs was the pastor when the church was built.

THE DOUGLAS AVENUE M. E. CHURCH was organized in 1896 by the writer, then Presiding Elder of the Springfield District, with thirteen members. The building of the disbanded Cumberland Presbyterian Church was rented and later purchased and used until 1903, when the present church edifice, located on the corner of Douglas Avenue and Governor Street, was erected at a cost of \$16,000. It is now (1910) being enlarged at an additional cost of \$9,000. Its membership has grown from thirteen to nearly 500, and it is one of the most prosperous churches in the city.

THE LAUREL M. E. CHURCH was organized by Rev. W. A. Smith, D. D., in 1898. A small edifice was erected in 1900 on Pine and College Streets. In 1907 a good brick church was built on South Grand Avenue West and College Streets, one of the finest locations in the city, costing \$25,000. The church is prosperous, and numbers now (1910) over 300 members, and is constantly growing.

NAST MEMORIAL GERMAN M. E. CHURCH was organized as a Mission in 1849. The Rev. Henry

Lasham was the first pastor. A small brick church was built or bought on North Eighth Street and the society worshipped there until 1888, where the present stone church was erected on the corner of West Adams and First Streets. The Rev. Philip Barth, one of the earliest German Methodist preachers, was pastor at the time. The church is prosperous and has in it many of the best German families of Springfield.

GRACE M. E. CHURCH (Colored) was organized in 1893. It is located in the southeast part of the city. They bought a small frame church from the Protestant Episcopal church, and moved it to its present location. The congregation is small numerically, but is doing good work among the colored people in its vicinity.

THE MAYFLOWER M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH (rather a strange name for a Southern church) is also located in the southeast part of the city. It was organized in 1904. It is not a very strong organization but is doing a good work in that part of Springfield.

SAINT PAUL'S AFRICAN M. E. CHURCH is located on the corner of Mason and Seventh Streets. We have not the date of its organization, but it was at least fifty years ago. It is a strong and rather aristocratic body—numbers over 300 members, and worships in a large brick church, built in 1905. It is a prosperous church and has in its membership many of the best colored people in Springfield.

AUBURN TOWNSHIP.—In 1828 a society was organized at Harlan's Grove in Auburn Township at the house of John French, and was the beginning of the M. E. church in that township. In 1841 the meeting place became old Auburn, and in 1855 a church building was erected in what is now Auburn. In 1863 a better church was built, which in 1903 was remodeled and enlarged. The church is prosperous and has done good work for eighty-two years.

THE THAYER SOCIETY was organized and a church built in 1904, costing perhaps \$3,000. The town has one of the largest mining industries in Sangamon County, and the church has grown through several fine revivals.

BUFFALO HART TOWNSHIP.—The first sermon preached in Buffalo Hart Township was preached by the Rev. James Lyman, to four persons in 1836. A society was then organized and prospered for many years, but is now extinct, the towns on the railways absorbing it.

THE BUFFALO SOCIETY was formed in the early

sixties. The first church building was erected in 1867 and dedicated by the Rev. Hiram Buck, D. D. A fine, new and modern brick edifice, costing nearly \$16,000, was dedicated in February, 1910, by Bishop Spellmeyer, which takes the place of the one built in 1867. The Buffalo church is a prosperous organization.

CARTWRIGHT TOWNSHIP.—The first sermon preached in Cartwright Township was delivered by the Rev. James Sims in 1820, at the home of Absalom Baker, and a society was formed there, but ceased to be, or was merged long years since.

THE CHURCH OF PLEASANT PLAINS was organized as early as 1825. Rev. Peter Cartwright located there in 1824, and Pleasant Plains was the home church of the Cartwright family. A Seminary was established there, in the early 'thirties, and continued for several years as a school of higher learning. We have not the date of the erection of the first church building, but the present church was erected in 1855, at a cost of \$6,000, being a very large church for that time. The present fine parsonage was enlarged and remodeled from an old one built about the same time as the church, in 1902. A great revival took place at Pleasant Plains in 1856, in which ninety souls were added to the church.

CHATHAM CHURCH.—We are without date as to the organization of the church in Chatham, but it was early. At first it was an appointment location on the Sulphur Spring circuit, then the head of a circuit in 1853 embracing the country south of Springfield as far west as Loami, and east to Zion church and Pawnee. The church was built about 1852 or '53, and the present fine parsonage in 1894.

WESLEY CHAPEL in Curran Township, three miles south of Curran, and was built in 1866. It was first known as College Corner. The Society was of a very early date.

MT. ZION CHURCH, three miles east of Wesley Chapel, was built in 1868, at a cost of \$3,000. It was the home church of John Smith, one of the earliest settlers, and took the place of an earlier one, concerning which we have no dates.

THE SOCIETY IN CURRAN was organized in 1894, and a church, costing about \$2,500 was erected the same year and dedicated by the writer. Dr. and Mrs. Peter Akers were the leading members, and Mr. Samuel Dunn was the largest contributor. Curran that year became the head of a circuit and a little later a good parsonage was built.

NEW SALEM CHURCH is located eight miles west of Springfield and was probably built about 1860. It is a good building and a flourishing society worships in it. A noted camp ground was near their church for many years, where many great camp meetings were held. It was on the Salem camp ground that Dr. Peter Akers preached that great sermon predicting the civil war (some years before it came), and at which Mr. Lincoln was present, and the latter said that, somehow, while Dr. Akers was predicting the coming struggle, he could not shake off the impression that in some way he would be strongly mixed up in it all! Both Dr. Akers and Mr. Lincoln were gifted with the prophetic spirit and saw things ahead of them.

THE STRODES CLASS, southwest of Cantrall, in Fancy Township, was organized in 1831, and kept up its organization and preaching service until the close of the century, but never built a church. It finally disbanded five or six years ago, after having existed for more than seventy years.

THE CANTRALL CHURCH was organized in 1886, and the present church building erected in 1887. The corner stone was laid by Rev. Wm. J. Rutledge, and he and the writer delivered addresses at the time.

FARMINGTON CHURCH, located one and a half miles southwest of Farmingdale station, was built before the Civil War, and was the home church of the Watts, McMurry, Carson and Morris families, prominent citizens of the locality as well as Methodists.

THE ISLAND GROVE CHURCH was organized in 1825, and for eighty-five years has not ceased its service. It was largely supported by the Brown and Smith families, prominent and wealthy people. Capt. James N. Brown, the leading member, was a member of the General Assembly of the State, the first President of the State Agricultural Society, the introducer of the short-horn cattle into Illinois, and was a warm personal friend of Abraham Lincoln. A little church was erected, and is still in use.

THE LOAMI CHURCH was first known as Sulphur Springs, and the society is of a very early date. The present church edifice was built more than forty years ago. There is a large congregation, a flourishing church and a good parsonage.

SOUTH FORK CHURCH is located four miles southeast of Loami, and connected with it for

preaching purposes. It also has a flourishing society, with a good church built about 1865 or 1870.

THE LOWDER CHURCH was built in 1873 and the society was organized a few years earlier. It is an appointment in the Waverly circuit.

WOODSIDE TOWNSHIP.—The first service in Woodside Township was held in a very early day, in the cabin of Allan Sadley, 14 x 16 feet, and lighted with but one small window. It was so dark within, that one time the following amusing incident occurred: The minister had entered and stooped down to place his saddle bags under the bed so as to have them out of the way, when a man, entering from the outside, mistook the minister's back for a stool and sat down upon him! Of course this was great sport for the young people and spoiled the solemnity of the meeting. A church was built for the society in 1839 but was never finished, being finally superseded by the present Harmony Church, built about 1865 and still in use.

FANCY CREEK TOWNSHIP.—In 1820 Nathan Hussey settled in what was afterwards Fancy Creek Township. A society was soon organized at his house, which became a regular preaching place. Many great camp meetings were held there, and at one time Fancy Creek was the head of a circuit. In 1856 the Fancy Creek Church was built, and in 1887 was removed to Sherman, on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, where it is still in use by the Sherman M. E. Society, which is the successor of the Fancy Creek Society, or at least a part of it. Fancy Creek was for a long time a great Methodist center, but there is no society there now, the membership having gone to Cantrall, Sherman, and Williamsville.

SHERMAN M. E. CHURCH SOUTH, was organized about 1865, Mr. Samuel Carpenter being the principal mover in its formation. A church was erected and the organization has prospered. The society is a much stronger one than that of the M. E. Church. The two churches are very fraternal.

THE WILLIAMSVILLE CHURCH was organized at an early day, and was an appointment on the Fancy Creek circuit. The first church was erected in 1857, and served until 1902, when the present fine brick church was erected and dedicated, costing over \$12,000. The congregation is a strong one, comprised largely of wealthy and prominent people.

WOLF CREEK CHURCH is located five miles south of Williamsville, and is a part of the Williamsville charge. It was a preaching point in early days. We have not the dates of either the organization of the society, or the building of the church. The society is an old and strong one, and is prosperous, as are most of the country churches in the county.

THE ILLIOPOLIS CHURCH.—The Society at Illiopolis was organized early, and a frame church erected, but we are without exact dates concerning them. In 1853 it was an appointment on the Harrisburg circuit. The present fine church was built in 1900. The society is strong and flourishing.

MECHANICSBURG CHURCH.—The first religious services were held in the house of David Riddle in 1821, and a society formed. Mechanicsburg was at first an appointment on the Athens circuit, which reached from the mouth of Salt Creek in Menard County, to the east of Decatur, in Macon County. It became the head of a charge in 1849 and a station a few years later. The present church was built in the early fifties, at the time one of the largest and best churches in the county. It is still in use. The congregation has been, and is yet, composed of many of the leading citizens of Sangamon County. A number of the strongest preachers in the Illinois Conference have been pastors there.

The Mechanicsburg Camp Ground, located two miles west of the town, was in early days a noted place and many great camp meetings were held there. It is now used as the cemetery for Mechanicsburg, Buffalo, and Dawson.

DAWSON CHURCH, in Mechanicsburg Township, was organized sometime in the 1850-60 decade, and in 1860 a brick edifice was erected, which served the society until 1904, when the present fine church was built. In 1860 Dawson became the head of the circuit.

ZION CHURCH, four miles south of Dawson, was organized very early. The first building was erected in 1842 and was superseded by the present new one in 1900.

ROCHESTER CHURCH.—The first sermon in Rochester was preached by Rev. James Sims in 1820 and the first society organized in 1821. The present church was built in 1858. Rochester has not been without Methodist preaching or a Methodist society for ninety years, although the services were held in private houses and in the log school house for thirty



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years, or until 1852, when a small church was built.

BUCKHART CHURCH.—In 1820 Rev. James Sims preached the first sermon in the home of Rev. John Cooper. The present church was built in 1853, 30x40 feet. The society is fairly prosperous, and is now the head of the circuit.

THE JORDAN CHURCH was built in 1907, as the result of a revival held in the neighborhood. It is located between Buckhart church and Mechanicburg.

THE FORK PRAIRIE CHURCH, located in Clear Lake Township, four miles north of Rochester, was built in 1899, and meets the religious wants of a neighborhood long neglected.

FOREST GROVE CHURCH, south and west of Rochester, was also built in 1899, and for a young society is doing good work.

RIVERTON CHURCH.—The first society was formed about 1880, and a small church built. It was remodeled and enlarged in 1894, and again greatly changed and enlarged in 1908. It is now a fine church building and has a flourishing congregation.

THE ROUND PRAIRIE CHURCH is located in Clear Lake Township four miles east of Springfield. We are without dates as to the organization of the society, on the erection of the church building, but it was probably fifty years ago. The society is weak; being so near to Springfield many of the people come to the city to worship.

NEBO SOCIETY was organized in 1856, but divided, a part forming the Breckenridge church and a part the Berry church. The church buildings of both societies were erected about 1880.

NEW CITY CHURCH.—This society in Cotton Hill Township was organized about 1860, and a church building erected about the same time. The society struggled for existence for a long time, but is now prosperous. The church building was enlarged, improved, and beautified in 1908.

ZION CHURCH is located between New City and Pawnee. It was built in 1869 and is a good society, though it has been greatly weakened by removals to Springfield in the last few years.

THE PAWNEE CHURCH was the outgrowth of a revival held under the ministry of Rev. Wm. Maly Reed in 1864, and in 1865 the Pawnee circuit was formed from the east half of the Chatham circuit. The first church was built in

1865, and was used until 1903, when the present fine church was erected at a cost of \$12,000. Pawnee became a station in 1896. It is a strong and prosperous church organization.

GLENARM CHURCH.—In 1854 a society was formed at the home of J. J. Magready four miles west of Pawnee. The first members were Charles Nuckolls; Daniel, Katy, J. J. and Lucinda Magready; A. R. Magready; J. and Elizabeth Weber; Polly and Eliza Smith. About the same time the Oak Ridge Church was built, which after being used for many years was removed into Glenarm in 1906, and greatly enlarged and improved. The congregation united with the McMurry chapel congregation, and a strong and prosperous church resulted from the union of the two.

THE MCMURRY CHAPEL was built at a very early day and was in use more than sixty years. It was located a mile from Glenarm, and upon the erection of the Glenarm church, the chapel was abandoned.

GLENARM M. E. CHURCH SOUTH was organized in 1890 and a church was built for preaching purposes; it was connected with the church of the same denomination at Sherman. It is doing fairly well, but has not been a very prosperous organization.

DIVERNON CHURCH.—The society at Divernon was organized in 1892 and at first worshipped in a hall. The church building was erected in 1894, at a cost of \$3,000, and was dedicated by Bishop Thomas Bowman.

SUMMARY.—There are in Sangamon County, forty-two Methodist Episcopal Churches—one of these German and one negro; three Methodist Episcopal Churches, South; and one African Methodist Episcopal Church, making forty-six altogether.

According to the minutes of the Illinois Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church of 1909, the church property of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Sangamon is valued at \$401,160, and 8,142 members are reported as being in the forty-two churches. The Southern Methodist Churches have probably three hundred members and church property to the value of \$8,000, and in the one African Methodist Church are at least 300 members and the church property is worth at least \$15,000. Thus, there are in Sangamon County nearly 9,000 Methodists, with church property estimated at nearly half a million dollars. The Methodist Episcopal church

has twenty parsonages, valued at \$40,160. Methodism is a great and growing power for righteousness in Sangamon County. It is fully alive and alert and is growing rapidly year by year.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

(By Rev. Thomas D. Logan.)

The first Presbyterian minister to visit Illinois, so far as known, was John Evans Findley, of Pennsylvania, who landed at Kaskaskia in 1797. John F. Schemerhorn and Samuel J. Mills visited the Territory in 1812, and again in 1814. The earlier ministers had extended circuits and preached in the school houses. The first Presbyterian minister who is known to have preached in Springfield was Rev. Eldridge C. Howe, who came to Illinois in 1824, and made that city his residence in 1826, teaching school as well as preaching.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH of Springfield owes its origin to the Rev. John M. Ellis, who had located in Jacksonville in 1823. He gathered nineteen members and organized them into a church on January 30, 1828, in a house occupied by Dr. John Todd, on the south side of Washington Street between First and Second Streets. The building has been moved across the street but still remains, and is numbered as 116 East Washington Street. The original members were:—Mrs. Elizabeth H. Smith, John Moore, Samuel Reid, William Proctor, Andrew Moore, Isaiah Stillman, Mary Moore, Jane Reid, Phoebe Moore, Jane Scott, Mary R. Humphreys, Ann Hes, and Olive Slater. The following were elected elders: John Moore, Samuel Reid, Isaiah Stillman, John N. Moore. About half of the members lived near Indian Point, twenty miles north, and two years later these were organized into a separate church.

Rev. John G. Bergen, D. D., from Madison, N. J., took charge of the new organization in December, 1828, and steps were at once taken to build a church. It was a brick structure on the east side of Third Street between Adams and Monroe Streets. A second building was erected on the corner of Third and Washington Streets, which is now owned and occupied by the congregation of St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church. Abraham Lincoln worshiped in this church from 1850 to 1861, his wife being a com-

municant member. The third building, situated on the corner of Seventh Street and Capitol Avenue, still occupied by the church, was erected in 1867, by the Third Presbyterian Church, passing into the possession on the First Church in 1872. It received extensive additions in 1892, and, after being damaged twice by fire, was restored and refurbished in 1894.

The following ministers have served as pastors: John G. Berger, D. D., 1828-48; James Smith, D. D., 1849-56; John H. Brown, D. D., 1857-64; Frederick H. Wines, LL. D., 1865-69; James A. Reed, D. D., 1870-88; Thomas D. Logan, D. D., 1888 to the present time (1911).

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The Second Presbyterian Church of Springfield was organized by Rev. Dr. Bergen May 26, 1835, with thirty-five members who withdrew from the First Church. The first elders were: E. S. Phelps and Samuel Reid. The first building was a frame one on the east side of Fourth Street, north of Monroe. Four years later a brick building was erected on the west side of the same street, and this gave place in 1870 to a large brick building on the north-west corner of Fourth and Monroe Streets. An incident of some historic interest is the fact that the building No. 2 was occupied by the lower branch of the General Assembly during the first session, held in 1839 after the removal of the State Capital to Springfield, and the third building by the same branch of the General Assembly in 1871, the present State capital being then in course of construction. The building of 1870 remained in use until 1905, when the property was sold for business purposes, and a year later a substantial stone building was constructed at the north-west corner of Walnut and Edwards Streets, in the western part of the city, at a cost of \$80,000.

The following have served as pastors of the Second Church: Dewey Whitney, 1836-39; Albert Hale, 1840-66; C. D. Shaw, 1872-74; Geo. H. Fullerton, 1875-79; Loyal Y. Hayes, 1880-81; David S. Johnson, D. D., 1881-95; Dwight C. Hanna, 1896-1900; W. Francis Irwin, 1900-05; Adelbert P. Higley, 1906, to the present date (1911).

On October 30, 1910, the church celebrated the seventy-fifth anniversary of its organization and the erection of the little one-story frame building which was their church home for the first few years. All the original members of the congregation were deceased, and but a few of



FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SPRINGFIELD



SANGAMON COUNTY COURT HOUSE TABLET
TO REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS

those who first attended services in the second building, erected in 1839, still survived, one of these being Mrs. John Johnson, who was still a member, and Edward R. Thayer, who (although not a member) had been a regular attendant of the church during all the years of its existence. In celebration of this anniversary various services and ceremonies were held. On Sunday October 30, the sermon was preached by Rev. W. Francis Irwin, a former pastor of the church and then head of the Presbyterian church at Louisville, Ky., and the church history was read by Clinton L. Conkling, Esq. Special music was furnished for the occasion and for the evening service, and at the latter were speaking and a sermon by Rev. Irwin. Immanuel Chapter of the Brotherhood held a jubilee banquet in the parish house on Monday evening. The young people held a reception on Tuesday evening; a special prayer meeting was held on Wednesday evening, and on Thursday evening the ladies of the church gave a general reception. The week of celebration was closed the following Sunday by services in the morning and evening, special speakers being provided, and in the evening the cantata, "Crucifixion," by Stainer, was rendered.

The present church building, occupying a lot 185 by 148 feet, at the northwest corner of Walnut and Edwards Streets, is one of the handsomest structures of its kind in the State, and is surrounded by a well kept lawn and large forest trees. It is in two distinct parts, at right angles to each other, and connected at the inner angle by a massive tower. A handsome parish house stands on the west side of the lot. At the time of the jubilee celebration the church had a membership of 925, with an enrollment of 500 in the Sunday School.

AUXILIARY ORGANIZATIONS.—The church has a number of auxiliary organizations to help take part in the work they are carrying on, among which are the following: Ladies' Social and Benevolent Society, organized in 1867, which has raised large sums of money for church purposes; Immanuel Chapter of the Presbyterian Brotherhood, organized about 1905, containing about 100 members, which provides a Men's Bible Class and is of general assistance and help to men of the church; the Gleaners' Association, a religious and social society, organized by girls who are now young ladies; Junior Gleaners, of similar purpose, and having a membership of little girls; Knights of King Arthur, whose

object is social and also for work among the poor, composed of the boys of the church; The Fellowship Club, of the young men of the church, and the Ladies' Home and Foreign Missionary Societies.

THIRD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The Third Presbyterian Church of Springfield was organized by a colony of forty-four members from the First Church, February 7, 1849. The first elders were Asabel Stone, James L. Lamb and E. R. Wiley. The first building was situated on the northwest corner of Sixth and Monroe Streets. In 1866 the property was sold for business purposes and the building now occupied by the First Presbyterian Church, on the corner of Seventh Street and Capitol Avenue, was erected at a cost of \$69,000. In 1872 a considerable part of the membership was transferred to the First Church, but a nucleus maintained the organization, worshipping for a time in the courthouse. They then moved to the northern part of the city and built a church on the corner of North Grand Avenue and Sixth Street. In 1890 the present substantial brick building was erected on the corner of North Seventh and Bergen Streets. The adjoining parsonage was erected as a memorial to John S. Vredenburg, who made a liberal bequest to the church.

The pastors of this church have been: R. V. Dodge, 1849-57; C. P. Jennings, 1858-61; Geo. W. F. Birch, D. D., 1862-69; H. Y. Poynter, 1870-74; Jacob G. Gulick, 1876-77; Alexander K. Bates, 1877-78; F. M. Baldwin (supply), 1879; Ethan S. McMichael, 1880-88; Gerrit Snyder, 1888-96; James E. Rogers, D. D., 1896-98; Frank H. Given has been serving since 1908.

THE FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, formerly known as the Portuguese Presbyterian Church, was organized in 1849 by immigrants from the Island of Madeira, who were exiled for insisting upon their right to read and study the word of God. The first elders were: G. Glorina, G. DeFrates, G. Correia, and J. DeOrnellas. A frame church was built on Madison Street and later a brick edifice on the corner of Seventh and Reynolds Streets.

A Second Portuguese Church was organized by a colony from the First in May, 1858. The first elders were: Jose Rodrigues, Manuel Fernandes, and G. Correia. A brick building was erected on the corner of Eighth and Miller Streets. In 1896 this building was sold and the organization was consolidated with the First

The following were pastors of the Second Church: Antonio DeMaltos, 1858-67; Hugh W. McKee, 1870-72; Henry Vierra, 1872-77; Emmanuel N. Pires, 1877-96.

The pastors of the First Portuguese, now the Fourth Presbyterian Church of Springfield, were: Antonio DeMaltos, 1850-58; Robert Lenington, 1862-67; H. W. McKee, 1872-77.

Supplies: Robert Lenington, 1886-1900; David G. Bradford, 1901-07; David G. Carson, D. D., 1908.

THE FIFTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH of Springfield was the outgrowth of a Mission established about 1865, on the corner of Fourteenth Street and Lawrence Avenue. In 1892 the property was sold and the building removed to the northwest corner of Capitol Avenue and Twenty-First Street in East Springfield. In the new location a Sunday School was conducted for many years under the superintendence of Mr. George White, and after his death, in 1905, by Mr. Charles F. Mills. Rev. George Lockhart had charge of the Mission under the direction of the Church Extension Committee of the Springfield Presbyterian Churches in 1906-07. Rev. P. J. Marsilje succeeded him in 1908-09.

In the month of May, 1908, a regular church organization was effected with 48 members, 30 of whom were from the First Presbyterian Church. The first elders were Harry Allen and O. Kotschle. Rev. Ellis M. Steen was called to the pastorate and regularly installed October 28, 1909. The membership has largely increased and a new building will be erected at an early date.

AUXILIARY ENTERPRISE.—The Lavinia Beach Library Association is an institutional Mission, originally undenominational, but now supported by Presbyterians and under their control. It was organized and chartered in 1897. A building was erected on Sangamon Avenue near the State Fair Grounds and classes have been conducted for the instruction of the youth. A kindergarten is maintained, most of those in attendance being the children of immigrants speaking foreign languages. Sunday Schools and religious services are conducted with preaching by ministers or laymen. Rev. George Lockhart and Rev. P. J. Marsilje had charge of the Mission from 1907-1909. Miss Catherine McKay is now in charge.

The Presbyterian Church Extension Committee represents the several churches in planning and

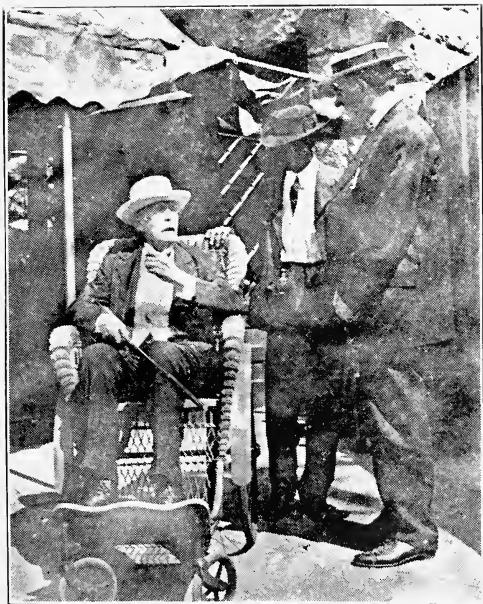
maintaining new missions and churches. Charles F. Mills is the chairman. Through the liberality of James S. Francis, lots have been secured and are held for Presbyterian Church enterprises in the suburbs of **Ridgely** and **Harvard Park**, and buildings will be erected as soon as the conditions will warrant.

Other mission enterprises have been conducted by the Springfield Presbyterian Churches. A Mission Sunday School, at the corner of First and Washington Streets, one at the West Coal Shaft, and one on Allen Street at the foot of College Street. All of these did good work, though not now in existence.

A Cumberland Presbyterian Church was organized about 1886 in West Springfield and a building constructed on Douglas Avenue between Governor and Monroe Streets. Good work was done for more than ten years when the property was sold to the Methodists, and became the nucleus of the Douglas Avenue M. E. Church. The removal of the Second Presbyterian Church to its new location makes ample provision for the Presbyterian population in the field once occupied by the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

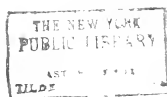
VILLAGE AND RURAL CHURCHES.—The oldest Presbyterian Church in Sangamon is known as Sugar Creek, having been organized by the Cumberland Presbyterians April 15, 1825, with eight members at the residence of William Drennan, Sr. The organization was effected by Rev. John M. Berry. William Drennan, Sr., Joseph Dodds, Sr., and William Wallace being chosen elders. The following have since served in that capacity: Joseph Stephenson, and John Dodds, elected and ordained in 1840; Noah Mason, Joseph Dodds, Jr., Reuben L. Brown and John T. Drennan, elected December 24, 1859; John L. Mason and Samuel Lewis, ordained December 17, 1871; N. H. Ingels, ordained January 11, 1876; John M. Bennington, ordained October 1, 1882; Asa B. Moore, ordained November 1, 1891; Lemuel Dryson and Charles F. Drennan, ordained November 11, 1900; and S. A. D. Wilkerson, ordained February 6, 1910.

The following ministers have served this congregation as pastors or supplies: John M. Berry, Thomas Campbell, Gilbert Dodds, F. Bridgman 17 years, Abner W. Lansdon 24 years, J. C. VanPatten, George G. Hudson about 11 years, S. A. McPherson, J. W. McPherron, J. T. May,



EDWARD R. THAYER

Born July 7, 1815 — Oldest Living Merchant in Sangamon County



J. E. Roach, J. F. Rogers, D. W. Cheek, S. R. Shull and others.

At first the congregation met in private houses. About 1835 a hewed log house was built a few feet north of the present building, and was used for both school and church purposes. In 1846 a frame church was built where the present church stands. The latter is an enlargement of the second, made in 1872 at a cost of \$1,100. The building is located in Section 32 in the southwest corner of Ball Township. By the reunion of 1906 this Church became identified with the Presbyterian Church, U. S. A.

AUBURN CHURCH.—In 1830 a Presbyterian Church was organized at Auburn with twelve members. Samuel McIlvain, John Fletcher and James Fletcher were the first elders. This Church was not reported to the General Assembly till 1858, and it had then but twelve members. In 1878 thirty-five members were reported. It never had a settled pastor, and it ceased to exist as a separate organization about 1888. The Cumberland Presbyterian Organization was effected June 3, 1854, in the Baptist Church building on Sugar Creek by Rev. W. C. Bell with twenty-eight members. The first elders were John Wallace, John H. Keysler and John Hart. A. S. Orr was the first deacon. For some years the congregation worshipped in the meeting houses of other denominations and in school houses. The first house of worship was erected by the congregation in 1863, and was situated about three-fourths of a mile south of the village of Auburn, and became known as Walnut Grove Church. In 1874 a new house of worship was erected in the village at a cost of \$3,000, with a seating capacity of 500. This has been replaced with a modern building suited to all the requirements of a progressive Church. The following ministers served the Church prior to 1881: Revs. W. C. Bell, W. C. Roach, G. W. Reynolds, W. Knowles, F. Bridgeman, W. M. Schenk, S. R. Shull. The present pastor is Rev. Oscar B. Lee. By the reunion of 1906 the Auburn Church became incorporated in the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.

FARMINGDALE.—This Church was organized in 1833 by a colony that emigrated from near Potsdam, N. Y., and settled in Gardner Township, about nine miles west of Springfield. The original membership numbered thirty. The first elders were Asel Lyman, Heraldus Estabrook

and Luther N. Ransom. The Church was furnished with occasional supplies till 1836 when Rev. Thomas Galt was ordained and installed as pastor. The subsequent pastors up to 1865 were: Rev. Bilious Pond, Mr. Plummer, C. E. Barton, E. Jenney, C. E. Blood, C. L. Watson, George C. Wood.

In 1865, Venter Presbyterian Church, and the Church of Farmingdale were united under the name of Farmington. Since this union the Church has had the following pastors: Revs. J. D. Kerr, Allen McFarland, A. S. Peck, Asa Leard, J. M. Ross, Thomas G. Pearce, H. G. McCool, George C. Flett, Ellis M. Steen. The present pastor is Rev. William O. Talbott.

The first church building was erected at the Cemetery about half a mile west of the crossroads, near which the present building was afterwards erected. It has been repaired and enlarged recently. There is also a parsonage and ten acres of ground belonging to the congregation.

CHATHAM.—This Church, in the village of Chatham, was organized with thirty members in December, 1833. The first elders were William Thornton, Luther N. Ransom, Cornelius Lyman, and William H. Mateer. The Church has had supply pastors most of the time since the organization. The following are some of the ministers who have served for longer or shorter periods: Revs. Dewey Whitney, W. C. Greenleaf, William Pithian, Josiah Porter, A. M. Dixon, Noah Bishop, Erastus W. Thayer, W. B. Spence, John H. Harris, John D. Jones, H. G. Pollock, Samuel E. Taylor, Paul Heiligman. The present pastor is Rev. T. J. Clagett. The church building faces the public square in Chatham. The congregation also owns a parsonage.

SMYRNA.—This Church belonged to the Cumberland Presbyterian denomination until the reunion with the Presbyterian Church in 1906. As early as 1832 there was occasional preaching in Loomis Township by Rev. Thomas Campbell, a Cumberland Presbyterian minister. In 1835 Rev. Abner W. Lonsden settled in that section, and preached in the groves and school houses. He gathered a congregation of Cumberland Presbyterians, but there was no formal organization until May 6, 1848, when a church was organized at Sulphur Spring, near the present town of Loomis, and named Smyrna. There were twenty-one members. Three elders were elected, Dr. John B. Abel, E. D. Burton and John Mahard,

and W. W. Jarrett was elected deacon. The following ministers have served as pastors or supplies: Revs. J. V. VanPatten, N. C. Bell, Barnabas Lyman, Wiley Knowles, Thomas Potter, J. M. Johnson, W. R. Creameans, and others. In addition to those elected at the organization, the following have served as elders: J. G. Park, W. W. Jarrett, A. Short, William Oats, T. Jarrett, W. H. H. Harris, J. G. Short, D. Staley, W. C. Park, H. A. Park, William McClain, G. W. Madwith, J. W. Park, C. S. Park. The deacons have been W. W. Jarrett, W. K. Mahard, Walter Boweune, N. Park, T. Jarrett and A. V. Staley. Two members of the original organization, Millicent Jarrett and Angeline McElvane, were living in 1910. The building is on the southeast corner of the northwest quarter of Section 9, Township 14 North, Range 7 West, of the Third Principal meridian in Maxwell Township. It is known as Lick Creek Chapel, and was built jointly by the Methodist and Cumberland Presbyterians in 1870.

PROVIDENCE.—This Church is situated in Maxwell Township. It has forty members, but no complete report of its history is at hand.

PLEASANT PLAINS.—About the year 1865, when the Center Presbyterian Church was united with the Church at Farmingdale, the building was removed and reconstructed in the town of Pleasant Plains. It has usually been supplied in connection with the Farmingdale Church as part of the same pastoral charge, but at times has had separate pastors. Rev. George E. Sanderson supplied the church for three years from 1898 to 1901. In 1906, under the pastorate of Rev. Ellis M. Steen, the church was increased and strengthened to such an extent that it employed him for the full time of his services. It is now supplied by Rev. W. C. Shaffer.

WILLIAMSVILLE.—This Church, situated in the town of Williamsville, was organized August 26, 1857, with eight members. Bryant Purcell was the first elder. The Church was without a regular supply till 1862, when Rev. D. R. Todd became the supply for half his time until February, 1867. The following pastors and supplies have served, viz: Revs. A. Bartholomew, W. G. Keady, B. E. Mayo, M. M. Cooper, S. B. Ayers, Simon Benson, John Roberts, and Elmer P. Loose. The congregation owns a substantial brick building and a parsonage.

BUFFALO HART.—Several Presbyterian Churches were organized in the eastern part of the county which are not now in existence. One of these was at Illiopolis organized in 1868 and another at Buffalo, organized in 1865. A Church had been organized at Dawson on January 23, 1857, with twelve members. James Wilson was the first elder. The following ministers supplied the Dawson church: Revs. J. G. Bergen, D. R. Todd, E. W. Thayer, A. Bartholomew, W. G. Keady and B. E. Mayo. In July, 1886, the Church was united with the Williamsville Church, being known as the "Union Presbyterian Church of Williamsville." The services in that part of the field were conducted in a building owned jointly by the Presbyterians and three other denominations, and situated a mile and a half south of Buffalo Hart Station on the Illinois Central Railroad. In 1898, a separate organization was effected, and shortly after a church building, entirely under the control of the Presbyterians, was erected at Buffalo Hart Station. Revs. John Roberts, Elmer P. Loose, C. E. Kall, Paul Heiligman and other ministers have supplied the pulpit.

BATES.—This Church was organized at the station of the same name on the Wabash Railroad, May 29, 1869, with eleven members. The first elders were David A. Brown and Alexander A. Patteson. A suitable building was erected and an interest secured in another building at New Berlin, three miles farther west. Services have been held at both these stations. The following ministers have supplied the pulpit: Revs. John H. Brown, D. D., E. W. Thayer, G. W. F. Birch, J. G. Bergen, D. D., Allen McFarland, H. V. D. Nevius, D. D., A. H. Bates, Reuben S. Smith, H. A. Stinson, C. E. Kall, D. G. Bradford and others.

DIVERNON.—This Church, originally known as Brush Creek Church, was organized April 12, 1871, with fifteen members. R. S. Brown was the first elder. The following ministers have served as pastors and supplies: Revs. John H. Harris, H. G. Pollock, John D. Jones, E. W. L. Tarbet, Aaron Thompson, W. H. Dunning, D. L. Temple, M. H. Ambrose, E. M. Snook, E. L. Dresser and E. C. Pires. In the summer of 1887 the church edifice was removed to Divernon, about a mile distant, and a parsonage was built. The building has since been remodeled and enlarged and adapted to the needs of a modern church.

PAWNEE.—In the summer of 1896, Rev. John H. Rose, an evangelist working under the direction of the Committee on Home Missions of the Synod of Illinois, held a series of meetings which resulted in much religious interest, and in a movement to organize a church. This was effected November 18, 1897, with a membership of twenty-five. The following have served as elders: Harry Furry, W. W. Wells, J. H. Colean, F. A. Partridge, T. W. Smith, Thomas Carswell, S. D. Vangieson, C. W. Kessler. The following ministers have served the Church: Revs. E. B. Miner, A. J. Ross, Walter C. Whallon (student), F. J. Beyson, Robert Carson, Edward I. Stearns (student), H. D. Trickey. The present pastor is Rev. A. R. Allison. The membership in 1910 is 104. The church building was erected in 1901 at a cost of \$4,500 and dedicated December 27, 1901.

CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

(By Hon. James M. Graham.)

One of the earliest (if not the very earliest) Catholic settlements within the present limits of Sangamon County was in Ball Township, near the present village of Glenarm, at St. Bernard's Church, but which is now better known as the Sugar Creek Church.

Eight years after Illinois was admitted to the Union as a State (that is, in 1826), a number of families migrated from Kentucky to what is now Ball Township. They came originally from Maryland to Kentucky, and after sojourning in that State for more than a generation, pushed their way to the fair prairies of the Sangamon. Among them were the Burtles, Gattsons, Simpsons, and Logsdons.

William Burtle, the pioneer of his family, was born in Maryland, in 1780, and came with his parents to Kentucky when he was a boy. He married Sarah Ogden there, and when forty-six years old, he and his wife and their nine children moved from their Kentucky home to the fertile prairie on Sugar Creek, settling in Ball Township about 200 yards east of where St. Bernard's Church now stands. Here he built a commodious log house into which he moved his family in the spring of 1828.

In 1828, James Simpson followed Mr. Burtle from Kentucky, and two years later his brother Richard Simpson came. In 1827 Josephus

Gatton came, later bringing with him from Kentucky his widowed mother, Mrs. Ruth Gatton. Mr. Joseph Logsdon however seems to have been the earliest of them all, he having come in 1824. In 1829 they were so lonesome for the comfort and consolation which the sacraments of the church afford, that they determined to obtain a visit from a priest, and so Mr. William Burtle and Mr. James Simpson joined in a request to the church authorities at St. Louis, to send a priest to minister to the spiritual wants of the little colony on Sugar Creek. In response to the request, Father Dusanwas came to them, and mass was by him celebrated in the home of Joseph Logsdon. This, so far as known, was the first time mass was ever celebrated in Sangamon County. Mr. Burtle has said that at that time there were only two Catholic families in Springfield.

From time to time after this, a priest visited the settlement, celebrated mass and administered the sacraments. The Rev. Father Joseph A. Lutz was the next priest to attend to them, and after him came the Rev. Father Von Quickenhon. About 1831 or '32, Mr. Logsdon moved to Missouri, and from that time until 1849, services were conducted at the home of Mr. Burtle with more or less regularity. In 1849 a church was built on the spot where St. Bernard's now stands, but in 1865 this was sold and the present building erected, so that the descendants of many of these old pioneers continue to worship God on the very spot where the zeal of their pioneer ancestors erected an altar under such adverse and trying circumstances. Among those who still live in the old neighborhood and cling to the old faith is John T. Burtle (son of Thomas) and his family, Mrs. Burtle being a descendant of James Simpson.

SPRINGFIELD "PARISH OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION."—There is a petition on file in the archives at Rome, dated 1830, asking that Springfield be given a Bishop, but evidently the petition was considered premature. The Rev. Irenaeus St. Cyr tells, in a letter dated January 11, 1834, of coming from Chicago to visit Catholic missions at Sugar Creek, Springfield, and other points in the Sangamon country. This was the first time that a priest had visited Springfield so far as known. Father Grabo, a missionary priest, attended Springfield in 1842, and the records of the Immaculate Conception parish show that he administered the sacrament of

baptism there on August 6th of that year. The same record shows that three days earlier (August 3) Father Allen, S. J., administered baptism, and on January 4, 1843, Rev. J. Timon, who was afterwards Bishop of Buffalo, N. Y., visited there. It is believed these priests celebrated mass at the residence of a Creole named William Schovelle, but better known as "Billy the barber." It is also pretty certain that about this time mass was celebrated in the court house.

On March 10, 1844, the Diocese of Chicago was established, with Right Rev. William Quarter as its first Bishop, and Sangamon County was attached to the new diocese.

A few days before, on February 18, 1844, Father George A. Hamilton was installed as the first resident pastor of Springfield. The next year (1845) he succeeded in erecting a little church on the south side of East Adams Street, between Eighth and Ninth Streets, known as the church of "St. John the Baptist." That his position was not a sinecure is apparent, from the fact he attended Sugar Creek, Horse Creek, Bear Creek, South Fork, Taylorville, Jacksonville, Postville, Turkey Prairie and Virginia in addition to Springfield, and it is safe to assume he didn't ride on electric interurban cars or in an automobile to any of these points.

There are over twenty resident priests in that territory now. In May, 1846, he went east, and died there. He was succeeded by Father Philip Conlon, who continued in charge till 1850, and was in turn succeeded by Father Gifford, a Scotchman. Father Gifford died in 1853, at the O'Hara settlement in Randolph County. Father Nicholas Stehle then had charge for a short time, and was succeeded in 1854 by Father M. Prendergast. Father Prendergast's pastorate was both short and stormy. He was followed by Father Michael Henley, who was later appointed the first Bishop of Peoria, but declined to serve.

The next pastor, the Rev. H. Quigley, a writer of some reputation, took charge in 1855. He secured the lot on which the Church of the Immaculate Conception now stands and began the erection of a church building there. He got the foundation laid, but, probably on account of difficulties with some of the members of the congregation, he left before the building was completed. He was followed in rapid succession by Fathers Muller and McElbearn, and they in turn, by Father James Fitzgibbon, in 1858.

Father Fitz, as he was familiarly called, devoted much of his great energy to completing the new church. He discarded the plans adopted by Father Quigley, and employed a local architect whose name was *Dennis*. It was probably not his name which caused it, but the result was disastrous. The floor gave way on the day the church was dedicated and the overhanging roof had to be taken down. A parochial residence was soon erected adjoining the church, and a small frame school house was built in the yard nearby. The boys attended this school, which was taught by the Brothers of the Holy Cross from Notre Dame, Ind. The girls attended St. Joseph's Convent. An event of much local significance occurred on St. Patrick's day 1860, when Governor Bissell died a Catholic and was buried from the Church of the Immaculate Conception. The famous Jesuit Missionary priest, Father Smarius, preached the funeral sermon, and it is even yet referred to as a discourse of extraordinary eloquence and power.

Father Fitzgibbon left the parish in January, 1864. From January till the end of May there was no regular pastor, and the religious wants of the congregation were attended to by the Rev. F. H. Zabel, D. D., now of Bunker Hill, Ill., and the Rev. Father Stick, then a young man, just ordained.

At the end of May, 1864, the Rev. Joseph Costa took charge as rector, and remained till the end of 1866. He was succeeded by the Rev. Louis Hinssen, who died a few years ago in Springfield, after a splendid administration as Spiritual Director of St. John's Hospital. During Father Hinssen's pastorate the old St. John's building, which had been abandoned by the German Catholics for the new Sts. Peter and Paul church, was obtained as a school for girls, and Sisters of Notre Dame, from Milwaukee, secured as teachers.

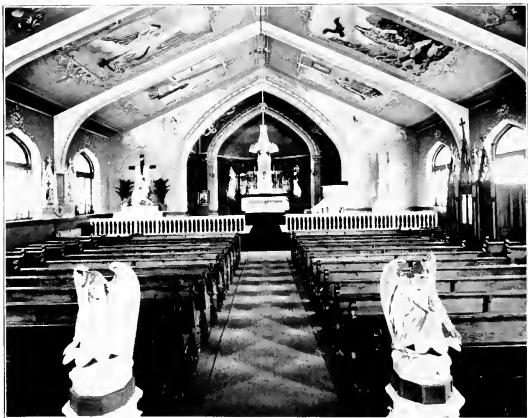
Father John Sullivan succeeded Father Hinssen but died after a service of a little more than a year, and is buried in Calvary Cemetery. After his death Father Hinssen temporarily administered to the spiritual wants of the people till near the end of 1869, when Father P. Brady was taken from Cairo, Ill., and placed in charge, where he continued uninterruptedly and successfully for twenty years. In 1889 Father Brady was removed to and made irremovable rector at Jacksonville, where he died and was buried in 1892, and the Very Rev. Timothy Hickey, Vicar



CHURCH OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION, SPRINGFIELD



ST. JOSEPH'S CATHOLIC CHURCH, SPRINGFIELD



INTERIOR, ST. VINCENT DE PAUL CATHOLIC CHURCH, SPRINGFIELD



ST. VINCENT DE PAUL CATHOLIC CHURCH, SPRINGFIELD

General of the Diocese, was transferred from Jacksonville to the parish of the Immaculate Conception in Springfield.

During Father Brady's long service the church was greatly increased in size, a fine two story brick school house has been built, and many other improvements made which go to show the great increase in the numbers and wealth of the congregation.

Vicar General Hickey is an irremovable rector, and is, of course, still in charge, full of strength and zeal, and in the natural course of events, destined for very many years to see his people multiply and prosper, growing in wealth and in grace; his parish, paradoxical as it may seem, continually growing smaller geographically and greater numerically as time passes. Under Father Hickey's administration an elegant residence has been built, the church reconstructed, and newly furnished throughout. He installed the Dominican Sisters in the parochial school and placed it on a basis which makes it the equal of any graded school in a city noted for its schools. It is attended by nearly 500 boys and girls.

As indicative of the growth of the Catholic Church in Springfield, it may be mentioned that, from the little wooden structure on East Adams Street, in 1845, have sprung seven fine parish churches and three very fine chapels, some of the buildings being now so crowded with worshippers that at least two more must be provided in the near future.

SS. PETER AND PAUL'S.—SS. Peter and Paul's was the first German Catholic, and the second Catholic congregation to be organized in Springfield. There was a considerable German Catholic population in the city, many of whom understood and spoke English imperfectly. The necessity for a priest who could speak German and the great detriment to the church for lack of such a man are very apparent from an entry made by Bishop Van de Velde in his diary, on the occasion of an official visit to the city in the fall of 1849.

He writes:—"On October 14, 1849 (Sunday) said first mass and preached at the **last, no choir now, no first communion or confirmations, the children not being sufficiently instructed. No vespers. No evening service.** And this is the Capital of the State. Low frame church St. John the Baptist 60 by 27. Spent the whole evening and part of the

next evening to hear the confessions of the Germans."

"October 15. At 9 o'clock said mass for the Germans; forty of them received communion, most of whom for the want of a German priest had not approached the sacrament for the last few years."

In spite of these unfavorable conditions, however, the whole Catholic population had to worship in old St. John's, till the erection of the new church of the Immaculate Conception. When it was dedicated the English speaking members of the congregation moved into it, the Germans remaining in the old church, they having bought all other interests in it for the sum of \$900. A new German congregation was then organized, with Rev. John Janssen as pastor. Father Janssen, who is now Bishop of the new diocese of Belleville, remained in Springfield many years, and by his many excellent qualities of head and heart endeared himself greatly to the people.

In 1863 Father William Busch, who succeeded Father Janssen, purchased three lots at the corner of Sixth and Reynolds Streets, where the church now stands, and at once set about the erection of a new building. On September 27, 1865, the corner stone was laid, and in less than one year the building was completed and occupied. Two years later, on July 13, 1867, Father Busch died. His remains lie in Calvary Cemetery.

He was succeeded by Rev. G. Lueken. Father Lueken bought the lot next south of those already owned by the congregation, at a cost of \$2,500, and erected the front portion of the present parochial residence. He remained till the fall of 1875, and was succeeded by Rev. G. Leve. Father Leve continued in the parish till 1882. During his incumbency the congregation bought the remaining portion of the half block south to Mason Street, from the Ursuline Sisters, paying them \$4,000 for it. In 1882 his health failed, he gave up his charge, and returned to Germany, his native land.

Rev. M. Weis, the next rector, remained till 1887; erected the fine belfry, enlarged the sanctuary and otherwise improved the church. He brought the Ursuline Sisters from Alton to take charge of the parish school, also built the front portion of the Sisters' residence.

Father Weis was succeeded by Father Louis Hunsen, already mentioned as pastor of the Immaculate Conception Church, who remained in

charge nearly a year, when he was appointed Spiritual Director of St. John's Hospital, where he served till his death.

The next pastor was Rev. A. J. Pennartz. During Father Pennartz's pastorate a fine parochial school building was erected at a cost of \$13,000, and a considerable addition built to the Sisters' residence. He was succeeded in 1896 by Rev. L. Riesen, the present pastor. Father Riesen built a large addition to the parochial residence, and a fine steam-heating plant, from which all the parish buildings are heated, the plant costing \$10,000.

There are over 300 families in St. Peter and Paul's parish, and about 350 children attend the parish school, which is in charge of the Ursuline Sisters. Up to the year 1883 this parish embraced all the German Catholics of the city, but at that time it became inadequate to the needs of the people, and a new German Catholic parish was established in the southeast part of the city under the name of the Sacred Heart of Jesus.

St. Joseph's.—Following the order of time, St. Joseph's was the next parish organized. This congregation was organized in 1875 under the pastorate of Father Manasses Kane. The church is located in the north end of the city, at the corner of North Sixth Street and Eastman Avenue.

When it was organized as a separate parish the Springfield rolling mill and the watch factory, both located in that part of the city, were employing a large number of men, and many of these lived in the neighborhood of their employment and earned liberal wages. But the rolling mill soon began to dwindle away, and finally it entirely disappeared.

Father Kane began the erection of a fine brick church and a two-story brick schoolhouse and finished both, but failing work made it impossible to pay the large debt thus incurred. Father Kane was succeeded in 1881 by Rev. Daniel J. Ryan, a young man of fine vigor and ability, who worked hard to reduce the heavy load of debt under which the congregation staggered. It was only near the end of his pastorate that the congregation were enabled to build a parochial residence, the pastor up to that time living in a rented house some distance from the church.

In 1896 Father Ryan went to Mt. Sterling, where he afterwards perished in a fire which consumed his residence. He was succeeded

in St. Joseph's by Rev. Michael Clifford, an administrator of marked ability. Under the management of Father Clifford, St. Joseph's rapidly reduced its burden of debt, and now has a parish property which compares favorably with any of her sisters.

In 1908 Father Clifford died, and is buried in Calvary cemetery. His successor Rev. Father O'Reilly, who came from St. Patrick's, in Alton, Ill., is still in charge, and St. Joseph's, under his guidance, bids fair to be one of the leading parishes of the city. The parish school is conducted by the Ursuline Sisters, who are doing good work. The school building is inadequate for the proper accommodation of the increasing attendance, and they are considering the erection of a new building on the lots owned by the parish fronting on Fifth Street.

THE SACRED HEART.—The congregation of the Sacred Heart was established February 16, 1884, by the Rev. P. J. Baltes, Bishop of Alton, with about 85 families, who at that time formed a part of Saints Peter and Paul's congregation. This step was taken on account of the distance from church and school of those members living in the southeast part of the city near the Wash machine shops and coal mines. The Rev. Carl Krekenburg, then assistant priest at Saints Peter and Paul's Church, was appointed the first rector of the new congregation. (For a fuller history of this church see "Church of the Sacred Heart," with sketch of Rev. Carl Krekenburg, its present rector, in later part of this chapter.)

St. AGNES' PARISH.—In the year 1888 a new parish was carved out of that fruitful mother of parishes, the Immaculate Conception. In October of that year the parish of St. Agnes was organized with the Rev. James Howard, D. D., as its first pastor. This was the first new parish organized in the Diocese under the administration of Bishop Ryan, and occurred shortly after his consecration in 1888.

The church is located one block west of the State House on West Capitol Avenue, is a fine brick structure and, interiorly, one of the prettiest church buildings in the city. Bishop Thomas O'Gorman of South Dakota preached at the corner-stone laying, and Bishop (now Archbishop) Spaulding, of Peoria, preached at the dedication. Bishop Ryan of Alton officiating on both occasions.

There are now over 265 families in the parish, and 250 children attending the parochial school,



CHURCH OF THE SACRED HEART.
SPRINGFIELD



ST. PETER AND PAUL CATHOLIC CHURCH AND PAROCHIAL SCHOOL,
SPRINGFIELD



SACRED HEART ACADEMY, SPRINGFIELD

which is conducted by the Dominican Sisters from the Sacred Heart Convent on West Monroe Street. There is no more thrifty or flourishing congregation in the city than that of St. Agnes.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH located on Cedar and Laurel Streets, was built in 1906. The cost, including furniture and glass windows, was \$10,037.11. The pews, in addition to this cost about \$900, and the beautiful altar donated by Miss Louisa Moran cost \$1,000. This church was built to accommodate the Catholics living in that neighborhood, who were too far away from the Church of the Immaculate Conception. There were then about one hundred families. The church when built, was considered too far south, and too far east, but the city has grown so rapidly in that direction that now the church is too far north for the majority of the congregation and not far enough east.

This church was under the supervision of Father Hickey until the present pastor, Rev. Thomas Fumessy was placed in charge. Father Fumessy has built a very fine parochial residence and beautified the lots around it. He has also just started a parochial school, located at Eighteenth and South Grand Avenue, which will accommodate about two hundred pupils. He expects to open it next September with 80 children. This school will be conducted by the Dominican Sisters. St. Patrick's church is very substantially built, and is so arranged that with little expense sixty or seventy feet can be added to it. If this should happen, it will be larger than the Church of the Immaculate Conception, and larger than any other Catholic church in the city.

ST. VINCENT'S CHURCH was built for the accommodation of the Lithuanians. It was finished on March 4, 1908. The building alone cost \$13,000, and is very handsomely furnished.

Ten or twelve years ago, Lithuanians began coming to Springfield. They are mostly miners, and are good Catholics. After many difficulties, lasting seven or eight years, the present ground was finally bought and the church was built. There was a great deal of misunderstanding between the former pastor and the people, and this somewhat retarded the progress of the parish. The present pastor, Father Macheitis, who was appointed about eighteen months ago, and the congregation, are pulling well together, and peace and harmony prevail. The Lithuanians are in-

creasing very rapidly. Last Easter 1,200 celebrated their Easter Communion in St. Vincent's, and its future prospects are very bright indeed.

NEW BERLIN CHURCH.—Second only to St. Bernard's at Sugar Creek, of the parishes in Sangamon County outside the city of Springfield, stands New Berlin.

Some years before the Civil War Catholic farmers began settling on the rich prairie near that thriving village. These Catholic settlers were of both German and Irish nationalities, and to this day the congregation is made up of both of these races in nearly equal proportions.

As early as 1858 mass was celebrated in a private house in the village, and the parish record shows the first recorded baptism to have taken place on January 14, 1859. The Rev. Father J. Janssen, then pastor of the newly formed German congregation in Springfield, now Bishop of Belleville, was the first priest to officiate at New Berlin, and might be termed the founder of the congregation.

Mass continued to be celebrated in a private house till 1860, when a small frame church was built, and was attended from Saints Peter and Paul's of Springfield by Father Janssen as long as he remained pastor there, and after that by Rev. Father Busch, who succeeded him at Saints Peter and Paul's in the Spring of 1863.

On February 1, 1866, Rev. Gustav Wittinger was appointed the first resident pastor. He was succeeded about July, 1867, by Father F. Schrieber, who continued in charge of the parish till February 1, 1873. During Father Schrieber's pastorate the erection of the present brick church was begun, the corner stone being laid on May 14, 1871.

On February 1, 1873, Very Rev. Dean Mohr succeeded Father Schrieber, and continued in charge till his death on April 16, 1908. Father Weigand, the present pastor, was appointed by Bishop Ryan on July 1, 1908. Rev. Father Schneider attended the parish during the interim between the death of Father Mohr and the appointment of Father Weigand.

The New Berlin congregation is comprised mostly of farmers, but includes quite a few business men. Almost all of the parishioners are well to do, and it is, perhaps, one of the richest Catholic congregations in the county.

Besides New Berlin village and township, the parish includes Island Grove, Loomis, Maxwell and parts of Cartwright and Curran Townships.

embracing a large area of the richest and best agricultural land in the world. Franklin and Alexander in Morgan County, which formerly belonged to New Berlin, are now organized into thriving independent congregations. There are about 135 families in the parish. For the past fifteen years they have maintained an efficient parochial school, its present enrollment being about 80.

ILLIOPOLIS CHURCH.—Few Catholics settled in or near Illiopolis until after the Civil War, but many Catholic families came then. Mass was first celebrated in the village in the spring of 1866, at the home of Dr. Bernard Stuvé, by Father Voght. Later the home of Patrick Murphy was used, and in the autumn of 1866 the first church building was completed, a small frame structure but sufficient for the needs of the congregation. Father Voght attended to the wants of the congregation most of the time for several years, coming from Macon station, and occasionally priests from Springfield and Decatur came.

In 1877, while the parish was in charge of the Rev. Father Manasses Kane, an addition to the church was built. As the original building was low and squatty, the addition was made to correspond with it, the improved building was far from artistic.

In December, 1877, Father Charles Manuel was assigned to Illiopolis, and remained there for 24 years until his death in 1901. His remains lie in the Catholic cemetery about a mile south of the village.

During his incumbency Father Manuel organized congregations and built churches at Buffalo, Riverton and Niantic. He built a very commodious two-story frame parsonage adjoining the church, and secured some additional lots to the west, with a view to the erection of a new church building thereon when the congregation felt able to bear the expense. In 1895 the work was undertaken and a fine brick building, with a towering belfry and steeple was begun and completed. The old church building has since been removed and a fine new residence has been erected on the corner where it stood.

Father Pachelhofer succeeded Father Manuel and remained nearly two years. In October, 1902, present pastor, Rev. J. C. Daw, took charge and has since administered the parish. In 1892 the parish was divided, a new church having been erected and a new parish organized at Niantic

less than five miles away. There are about 60 families in the Illiopolis parish, nearly all of them farmers and most of them land owners.

AUBURN.—For a long time the Catholics of Auburn were compelled to travel to the Sugar Creek church near Glenarm to attend mass. As their numbers increased they began to long for a church in their own thriving village, and soon this longing took definite form.

To Captain James Irwin, now deceased, belongs the credit of organizing the first Catholic congregation in Auburn. As was characteristic of him, he was indefatigable once he got the notion in his head. He agitated, discussed, and urged continually, and finally secured enough funds to purchase the old Baptist church building on the east side of the town in the year 1871.

This building served the congregation until 1904 when, during the pastorate of Father Joseph O'Connor, formerly assistant to Vicar General Hickey of Springfield, the present splendid edifice was erected. It might be mentioned in this connection, that when a young priest just out of college, Father Hickey attended and had charge of the Sugar Creek mission, which, as stated, included Auburn.

Rev. D. J. Ryan, formerly of St. Joseph's, in Springfield, was the first resident pastor at Auburn, and during his administration a fairly commodious residence was bought for him a few blocks distant from the church. The present pastor, having exactly the same name, Father D. J. Ryan, is a young man of great zeal and ability and is doing excellent work of a missionary character. There are about 75 families in the congregation.

PAWNEE CHURCH.—This parish was organized April 23, 1890, but had no church building till the Spring of 1902. On September 10, 1901, the contract was let for the erection of a building and on the 17th of March, 1902, the first mass was celebrated in it by Father Joseph O'Connor, of Auburn, who was the first pastor of the parish. Pawnee being a mission of the Auburn parish.

On June 26, 1902, the church, which is a very handsome and commodious one, was dedicated by the Very Rev. T. Hickey, Vicar General, assisted by Fathers Joseph and Michael O'Connor and Fathers Lyons, Howard, Hussey and O'Rourke. Vicar General Hickey delivered the dedication sermon.

Rev. D. J. Ryan succeeded Father O'Connor

In 1904 and continued pastor till 1905, when the territory was divided by Bishop Ryan and Pawnee made a separate parish, with South Fork as a mission attached. The Rev. J. A. Wilson was appointed the first resident pastor on March 25, 1905. Father Wilson at once set about building a fine commodious residence, which was completed the same year.

This parish had in it some of the oldest and wealthiest Catholic residents in Sangamon county, among them Matt Kavanaugh, Gerrard Young, and Patrick Howard, the latter still living and quite active at the ripe age of 92. The present pastor, Rev. John Lupton, succeeded Father Wilson on February 15, 1909.

There are about 80 Catholic families in the parish. The population is subject to some fluctuation, as work in the coal mine varies, that being the only industry besides farming.

ST. FRANCIS' CHURCH, CENTRAL.—This church was built in the fall of 1897, at a cost, when completed, of \$1098.30. The ground cost \$300. At that time there were only a few Catholic farmers in the neighborhood. The coal mine had just been started, and many Catholic miners were working there. The church was built especially for the convenience of the miners, so they could attend church whenever they wished without coming to Springfield.

The outlook for the coal miners was poor, as it was feared if any debt was incurred it would never be paid; hence the church was built without any ornament and the cost kept down to the lowest figure possible. However, the congregation is now in a very prosperous condition, and the church is completely out of debt, with a small sum of money in the treasury.

Father Hickey, of Springfield, started the building of the church, and it was under his supervision until the present pastor, Father Moore, was appointed to have charge of both this church and the church in Athens. There are about 30 families in the parish.

DIVERNON CHURCH OF THE SACRED HEART.—In response to an earnest appeal by some resident Catholics at Divernon, Father J. O. Connor, then at Auburn, went to Divernon, and said mass in Wells' Hall in July, 1903, this being the first mass celebrated in the village. Later Father Ryan, the present pastor, took charge and obtaining exclusive possession of this hall by lease, it continued in use for several years. In 1910 steps were inaugurated for the erection of a

church edifice under the name of the "Church of the Sacred Heart." Ground was secured, a concrete foundation was laid, and on Sunday, May 11, 1911, the corner-stone was laid. Rev. Father Davis, of Bethany, officiating and Father Driscoll of Jerseyville preaching. The exercises were attended by delegations from Springfield and neighboring villages. It was expected that the building would be completed within the next few months. There are about 60 Catholic families in Divernon and vicinity.

RIVERTON.—The early history of the Catholic Church at Riverton is associated with the many zealous priests of the Immaculate Conception church of Springfield. Located eight miles east of the latter city on the Wabash and Interurban railroads, it was visited by priests as early as the year 1865, when mass was said in the school house and in private houses. On the 8th day of December, 1877, Bishop Baltes appointed as the first resident pastor Rev. Charles Manuel, who erected a frame structure which was ready for mass in March, 1878, with about 70 families, Irish, German and Bohemian. Father Manuel remained with the parish for a number of years, being succeeded by Rev. John Higgins in 1888, and he by Rev. Father O'Keefe, in May, 1890. Others who have since served have been Rev. J. Sweeney in 1892; Rev. C. A. Snyder in 1894; Rev. Thomas O'Reilly from December, 1895; Rev. Joseph O'Boyle in 1896; Rev. John J. Corcoran in 1897, and Rev. John J. Clancy, who took charge of the parish on September 1, 1899, and still continues.

Since that time the parish has increased considerably, as the community is made up largely of coal miners from various towns in the vicinity of Riverton. As the old church was too small to meet the wants of the Catholic people, a beautiful new church was erected in 1906 which furnishes them ample accommodation.

At present the parish has no parochial school, but contemplates building one in the near future. There are over 250 families in the parish; 40 Irish, 20 German, 12 Bohemian, 115 Italian, 40 Lithuanian, 18 Slovak, 7 Polish and 9 Greek families. Persons of each nationality are attended every year during the Easter time by priests who speak the language of the people, so that they have every opportunity to receive the sacraments.

BUFFALO.—For many years the people of Buffalo went to Hillsopolis to attend services at the

Catholic church there. It was necessary for them to do so because there were but few Catholics in and around Buffalo. On the 25th of November, 1882, Bishop Baltes of the Diocese of Alton appointed Father Manuel to take charge of the new mission at Buffalo, and look after the construction of a church. He entered upon his work with great zeal, and the church was erected and dedicated to St. Joseph on the 25th of April, 1883. Father Manuel had charge of the parish up to August 1, 1892, when Bishop Ryan put it in charge of the priest at Riverton who, at that time, was the Rev. C. A. Snyder, but is now attended by the Rev. John J. Clancy. The congregation is composed mainly of farmers. There are in all 24 Irish and 10 German families.

The inmates of the County Poor Farm, two miles east of Buffalo, have mass once a month, and are well cared for spiritually by Father Clancy. For the past ten years not a month has passed without mass in that institution. The sick and dying are promptly attended and every opportunity afforded them to receive the sacraments and the last rites of the church.

CHURCH OF THE SACRED HEART.

(By Rev. Carl Kreenberg.)

The history of Catholic churches in Springfield, being given quite fully in the preceding pages of this chapter, contributed by the Hon. James M. Graham, it is found necessary to limit the following article, based upon data furnished by Rev. Carl Kreenberg, to a concise history of the German Catholic Church of the Sacred Heart, of which he has been pastor for the last thirty years.

This church originated chiefly from a branch of the SS. Peter and Paul's congregation, consisting of German speaking Catholics located in the southeastern portion of the parish and at a distance from the central church and school. The first steps were taken on February 16, 1884, when Bishop Baltes established a new parish embracing from 85 to 100 families, selecting Father Kreenberg, then chaplain of SS. Peter and Paul's, to take charge of the parish. Incorporation was effected April 29th following, with Carl Grouch and Anton Dirksen as first Trustees and Philip Kohlbecker and Philip Mischler, Sr., Directors. Ground was purchased on Lawrence Avenue, between Twelfth and Thirteenth Streets, at a cost of \$4,100, and a

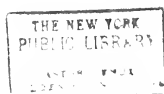
two-story brick building, 37x75 feet, erected thereon, costing \$5,000, the upper floor to be devoted to church purposes and the lower floor for school purposes, until more ample accommodations could be provided. The corner-stone was laid June 22, 1884, by the Rev. P. M. Klosterman, O. F. M., of St. Louis, Rev. Father Brunan, of St. Boniface Church, Quincy, delivering the oration in German and Rev. P. Brady, of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Springfield, that in English. By September 8th following, the building was completed and on that date formally dedicated by Rev. F. Reinhard, Chaplain of St. John's Hospital, Springfield, the school being opened the next day with Joseph Helling and Joseph Winkelmann as first teachers, a choir for divine worship being organized at the same time. Of those participating in the dedicatory ceremonies Jacob and Adam Layendecker, Carl Groesch, Sr., and F. X. Groesch survive and are still prominent and active members of the congregation.

In 1886 the parish house, a two-story brick residence, was built at an outlay of \$3,500. Ten years later, the number of families in the parish having been nearly doubled, it became evident that the chapel and schoolrooms were too limited, and measures were taken for the erection of a new church edifice. In 1895, the present Church was erected at a cost of about \$30,000. This structure is of brick, Gothic in its architecture, 130x50 feet in size, and has a spire 155 feet in height. The seating capacity is 600. The corner-stone was laid on May 12th, by Very Rev. Dean John F. Mohr—Rev. A. J. Pennartz and Rev. P. H. Hoof, O. F. M., delivering the discourses. On December 8, 1895, Bishop Ryan visited the parish to perform the rites of consecration, Rev. Joseph Merkel and Rev. D. J. Ryan preaching appropriate sermons. The membership at this time consisted of about 160 families.

In 1898 a convent building was erected for the school Sisters at a cost of \$3,500. The congregation includes about 230 families and 230 children are taught by five Sisters of St. Francis. Numerous valuable donations had been made to the new church from time to time—such as stained glass windows, chandeliers, artificial flowers, candlesticks, a sanctuary, three altars, a communion railing, confessional, baptismal font, chalice, remonstrance, tower clock, cross for the spire, sanctuary lamp, statuary, a chime



Frank Thomas



of four bells, church vestments, etc. In the spring of 1908 a new hot-water heating plant was installed in the parochial residence and other mechanical improvements were introduced, necessitating an expenditure of about \$1,500. Electric lights were also provided for the church, as well as two manual pipe organs. The parish buildings are all of substantial and durable construction, and the church possessions represent a value of \$50,000. The school is under the direction of the faithful Franciscan Sisters. It is attended by about 260 children, who are instructed by five Sisters of that order. More than 250 families are now included in the parish.

As indicated by the church records, during the period reaching from its origin to the date of its silver jubilee in commemoration of its twenty-fifth anniversary, in October, 1909, 1172 children and 38 converts had been baptized, 800 children enrolled as pupils in the parish school, of whom 622 received their first communion; and 658 persons were connected with the congregation. The burials had been 400 in number, and 246 couples had been united in marriage. At the present time (1911) Carl Groesch, Sr., and Philipp Mischler are the church trustees, and Mathias Kramp, August Ettelbush and Peter Lofy are serving as Directors.

The silver jubilee anniversary of the church was appropriately observed, as before mentioned, on Sunday, October 3, 1909. It was a memorable occasion for those who had labored long and zealously for the upbuilding of its interests, and especially for Father Krekenberg, who opened the ceremonies by celebrating Solemn High Mass. Rev. P. Philipp, O. F. M., of Quincy, Ill., preached the commemorative sermon, and Rev. P. Edward of St. Francis College, Quincy, Rev. August Hohl, Rev. Dean L. Riesen of St. Peter and Paul's Church, Rev. L. Hufker, Rev. L. Kipping, and Rev. Father Hickey, Vicar General of the diocese, participated in the subsequent rites.

REV. CARL KREKENBERG, who has been for thirty years the beloved, faithful and efficient pastor of Sacred Heart Church—its first and only priest—was born in the province of Westphalia, Germany, September 2, 1859, his birth-place being the town of Warendorf. There, when a youth he attended the gymnasium, and later pursued courses in philosophy and theology in

an American Seminary, and in the University of Lowen, Belgium. Thus he spent four years in preparing himself for missionary work in America. On May 19, 1883, he was ordained for the diocese of Alton, Ill., and embarking on the 8th of September next following, landed in New York, on the 20th of that month, reaching his destination in Alton on September 22nd. Father Krekenberg was first assigned as assistant priest to Rev. Michael Weiss, pastor of St. Peter and Paul's church, Springfield, Ill., by his reverence, Bishop Baltes. On the division of that congregation and the organization of a portion as the Church of the Sacred Heart, he was designated by the Bishop to take charge of the new parish.

Father Krekenberg is a man of deep piety, gentle and sympathetic disposition, thorough culture and superior administrative capacity. He has accomplished a great work in his present important sphere of endeavor. The annals of Sacred Heart Parish constitute the history of his active life. Patiently and unceasingly has he labored to fulfil the task allotted him, and after confronting and overcoming the difficulties and obstacles of many years, he has succeeded in building up, from small beginnings, one of the most vigorous and influential churches in Central Illinois. His reward is manifest in the unreserved respect and affection of his parishioners, the warm esteem of his brother clergy, and constant approbation from the diocesan head, whose confidence imposed upon him so arduous a task and responsibilities so solemn.

CONVENTS AND SCHOOLS.

(By Hon. James M. Graham.)

ST. JOSEPH'S URSULINE CONVENT.—The earliest nuns to reach North America were the Ursulines. They came from France by way of New Orleans in 1726, and then founded the Ursuline convent still existing there.

The Springfield Ursulines are, however, of different origin. In 1834, the Bishop of Charleston, S. C., Rt. Rev. John England, brought from the Ursuline Convent in Cork, Ireland, three professed nuns, who were soon established in a home in his diocesan city. On May 19, 1835, Miss Harriet Woulfe was admitted as a novice in the order, being the first one admitted in their new American home. The address made by Bishop England on the occasion of Miss

Woulfe's religious profession, in the presence of a large assembly of Catholics and non-Catholics, was a very notable one, and would of itself have established his reputation as a great orator.

On April 11th, 1842, Bishop England died, and his successor, Bishop Reynolds, preferring the Sisters of Mercy, as having a wider field for their activities than the Ursulines, asked the latter to vacate the convent. Unfortunately, although they had brought a large sum of money from their Irish convent home, and had invested it, and also their private income in the Charleston property, they had not a scrap of writing to show the fact; and, as the new Bishop claimed the property as belonging to the diocese, they quietly bowed to his decision, and declining to accept what he offered as a substitute, they sought a new field for their endeavors.

As a result, these sisters who had come as nuns from Ireland, returned to their old home, and those who had joined the order in America found a new home in Cincinnati, Ohio, with Sister Mary Joseph Woulfe, as Mother Superior. She was then thirty-two years old, highly educated, had traveled much, and was a very accomplished musician, but up to this time was entirely without business experience. The community remained several years in Cincinnati, and in an adjacent community known as the "Brown County Convent," at St. Martin's about forty miles from Cincinnati.

The Diocese of Alton, Ill., was established on April 26, 1857, with Right Rev. H. D. Juncker as its first Bishop, and he at once directed his efforts toward the founding of Catholic Schools. He applied through Archbishop Purcell to the "Brown County" community for teachers, and the result was that, on August 18, 1857, Mother Mary Joseph and four other sisters left Ohio for the Capital City of the Great Prairie State, which they reached three days later. Their beginning in Springfield was very modest indeed, and they found it easy to make a literal application of their vow of poverty. Their first night in Springfield was spent on straw mattresses on the floor of a practically empty house.

However, they opened school on September 7, 1857, and from the very beginning were quite successful. The leaders of Springfield society could well appreciate the cultivation and accomplishments of the new Sisters, and were not slow to take advantage of them for their daughters, regardless of religious affiliation, and as a

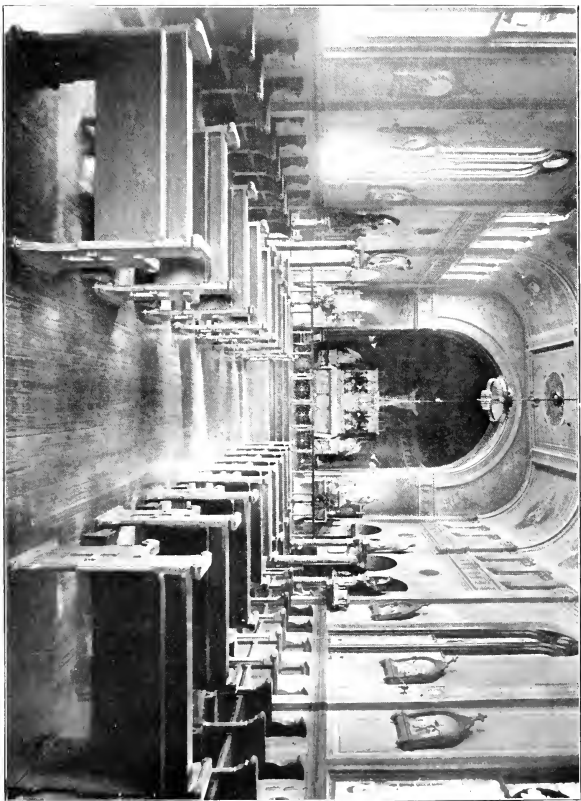
result many of the ladies in Springfield's foremost social circles today are proud of the fact that they are alumnae of Springfield Ursuline Academy.

They spent their first year in what was then known as the "Farnsworth House," located at number 325 North Sixth Street, and the next autumn moved into a larger and much more commodious building, on the corner of Sixth and Mason streets, where SS. Peter and Paul's parochial school now stands, and where, in addition to the Academy, they had charge of a parochial school with an attendance of 150 girls. In 1865 the construction of the present commodious main building began, and in March, 1867, it was under roof. On September 24th of that year the Sisters and students moved into it. On the next day—the 25th—Father Hinssen celebrated the first mass in the new building. In their new home, amid delightful surroundings, they continued to grow and prosper, working zealously for the benefit of humanity, and the greater glory of God. On October 29, 1890, after a long, earnest, active and very useful life, Mother Mary Joseph quietly and peacefully passed from earth to that reward for which she had so diligently and faithfully labored through her long life, to spend an eternity in communion with the Master she had loved and served so well.

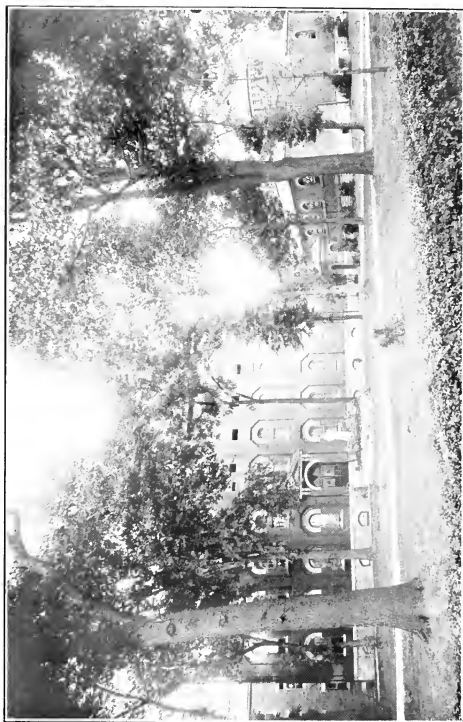
In 1894 the building of a new chapel was begun, and in June, 1895, it was finished and dedicated. Neither pains nor expense was spared in its interior design and finish, and under the careful and artistic eye of Architect W. H. Conway it became a real delight, a poem, a prayer. It is worth mentioning that the chancel is ornamented by some very fine wood-carving, every bit of which was done by hand by the Sisters themselves, most of it by Sister Camilla, formerly Miss Margaret Donovan and Aunt to Mother Clare of the same convent.

Additional departments have since been added. The study of Art, and of Music, to which the Sisters were always partial, have been given more attention, and better provision made for their prosecution, and many other new features have been added. The Academy now has the legal right to confer the Degree of B. A.

Within the last few years a fine laundry and a magnificent auditorium have been added, and now the Academy surrounded by friends, with alumnae scattered all over this country and some



INTERIOR OF CHAPEL, FIRST LINE CONVENT, SPRINGFIELD



URSULINE ACADEMY, SPRINGFIELD

in foreign countries, gracing and adorning the circles in which they move, and constantly singing the praises of their *Alma Mater*, it bids fair, under the management of Mother M. Ursula, to start on a new era of even greater success. One of its members now holds the responsible position of head of the Southern Province of the Ursulines.

SACRED HEART ACADEMY.—In August, 1873, the Rev. P. J. Mackin, then pastor of the St. Patrick's church in Jacksonville, Ill., with the approbation of Bishop Baltes, secured six Dominican Sisters from Springfield, Ky., to take charge of St. Patrick's parochial school. They occupied the convent of St. Rose of Lima, Jacksonville, and continued there for eighteen years.

By that time the Convent building had become inadequate to their greatly increased numbers, and on June 9, 1893, acting on the advice of Very Rev. T. Hickey, Vicar General, their Spiritual Director, and with the approbation of Bishop Ryan, they transferred their Mother House and novitiate to Springfield, where, for two years, they had been teaching in St. Mary's parochial school. In making this change they were very largely indebted to the late Charles L. Rountt, of Jacksonville, one of the kindest and best of men, and the greatest benefactor the Dominican Community has every known.

Mr. Rountt, who was a convert to the church, became greatly interested in the work the Sisters were doing, and gave them liberally of his large means. He purchased for them the old Dubois home on West Monroe Street, in what was then West Springfield, paying thirteen thousand dollars in cash for the building and a large tract of ground surrounding it.

The Dubois residence, large though it was, proved insufficient for their necessity, and in 1892 they erected the large three-story brick structure, which is now the main building. In 1893 it was blessed by Bishop Ryan with imposing ceremonies, all the Catholic societies of the city turning out for the occasion. At the earnest solicitation of friends and persons interested, the Academy was opened for use as a day school, and soon afterwards as a boarding school, with twenty-five boarders for a start. The number of boarders has since steadily increased until it has now reached eighty. There has also been a very satisfactory increase in the number of day scholars.

In 1901 the present handsome chapel and

auditorium were built, adding much to the convenience of the Sisters and students, and also to the general effect of the premises. In 1908 the Sisters began a new addition to the main structure, which has been recently completed, and which is, in fact, the main part of the Academy. It is a magnificent brick wing, five stories high, with East and North fronts, and is of elegant design and finish. The first floor is used for dining and recreation rooms; the second and third floors for library, laboratory and class rooms; the fourth, for dormitory and private rooms, and the fifth will be used exclusively as an Art Studio. The latter will be equipped with everything necessary to give the students all the advantages of a thorough art education.

The Dominican Sisters are a teaching Order, making a specialty of graded school work for which they have carefully prepared themselves. As already stated, for two years before moving to Springfield they had charge of the Immaculate Conception parochial school, which has been continued ever since. In 1897, when Father Howard opened the St. Agnes school, they were given charge of it, which continues in their hands. At present the Sisters number in all one hundred and twenty, and in addition to the Academy, they conduct fourteen parochial schools in different parts of Illinois, and, as their work becomes better known, their field of operation widens.

The Academy is incorporated under the laws of the State of Illinois, and its charter gives it all the rights and powers of a first class collegiate institution. Its curriculum includes a thorough English course, with Latin, French and German. Stenography and typewriting are taught carefully and successfully. The business course is very thorough. Calisthenics, sewing and fancy work are taught as part of the regular course. But it is in its Music department that the Academy is especially strong. The historic old Dubois Mansion is converted into a home for this department, a use to which it is especially well adapted, being quaint, large and roomy, in a picturesque location and entirely separate from all the other buildings.

With magnificent stately buildings, located in a splendid natural park twenty acres in extent, including beautiful natural groves of forest trees, with perfect drainage, with easy access to street cars, with everything necessary for the physical, mental and moral development of its students,

this institution is bound to become a very important factor in the future history of the city of Springfield, of the Catholic Church in Sangamon County, and, indeed, in Central Illinois.

BAPTIST CHURCHES.

(By A. L. Converse.)

The history of the Baptist churches of Springfield and Sangamon County, Ill., began with what was called the United Baptist Church of Springfield, organized July 17, 1830, with but eight members. During the first year of its history the church united with the Sangamon Baptist Association, an organization which was made up of five or six small anti-mission churches in Central Illinois. For the first five years dating from 1830, the prevailing sentiment amongst Baptists in this portion of the State was anti-mission.

In 1835 Mr. Charles B. Francis and Josiah Francis, formerly members of the Baptist church in Pittsfield, Mass., came to Springfield and connected themselves with the Baptist church there. They came fully imbued with the strong mission sentiment then common to the churches of New England. In 1836 the American Foreign Bible Society was founded as a coadjutor of the American Baptist Missionary Union. The American Baptist Home Mission Society, which was organized in 1832, had just begun to prosecute its work in Central Illinois. That Society found most efficient help in its work for missions in the two Francis brothers, who were ever ready to disseminate in Central Illinois everything pertaining to the missionary spirit. Meetings were held at the residence of Mr. C. B. Francis frequently, for the purpose of reading and discussing the news from Dr. Judson and other missionaries in the foreign field, and these were the first missionary meetings ever held in Central Illinois.

In 1836 the Baptist Church of Springfield called to its pastorate the Rev. Jonathan Merriam, of Passumpsic Village, Vt. He entered into his work with great earnestness and prosecuted it with success. The same year, at the annual meeting of the Association, the former name of United Baptist was changed to that of the Regular Baptist, for the purpose of signifying thereby that the Baptist Association should henceforth be known as missionary in

sentiment, and ready to lend encouragement not only to missions, but to Sunday schools, Bible societies and temperance organizations.

On the 15th of September, 1837, the Springfield Baptist church, in order to maintain a church in accordance with what was believed to be Gospel principles, and give such members as were not in accord with the missionary spirit an opportunity to withdraw, adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That any member of this church who is dissatisfied with it on account of its being favorably disposed to the cause of missions, Bible schools, Bible societies and temperance, and desires to withdraw from it on that account, be granted at his or her request, on application to the church, a letter certifying the cause of separation."

The following resolution, which was adopted at the annual meeting of the Association in 1838, indicated in no uncertain way the scope and breadth of that Christian enterprise which characterized the founders of the Baptist denomination in Central Illinois:

"Resolved, That the Sunday School work, ministerial education, Sabbath observance, temperance, religious publications, and sacred music, all combine to engage the most profound attention of the Baptists of this day or age."

At the same association a resolution was adopted setting forth, in unmistakable terms, the views upon the subject of ministerial education as follows:

"That we are in favor of an intelligent ministry, and recommend to all our ministers, and to those designing to enter the ministry, to avail themselves of every means within their reach to attain, by public instruction or private study, to the highest point of literary and theological improvement within their power. And we further urge that the diffusion of general intelligence in regard to the progress of the Redeemer's Kingdom is an object most desirable, and that we regard it as the duty of every Christian parent, who has the means, to furnish himself and his family with such periodicals as will make them acquainted with all the great religious and moral enterprises of the day."

Each succeeding year from 1838 to 1861 the Baptists of Springfield and Sangamon County continued to meet in their annual Associations. The minutes of these Associations contain reports, statistics and resolutions which bear abun-

dant evidence that as Christians they had been active and aggressive, but in the year of 1861 there was hanging over our land, as it were, a pall which seemed to require of the Christians of every denomination expressions of loyalty to our country, in unmistakable terms, concerning the impending war. The Baptists were not slow in giving expression, as occasion seemed to demand, not only in the individual churches but in the annual gatherings of the Association.

At the meeting in 1861 expression was given as follows: "That, according to the proclamation of the President of the United States, we recommend the last Thursday in September as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer; and that the pastors of churches in their respective charges urge it upon their people, in view of the calamities of civil war, to spend the day in earnest and humble supplication to Almighty God to avert the impending ruin which seems to threaten our beloved country." In 1862 the following resolution was adopted: "That cherishing undiminished interest in the present struggles of our country with her enemies, we will not cease to pray, that the God of nations would grant wisdom to our rulers and success to our arms, that this wicked rebellion may be brought to a speedy issue and the authority of the Government established."

In 1863 the Association gave expression as follows:

"Resolved, That the rebellion now existing is a crime against God and good government, and destructive of human liberty and civilization; and that it is the duty of all Christian men to aid in its suppression. That while we earnestly pray for the restoration of peace and a speedy termination of a conflict which has brought unutterable calamity upon the country, we ask for no cessation of war involving the destruction of the national life or the surrender of the great principle of human liberty which wicked men in arms would destroy.

"That the rebellion was begun and is carried on to secure the indefinite expansion and perpetual recognition of slavery. That slavery is sought to be made the corner-stone of a new government in defiance of the spirit of civilization and Christian progress which characterize the age. That the institution is now made an element of strength against us, and that, therefore, not only the instinct of national preservation, but the teachings of God's Providence, in-

dicate that the time has come for its utter extinction.

"That as Christian citizens we solemnly record our gratitude to Almighty God for the victories which have crowned our arms, giving promise of an early restoration of peace and a preserved Union; and to the integrity, patience and enlightened patriotism of Abraham Lincoln, the Nation is, under Divine guidance, indebted for the national preservation.

"In 1865 the Baptist Association of which the Springfield and Sangamon County Baptist churches were members, gave expression to their convictions as follows:

"Resolved, That, for the continuance of peace and for the ultimate salvation of the Union, it is needful that the freedmen become freemen, and that every possible effort be made to educate and fit them for their new position. That it is the duty of every Christian, to do all in his power to send to the freedmen and whites, missionaries, teachers, colporteurs and books. And that upon the Baptist denomination especially is there a loud call to engage in this work; and that the Baptist Home Mission Society and the Baptist Publication Society, are the only proper organization through which our churches should act in this direction.

"Resolved, That loyalty to the Union and the support of all proper measures for sustaining and perpetuating it, are clearly demanded by the religion we profess."

In giving somewhat in detail the early organization of the work of the Baptists of Springfield and Sangamon County, and the stand taken by them through the years since the beginning of their record in 1838, and the trying times through which our country passed at the beginning and through the years of the Civil War, we have deemed it proper to place on record the stand taken by this people upon every public question which has arisen, involving the integrity of our country and the morals of her people, as well as the record of the church in her dealings with every people throughout every known portion of the world.

The Baptists have ever left their impress upon every phase of human progress, they have freely expressed themselves upon every question in which the civilized world is interested, for the elevation of mankind, and for the betterment of the human race, wherever found. As a church she has ever been arrayed against human slav-

ery, against intemperance in every form, against polygamy, and all things which have a tendency to demoralize, and keep in ignorance and superstition, either in native or foreign lands.

While the Baptists have ever stood for the inspiration of the Scripture, and have been close observers of the truths as revealed in God's word, they have always been believers in those truths to be sufficiently broad in their teachings to cover every human need, not only in the past, but the present, and for all time to come.

As a denomination the Baptists have grown in Sangamon County from one church, with a membership of eight in 1830, to twelve churches, with a membership of 2,258, in the year 1910.

INDIVIDUAL CHURCH HISTORY.

(By Edwin S. Walker.)

The First Baptist church in Springfield was constituted July 17, 1830, with the following named members: John Crowder, John Durham, Samuel C. Neal, Sarah Neal, Temperance Watson, Polly Miller, Betsey Gillock, and Nancy Gillock. Two other persons having united with the church in July, Rev. Aaron Vandever was called, on the 21st of August following, to take the pastoral care of the church, "and to attend her whenever he can," and quoting further, "this church agrees to join the Sangamon Association." He continued to serve the church under that call for five years, during which time the membership increased to eighty. In June, 1834, a lot on the southwest corner of Seventh and Adams Streets, 80x157 feet in size, was purchased for \$800, for a site for a meeting house. Upon this was erected a small frame building, which, with additions, served for purposes of worship until 1850, when a substantial brick church was erected, and dedicated on April 7th of that year.

On the 26th of October, 1836, Rev. Jonathan Merriam, of Passumpsic Village, Vt., was called and became pastor of the church, and continued to serve her until November 1, 1838. During his ministry of two years the membership was increased by seventy received by baptism and twenty by letter. Mr. Merriam, in his journey coming west overland, with a two horse team, was eight weeks on the road, as that was the only means of travel at that early day. He was the father of the Hon. Jonathan Merriam, so well known as a soldier of the Civil War and

one of the leading citizens of Illinois. Jonathan Merriam, Sr., was a man of quite liberal education, having for two years been connected with Columbia College, Washington, D. C.

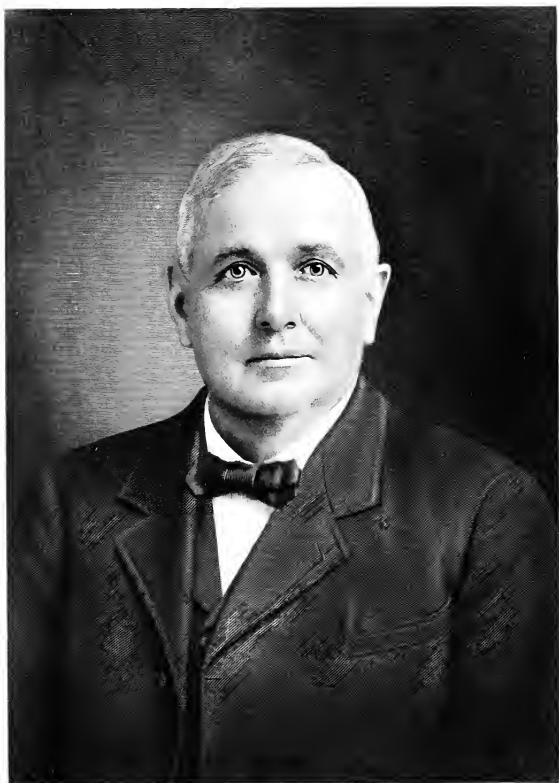
For the year following his resignation the church was without a pastor, until October, 1839, when Rev. Oliver C. Comstock, D. D., of Detroit, Mich., was called to serve as pastor at a salary of \$400 per annum. He was a man of culture, and, having been a member of Congress, was widely known as one of the leading members of the Baptist denomination of his day. During his term of service of one year, fifteen members were added to the church.

He was succeeded by Rev. Henry W. Dodge, in November, 1840, who served for three years. He was gifted with a most attractive and winning personality, and the memory of his eloquence and devout spirit is still among the traditions of that early day. During his term of service in Springfield the Decatur Baptist church was constituted, September, 1843, with twelve members, as a result of his missionary work there. He served until February, 1844, and was succeeded in April following by Rev. Ambler Edson, who served one year.

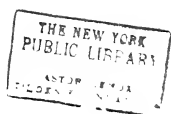
On October 1, 1846, Rev. Gilbert S. Bailey became pastor of the church and served three years. During his term of service the church erected the substantial brick house of worship, on the corner of Seventh and Adams Streets, which it continued to occupy until the erection of the new building, on Capitol Avenue, in 1881. During this period substantial growth was made, and from that time the organization became one of the most substantial and prominent churches in the city.

As is not unfrequently the case, when the new house of worship was completed, the pastor resigned, and Rev. Thomas C. Teasdale, of Pittsburgh, Pa., was called to the pastorate, on April 7, 1850, and served two years. He was a man of remarkable ability, as a preacher, and left his impress upon the community as an earnest, devoted minister. His successor, Rev. William Sym, took pastoral charge of the church and continued two years, until 1853.

Mr. Sym was succeeded by Rev. N. W. Miner who, commencing his labors in April, 1855, served with eminent efficiency and success during the following fourteen years, until October, 1869, and his incumbency was the longest, with a single exception, in the history of the church, during



1 Lugo Thomas



which, as it included the period of the Civil War, when Springfield became the center of great political and military activity, he became one of the most earnest and outspoken supporters of the Government in that great contest. During this period, also, his ministry was followed with the most gracious outpouring of the spirit, in the conversion of many souls and the enlargement of the membership of the church. A man of strong sympathies and generous impulses, he attached to himself a host of devoted friends.

During the pastorate of Rev. Miner, with the increase of membership, there arose some differences, which resulted in the withdrawal of some ninety or more members, and their organization into another church, called the "North Baptist Church," in 1860. Erecting a modest frame church building, on the southwest corner of Sixth and Madison Streets, where the Illinois Central Railroad depot now stands, a pastor was called, and during the following nineteen years that church maintained its services until 1879, when it was merged into a new organization by union with the First Church, under the corporate name of "The Central Baptist Church." Among those who served the North Baptist Church as pastor, two of the more notable, and men of ability, were Rev. Ichabod Clark and Rev. A. C. Hubbard.

Following the resignation of Rev. Dr. Miner, in 1869, Rev. Nehemiah Pierce became pastor November 1, 1870, and continued until his death, in March, 1873. Following him, a year later, Rev. M. H. Worrall served as pastor for four years, until November, 1878, when he was succeeded by Rev. J. L. M. Young, who continued until June, 1879, at which time the church became consolidated with the North Church, forming the "Central Baptist Church."

To this new organization Rev. F. D. Rickerson was called as pastor, commencing his labors November 1, 1879. The old First Church building was put in repair for immediate use and during the succeeding year the unification of Baptist interests became accomplished.

In his first anniversary sermon, November, 1880, Mr. Rickerson voiced what was the settled conviction of many of the members, in urging the necessity of immediate action towards the erection of a new house of worship, in such location, style and proportions as would furnish adequate accommodations and fitly represent the social position, wealth, and influence of the Bap-

tists of Springfield. Pursuant thereto, steps were soon taken, a new site was purchased on Capitol Avenue, and the new church edifice commenced on the 18th of August, 1881, being completed in one hundred and fifty days, and dedicated on the 15th of January, 1881, at a total cost of \$20,000.

Having served as pastor three and a half years with great acceptance, Mr. Rickerson resigned, to the sincere regret of the entire membership of the church. He was at once an able minister of the Word of God, in word and in purity of life.

He was succeeded by Rev. A. H. Ball, who served three years and a half; Rev. O. O. Fletcher, five years; and Rev. E. B. Rogers, seventeen years, until September, 1901, when Rev. S. H. Bowyer became the pastor, and he is serving at the present time (1911) in that office.

In addition to the Central Baptist Church in Springfield, with a membership of over one thousand, there are two other churches that have grown from two missions, established and maintained for years, but organized as churches some years since and now supporting two pastors, to-wit: The South Seventh Street and the Elliot Avenue churches, numbering, respectively, the former three hundred, and the latter four hundred and twenty members. The aggregate membership of the Baptist denomination, not including negro churches, in the State Capital, is, therefore, one thousand and seven hundred.

CHRISTIAN CHURCHES.

(By Henry C. Latham.)

As a preface to the historical sketch of the Christian Church at Springfield, it may be well to refer to the great centennial gathering of the Brotherhood, known as the Disciples of Christ, or Churches of Christ, held in the City of Pittsburgh, Pa., October 11, 1900. Primarily this was the annual meeting in convention of the three missionary societies of the church, known as the Foreign Christian Missionary Society, the American Christian Missionary Society and the Christian Woman's Board of Missions. The attendance was estimated from 30,000 to 40,000.

In addition to the regular business connected with missions at this meeting, it was made the

occasion for a review of church progress and growth for the one hundred years since the "Reformation," as these people are pleased to call the movement which resulted in its organization. A document written by Thomas Campbell, entitled "Declaration and Address," published at Washington, Pa., September 7, 1809, contained the reasons which led to the new movement for religious reformation. The first church was organized at Brush Run, Pa., May 2, 1811, and from the little group of thirty there assembled the people of like faith have become an army of over one and a quarter millions.

This reformation which we represent—inaugurated by Thomas Campbell, and led by Alexander Campbell, Barton W. Stone, Walter Scott and others—called upon all Christians, as well as strangers to the covenants of promise, to reject human creeds, and search the Scriptures to discover the simple, unadulterated teaching of the Savior and His Apostles. The leading purpose was, in this way, to ascertain a common infallible ground, upon which all Christians might unite in one body. The men above named were men of education and of great piety, and in a very forceful manner they promulgated the new teaching. They were Bible students of high order, as well as missionaries, and through their constant appeal to the Scriptures, they aroused the people to a more zealous study of God's word. These pioneer preachers came as far west as Jacksonville, and a church was organized in that town about 1830.

About the year 1832 there came to Jacksonville from Kentucky one of the most eloquent men the Church has produced, and Josephus Hewitt became a factor in the early history of the Church of Illinois. Among the earliest records obtainable we find in the "Sangamon Journal," published at Springfield, March 16, 1833, the following announcement: "Rev. Josephus Hewitt, of Jacksonville, will preach in the court house in this town today and tomorrow. Services to commence at eleven A. M."

It thus appears that Mr. Hewitt was the first minister of the Gospel to promulgate, at Springfield, that interpretation of Biblical teaching, accepted and advocated by the body of believers known as the Christian Church or Disciples of Christ.

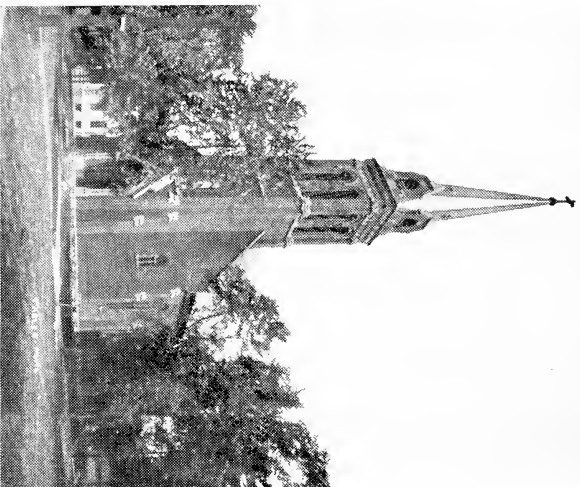
A few members of the Church had drifted into the Springfield neighborhood and these, with others interested, had been meeting at pri-

vate houses to search the Scriptures, principally alternating between the homes of Philo Beers and Judge Stephen T. Logan. In this group of Bible students Mr. Joseph W. Bennett was an important factor and, through his influence, Mr. Hewitt was induced to come to Springfield, then a village of about five hundred inhabitants, and undertake to organize a church. His first visit was made some time in 1832. There were but two (or possibly three) church buildings in the town, but their pulpits were not open to Mr. Hewitt. A building situated then in the outskirts of the town, now the northwest corner of Fourth Street and Capitol Avenue, called by contemporary citizens "The Carding Machine," was secured, and later the Court House was obtained for the use of the brilliant young evangelist. A number of converts were made and baptized, the Sangamon River serving as a baptistry.

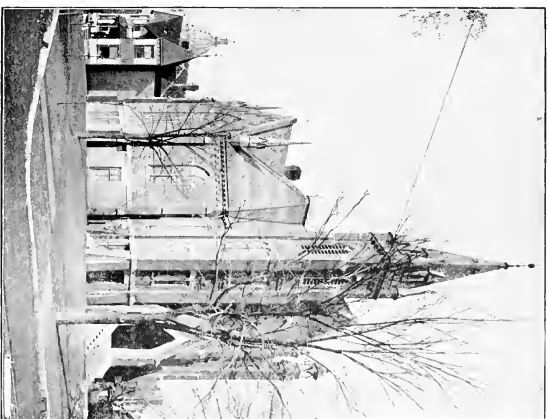
The only accessible living witness to the place of organization is Caroline Beers Kane, then in her sixth year, who testifies that the church was instituted at the home of Garner Goodan, near the corner of Third and Jefferson Streets upon the lot now occupied by the passenger station of the Chicago and Alton Railway Company. Of this beginning I quote from a paper read by Judge Charles P. Kane, at the sixtieth anniversary of the church, held the first Sunday in October, 1893:

"All who have any knowledge of the first meeting to form a church agree that the number in attendance was twelve. And these twelve although they were almost immediately joined by others, were styled 'The Charter Members.' According to Caroline Beers, who claims to be corroborated by Judge Stephen T. Logan and others, the names of the twelve are these: Philo and Martha Beers, Joseph and Lucy Bennett, Alfred and Martha Elder, Dr. James R. Gray, Mrs. Garner Goodan, Mrs. Ann McNabb, William Shoup, Reuben Radford and Elisha Tabor. Among those who at once or very soon after identified themselves with this little group of pioneers, were America T. Logan, Gen. James Adams, Lemuel and Evaline Higby, Mordecai Mohley and wife, George Bennett and wife, Cpl. E. D. Baker and wife, the Woodworth family and others whose names are not obtainable. . . .

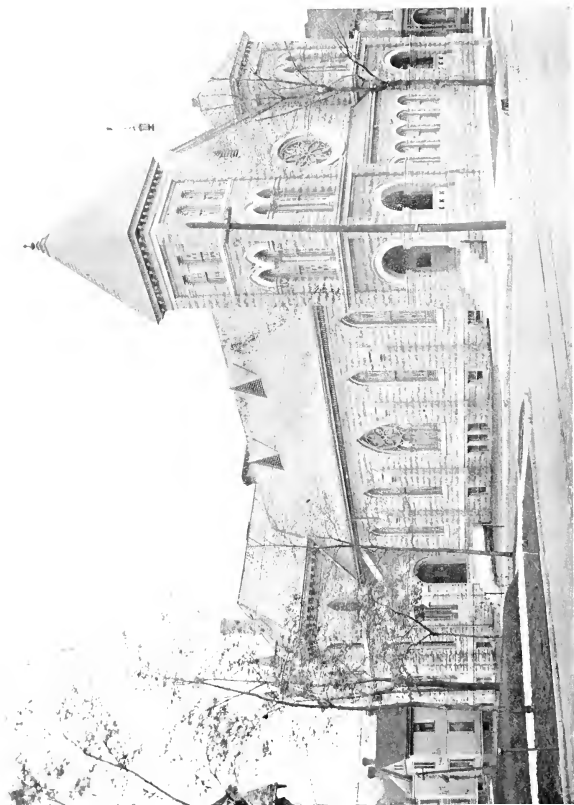
"On the 20th day of September, 1833, the little church purchased a lot on the north side



ST. AGNES CATHOLIC CHURCH, SPRINGFIELD



WEST SIDE CHRISTIAN CHURCH, SPRINGFIELD



FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, SPRINGFIELD

of Madison Street, about midway between Fourth and Fifth Streets, being part of the lot now (1910) occupied by the Ide Engine Works. The meeting house on this lot was erected and occupied about the year 1834. The earliest enrolment membership is shown by the following letter:

"SPRINGFIELD, Apr. 24, 1833: This is to certify that Mrs. Martha Beers is a member in good and regular standing in the Presbyterian Church, of Springfield. As such she is hereby, at her own request, dismissed from us and recommended to the communion and fellowship of any Church of Christ, where God in His providence may cast her lot. By order of the session.

"JOHN G. BERGEN, Moderator."

Mr. Hewitt assumed the pastorate in the fall of 1834 and remained three years. The second preacher of the church was Alexander Graham, who came from Tuscola, Ala., in 1836. While here he published "The Berean," a religious monthly, and in the issue of July, 1838, stated that "the congregation of Disciples in Springfield now numbers about ninety members."

The practice of holding State meetings was inaugurated in 1840, the first being held in September of that year. The object of these meetings, as set forth in a published notice, especially urging "evangelists, elders and deacons to attend," was "to become better acquainted with one another, to strengthen the bonds of fellowship and brotherly affection, to put as many evangelists in the field as we may be able to support, and to make one united effort to spread the truth through our country."

The first protracted meeting which was attended with marked results, was held by William Brown, in July, 1841. Mr. Brown was a man of acknowledged power and subsequently acquired a prominent place among the preachers of Illinois, and was pastor of the church in 1847. This meeting resulted in about sixty conversions, among these being the well known names of Jonathan R. Saunders, John G. Elkin, Henry and Caroline Beers, Sanford Watson, Mary E. Constant, James Walker, James Singleton, and others. Thomas C. Elkin, the ideal deacon, was baptized by Robert Foster the February preceding.

In 1843 Jerry P. Lancaster came to church as its third pastor, but remained for only one

year. In 1839 Andrew J. Kane took up his residence in Springfield, having been converted to the faith by John O'Kane. Ready of speech and a close student of the Bible, Elder D. B. Hill and other brethren prevailed upon him to enter the ministry, and he soon became a prominent figure among the preachers of the State. He was ordained to the ministry in 1842, and during a life-long pilgrimage, reaching through three-quarters of a century, spent more than two-thirds of that time in active duty as pastor evangelist, his, perhaps, being the longest service in the ministry among the Disciples of Illinois.

The Sunday School was started about the year 1848, with Joseph W. Bennett Superintendent; B. F. Chew, Assistant Superintendent; J. N. Wilson, Clerk; and Thomas C. Elkin, Alfred Elder, Mary Logan, Sarah Brownfield, and others, as teachers. From that date the Sunday School was continued and has kept pace with the growth of the church. In its first house, Fourth and Madison Streets, the church met regularly for worship for about nineteen years.

Its most prominent members during this period were America Logan, wife of Judge Stephen T. Logan, and their daughter, Mary Logan, (who afterward became the wife of Hon. Milton Hay), Joseph W. Bennett and wife, Philo and Martha Beers, Mordecai Mobley and wife, Judge James Adams, Col. E. D. Baker, who fell at Ball's Bluff during the Civil War; Andrew J. Kane, and Caroline Beers Kane, his wife; William Brown and wife; William F. Elkin and wife; Thomas C. Elkin; John G. Elkin and Eveline Elkin, his wife; D. B. Hill, Jonathan R. Saunders and wife; William Lavelly and wife. Judge Logan, though not a member, was devoted to its interests and was one of its most liberal contributors.

All of the charter members of that organization have gone to their reward and all of those taking membership during the occupancy of the first house of worship have passed away, with four exceptions, namely: Caroline Beers Kane, who is yet a member of the First Christian Church; Mrs. Eveline Elkin, who has membership with the church at Mechanicsburg, Ill.; Mrs. Addie Rogers, of Tacoma, Wash.; and Mrs. Marjorie Jones. Mrs. Kane, wife of Andrew J. Kane, was the daughter of Philo and Martha Beers, who were charter members of this first congregation.

On February 15, 1852, steps were taken for

the disposal of the church building and on June 2nd a lot was purchased at the northeast corner of Sixth and Jefferson Streets, where a new brick building, about 40 by 60 feet was erected the same year, and dedicated October 22nd, Elder S. S. Church, of St. Louis, delivered the dedicatory address. This building (1910) is now occupied by Henry B. Davidson as a carriage factory.

The first evangelistic meeting was held in the new house early in 1853, the exercises being conducted by Elders A. J. Kane and W. W. Happy, both at that time of Jacksonville. On February 20, 1853, Jonathan R. Saunders, William F. Elkin and William Lively were chosen as Elders, and on March 13th, Lemuel Higby, Thomas C. Elkin, B. B. Lloyd and John Constant were selected as Deacons. John H. Hughes became the first pastor in the new building, and the church soon received strength and encouragement by the addition of a number who afterwards became active in its service. Among the accessions in 1853 were Archibald and Maria Constant, Nancy Latham, Asbury H. Saunders, Richard and Margaret Latham and their son, Henry C. Latham; in 1854, William T. and Dorinda Hughes and Mrs. Sarah Smith; in 1855, Aaron and Lavinia Thompson and Lucy Latham, and about 1856 William D. Logan and wife, Margerie and Mary Constant.

Besides the protracted meetings held by the regular ministers, evangelistic meetings were held from time to time by such men as Isaac Errett, David Walk, J. H. McCullough, Geo. F. Adams, Dr. J. H. and John Allen, Galen and Marshall Goode. During the meeting held by David Walk in 1864 Charles P. Kane, now Chairman of the Official Board, became obedient to the faith.

Besides the three above named elected in 1853 there were elected as elders during the occupancy of the second house, Andrew J. Kane, Joseph W. Bennett, Aaron Thompson, Richard Latham and James B. Hocker, and these, in the main, had the oversight of the church until, one by one, they were called to the rest that remains for the people of God.

The walls of this second church have echoed with the voices of some of the greatest men known to the church during its entire history, including Samuel Church, Alexander Campbell, William K. Pendleton, D. Pat. Henderson, John

S. and Zach Sweeney, Isaac Errett, Jacob Creath, John T. Jones, Barton W. Stone, George W. Miner.

To this building was added a baptistry and here the ordinances of Baptism and the Lord's Supper, duly celebrated.

The ministers who served the church during the period from 1852 to 1882 began their respective periods of service as follows: John H. Hughes, 1852; Alexander Johnson, 1854; B. F. Perkey, 1856; S. E. Pearre, 1862; Daniel R. Howe, 1864; L. B. Wilkes, 1866; Thos. T. Holton, 1868-69; Jas. B. Crain, 1870; H. W. Everest, 1873; Edw. T. Williams, 1876; John M. Atwater, 1878; Jos. Buford Allen, 1880.

The church occupied this second building from 1852 to 1882, a period of thirty years. In 1880, however, during the ministry of J. Buford Allen, this house was disposed of, and a building well adapted to the growing needs of the church was erected at the northwest corner of Fifth and Jackson Streets. This building was dedicated February 12, 1882, the services consisting of Scripture reading and prayer by J. Buford Allen, the pastor, a sermon by Elder A. J. Kane, a dedicatory address by Mr. Allen, and celebration of the Lord's Supper. There was great rejoicing, and with praise and thanksgiving the church, then numbering about 400, entered upon a new period of its history. A special note of thanks was tendered Mr. Allen for his services in superintending the erection of the house. He continued his ministry about two years, until 1884 when he was succeeded by J. Z. Taylor, of Kansas City. During two years of the latter's service the congregation made rapid growth.

In 1855 E. V. Zollars, a graduate from Bethany College, was called to the pastorate, and for three years he rendered faithful and efficient service. In 1888 Mr. Zollars was elected President of Hiram College, Ohio, and resigned as pastor. Before his departure Elder J. B. Briney, who was to succeed him, had arrived. A reception and banquet was arranged to extend greeting to the new pastor and bid God-speed to Mr. Zollars as he went to his new field of labor. The occasion was one of delightful fellowship. The two ministers were felicitous in their short addresses, while the venerable Elder A. J. Kane, on behalf of the church, spoke words of good cheer and invoked the blessing

of God on the two ministers and on the congregation.

In the fall of 1888, during the early part of Elder Briney's ministry, the National Convention of the Christian Churches was entertained by the Springfield church. Elder Briney remained as pastor about two and one-half years. A revision of the church directory, January 1, 1890, showed a membership of 513.

For some months during 1891 the congregation was without a regular minister, but Prof. James Kirk, then Assistant State Superintendent of Public Instruction, frequently occupied the pulpit and presided at the Lord's Table most acceptably.

In October, 1891, Elder A. P. Cobb, of Normal, Ill., was called to the pastorate and remained about five and a half years, during which time many were added to the church. In October, 1896, the church entertained for the second time the National Convention of the Missionary Societies of the Christian Churches. The meetings were held in the capitol building, about 1,000 persons being in attendance.

The first Sunday in October, 1893, was observed as the sixtieth anniversary of the church organization. At this meeting Judge Charles P. Kane read a carefully prepared historical sketch of the Church from its organization to the occupancy of the second church building in 1852; Mr. H. W. Everest, a former pastor, preached the memorial sermon; T. T. Holton, another former pastor, also delivered an address, and Henry C. Latham gave a brief review of the progress from 1852 to 1892.

The writer has already quoted freely from Judge Kane's paper, to whom he acknowledges himself greatly indebted. During the summer of 1896 Col. Henry Davis presented to the congregation a fine pipe organ, costing about \$2,500, as a memorial to his father and mother who, for years had been identified with the church.

During the year 1896 two men, grown old in God's service, who had long been Elders and whose lives had been closely identified with the church—Andrew J. Kane and Aaron Thompson—were called to the Heavenly Home.

In 1898 J. Elwood Lynn was called to the ministry of the church. In March, 1899, Charles Reign Schoville conducted a series of meetings which resulted in 200 accessions, and at the close of the year Mr. Lynn reported an increase of 285 during the year.

On September 17, 1899, Mr. Christopher B. Coleman was ordained as minister of the Gospel, E. V. Zollars preaching the ordination sermon. Mr. Coleman, who is a son of Louis H. Coleman, one of the Elders of the congregation, had fitted himself well for his high calling, having graduated from Yale and taken a special course of study in Auburn Theological Seminary and in Chicago University. He now holds the position of Professor of History in Butler University, Irvington, Ind.

One of the notable events during Mr. Lynn's ministry was the New Century Banquet, tendered by the Christian Church to the Pastors, Elders, Deacons, Vestrymen and Stewards of the Protestant Churches of Springfield, January 1, 1901. The guests filled the room and the spirit of Christian fellowship prevailed. For the time being denominational differences were forgotten and all were members of one common Church of Christ, representatives from various churches participating in the exercises. Judge Charles P. Kane of the First Christian Church, officiated as toast master, while Rev. W. Francis Irwin, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church pronounced the invocation. The toasts, with speakers responding were as follows:

PART I. FRATERNAL.

True Fraternity—Rev. Thos. D. Logan (First Presbyterian Church);

Nineteenth Century Tendencies toward Christian Fraternity and Coalition—Clinton L. Conkling (Second Presbyterian Church);

Church Comity—James H. Matheny (Congregational Church);

PART II. PROPHETIC.

The call of the New Century to the Church—Rev. Enclid B. Rogers, (Baptist Church);

The New Testament Ideal; A United Church—Rev. J. Elwood Lynn (Christian Church);

When the World shall be full of the Knowledge of God—Rev. J. M. Francis (English Lutheran).

PART III. MARTIAL.

In the Enemies' Country—Robert L. Patton (Baptist Church);

Christian Tactics, Cohann Right, March, Touch Elbows—Rev. Frederick W. Taylor (Episcopal Church);

Victory—Rev. David F. Howe (Methodist Church).

The rapid growth of the west part of the city led the First Church to provide a building for the accommodation of the people residing there. In 1901 a lot on the southwest corner of State and Edwards Streets was purchased and a church building erected, costing, with the lot, about \$15,000. (See West Side Christian Church.)

In the fall of 1902 the church called from Chicago two young men, Hugh T. Morrison, Jr., and Charles Clayton Morrison (brothers) as co-pastors, and the relationship existed until January 1, 1905, when Hugh T., wishing to continue further study in the University, left his brother, Charles C. Morrison, with the entire burden as pastor. In July, 1905, the latter held a series of meetings in a tent erected for that purpose in the southeast part of the city, which resulted in the organization of the Stuart Street Christian Church with about eighty-five members. (See Stuart Christian Church.)

Mr. Morrison also held a tent meeting in the northeast part of the city the same year. After leaving Springfield, he became editor of the "New Christian Century," of Chicago, which position he continues to occupy.

On January 1, 1907, Elder F. W. Burnham, of Decatur, became pastor. During January, 1908, assisted by the Netz Sisters Quartette, he held a meeting continuing about three weeks, which resulted in seventy-two additions.

The first Sunday in October, 1908, was observed as the seventy-fifth anniversary of the first organization in Springfield. This was a memorable occasion. In the morning the pastor, F. W. Burnham, preached the anniversary sermon and T. T. Holton presided at the Lord's Table. In the afternoon was held the anniversary rally, Dr. G. A. Hulett presiding. At this service two members were present who worshipped in the first meeting house, namely: Mrs. Caroline Beers Kane, still a member of the church, and Mrs. Eveline Elkin, now residing near Mechanicsburg. Each of these spoke a few words on "The past and present." Their presence was a benediction. There were greetings from other churches and former pastors, and personal words from missionaries, Miss Rose T. Armbruster, of Japan, and Dr. Paul and Olive Wakefield, of China. The evening was given to memorial services. The program consisted of Scripture reading and prayer and the following papers:

Historical Sketch, by Mary Logan Morrison.

Memoirs of Sixth and Jefferson Streets Church, prepared by Henry B. Kane, and read by Judge Charles P. Kane.

Tribute to the Mothers of the Church, Henry C. Latham.

Solo, "Memories of Mother," Miss Edith Anderson.

Address by former pastor, T. T. Holton.

In February, 1909, the noted evangelist, William A. Sunday, with his helpers, commenced a series of meetings in a tabernacle near the Capitol. All the protestant churches of the city joined in a great union meeting which resulted in the conversion of several thousands. Of these about 300 connected themselves with the First Church, while large numbers were added to the West Side and Stuart Street Churches. During the present pastorate of F. W. Burnham, there have been added up to date, 569 persons, making the present membership about 1,200.

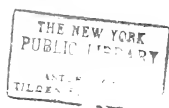
The total missionary and benevolent offerings of the church last year were about \$2,500. The first church is a "living link" in the Foreign Christian Missionary Society, contributing annually \$600 to that society, and is also a "living link" in the Illinois Christian Missionary Society, contributing \$200 annually. Three of our members are missionaries in the foreign field, Miss Rose T. Armbruster in Japan, and Dr. Paul Wakefield and his wife, Olive Wakefield, in China.

I quote from Judge Kane's paper:

"From the beginning the church was singularly happy in its eldership. There was Mordecai Mobley, still tenderly remembered by the eldest of us; he was probably the first to assume this responsible office and justified the early preference of his brethren. There was Daniel B. Hill, Mayor of Springfield in 1843, late of Palo Alto, Miss., whom his contemporaries styled the model elder, a man of gentle manners, of firm clear judgment, intelligent in the Scriptures, discreet, judicious. One said of him, when Brother Hill examined a cause and gave his decision, such was the unbounded confidence in the man, no further questions were asked. There was the venerable Father Hewitt and Thomas Hewitt, Jr., father and brother of Josephus; the latter, like his brother, "silver tongued," whose touching and instructive talks at social meetings were often said to be worth many sermons. There were also Alfred Elder, Joseph W. Ben-



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nett, William Dillard, Dr. Brookie, Father William F. Elkin, Richard Latham, Jonathan R. Saunders, William Lavelly, James B. Hocker, Andrew J. Kane and Aaron Thompson.

Philo Beers, James R. Gray and Lemuel Higby were the first Deacons. Since their time, besides those now serving, we have profited by the services of William Lavelly, Joseph W. Bennett, Thomas C. Elkin, B. B. Lloyd, Ervin Clark, Moses K. Anderson, John Greenwood, William D. Logan, L. H. Coleman, Samuel H. Twyman, Asbury H. Saunders, Thomas Tully, Henry C. Latham, J. H. Pickrell, Edward Anderson, David Clarke, Hiram E. Gardner, William T. Lavelly, Richard H. Shropshire, George Lawson, James White, J. M. Appel, Paul Wakefield and others. Martha Beers was chosen Deaconess before the removal from Madison Street and held this office at her death in 1845. During the pastorate of L. B. Wilkes three deaconesses were elected, viz: Elizabeth Bennett, Margaret Latham and Caroline M. Kane.

There were many noble, courageous women, who were a source of great strength to the congregation. No one will ever be able to tell the story of our debt to such women as America T. Logan, Mrs. Mordecai Mobley, Mrs. George and Mrs. Lucy Bennett, Mrs. D. B. Hill, Mrs. Margaret Latham, Mrs. Julia A. Brown, Mrs. Milton Hay, Mrs. Caroline M. Kane, Mrs. Archie Constant, Mrs. Marcia Saunders, Mrs. Jennie B. Coleman and many others that might well be mentioned. They never wavered in their faith and loyalty nor faltered in their zeal. The impress of their influence is indelible. Without them the first effort to establish a Christian Church in Springfield must have failed. Most of them rendered their service during the first half of our history, whose work has been completed and who laid deep and firm the foundation of our present large congregation. There have been many since whose services have been such as to entitle their names to appear in any general history of the church, but the space allowed for this paper renders it impossible to mention them. There are a few whose special activities will be admitted by all to be worthy of mention, namely, Mrs. V. T. Lindsay, Mrs. Hattie Pickrell Pasfield, Naunie Latham Souther, Ann Mary Elkin, Mrs. Mary Hughes Mendenhall, Mrs. Isaac R. Diller, Mrs. Mary Thompson Ross, Mary Patterson Miller and Mary Logan Morrison. All of these, except Mrs. Morrison,

were members when the last church building was dedicated in 1882.

Early in 1909 plans were made for the sale of the house at the corner of Fifth and Jackson Streets and the erection of a new house of worship for the First Church. In January, 1910, a lot known as the E. A. Hall lot on the southeast corner of Sixth and Cook Streets, was purchased, architects were employed and plans for the new building are now in the hands of the building committee. On June 26, 1910, were held the last Sunday services in the old house, and on the same day \$35,000 was pledged for the new building. On Wednesday, June 20th, was the last prayer meeting service, which was largely attended, and which was given over to reminiscences of the years during which the church had occupied the building, and with a pathetic farewell the church took final leave of the building about which so many hallowed associations had gathered, and which for more than a quarter of a century had been our home. The membership upon vacating numbered nearly 1,200. After the sale of the premises the Masonic Fraternity kindly offered us two large rooms in their new Masonic Temple for the Sunday services of the church. Here the church (October, 1910) meets for worship, and here we hope to remain until our new house is completed.

The Bible School has an enrollment of 500, is well organized, with a faithful corps of teachers, and is under the leadership of the efficient Superintendent, Warren E. Lewis.

In the seventy-seven years of the church's history, many have "fallen asleep" in hope of the resurrection, many of our fathers and mothers in their number. After the dismissal of those who have gone from our midst, and those who formed the nucleus of the West Side and Stuart Street Churches, there remain about 1,200, as the membership of the First Church.

Mr. Burnham, as a faithful minister, is doing good work, and the spiritual life of the church is well maintained. The relation of pastor and people is that of perfect harmony. The church as a whole is a mighty force for righteousness; for all moral reform it is outspoken. The present official board (1910) consists of Frederick W. Burnham, Pastor; Elders—L. H. Coleman, B. R. Hieronymus, Charles P. Kane, V. T. Lindsay, Henry C. Latham, Edward Anderson; Deacons—Dr. I. H. Taylor, Chairman; Jacob M. Appel, Granville A. Hulett, James W. Jefferson, Henry

B. Henkel, Latham T. Souther, Frank A. Drake, J. Orville Taylor, Logan Coleman, Joseph W. Inslce.

WEST SIDE CHURCH.—The rapid growth of the west part of the city of Springfield led the First Church in 1891 to erect a building on the southwest corner of State and Edwards Streets, and J. Elwood Lynn, who has been pastor of the First Church for about three years, resigned his position to take the ministry of the new church. One hundred and ten members were dismissed from the old church and became "charter members" of the new, adopting as their corporate name "West Side Christian Church of Springfield." The house was dedicated January 5, 1902, Elder J. H. Gilliland of Bloomington preaching the dedicatory sermon and Mr. Lynn at once entered upon his duties as pastor. Elders and Deacons were chosen, a Bible School was organized, and both congregation and school have made a steady growth. Mr. Lynn was succeeded as pastor by Elder F. M. Rogers.

The present efficient pastor, Mr. John R. Golden, took up the ministry January 1, 1909, and is now leading the congregation in a great work at the West Side. Early in 1910 the auditorium was enlarged and an up-to-date Bible School room completed to accommodate the large congregation, now numbering about 800, and a Bible School with an enrollment of 450. As rebuilt the church has a property valued at \$25,000, which was dedicated by Oliver W. Steward May 15, 1910. Charles E. Withey is Superintendent of the Bible School. The Illinois Christian Missionary Society held its annual meeting with this church September 12-16, 1910, and Mr. Golden was elected President for the ensuing year.

STUART STREET CHRISTIAN CHURCH.—In July, 1905, Charles Clayton Morrison, pastor of the First Christian Church of Springfield, held a series of meetings in a tent erected for that purpose in the southeast part of the city, which resulted in the organization of the Stuart Street Christian Church. With the assistance of the First and West Side Churches the erection of a chapel was begun in November, 1905, which was completed at a cost of \$9,000, and was dedicated by Charles Clayton Morrison May 13, 1906. The membership then numbered 175. At the completion of the building Mr. Rufus A. Fennell was selected as minister, assuming the pastorate immediately. Officers were elected,

a Bible School was organized, and ever since this chapel has been a regular bee hive of church activity. Mr. C. C. Sinclair succeeded Mr. Fennell as pastor and during his ministry of three years the church made rapid growth. Mr. H. H. Jenner came to the pastorate in 1909 and is now rendering faithful service. The church now has a membership of 600, with a Bible School of 275, of which Mr. A. P. Lewis is Superintendent.

VILLAGE AND COUNTRY CHURCHES.—In Sangamon County, outside the City of Springfield, the Year Book of the State Missionary Society reported 16 congregations, namely: Auburn, Barclay, Berlin, Buffalo, Cantrall, Clear Lake, Dawson, Illiopolis, Loomi, Mechanicsburg, Pleasant Plains, Riverton, Rochester, Salisbury, South Fork and Williamsville, with an aggregate enrolled membership of 1,900, and an active membership of 1,450, making the total enrolled membership in Sangamon County, 4,500.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

(By F. A. DeRossett.)

The first church organization of this denomination held services at Springfield in 1836, and is represented at the present time by what is known as St. Paul's Pro-Cathedral, which until 1888 was the only church of the faith in Sangamon County. In that year Christ Church was formed. St. Luke's and St. John's were conducted as missions of St. Paul's.

In the Journal of the Primary Convention of the Diocese of Illinois, held in Peoria Monday, March 9, 1835, Springfield is not mentioned. At this Convention Rev. Philander Chase was invited to become Bishop of Illinois. From the Journal of the Second Annual Convention, which was held in Jacksonville in May, 1836, Rev. Samuel Chase is recorded as officiating at Springfield, and he was present at the convention, with Samuel H. Treat and Emmerson C. Ross as delegates from St. Paul's Church. Rev. Samuel Chase was elected Secretary of the Convention and it was resolved that the next Convention be held in Springfield. Bishop Chase was not present at the Second Convention, being absent in England on diocesan affairs, but Bishop Kemper wrote the following in his address: "We spent a few days in Springfield and on Thursday, the 7th of January, officiated there to a small congregation. Here I baptized the in-



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fant of Rev. Samuel Chase." Rev. Samuel Chase, officiating at Springfield, reported that since the preceding June he had resided in that city, and that under the auspices of Bishop Chase a parish was organized, through the courtesy of the "Christian Brethren," who proffered the use of their house of worship; that Episcopal services were duly celebrated the first and third Sunday in each month, and that occasional services were also held in the Methodist and Presbyterian houses of worship. He also reported that measures were being taken for the erection of a church building, to cost some \$4,000, that there were 13 communicants, 2 confirmations, 5 baptisms and 3 marriages. Springfield was assessed \$5 for printing expenses.

Rev. D. W. Dresser (In 1891) made the following pencil note on the fly leaf of the Journal of the Primary Convention referred to above: "It appears that St. Paul's Church, Springfield, of which my father was first Rector, was organized in the house of George Forquer, a State official and half-brother to Gov. Ford, now enlarged. 'The Orphanage of the Holy Child,' Springfield, and services were first held in the same residence. I know that my father lived in that house when he first came to Springfield, April, 1838, while Mr. and Mrs. Forquer were absent and at Virginia Springs for Mr. Forquer's health."

At the time of the Third Annual Convention, which was held in Springfield, in May, 1837, Rev. Samuel Chase had moved to Robin's Nest, Peoria County. In Bishop Chase's address at this time he writes: "It was at this place I met with a most affectionate reception and received great encouragement. Leaving them for awhile I went, with Rev. Samuel Chase, to Jacksonville, and coming back to Springfield, I organized a parish by the name of St. Paul's, preached many times, baptized several children and one adult, confirmed two and administered the Lord's Supper to twelve persons. Their anxiety to build a church was great." Rev. Samuel Chase continued to officiate at Springfield until November, 1836, when his connection with the proposed theological school required his removal to Robin's Nest, Peoria County. The Convention adopted resolutions acknowledging the kindness and liberality of the minister and members of the First Presbyterian Church for accommodating them with their house of worship during their

time of session. At this convention a note was received from Owen Lovejoy tendering his application as a candidate for admission to the gospel ministry in that diocese.

Rev. Charles Dresser became the pastor of St. Paul's in 1838 and attended the Fourth Convention held in Rushville in June of that year, being accompanied by Samuel H. Treat and Thomas L. Bennett as lay delegates. Rev. Dresser was from Virginia and came to Illinois in that year, remaining in Springfield until 1852. In June, 1839, at the convention held in Chicago, Rev. Dresser is mentioned as one of nine clergymen in Illinois entitled to a seat in the convention. In that year, also, the church building, which had been reported as in progress at the time of the previous convention, was reported as completed and opened for Divine worship in August, 1838. A Sunday School was also reported in operation, although still small.

No Convention was held in 1840, but at the Convention of 1841 Rev. Dresser reported an increase in membership and that, besides performing services in his own parish during the year, he had visited a number of other places, preaching 54 times, and in 15 different neighborhoods. The Seventh Convention was held at Rushville, June 6 and 7, 1842, and Rev. Dresser reported having preached 78 times during the year and that he had under his care, in town and country, about 50 communicants. The Ninth Convention was held in Springfield, June 16 and 17, 1845, no convention being held the previous year, and this being the second meeting held in Springfield. At this meeting Dr. Dresser reported the accessions as 21 (14 by confirmation and 7 by removals) and the loss the same number (19 by removal and 2 by death), the total communicants being 48. At the Tenth Convention, held at Galena, June 22-23, 1846, Rev. Dresser reported his parish had commenced the construction of a new church edifice of stone, with lot to cost about \$5,000.

The clergymen who have officiated at St. Paul's since 1836 are: 1836-37, S. Chase, during which latter year the number of communicants was 12; 1838-52, Charles Dresser, number of communicants increased from 15 to 54; 1853-54, Vacant, but 72 communicants are reported the latter year; 1855-57, J. W. Pierson, communicants in latter year, 88; 1857-64, Lewis P. Clover, 120 members in latter year; 1865-68, W. B. F. Jackson, 186 members reported in latter year;

1839, H. N. Pierce, D. D., number members 199; 1870-77, F. M. Gregg, number members in latter year, 377; 1878-79, J. W. Phillips, latter year 241 members; 1880-84, E. A. Larrabee, 254 members, latter year; 1885-86, S. H. Gurteen, 378 members in latter year; 1887-1900, Ven. F. W. Taylor, 321 members latter year; 1901-11, Ven. F. A. DeRosset, M. A., membership in 1909 being 281.

Christ Church was organized in 1888, since which it has had the following clergymen: 1888-91, F. W. Clappett; 1892-93, H. D. Cunningham; 1894, Vacant; 1895-1905, Alexander Allen; 1906-07, T. Manley Sharp; 1908-09, George Dunlop. The membership in 1890 was 196, and in 1909, 213.

St. John's and St. Luke's are missions of St. Paul's, the former being attended almost entirely by miners and their families, not a professional man or merchant being connected with it. In 1909 there were 63 communicants connected with St. John's and 18 with St. Luke's.

The combined membership of both St. Paul's Pro-cathedral and Christ Church in 1909, was 494, these with the membership of St. John's and St. Luke's missions making the total number of communicants at that time connected with Episcopal Church organizations, in Springfield 575.

At the present time (1911) plans are in contemplation for the removal of St. Paul's Pro-cathedral to another location and the erection of a new church building.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCHES.

(By Rev. Frederick Brand.)

The beginnings of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Springfield and Sangamon County, date back to the thirties. After occasional preaching by itinerant ministers, Grace Evangelical Lutheran Church, first known as The English Lutheran Church of Springfield, was organized September 19, 1841, by the Rev. Francis Springer in his home on the southeast corner of Eighth and Jackson Streets. (The house in which the organization was effected still stands on the back of the lot, having been moved some years since to make room for a building in front.) The Rev. Daniel Sherer of Hillsboro was present at this meeting, at the request of the Rev. Dr.

Springer, and assisted in forming the organization.

The following persons became charter members: The Rev. Francis Springer, Mrs. Mary Springer, Jacob Divelbiss, James Swisler, Frederick Myers, Mrs. Elizabeth Myers, George Myers and John Myers.

For some years the congregation worshipped either in the homes of the members, in the school house, in a hall on Third Street just south of Washington, or in the old court house.

In 1857-59 a brick church was built at the northwest corner of Sixth and Madison Streets and was occupied until January 1, 1893, when the congregation held its first service in the new stone building on the corner of Seventh Street and Capitol Avenue. The cornerstone of this edifice was laid May 15, 1892, and the building was dedicated to the service of God March 19, 1893.

The name of the church was changed in May, 1881, from "English Lutheran" to "Grace Evangelical Lutheran," thus making it more distinctive.

The following is a list of the successive pastors: Revs. Francis Springer, D. D., Ephraim Miller, Conrad Kuhl, Simeon W. Harkey, William M. Reynolds, Benjamin C. Suesserat, Daniel Garver, Lee M. Heilman, George B. Black, Peter G. Bell, Philip Graif, B. F. Cronse, M. F. Troxell, J. M. Francis and Rev. W. H. Nicholas, the present pastor (1911).

The church has had a steady and substantial growth and now has a membership of more than 612.

TRINITY EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.—The influx of German emigrants called for preaching the word of God in the German language. After various attempts at collecting the German Lutheran citizens of Springfield into one church body, an organization was formed, which later resulted in the founding of First Lutheran Church in the city, which was called "Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church."

The early beginning of this congregation dates back to the fifties of the late century. The first meeting house, a frame structure, stood on Third Street, near Washington Street. In 1860 a new brick building was raised on the old site, which did service until 1888. The congregation again having outgrown its quarters, a new location was sought and the present imposing and spacious sanctuary was erected. This church is

located on the corner of Second and Monroe Streets, and, bordering on the state house square, enjoys perhaps the most prominent site of any church in Springfield.

Trinity was originally affiliated with the general synod. In 1867 a division took place, the majority uniting with the Synod of Missouri, Ohio and other States. This is the largest and most progressive Lutheran church body in the United States, comprising about 1,500 souls. Its confessional position is that of the unaltered Augsburg confession.

From its earliest inception Trinity Church has devoted especial attention to the Christian education and training of its youth in schools of its own. The well known first German school was situated on Jefferson Street, near Second Street.

In 1906 the present well appointed modern school building was erected immediately north of the church.

The congregation is no longer exclusively German. A natural transition into the English has gradually taken place. At the present time church services are conducted in both the German and the English language every Sunday, and the one time German school has now become so thoroughly English that it graduates a large percentage of its pupils into the high school annually.

Pastors of Trinity Church since 1860 have been the Revs. William Bartling, Herman Burkhardt, Theodore Benson, Frederick Lochner, George Link and Martin Luecke. The present pastor, the Rev. Frederick Brand, has been with the church since 1903. The teaching force of the parochial school consists at this time of the Professors Robert Schoknecht, Frederick Diesing, J. M. Goesswein and Miss Lulu Brand.

Concordia Seminary of this city, having an annual enrollment of about 225 students and being the second largest divinity school of the Lutheran Church in the United States, is closely connected with Trinity Lutheran Church, as both the professors and students worship there, and as the Board of Directors consists almost exclusively of members of that church. Old Trinity is easily one of the strongest and best attended Protestant churches in the city.

THE FIRST LUTHERAN CHURCH.—On July 18, 1870, a third Lutheran Church was organized under the name of "First Evangelical Lutheran

St. John's Church." The Rev. Ephraim Miller, pastor of the English Lutheran Church, was the founder of the St. John's Church and has been followed by Revs. Franz Braun, Chr. F. A. Kaessmann, O. Pracht, C. Stark, J. Bond, C. A. Richter, J. Helminger, L. W. Graep, C. Wooge, W. Schmelzke, D. D., since 1884. Membership of the church has been increased to 648 confirmed persons and the baptized children.

TRINITY EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH (Colored).—For the past twenty years, mission work has been conducted by the faculty and students of Concordia College of Springfield, among the colored citizens of Springfield, which finally resulted in the organization of a small colored Evangelical Lutheran Church. The congregation owns a pleasing church edifice, with parsonage adjoining. The present supply pastor is Prof. Otto C. A. Boecler of Concordia College.

RURAL AND VILLAGE CHURCHES.—The following presents a list of the village or country churches of the Lutheran denomination in Sangamon County outside the city of Springfield.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN ST. JOHN'S CHURCH OF PLEASANT PLAINS, was founded in 1884 by Rev. Prof. A. Craemer, of Concordia College, Springfield. The following is a list of those who served as pastors since the founding of the church: Revs. Prof. A. Craemer, 1884-88; D. Jaeger, 1884-91; R. Heicke, 1891-92; H. E. Jacobs, 1893-1902; J. C. Kuppler, 1902-09; E. M. Gross since 1909. The congregation numbers approximately 200 souls.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, NEW BERLIN.—This congregation was founded about thirty years ago, and numbers 275 souls. The present pastor is Rev. Fried Schwandt.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, CHATHAM.—This church was founded by Rev. F. Lochner, and Prof. A. Craemer. Since 1891, Prof. R. Pieper, A. B., of Concordia College, has been the pastor. The membership is about 200 souls.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH, FARMINGDALE.—This church was founded by Prof. F. Streckfuss, of Concordia College, and numbers about 100 souls.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH, RIVERTON.—Mission work has been carried on at this place for a number of years, by Prof. R. Pieper, A. B., of Concordia College. A small congregation of 100 souls has been organized.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES.

(By Rev. W. J. Johnson)

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—The history of Congregationalism in Sangamon County appears to have been confined to the city of Springfield. The New England men and women, coming hereabouts, made their home in the Capital City, and for a time gave their religious allegiance to the Presbyterian Church, with which Congregationalism has always had a close affiliation. At the close of the pastorate of Rev. Albert Hale over the Second Presbyterian Church, fifty-five persons withdrew from Presbyterianism and joined by twenty others of like religious persuasion, formed themselves into the First Congregational Church of Springfield. The organization proper took shape in The Bryant, Stratton & Bell's Commercial College Hall on February 6, 1867. Regular church services were held in this hall for a time, but later the Hall of Representatives was secured and preaching conducted by the Revs. T. T. Watterman and J. M. Sturtevant.

A site for a church building was secured at the corner of Fifth and Edwards Streets, and on December 10, 1868, a frame building was dedicated with proper religious ceremonies. This original building has been added to by the erection of a stone building in the rear for Sunday School and social purposes, and in 1900 the main part was resurfaced with Prentice Stone, and a new front built with double towers and roomy vestibule, making a very attractive structure. The whole property is worth about \$50,000 and is a credit, both to the church and city. In the basement for five years a Manual Training and Gymnasium outfit was sustained for the benefit of the poorer boys of the city, which was successful in its operation, till the establishment by the City School Board of manual outfits in the different ward schools, which put the smaller outfit of the church out of commission and suspended its operation.

Of the charter members of the church, three yet remain in active communion, Mrs. F. W. Tracy, Miss Emma Post, and Mr. L. W. Coe, Sr., while eleven others are still alive, but have removed from the city, or else transferred their membership to some other church. The present church roster numbers 350. During its history 946 names have been on the roll. Many of these have occupied large and influential positions in

the life of both city and state. The names of F. W. Tracy, Dr. C. S. Shelton, Lucius Kingsbury, C. R. Post, Herbert Post, H. S. Dickerman, C. M. Stanton, Dr. Richard Edwards, George A. Sanders, E. N. Bates, J. N. Reece, J. H. Matheny and H. W. Clendenin, are those of men whose influence was well known and widely honored throughout central Illinois in banking, legal, commercial, political, medical, educational, and editorial circles. The wives of most of the gentlemen were also active in benevolent and Sunday School work.

The Church has been served by thirteen pastors. Its first pastor, John Knox McLean, is still in active service as President of Pacific Theological Seminary at Berkeley, Cal. Its second pastor, John H. Barrows, had an international reputation as the organizer of the World's Congress of Religions held in Chicago during the World's Fair of 1893. Robert Morse, another pastor, left the pulpit for the lecture platform and was widely known as a popular lecturer on institutional Chautauqua and church platforms. Of the thirteen pastors eight are still alive. The present pastor is W. J. Johnson, who is now in the seventh year of his leadership.

PLYMOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—In the year 1887 a series of undenominational evangelistic services was held in the southeast section of the city, as the result of which a large number of people professed an interest in religion and expressed a desire to be enrolled as members of some church. After a refusal by the Presbyterian and Methodist Churches of the city to undertake the work of fostering the new organization, the Rev. R. O. Post, then pastor of the First Congregational Church, was petitioned by those interested, to take the waiting people into the fellowship of Congregationalism. As a result, Mr. Post enlisted the sympathy and help of his local church, and also the presence of officials of the Illinois Congregational Home Missionary Society, and on Sunday, October 23rd, under the presidency of Rev. James Thompkins, of Chicago, the Second Congregational Church was organized, with a charter membership of 44.

The first church building, located at South Grand Avenue and Sixteenth Street, was formally dedicated on Sunday, March 4, 1888, the Rev. Dr. Thompkins preaching the dedication sermon, but this building was destroyed by fire



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on Sunday morning, December 1, 1889. On April 13th of the following year, however, a new building was ready for purposes of Divine worship and Dr. Thompkins preached the dedication sermon in this building also. It is a frame structure of tasty appearance, and is heated by furnace, lighted by electricity, and has rooms for social purposes as well as the large room for worship. In 1894 it was decided by vote of the church that its ecclesiastical title should be changed from "Second" to "Plymouth," so that the church is now known as the "Plymouth Congregational Church." It has been served by eleven pastors, has a membership of 170, and a property in church, parsonage and lots, worth \$14,000. The present pastor is Rev. E. E. Frame.

HOPE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—In addition to these interests, there is a small building used for a Sunday School and casual religious services, located at the corner of Carpenter and Sixteenth Streets. This enterprise was started some years ago by Mr. W. M. Brewer, an earnest spirited layman, who donated the lots and erected the building. He was aided in his work by a band of young people from the First Church, who taught classes under his supervision. Of late years Mr. C. F. Koehn has given the work a loving oversight. There is a Sunday School with an enrollment of about 75. The property is worth about \$3,500.

UNITED BRETHREN IN CHRIST.

(By Maurice B. Spayd.)

The Church of the United Brethren in Christ of Springfield, was organized (as near as can be ascertained in the absence of the official records) in the year 1893. A church building was purchased from the "Church of God," situated near the corner of North Third and Pine Streets. Rev. H. S. Shaeffer was the first pastor and was followed by Rev. J. A. Weller, D. D.; Rev. H. T. Athey, Rev. J. G. Hofacre, Rev. E. H. Shuey, Rev. O. O. Inman and Rev. Maurice B. Spayd, the present pastor.

Under the pastorate of Rev. E. H. Shuey the church was relocated. A lot was secured on the corner of North Third Street and North Grand Avenue, and a neat frame church erected in 1902. In the new location the church has had an increase in membership until the congregation

now numbers 275. A growing Sunday School, a Christian Endeavor Society, Pastor's Aid Society, a Ladies' Union and a Woman's Missionary Local, constitute the auxiliary organizations. The church is orthodox in its creed, thoroughly evangelistic in its practices, and its policy is a modified form of episcopacy. Its form of government is thoroughly American, the final authority being vested in the membership of the various congregations.

The Springfield Church forms a part of the Springfield District, Northern Illinois Conference. There are two other United Brethren Churches in Sangamon County, one about three miles south and east of Mechanicsburg, known as Mt. Pleasant Church, and the other one-half mile north of Riddle Hill, known as Old Salem.

CHAPTER XL.

OLD SETTLERS' SOCIETY.

OLD SETTLERS' SOCIETY OF SANGAMON COUNTY—ITS ORGANIZATION IN 1859—PROMOTERS OF THE ORGANIZATION AND FIRST OFFICERS—CONSTITUTION AND QUALIFICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP—THE ORIGINAL MEMBERS KNOWN AS "SNOW BIRDS" FROM THE PERIOD OF THE "DEEP SNOW"—FIRST MEETING HELD AT SITE OF FIRST CARLIN BUILT IN SANGAMON COUNTY BY ROBERT PULLIAM IN 1817—REORGANIZATION AND REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING HELD IN 1868—REPORTS OF SUBSEQUENT REUNIONS—CELEBRATION OF FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF SETTLEMENT IN 1900—OFFICERS AND PRINCIPAL SPEAKERS UP TO 1911.

(By Isaac R. Diller.)

In the spring of 1859 the first step was taken in the effort to organize what is now the "Old Settlers' Society of Sangamon County." This was in the form of a call bearing the signatures Pascal P. Enos, J. G. Bergen, Elijah Hies and Noah W. Matheny—all pioneer citizens of the county—suggesting a meeting to be held on the first day of June of that year, consisting "of all the settlers of the county previous to the winter of the deep snow" (1830-31), for the pur-

pose of organizing a society" having as its object the preservation of matter connected with the "early history of the city of Springfield and of Sangamon County." The first meeting was held on the date mentioned and, after a temporary organization, an adjournment was taken to June 15, when a constitution was reported and adopted.

This constitution provided that the Society shall be called the "Old Settlers Society of Sangamon County," and that it "shall have for its object the collection and preservation of the early history of Sangamon County and the city of Springfield." It also provided for the election of a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Corresponding Secretary, a Recording Secretary and a Treasurer, and prescribed the duties of the same, and also provided in Article 3—

"All persons residents of Sangamon County previous to 'the winter of the deep snow' (viz. 1830-31) are qualified for membership in this Society and after the first day of January, 1860, applicants for membership must show a residence of twenty-five years previous to the time of application."

The officers elected at that meeting who were to hold office until the first Monday in June following, were: Thomas Moffett, President; Elijah Hies and A. G. Herndon, Vice Presidents; Pascal P. Enos, Recording Secretary; N. W. Matheny, Corresponding Secretary, and E. B. Hawley, Treasurer.

It was also provided that the first annual meeting of the Society should be held at the site of the cabin of Robert Pulliam, the first settler in what is now Sangamon County, and on the anniversary of its erection (viz. October 20, 1816)—the location being in what is now Ball Township about four miles southeast of Chatham and ten miles south of Springfield.

The meeting was held at the place and date (Oct. 20, 1859) mentioned, the principal address being delivered by the late Judge James H. Matheny, followed by brief remarks from Erastus Wright, Judge Moffett, Martin G. Pulliam (son of the original settler), Col. E. D. Taylor of Chicago, Munson Carter, Dr. Shields, Elder Prentice and Pascal P. Enos.

FIRST ANNUAL MEETING.—Owing to the political excitement of 1860 and the Civil War (1861-65) no further meetings were held until 1868, when under a call issued by some thirty prominent citizens, a meeting was held at Clear

Lake on August 20th of that year. This proved a happy occasion, the meeting being largely attended, and at this time the Society being re-organized—in consequence of the suspension of seven years, this taking the name of the first annual meeting of the Society as it now exists. On this occasion Strother Jones of Dawson presided, Rev. Mr. Stafford pronounced the invocation and addresses were delivered by Munson Carter, David England, George Anderson, Samuel Williams, Preston Breckenridge and James H. Matheny.

At the close of the meeting Strother G. Jones was elected President for the next year.

SECOND ANNUAL MEETING.—The second regular annual meeting was held at Clear Lake, August 20, 1869, Strother G. Jones presiding and Rev. Mr. Holton offering the opening prayer. The principal speakers were Revs. J. G. Bergen and C. B. Stafford. David England, Rev. J. W. Taylor, Preston Breckenridge and Judge James H. Matheny also delivered brief addresses. The officers chosen at this meeting for the next year were: Preston Breckenridge, President; Samuel Preston and S. G. Jones, Vice Presidents; and John F. King, Secretary. Over eighty members enrolled on this occasion.

THIRD MEETING.—The third annual meeting (1870) was held August 31st, Clear Lake again being the place of meeting. Addresses were made by Rev. Francis Springer, Gen. Moses K. Anderson (from 1839 to 1861 Adjutant General of the State of Illinois), and Samuel Williams, who related some interesting reminiscences of his coming to Sangamon County in 1821 with later incidents of western life. Brief remarks were also made by Elijah Price of Menard County, David England, Samuel A. Grubb, Thomas Bond of Taylorville, Joab Wilkinson and Job Fletcher.

FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING.—Cherry Grove—a beautiful and romantic spot in the vicinity of Auburn, was the place selected for the holding of the fourth annual meeting (1871), Preston Breckenridge again presiding. Gov. John M. Palmer was the principal speaker, other speakers being Samuel Williams, James H. Matheny and John T. Stuart. Preston Breckenridge was again chosen President with Noah Mason Vice President, and Thomas Parks Secretary.

FIFTH ANNUAL GATHERING.—At the fifth annual meeting, held August 30, 1872, the proceedings opened with the election of Job Fletcher,

President, with seventy Vice Presidents and Noah W. Matheny, Secretary. The speakers were Gen. John A. McClelland, Rev. William Rutledge (one of the founders of the Grand Army of the Republic), Major Elijah Hes. Rev. J. D. Randall of Edwardsville, Wm. S. Prentice, Rev. F. H. Wines and George R. Weber.

SIXTH ANNUAL SESSION.—The sixth annual meeting took place at Irwin's Grove near Pleasant Plains, August 29, 1873, Job Fletcher presiding. An address of welcome was delivered by John Slater of Pleasant Plains, followed by Gen. John M. Palmer as principal speaker. The principal after-dinner speaker was David L. Phillips, other speakers being Russel Godfrey of Menard County, John Thompson of Cass, R. W. Diller of Springfield, Isaac Cogdall of Menard, M. K. Anderson and George R. Weber.

The officers elected at this meeting were: S. M. Wilson, of Pleasant Plains, President; James Parkinson, of Curran, Vice President; and Noah W. Matheny, Secretary.

SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING.—Crow's Mill, a historic point about eight miles southeast of Springfield, was the place selected for the holding of the seventh annual meeting on September 10, 1874. The day was excessively warm but the "Snow Birds" enjoyed themselves in a beautiful grove. Among those seated upon the stand were R. W. Diller, A. B. Irwin, S. G. Jones, J. W. Keyes, Dr. Shields, S. G. Nesbitt, Philemon Stout, Preston Breckenridge, Job Fletcher and Jacob N. Fullenwider. Judge James H. Matheny was the principal speaker, others following being Gen. John M. Palmer, Andrew Simpson, William M. Springer, Davis Meredith and Mr. Slater.

William Burtle was elected President for the ensuing year; A. B. Irwin and Davis Meredith, Vice Presidents, and Noah M. Matheny, Secretary.

EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING.—Cantrall's Grove, in the north part of Sangamon County, was the place for the eighth annual meeting of the Society (1875), the old settlers of Menard County being invited to participate. Rev. Mr. Vawter, of Cantrall, delivered an address of welcome, being followed by Gen. Palmer as first and principal speaker. The speakers who followed were: Isaac Cogdell of Menard County; David L. Phillips of Springfield; Elder John England of Ogle County, and Hon. James C. Conkling of Springfield.

Alexander B. Irwin was chosen President and E. C. Matheny Secretary.

NINTH ANNUAL MEETING.—One of the most noted meetings in the history of the Society was that held on the Fair Ground at Springfield, August 31, 1876, as it called out an audience rising into thousands, besides an unusual number of the pioneer class. Gen. Moses K. Anderson presided and the speeches were of unusual interest. The principal speakers were Judge James H. Matheny, Alfred Orendorff and William H. Herndon, who were followed with brief remarks by George R. Weber, D. W. Clark, M. K. Anderson and others. Alex. B. Irwin was re-elected President; M. K. Anderson, Vice President, and E. C. Matheny, Secretary.

TENTH REUNION.—The tenth annual meeting was held at Loomi, September 4, 1877, the attendance being estimated at several thousand. After an address of welcome delivered by Mr. James M. Turpin, Maj. John T. Stuart delivered an address describing the county as he saw it on coming to Springfield in 1828, and as compared with later conditions. This address was one of the most interesting ever delivered before the Society, and evidently produced a deep impression upon its members and the general audience. Other speakers were John Carroll Power, who had recently issued his "History of the Early Settlers of Sangamon County," and Rev. J. G. White and J. L. Crane, and some reminiscences were related of Mrs. Elizabeth Harbour's recollections of the attack made by the Indians on Hill's Fort, near what is now Greenville, Bond County, on August 27, 1814.

At the close of this meeting Davis Meredith was re-elected President and E. C. Matheny Secretary.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING.—This was held at Pleasant Plains, August 22, 1878, and Rev. John Slater and Judge Matheny were the principal orators. Rev. William H. Milburn, the noted blind orator, who was a resident of Jacksonville in his youth, and Rev. William Short, also of Jacksonville, were also speakers on this occasion, and the attendance of old settlers from different parts of the county was especially large.

Maxwell Campbell was chosen President for the ensuing year, and James H. Matheny Secretary.

TWELFTH REUNION.—The twelfth annual reunion of the Old Settlers' of Sangamon County

was held in Able's Grove, in the vicinity of Rochester, August 20, 1879, Vice President Alex. B. Irwin presiding and Dr. E. R. Babcock delivering the address of welcome. Hon. Milton Hay acted as principal orator of the occasion, delivering a masterly and impressive address.

At this meeting Roland W. Diller was chosen President.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REUNION.—The thirteenth annual reunion (1880) of the Old Settlers of Sangamon County—for as such, by this time, these annual meetings had come to be regarded—was held in a grove in the rear of the residence of Mr. Daniel Jones in Cotton Hill Township, five miles south of Crow's Mill. Notwithstanding a high temperature in the state of weather, the attendance was large with a fair proportion of the pioneer class. The exercise of the day opened with music, and after an address of welcome by John B. Weber of Pawnee, Mr. Diller delivered the President's address. This was followed by a brief address by Mr. John Harrison, one of the oldest residents in the vicinity of Pleasant Plains, Judge H. M. Vandever, of Christian County, being then the principal speaker. Later speakers were the Hon. James C. Robinson of Springfield, Mr. Van Deren of Chatham and Mr. Baker of Christian County.

R. W. Diller and James H. Matheny were re-elected President and Secretary, respectively.

FOURTEENTH REUNION.—The fourteenth annual reunion was held at Salisbury near the Sangamon River in the northwest part of Sangamon County, the session occupying two days, August 24 and 25, 1881. Tents were furnished for the accommodation of those who remained on the ground over night. A stand ornamented with colored paper in large patterns, in front bore the inscription, "Welcome to the Old Settlers." The first meeting was held at eight o'clock on the evening of the first day, the exercises consisting of music and the telling of stories of early days, closing with the singing of the Doxology. By appointment of President Diller a prayer meeting was held at 7 o'clock next morning.

On the morning of the second day there was a large accession in attendance, the meeting then being called to order by John H. Harrison of Pleasant Plains, followed by an invocation by Elder Stevens and an address of welcome by Mr. John B. Miller and a response from Presi-

dent R. W. Diller. Then, after hearing some reminiscences from old settlers, Gov. Shelby M. Cullom delivered the principal address. After dinner a business meeting was held at which R. W. Diller and James H. Matheny were elected President and Secretary with a Vice President for each township. Later speakers were Mr. Kennedy, of Springfield; M. A. Stevens, of Salisbury, Judge James H. Matheny and Gen. M. K. Anderson.

The attempted assassination of President Garfield having occurred a few weeks previous, Judge Matheny introduced the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, The President of the United States has been shot down by the hand of a cowardly assassin, and now lies in a critical condition at the Executive Mansion;

"Resolved, That the old settlers and friends assembled, deeply deplore the calamity which seems about to befall the country—a calamity which would be none the less deplorable than the assassination of our old friend and pioneer settler, Abraham Lincoln.

"Resolved, That our prayer will ascend to the Throne of Grace for his speedy recovery, and that our deepest sympathy be extended to his family and to the Nation, in this, their great affliction."

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING.—A two days' meeting was held on the Mechanicsburg Camp Grounds August 16 and 17, 1882. The exercises began with a program consisting of music and speaking on Wednesday evening. The program for the second day consisted of music by the Mechanicsburg Band, and singing by the Old Settlers Choir under the leadership of Prof. Griffin of Pleasant Plains. Addresses were delivered by Gen. John A. McClermand, W. A. Vincent, Capt. Isaac R. Diller of Chicago, ex-Gov. John M. Palmer and others.

Since the date of the previous meeting the following early settlers had died: Mrs. Jonathan R. Saunders, who came to Sangamon County in 1824, Gen. Moses K. Anderson, who came in 1829, Thomas Suddith in 1834 and Mrs. Mary Todd Lincoln in 1839.

R. W. Diller was President and James H. Matheny, Secretary.

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING.—A two days' meeting was held at Loami August 29 and 30, 1883. The proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. Francis Springer, followed by a welcoming address delivered by Cyrus Van Deren, Ex-Governor John M. Palmer and Henry B. Kane were the principal speakers on the first day. A



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copy of "The Early Life of Major Elijah Des" was presented to the three Earliest Settlers in the County present at the meeting, viz.: Mary Coleman, Albion Knotts and Jacob Henkle, all of 1818.

The principal speaker on the second day was Judge James A. Creighton. The officers elected were: James H. Matheny, President, and Roland W. Diller, Secretary.

At this meeting a new Constitution was adopted.

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING.—A two days' meeting was held August 20 and 21, 1884, at Pulliam's Grove in Ball Township, on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Organization of the Society, and of their first meeting on the spot where the first log cabin was built in Sangamon County in 1816, making Sangamon County the father of all Old Settlers Societies in the country. A large number of "Snow Birds"—men and women who lived in the county during the winter of the deep snow of 1830-31—occupied the large platform. Martial music was furnished by a band composed of fifers and drummers from sixty to seventy-four years of age, while vocal music was furnished by a choir of 60 voices. After devotional exercises conducted by Rev. Josiah Porter, the address of welcome was given by Charles I. Pulliam, a grandson of the first settler. As at the preceding two days' meeting, about two hundred of the Old Settlers tented on the grounds and enjoyed the experience. The principal speakers of the second day's meeting were Hon. James C. Conkling, Wm. M. Springer, Capt. Isaac R. Diller of Chicago, and E. L. Chapin and Wiley Jones, the last two being representatives of the "Young Settlers."

A subscription paper was signed by one hundred men with the view of purchasing ten or fifteen acres, including the site of the first cabin for a permanent location, if thought advisable, but the project was never carried out.

James H. Matheny was President, and R. W. Diller, Secretary.

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING.—A two days' meeting was held at Pleasant Plains, August 26 and 27, 1885. In addition to a drum corps and a choir of young people, an old folks' choir sang from the "Old Missouri Hymn," which greatly delighted the audience. Col. Dick Taylor of Chicago addressed the audience, it being his first visit among his old friends for twenty-five years.

He referred to his part in urging Abraham Lincoln to issue greenbacks and make them legal tender. Other speakers were Thomas Rees, Robert H. Patton representing the Young Settlers, and others. The principal speaker on the second day was William H. Herndon, Lincoln's law partner, on "Pioneer Women," which was a high tribute to those worthy wives and mothers who had made the wilderness blossom as the rose. There were reported to be 266 "Snow Birds" living in seventeen Townships, no reports having been received from the others.

James H. Matheny officiated as President, and Roland W. Diller as Secretary.

NINETEENTH ANNUAL MEETING.—A two days' meeting was held at Irwin's Grove August 17 and 18, 1886. Rev. Josiah Porter, 86 years of age, offered an appropriate prayer. Judge Wm. L. Gross gave an interesting resume of the history of Sangamon since its organization in 1821, out of which the whole or a part of eleven other counties have been carved and yet it still contains 875 square miles of territory. This meeting was marked by the old time relies on exhibition, consisting of spinning wheels, cards for wool, sickles, hachles, etc., and spinning, carding and hackling were exhibited. Ten ladies from sixty to seventy-seven years wore dresses and bonnets of olden times. Mr. George Gregory, the engineer, who operated the first locomotive in the State of Illinois, was presented with a cane made from one of the railroad ties of the first railroad, and while taken by surprise, gave some interesting reminiscences of early railroad history. A special train in the evening brought from Springfield the Apollo Glee Club, the Juvenile Band and the Governor's Guard, entertaining the crowd with music and a military drill.

The principal address of the second day included a historical sketch of the geological formation and first discovery of Illinois, especially the valley of the Sangamon, by W. W. Lunger, and short speeches by Wm. M. Springer, David T. Littler, Senator Shelby, M. Cullom, Capt. T. W. S. Kidd, Rev. U. M. Brander, Dr. A. L. Converse and F. L. Chapin. James H. Matheny officiated as President, Roland W. Diller as Secretary.

THE TWENTIETH ANNUAL MEETING.—Was held in Cass' Grove, Buffalo Hart, August 3 and 4, 1887. At this meeting 296 persons signed a roll who had lived in Sangamon County over forty

years, giving age, where born, date of coming, and residence. The committee of arrangements presented the men a cane and the ladies a badge. Rev. Wm. Bennett, 80 years of age, offered prayer. Rev. W. J. Rutledge was the principal speaker and was followed by many of the Vice Presidents with reminiscences of early days. It was claimed that in this grove, a short distance from the speaker's stand, in 1826, a treaty was held by government officers with the Indians and blankets exchanged for furs, and the Indians immediately left the country and never returned.

The second day was given over to speakers representing the young settlers, and Frank H. Jones, H. Clay Wilson, J. J. Crowder, Paul Frimrock, S. H. Cummings and L. P. Clover responded. As one paper remarked: "Yesterday was 'Snow Bird Day' and today the 'Pee Wees' had it." A gold headed cane was presented to George Fagan as the oldest male settler, having come April 15, 1820, and a handsome easy chair to Mrs. Sarah Ann Taylor, who had lived in Sangamon County since 1819. A large cake was given Mrs. John DeCamp in distinction of being the mother of seventeen children. There were eighty "Snow Birds" in attendance. On both days an "Early settler's moving camp scene was enacted," which was true to life, and John Redmond gave an exhibition of his bounds on a fox hunt.

The officers were James H. Matheny, President, and Roland W. Diller, Secretary.

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING.—On account of this being presidential year, it was decided to have a one-day session which was held August 16, 1888, at Rochester. Among the fifty-five "Snow Birds" present was Ellis Wilcox, who was active at 99 years of age. The "Old Folks Singing School," led by Dr. Robertson of Tallula, was one of the features of the meeting, as well as a fine collection of relics. John Fletcher, William T. Baker and Samuel Maxcy were the main speakers. Major Cartwright, a colored man who claimed he was 102 years old and twice sold—when four and thirteen years of age—was introduced to the audience.

James H. Matheny served as President, and Roland W. Diller, Secretary.

THE TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING.—Was held in Weber's Grove, Pawnee, August 8, 1889. The speakers were Robert Matheny, John C.

Mathis, George R. Weber and Thomas Rees. Ellis Wilcox, who celebrated his one hundredth birthday on August 12th, was the patriarch of the Patriarchs. He had lived in Island Grove Township since 1828. The officers were unchanged.

TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL MEETING.—This meeting was held at Pleasant Plains August 28, 1890. President Matheny was in his happiest mood and made a characteristic Old Settlers' speech, for which he was famous. Other speakers were S. O. Maxcy, Squire McElfresh, Charles Ridgely, T. W. S. Kidd, John Allsbury and others. The Old Folks Choir, under the leadership of Dr. Robertson, sang from the "Southern Harmony," and scored a great success. It was announced that all persons over seventy years of age would be admitted free to the Sangamon County Fair on "Old Settlers Day," September 9th. James H. Matheny, President, and Roland W. Diller, Secretary.

TWENTY-FOURTH MEETING.—The Old Settlers met for their Annual Reunion at White Sulphur Springs near Loami, August 13, 1891. Since the last meeting Judge James H. Matheny had died, Sept. 7, 1890, at the age of 72 years. He had been the orator at the first meeting at Pulliam's Grove in 1859, and had been for years President of the Society and the principal factor in each meeting. The reading of resolutions of respect to his memory brought out the deep feeling of sorrow his loss occasioned. Mr. Samuel O. Maxcy was elected President in his place and presided over the meeting. The music was furnished by the Jerseyville Band and the Loami Glee Club. After the address of welcome by Daniel Staley, speeches and reminiscences were given by A. B. Irwin, Charles A. Keyes, Judge Gross, Mr. Lynch, C. C. Irwin and others. The spirit of the Old Settlers was shown by the remarks frequently made, "Well, I am here this year, but no doubt it will be the last time," and with this possibility in view, they cheerfully greet old friends and say farewell at parting.

Samuel O. Maxcy, President, Roland W. Diller, Secretary.

TWENTY-FIFTH MEETING.—The twenty-fifth Annual Reunion of Old Settlers was held at Pawnee August 4, 1892. Faithful to their beautiful custom, they gathered in the woods called Wheeler's Grove, to add their yearly tribute to the unwritten classics of the county. The day was one of delight, but tempered with sad mem-

ories. Many an old familiar face was not to be seen this year on the stand. The grim reaper death had been busy during the year and over two hundred rich sheaves had been gathered to the eternal shore. For these there were many spoken eulogies, but the most eloquent tribute to their memories was the tear that was wiped away here and there without a word.

The program opened with music by the Girard Band, followed by a song by the Pawnee Glee Club. The opening prayer was made by Rev. Elisha Sanders, 88 years of age, followed by a brief but hearty address of welcome by Rev. J. C. Lockhart of Pawnee. President Maxcy in his address contrasted the manner of life enjoyed by the early settlers with that of the present day. The next speaker was Capt. Kidd, whom the old boys familiarly called Tom. These reunions signified more in earlier days because the means of communication did not permit of frequent meetings with distant friends. The Captain said he attended the first meeting called to organize an old settlers' association in the county, and that he was the only living representative of that occasion. After dinner the band sounded the assembly call, and the stand and audience seats were immediately filled. One of the interesting incidents of the day took place when Secretary Diller distributed 100 Knox almanacs among the old pioneers, in accordance with a death-bed request of Uncle Thomas Knox. An elaborate report was made by Secretary Diller covering a multitude of interesting matters. Speeches were also made by Major Orendorff, Isaac A. Hawley, and Strother G. Jones. The formal program ended with a song by the Pawnee Glee Club and music by the band, both of which did much to enliven and vary the proceedings of the day. The officers were the same as at the preceding meeting.

TWENTY-SIXTH MEETING.—The Annual Reunion at New Berlin August 4, 1893, was one of the grandest ever held in the history of the association. The special train from Springfield was jammed, and Conductor Horace Morgan smiled as he gathered the tickets with both hands. All kinds of vehicles came from all parts of the county, and as a consequence the village of New Berlin and the park were a veritable Mecca. The people of New Berlin met the incoming visitors with open arms and everybody was assured of a warm welcome. The

village was profusely decorated with bunting, the Star Spangled Banner flapped in the gentle breeze from many houses, and the grand stand was appropriately decorated. The Springfield Germania Band rendered excellent music. After a song by the choir the meeting was called to order by Mr. Thomas Rhea, Vice President for New Berlin, and prayer was offered by Rev. H. S. Lindsay of the Baptist Church. The address of welcome was delivered by F. J. Boring of New Berlin, and Major James A. Connolly, of Springfield, was the principal orator of the occasion. President Harrison presided and gave a short talk on old times, Roland W. Diller still filling his post as Secretary.

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REUNION was held at Auburn, August 16, 1894, the crowd present being estimated at 7,000. The whole village was decorated with bunting, and the grand Star Spangled Banner unfurled its folds to the gentle breeze from many house tops. Several business houses were closed with notices hanging on the doors, "Closed on account Old Settlers picnic." The program was opened by the Watch Factory Band, Springfield, which rendered sweet music at intervals during the day. The meeting was called to order by Roland W. Diller, Secretary of the Association, and prayer was offered by Rev. Joseph Roach of Auburn. "America" was then sung in a most pleasing manner by a double quartette. After another selection by the band, E. R. Perkins, President of the Association, made a few remarks, after which the minutes of the last meeting were read by Secretary Diller. Hon. James W. Patton, of Springfield, delivered the principal address. The double quartette rendered another selection, when an intermission was taken for dinner. The afternoon exercises were opened by a recitation, "The Last Hymn," by Josephine, the little nine-year-old daughter of Sheriff Patrick Murray. The afternoon address was delivered by Hon. Joseph M. Grout, Milton D. McCoy of Rochester was next. Officers of the day, Edward Riley Perkins, President, and Roland W. Diller, Secretary.

TWENTY-EIGHTH MEETING.—The Old Settlers' gathering at Millar's Grove near Williamsville Thursday, August 1, 1895, is supposed to have been one of the largest and most interesting meetings the society has ever held. The program included some of the ablest speakers of the great State of Illinois, viz.: Senator John

M. Palmer, ex-Gov. Richard Oglesby, Hon. J. M. Graham and others, while Hardie Williams, an old-time colored man, gave some plantation stories to the amusement of the crowd. The Watch Factory Band of Springfield was present all day, and rendered a large number of their best selections. The choir was made up of the best talent in Williams Township, and also rendered some excellent music. The invocation was delivered by C. G. Cantrall, and the address of welcome by Miss Mazy Cooper of Williams Township. Logan McMurray served as President, and Roland W. Diller as Secretary.

TWENTY-NINTH MEETING.—The Annual Reunion of 1896 was held August 20th, in Purvines Grove, one mile east of Pleasant Plains. The committee on arrangements, consisting of Messrs. A. N. Purvines, T. A. Towlin and E. D. Boynton, spared no pains to insure every comfort for the Old Settlers. A large stand with a roof was prepared containing enough chairs to accommodate all of the feebler ones of the large number present. Just back of this stand a tent had been erected in which the weary ones could rest. The decorations were made under the supervision of Mrs. S. S. Purvines, and exquisite taste marked every outline. A very happy and appropriate idea was the placing of artificial "snow birds" upon the stand to represent each member, and one in mourning for each member of that organization who had died during the past year. A glance at the array showed that they were rapidly passing away, and we were led to realize that soon this organization will cease to exist or pass into the hands of a younger generation. At 10 o'clock A. M. Isaac Hawley, the President, called the meeting to order and, after several selections by the band and some songs by the chorons, Rev. D. S. Demer opened the meeting with prayer, followed by Miss Mabel Atherton of Cartwright Township, who gave the address of welcome. Hon. Charles A. Keyes made the principal address, and Judge G. W. Murray, Judge J. A. Creighton, John H. Harrison, W. W. Jarrett, who came to Sangamon County in 1826, B. F. Cummings and others gave brief talks. Roland W. Diller was still officiating as Secretary.

THIRTIETH MEETING.—Another Annual Reunion of the Old Settlers and the "Snow Birds" of Sangamon County was held August 12, 1897, at Shoup's grove, situated about one mile from Cotton Hill. It seems by the handiwork of

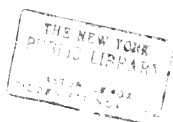
nature these grounds were especially laid out for just such an occasion. Besides the many qualities prepared by nature, the place was beautified by the handiwork of the members of the decorating committee. A large stand in the center of the grove was handsomely decorated with flags, bunting, evergreens, etc., while overhead was a covering of white canvas, which added to the beauty of the stand. North of the speakers' stand were booths, for serving lemonade, soda, ice cream, watermelons, peanuts and popcorn, and a strong wire around the enclosure excluded horses and rigs. The committee of arrangements had excluded slot machine men, fortune tellers, gamblers and all sorts of fakers, in spite of offers of liberal rewards for privileges by this class.

At 10 o'clock Milton D. McCoy, the chairman, called the meeting to order, and Miss Lucy Shoup, in a charming manner, gave the address of welcome. Judge W. L. Gross was the orator of the day, delivering a most excellent speech full of stories and reminiscences. Among those called to the stand after dinner were Mr. R. M. Ridgely, Mrs. J. A. Dawson of Chicago, (who was born and raised in Sangamon County), M. D. McCoy and Philemon Stout, and Secretary Diller, to whom the old settlers owe a debt of gratitude, read his minutes of the proceedings of the last meeting.

THIRTY-FIRST MEETING.—The Old Settlers' Annual Picnic, August 25, 1898, was held at Miller's Grove. Hon. B. F. Caldwell, I. R. Mills and other candidates for office were out shaking hands with numerous friends. A platform had been erected and decorated with the national colors. Joseph Dodds of Auburn, served as President of the day, and the program rendered was an interesting one. When Uncle Rolla Diller called the meeting to order, the platform was filled with "Snow Birds." After he had made a few general remarks, the Watch Factory Band rendered an overture, which was followed by a song, "Freedom, God and Light," by a chorus from Williamsville. The invocation was offered by Rev. M. R. Elder of Pleasant Plains. The Watch Factory Band then rendered a selection entitled, "Pleasant Memories," which was followed by an address of welcome by Miss Bessie Turley of Williamsville. Other addresses of the day were delivered by Messrs. J. H. Pickrell, J. H. Matheny and Dr. Wm. Jayne.



Burke Vancil



THE THIRTY-SECOND MEETING of Old Settlers, opened shortly after 10 o'clock, August 17, 1899, at New Berlin with Milton D. McCoy of Rochester, a former president in the chair. President Abner Riddle, of Mechanicsburg, being unable to be present on account of illness. After introductory remarks Mr. McCoy announced the presentation to the Association of a likeness in oil of the venerable Secretary, Uncle Rolla Diller, who for thirty-six years had faithfully performed the duties of that office. The presentation was duly made and greeted with applause. The likeness is painted on canvas and is the work of Arthur Huntington, of Springfield. It is half-length and somewhat larger than life size, although it does not create this impression at any distance. It will be a treasured keep-sake of the Association for time immemorial. Miss Daisy L. Maxwell greeted the pioneers in warm words of welcome. After music by the band, the address of the day was delivered by Hon. Robert H. Patton, of Springfield. After the noon intermission, during which the people betook themselves to shady nooks and dined picnic fashion, the exercises were resumed at 2 o'clock P. M. The opening was the reading of the minutes of the last meeting, and the death roll for the year by Secretary Diller.

THIRTY-THIRD MEETING.—The Annual Reunion of August 10, 1900, was held in Sanders' Grove near Pawnee. The band began the program by playing a few soul-stirring selections and the Rev. S. A. D. Sanders, of Pawnee, invoked the divine blessing upon the day and its doings. This was followed by an address of welcome by J. N. Roach, editor of the "Pawnee Herald," which was responded to by Miss Dorothy Kincaid, of Cotton Hill. Mrs. P. P. Powell, of Springfield, sang in her matchless manner that beautiful and inspiring selection, "The Holy City," accompanied by Miss Marie Bernard on the piano. Hon. Charles A. Keyes delivered the principal address. After dinner had been served, the program was resumed. Miss Hattie Meredith entertaining the audience with a violin solo. The Dawson Brothers Mandolin club and the band alternated with some good music followed by an able address by Rev. A. H. Scott. Among others who entertained the audience was John C. Pierik, who sang some splendid selections, and H. Gaskins, an old settler of Christian County, also sang some old style songs, closing with "I'm old and only in the way!" This

seemed to strike home to those who were old and feeble, and it also touched the hearts of the younger. The young people completed the days festivities by enjoying a dance in the Pawnee Opera House.

The officers of the day were Samuel Carpenter, President and Roland W. Diller, Secretary.

THIRTY-FOURTH MEETING.—The Annual Reunion of August 29, 1901, was held at Mildred Park near Springfield. Most of the residents and members of the organization were on the grounds early and were received by Rolla W. Diller, the genial Secretary, and Benj. F. Irwin, of Pleasant Plains. After the renewing of acquaintances they retired to the speaker's stand or shady spots about the grounds, to talk over old times. The stand was handsomely decorated, the picture of Rolla W. Diller, hanging in a prominent place, while flags and bunting bound the wooden posts. Mr. Diller remarked to a friend that he had been at every old settlers meeting held in the county since 1868. Mr. Irwin, the President of the organization, is also an old resident and, like Mr. Diller, is known to old and young alike throughout the county. A selection by the Pawnee Band marked the opening of the day's program, which proved one of the most elaborate ever rendered on a similar occasion. Miss Nellie Stont, of Glenarm, delivered the address of welcome, followed by Benj. F. Irwin and Judge George W. Murray as the principal speakers. Officers, Benjamin F. Irwin, President, Roland W. Diller, Secretary.

THIRTY-FIFTH MEETING.—The reunion of August 14, 1902, was again held at Mildred Park, south of Springfield and an interesting program was rendered both morning and afternoon. An address of welcome was delivered by Miss May F. Thornton of Rochester. Hon. Edward C. Knotts of Girard, who was to have delivered the principal address in the afternoon, was unable to be present, while Miss Marian Allyn of Springfield, who was to have recited, received the sad intelligence of the death of her grandmother—otherwise the program was carried out as advertised. The society's Secretary, Rolla Diller, made a public presentation of a cane to the President, Mr. Stout, through the Vice President Mr. McCoy. The bouquet in honor of the oldest pioneer present was presented to Ebenezer H. Woods of Springfield, who was ninety years old. A companion bouquet of honor

for the oldest pioneer among the women was presented to Mrs. Mary Ducker, of Rochester, eighty-four years of age and a resident of the county two years before the first railroad was built to Springfield. General Alfred Orendorff delivered the address of the morning. The Pawnee Band composed of twenty-one members rendered some creditable music during the day. In the afternoon the main address was delivered by James H. Matheny, son of the former President of the Society.

THIRTY-SIXTH MEETING.—The Old Settlers again met at Mildred Park August 6, 1903. Many forms of amusements were offered the visitors, and red lemonade and peanuts were in abundance. The merry-go-round was there and drew large crowds. The boats and bathing facilities of the park were indulged in. The morning exercises consisted of a most delightful musical program rendered by the Watch Factory Band, Louis Lehman, Conductor. The afternoon program opened with an invocation by Rev. B. F. Wright, of Rochester, and an address of welcome given by Miss Jeanette May Dickerson, of Curran. Speeches and addresses were delivered by Benjamin A. Giger, Hon. Wm. M. Springer, Hon. Edward C. Knotts and Congressman Ben F. Caldwell. Miss Margaret Brooks of the Bettie Stuart Institute gave several charming readings which completely captivated the crowd. At the closing exercises James Roche of Springfield entertained the crowd with his imitations and paper tearing exhibition. The officers on this occasion were Benjamin A. Giger, President and Roland W. Diller, Secretary.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH Reunion occurred at Mildred Park, Wednesday, August 24, 1904, Governor Yates being the principal speaker at the morning session. The invocation was pronounced by W. J. Chapin, of Chatham, and an address of welcome by Miss Flora E. Windsor of Rochester. A concert by the Watch Factory Band preceded the afternoon program. Miss Felicia Cottet, an elocutionist of marked ability, gav a recitation entitled "Jiners!" Other addresses were given by Col. William Baker, of Taylorville and R. S. Burgess and Congressman Cadwell also addressed the assembly.

The meeting was presided over by Washington McGinnis, President, Isaac R. Diller, officiating as Secretary.

THIRTY-EIGHTH MEETING.—The Old Settlers met in annual reunion at Irwin's Park August 10, 1905. Speeches were made by Judge J. Otis Humphrey, James M. Graham and H. S. Magill. The first event on the program for the day was the annual reading of the necrological report, which was very large this year. This is a solemn affair with the members of the famous "Snow Bird" Association, as many of them are beginning to feel the heavy hand of time. The speech making opened at 11 o'clock. The Auburn Band played several selections in the grand stand. H. D. Giger, Secretary of the Association, acted as Chairman, while Rev. J. W. Harnley of Chatham offered the opening prayer, being followed by Rev. Thomas Hartman in an address of welcome. At the close of his address Senator Cullom, who had appeared in the pavilion at the rear of the speaker's stand, held a short reception and renewed acquaintances with many of his friends. The meeting then adjourned for dinner. Several selections were rendered by the band previous to the afternoon program of speaking, and Hon. James M. Graham then delivered his address. The officers of the day were W. F. Herrin, President and H. D. Giger, Secretary.

THIRTY-NINTH MEETING.—The Old Settlers met for their annual reunion at Mechanicsburg, August 8, 1906. The morning program opened with a concert by the Watch Factory Band. An address of welcome was given by Miss Emma Bullard, which was followed by a response on behalf of the organization by President Herrin. After this the whole audience joined in singing of the national hymn, "America," under the leadership of Prof. Louis Lehman. The invocation offered by Rev. J. S. Smith was a beautiful tribute to the religious nature of the old settlers, with wishes for many happy old days for the remaining settlers. Miss Lucilla Fullenwider next gave a vocal selection, "Restful Shadows." During the morning Secretary Giger occupied some time in the reading of a letter written to Zimri A. Enos in 1860, in which some of the hardships of the times were described. This was followed by an address delivered by H. W. Masters of Springfield. The afternoon proceedings were opened by the band, followed by a vocal solo, "Savior, Blessed Redeemer," by Mrs. Lillian M. Miller, and E. L. Chapin gave an exceptionally fine talk. Mrs. John A. Prince of Springfield, rendered a solo entitled "Love's

Rapture." Since the last meeting Roland W. Diller, for nearly twenty-five years continuously the faithful Secretary of the Society, had been called to his eternal reward.

W. F. Herrin served as President and H. D. Giger, Secretary.

FORTIETH MEETING.—The annual reunion for 1907 was held at Irwin's Electric Park, Wednesday, August 21st. Addresses were delivered by Congressman Ben. F. Caldwell, Hon. W. A. Northcott, Rev. T. F. Hartman and Leslie Crow in the afternoon. Music was excellent. The double quartette of Auburn, also the male quartet, were on the grounds and took part in the afternoon program.

The officers of the day were David Miller, President and H. D. Giger, Secretary.

FORTY-FIRST MEETING.—The Old Settlers met at New Berlin August 12, 1908. The formal program of the day was opened at 10 o'clock A. M., when the Capital City Band gave a concert in the park. This was followed by an invocation by Rev. Father William Weigand, rector of St. Mary's church, New Berlin. Dr. L. D. Wiley of New Berlin delivered the address of welcome. During the afternoon session several addresses of unusual merit were delivered, among them being one given by Moses Wadsworth of Denver, Colorado, a former resident of Sangamon County and an old-time newspaper man from this State, and another by Leslie Crow of Woodside Township. Mr. Wadsworth came from the far western State expressly to attend this reunion.

Following the regular program were games, contests, a ball game, races, etc., a baby show, the selection of the oldest couple and the oldest woman and the oldest man contest. A beautiful oak rocking-chair was awarded to Mr. and Mrs. John Workman of Curran, who were adjudged the oldest married couple on the grounds, having been married September 26, 1850. Mrs. Martha (Yates) Scott, a sister of the former War Governor, Richard Yates, and who had lived in Sangamon County since 1830, received a rocking chair as the oldest lady on the grounds, and Uncle George Coon was given a gold-headed umbrella as the oldest man, being ninety-two years old and having lived in Sangamon County since 1825.

The officers were Benjamin A. Giger, President, and Isaac R. Diller, Secretary.

FORTY-SECOND MEETING.—This meeting was

held at Clear Lake August 25, 1909. The two addresses of the morning were address of welcome by Miss Edna M. McDaniel, and the responses by President William Jayne. Good music was furnished throughout the day by the Rochester Cornet Band, whose selections were well received, and the Apollo Quartette of Springfield. This marked the fiftieth anniversary of the Old Settlers Society of Sangamon County, which was organized at the site of the Pulliam cabin—the first house erected in Sangamon County—August 20, 1859. The next year the meeting was prevented by war, and for nine years the Old Settlers' organization lay dormant. Three years after the war, in 1868, a meeting was held on the ground that is now Clear Lake.

At this meeting (1909) Judge Creighton, of Springfield, delivered an address in the afternoon. One of the interesting incidents of the day was the presence of Mr. George Coons, attended by his oldest son, James P. Coons, of New Berlin, the latter being an old man of 63 years old with gray hair and silver beard, while his father was 93. The Junior Mr. Coons' father-in-law, William Chilton, also of New Berlin, was still living at the age of 91 years, both Mr. Chilton and Uncle George Coons being widowers. The elder Mr. Coons received a handsome parlor chair in honor of being the oldest man on the ground. Mrs. Mary Ann Ducker, aged 91 years, carried off the prize for being the oldest woman present, also being presented with a parlor chair. Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Darnall received two parlor chairs for being the oldest married couple. The great excitement of the afternoon was the baby show.

Dr. William Jayne served as President and Isaac R. Diller, Secretary.

FORTY-THIRD MEETING.—The annual reunion of 1910 was held at Irwin's Park August 18th, of that year. The address of welcome was delivered by Mrs. Johanna Lanham of Auburn, Chairman Maxey responding to the same in a breezy talk. Col. Wm. Baker, of Edinburg, was called on to show a few relics he carried with him. One of the things which caused much comment was a bone which had been carried through the Revolutionary War by his grandfather, Isaac Baker. It is supposed to be of petrified hickory, and is in good condition. Another of his relics was a gavel made from walnut. The wood, according to Col. Baker, came from a tree which he and Abraham Lincoln had planted and to

which he and Lincoln tied their boat on trips down the Mississippi. Prizes were awarded to the oldest married couple, the oldest man and woman, and for the best looking and best matched twins. Following these contests the remainder of the afternoon was devoted to a band concert.

Dr. William Jayne was again President for this year and Isaac R. Diller, Secretary.

FORTY-FOURTH MEETING.—The annual reunion of the Society for 1911 was held in New Berlin Wednesday, August 2nd. The weather was ideal, and the attendance large, the citizens of New Berlin claiming the crowd exceeded any other ever gathered in their village. The Committee of Arrangements had spared no effort to insure the comfort of the visitors, and had employed two bands for the occasion—the Capital City Band playing in the park where the speaking was held, while the New Berlin Cornet Band was located at the Wabash Park where attractions were furnished for the younger generation. The morning exercises opened with a band concert, followed by prayer by Rev. A. B. Carson of New Berlin. Mayor Edward Roesch of New Berlin delivered the address of welcome, which was responded to in behalf of the Old Settlers by Vice President James H. Maxcy as spokesman for President Thomas Wilcox. Uncle Tom was present and busy extending the hospitalities of the occasion. The principal address of the morning was made by ex-Governor Richard Yates, whose grandfather, Henry Yates, came to Sangamon county in May, 1831, following the "Deep Snow," and shortly afterwards settled in Island Grove Township. A roll of twenty-nine "Snow Birds" was reported, including William P. Carson who was born December 15, 1830, the day the snow began falling, and Mrs. Malvina (Sattley) Miller, born in this county in 1819, and Mrs. Catherine (Bergen) Jones, who was born in 1817 and came to Sangamon County in 1828 with her father, Rev. John G. Bergen, later the pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Springfield. Several of these have distinct recollections of the snow, while, of course, to most it is merely a matter of family tradition. At this meeting steps were taken to permanently mark the site of the first cabin built in the county by Robert Pulliam in 1817, and also place a memorial tablet on the Court House, commemorating that event. President Wilcox appointed a "Memorial Committee" consisting of Dr. William Jayne (chairman),

Sammel Carpenter, Henry Trumbo and George H. Yocum, the four "Snow Bird" Vice Presidents of the Old Settlers' Society. The committee have already started to secure the necessary funds and hope to unveil the tablet on October 20th, which was set as Old Settlers' Day at the time of the organization of the Society. In the afternoon the prizes were awarded to the oldest man and oldest woman on the grounds, as well as the oldest born in Sangamon County. Miss Elizabeth Duncan, of Loami, who was born August 6, 1811, was the winner of the ladies' prize, bearing her age of 100 years remarkably well. In fact, many women of eighty looked even older. Miss Duncan came to Sangamon County in 1831, has lived an active and useful life and bids fair to continue as a centenarian for years to come. Mr. John G. Park was given the prize as the oldest man at 89 but later Mr. James F. Hickman arrived, aged 92½ years, and was also given a prize. Joel H. Ellis aged 83, and Mrs. Wealthy M. J. Purvines, 80, the latter a granddaughter of Rev. Peter Cartwright, were the oldest native born present. The afternoon addresses were delivered by Hon. B. F. Caldwell and Judge Thomas F. Ferns. Col. William T. Baker added a short old settlers' talk and the baby show and athletic events followed. No accidents marred the gathering and this reunion will long be remembered for its pleasant features. The officers of the society for the present year are Thomas Wilcox, President, and Isaac R. Diller, Secretary. (The dedication of the Pulliam tablet at the Court house in Springfield was carried out.)

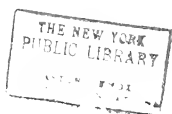
CHAPTER XLII.

INDIAN AND MEXICAN WARS.

THE PART BORNE BY CITIZENS OF SANGAMON COUNTY IN VARIOUS WAR STRUGGLES—WINNEBAGO WAR SCARE OF 1827—THE BLACK HAWK WAR OF 1831-32—PROMINENT MEN FROM SANGAMON COUNTY WHO PARTICIPATED IN THAT CONFLICT—CAREER OF GEN. JAMES D. HENRY—INJUSTICE TO WHICH HE WAS SUBJECTED—THE MEXICAN WAR—COL. E. D. BAKER AND OTHER PROMINENT SOLDIERS FROM SANGAMON COUNTY—



CHARLES H. VAN DA WALKER JOHN L. VAN DA WALKER
JOHN L. VAN DA WALKER, JR.



PRINCIPAL BATTLES IN WHICH THE FOURTH
ILLINOIS REGIMENT TOOK PART.

(By William J. Butler.)

In the center of the wondrous prairies of Illinois lies the rich and level soil of Sangamon County. Many of the men who were either born here or came at such an early age in life as to be identified with county history, have become famous the world over, and their renown, not only as statesmen but as soldiers, has often fixed the attention of the civilized world on the county and Springfield. Its military history stands as a refutation of the saying that "great warriors never come from the plains."

From earliest times Sangamon County has poured forth its men and its money in unstinted measure. Its early military history has largely disappeared in a mist of tradition, there being no authentic records previous to the second campaign of the Black Hawk War. Certain it is, however, that early residents of Sangamon County (either before or after they became residents) took part in the Battle of Tippecanoe; the War of 1812; the Winnebago War of 1827; the Black Hawk War of 1831-32, and Florida War.

The fire-side tales of the fathers, who participated in these wars must have greatly aroused and instilled the spirit of patriotism in the hearts of their children who listened, for ever afterward, at every call to arms, Sangamon County has stood first in the number of volunteers offered in proportion to the number allotted. The ardor of this military ambition has never waned, and, as a great regular army recruiting station, Springfield ranks above any other city of its size.

Anyone who would appreciate the early military history of Sangamon County must remember its setting. During this period Springfield, the only town of considerable size, was, itself, but a small country village, while the other towns were mere hamlets, a collection of a few houses with only a store or two. In summer, out along the long, lonely, dusty, hot road, or amid the oppressive heat of the village street, about the deserted store in the afternoon or along the almost impassable winter roads, in the dreariness of the snow-bound winter village, time dragged wearily. No daily newspapers brought news of the outside world. No racing locomotive rushed through the town, and only

two or three times a week the coach brought occasional letters from friends.

In such surroundings the life of the local military company was concerned not only with military affairs, but was inter-woven with the social life of the community. The company was composed of the active young and middle-aged men of the vicinity, in which the best citizens of the community took an active interest, and the military company was sure to be called upon in all public or social functions of any size. In early days a military company not only furnished its own uniforms, but sometimes its own garments. The various companies' uniforms differed, each being chosen after long and heated discussion by the members.

From the traditions, letters and other more or less authentic sources, we know that the early military life of Sangamon County consisted of a local company, meeting at more or less regular intervals as suited the Captain, or as occasion called for it, drilling now and then, and taking part in public functions as a military escort, but most often participating in social functions, either as guest or host.

WINNEBAGO WAR SCARE OF 1827.—While thus keeping alive the military spirit of the county, the Winnebago War of 1827 found them. To this call to arms, and for protection of the homes in the northern part of the State from Indian jeopardizations, the company nobly responded, but the tale is only told in generalities, and exact and authentic records are entirely lost. Likewise, the patriotic response of the county to the call for the first Black Hawk campaign of 1831 is hidden in the obscurity of generalities, no authentic record having been made, or, if made, preserved.

BLACK HAWK WAR.

The Winnebago War of 1827 and the Black Hawk War of 1831-32 are closely connected by reason of the periods when they occurred and the causes which brought them about. In the generalities that characterize the information of the Winnebago War and the first campaign of the Black Hawk War in 1831, we find that Col. Thomas M. Neale recruited for the Winnebago War, from Springfield and Sangamon County and adjacent territory, one company of cavalry and four companies of infantry. These com-

panies contained many Springfield and Sangamon County men, but the records do not furnish their names, except that James D. Henry was Adjutant of the regiment and, at the time of enlisting, was Sheriff of the county. The Sangamon County members marched with the regiment to Peoria and thence towards Galena, but before arriving at the scene of hostilities, the Indians had surrendered and, the campaign being ended, the volunteers returned to their homes.

In April, 1831, Black Hawk, who had been one of the leaders in the Winnebago War, opened hostilities again, and the whole northwestern part of the State resounded with the clamor of war. This part of the State, as far south as St. Clair and including Sangamon County on the east, was called upon for volunteers to report mounted and equipped, in fifteen days' time from May 27, 1831, at Beardstown on the Illinois River. More than twice the number of men called for responded, and the Governor accepted the service of the whole 1,600 men.

One of the regiments largely recruited from Sangamon County elected James D. Henry, of Sangamon County, Colonel; Jacob Fry, Lieutenant Colonel, and John T. Stuart, of Springfield, Major. On June 25th, the State force combined with six companies of regular troops, and the Indians, finding themselves greatly outnumbered, retired across the Mississippi.

On a second and peremptory invitation Black Hawk and about thirty chiefs entered into a treaty on June 30th of that year, agreeing that "No one or more (of the Indians) shall ever be permitted to recross said river (Mississippi) to their usual place of residence, nor any part of their hunting ground east of the Mississippi, without permission of the President of the United States or Governor of the State of Illinois."

On the signing of this treaty the volunteers were disbanded and returned to their homes; and thus ended, without bloodshed, the first campaign of the Black Hawk War.

BLACK HAWK RAID OF 1832.—Notwithstanding this treaty, Black Hawk again crossed the Mississippi, April 6, 1832, and though ordered by General Atkinson to return, refused. April 16th, Governor Reynolds called for 1,000 mounted volunteers from the central and southern part of the State, to rendezvous at Beardstown on the 22d day of the same month. In response 1,800 men met at Beardstown and were organized into a brigade of four regiments and an "odd," a

"spy" and a foot battalion. The Fourth Regiment included the company of which Abraham Lincoln was Captain, the company being largely composed of Sangamon County men.

Maj. James D. Henry, who had been in command in the campaign of the previous year, was elected commander of the spy battalion composed of three companies, one of which was Captain John Dawson's Company, in which a number of Sangamon County men were enlisted. The odd battalion consisted of two parts: one, under Major Long, consisted of a Company commanded by Jacob Ebey, largely composed of Sangamon County men, and another under Captain Japhet A. Ball, composed entirely of Sangamon County men. In addition to the above there were eight companies not attached to any regiment, but serving with the same brigade. One of these was Capt. L. W. Goddard's Company, composed almost entirely of Springfield men.

On the 27th day of April the army left camp near Beardstown and marched to the Mississippi River at or near the present town of Oquawka. Thence they marched to the mouth of Rock River where they were mustered into the United States service, and were joined by 400 regulars, and from thence advanced up the river to the location of the present town of Dixon, where they found two battalions, consisting of 275 mounted men from counties north and west of Sangamon, under command Majors Stillman and Bailey. Stillman was from Sangamon County, but his battalion was not. He had been ordered to proceed to where the Indians were located and "coerce them into submission." On the morning of the 14th, he proceeded to Sycamore Creek with his command and dismounted for the purpose of passing the night. Here they were attacked by a party from Black Hawk's camp, some three miles distant, and in what was known as the battle of Stillman's Run, were defeated. This occurred, as claimed in Black Hawk's biography, after he sent three braves with a flag of truce to arrange for a peace parley—the flag-bearers being captured and two of another party of five accompanying them being killed. The attack by the Indians that followed produced a panic in the Stillman battalion, the camp was broken up and many of the rangers fled in disorder to Dixon twenty-five miles distant, some of them never stopping until they reached their homes at a greater distance.

The next morning raw beef was issued to the

troops without bread or salt, and the whole army, by a forced march, advanced to the scene of battle. The dead were found frightfully mutilated and were at once buried. Major Henry with his troops scoured the country for miles around, but the enemy could not be found and the entire force fell back to Dixon.

New levies of men had by this time been called by Governor Reynolds, some to meet on the 3d of June of Beardstown and others on the 10th of June at Hennepin. The term of enlistment for the army at Dixon having expired, the men asked to be discharged, but the Governor appealing to their patriotism, they agreed to remain twelve or fifteen days longer, and the companies were re-organized into the Fifth Regiment of Whiteside's brigade under Col. James Johnson, one part being ordered to Ottawa for the defense of that place and the other remaining at Dixon to guard the stores.

On May 19th the whole army marched up the river in pursuit of the Indians, but on the evening of the same day news was received of the massacre of several whites on Indian Creek not far from Ottawa. The Indians were followed until the trail showed that they had divided and left that region for the north. The troops then marched to the mouth of Rock River and was discharged on the 27th and 28th of May, this practically ending the first campaign of 1832.

In addition to the troops called to meet on the 3d and the 10th of June, the Governor called for 1,000 more men, and these were recruited from the disbanded regiments for a term of twenty days, or until the reinforcements from the new levy should arrive. This regiment was enlisted without difficulty and organized by the election of Jacob Fry as Colonel, and James D. Henry as Lieutenant Colonel. It consisted, among others, of Capt. Elijah Hes' Company, very largely composed of Sangamon County men and among others from Sangamon County was Abraham Lincoln, who enlisted as a private on the same day that he and the company, of which he was Captain, were mustered out.

After the organization of the companies under the levies of June 3d and 10th, it was agreed that the principal officer of each brigade should be chosen by the troops of the respective brigades.

The brigades were organized June 16th and Col. James D. Henry was elected General of the Third Brigade, consisting of 1,200 men. The commanders of the other brigades were Alex-

ander Posey of the First and Milton K. Alexander of the Second. Each brigade was composed of three regiments, commanded by officers of their own selection, but no rolls of the regimental field and staff, nor of the staffs of the different brigade commanders have been found, though they are supposed to exist among the records in the War Department at Washington. James Collins was elected commander of the regiment in General Henry's Brigade, which was composed mostly of troops from Sangamon County, and William Miller was elected Major of the same regiment.

While the general history of the "Black Hawk War" will be found quite fully treated in Volume I of this work (the "Historical Encyclopedia of Illinois," pp. 608 to 615). On account of the prominent part taken in that struggle by Gen. James D. Henry and other citizens of Sangamon County after the Stillman Run disaster, the following extracts taken in somewhat condensed form from J. C. Power's "History of Early Settlers of Sangamon County," will be found of interest:

"Many weeks were spent in trying to find the main body of Black Hawk's warriors, who were all the time working their way further north, hoping to elude their pursuers. The army was continually undergoing changes. July 15, 1832, found Gen. Henry, Gen. Alexander and Major Dodge far up in Wisconsin, at a place called Fort Winnebago. Some Winnebago chiefs came in and reported that Black Hawk was encamped on Rock River. The three officers above named held a council and decided to march directly for the Indian camp, hoping to take them by surprise. Gen. Alexander soon announced that his men refused to go, and Major Dodge that his horses were too much disabled to go, but a body of men soon after arrived from Galena to join his battalion, which made his effective force 120 men. Gen. Henry's brigade was by this time reduced to between five and six hundred men, with only 450 horses. While making arrangements to start, Gen. Henry discovered that his own men, influenced by association with those of Gen. Alexander, were on the point of open mutiny. Lieut.-Col. Jeremiah Smith, of one of his regiments, presented a written protest, signed by all the officers of his regiment, except Col. Fry, against the expedition. Gen. Henry quietly but firmly ordered the men under arrest for mutiny, assigning a body of soldiers

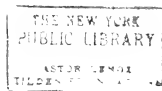
to escort them back to Gen. Atkinson. Col. Smith begged permission to consult a few moments with the officers, and in less than ten minutes they were all at the General's quarters, pleading for pardon and pledging themselves to return to duty. Gen. Henry replied in a few dignified and kindly remarks, and all returned to their duty. Gen. Alexander's men marched back, and the others started in pursuit of the enemy, under the direction of competent guides. Three days' hard marching brought them to Rock River. Here three Winnebagoes gave intelligence that Black Hawk was further up the river. Preparations were made for a forced march the next morning, and Dr. Elias Merri-man, of Springfield, in company with W. W. Woodbridge, of Wisconsin, and chief Little Thunder, for a guide, were started about dark that evening to convey dispatches down the river to Gen. Atkinson. They had gone but a few miles to the southwest when they fell into a fresh broad trail of the enemy endeavoring to escape. Little Thunder hastened back in terror to the camp to warn the Indians that their efforts to deceive the commanding General were detected. They were all arrested by Major Murray McConnell, of Jacksonville, and taken to the tent of Gen. Henry, and confessed that they had come into camp and given false information to aid the Indians in their retreat. On the next morning, July 19, a forced march commenced in pursuit of the Indians. On the third day, about four o'clock in the afternoon, the advance guard was fired upon by the savages secreted in the grass. The fight continued until dark, and the men lay on their arms until morning, when it was discovered that the Indians had crossed the Wisconsin River during the night. Sixty-eight Indians were left dead on the field, and twenty-five were found dead along the line of march. Only one white man was killed and eight wounded. This has always been known as the battle of the Wisconsin.

"The next day Gen. Henry found his men too much worn down by fatigue and want of food to pursue the retreating Indians. After two days march he joined Gen. Atkinson at Blue Mounds, with the regulars, and Alexander's and Posey's brigades. It was soon apparent to Gen. Henry and his officers that General Atkinson and all the regular officers were deeply mortified at the success of the militia, who they did not intend should have any credit in the war. After

two days' preparation, the whole force, under direction of General Atkinson, took up their line of march, July 25th, in pursuit of the Indians. Crossing the Wisconsin River, and striking the trail of the Indians, the regulars were put in front, Dodge's battalion and Posey's and Alexander's brigades came next, and Gen. Henry, with his command, was placed in the rear, in charge of the baggage. All parties clearly understood this to be an insult to Gen. Henry and his brave volunteers for having found, pursued and defeated Black Hawk and his warriors, while the regulars, and Alexander's brigade who had refused to accompany Henry, were taking their ease at a long distance from the scene of danger. Gen. Henry's brigade keenly felt the insult, and claimed the right to be placed in front, but the General himself never uttered a word of complaint, and his men, following his noble example, quietly trudged on in the rear. After a week of weary marching, at ten o'clock on the morning of August 2nd, the army reached the bluffs of the Mississippi River, which, at that point, was some distance from the stream. Black Hawk had arrived at the stream a day or two before, and the Indians were crossing as fast as they could. On the first day of August the steamboat "Warrior," which had been employed to convey supplies up the river for the army, was coming down, and notwithstanding the Indians displayed a white flag, the captain affected to believe it was only a decoy, gave them fifteen minutes to remove their women and children, when he fired a six-pound cannon, loaded with canister into their midst, followed by a severe fire of musketry. In less than an hour twenty-three Indians were murdered—it might almost be said, in cold blood. Black Hawk now turned all his energies to reach the opposite bank of the river. With that object in view he sent twenty warriors to the high bluff. When Gen. Atkinson reached the bluffs on the morning of August 2nd, his men were greeted by firing from behind trees. The tall grass made it impossible to learn anything of the force they had to contend with. According to instructions from Black Hawk, when all became engaged, they were to retreat to a point three miles up the river. Dodge's battalion led in the chase after the twenty Indians, followed by the regulars and Alexander's and Posey's brigades, all under the immediate direction of Gen. Atkinson. In the hurried pursuit Gen. Henry was called on for a



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single regiment to cover the rear of the pursuing forces. Otherwise his whole brigade was left without orders.

"Despite the intention to disgrace Gen. Henry and his men, fortune now seemed to favor them. The men under Major Ewing of the latter brigade, discovered that the trail by which the main body of Black Hawk's forces had reached the river was lower down, and that they were much nearer than the point to which the twenty decoy Indians were leading the main forces. He who had been placed in the rear as a mark of special disfavor, by the strategy of a few savages, who had thus far triumphed over the veteran General, was now thrown again to the front, and well did he make use of this favorable circumstance. Gen. Henry, being notified of the discovery of the main trail, descending to the foot of the bluff, and there leaving his horses, prepared for an attack. The trail from there to the river was through drift wood, brush and weeds. Eight men were ordered forward to the perilous duty of drawing the fire of the Indians, to ascertain where they were. Fully aware of their dangerous mission, they moved boldly forward until they were in sight of the river, when they were fired upon by about fifty Indians. Five of the eight fell, either killed or wounded. Gen. Henry immediately ordered the bugle sounded for a charge. The fifty Indians fell back to the main body, amounting in all to about three hundred warriors. This made the forces on both sides about equal. The fight became general along the whole line; the inspiring strains of the bugle cheering on the volunteers; the Indians were driven from tree to tree until they reached the bank of the river, fighting with the most sublime courage, and contesting every inch of ground. At the brink the struggle was desperate, but of short duration. The bloody bayonet in the hands of the excited soldiers drove them into the surging waters, where some tried to swim to the opposite shore, others only aimed to reach a small willow island.

"All this was done before the commanding General was aware that the volunteer General and men, whom he intended to punish for having found and defeated the Indians at the battle of the Wisconsin River, had again found and almost exterminated the main body of the enemy, while he was leading the largest portion of his army after twenty straggling Indians, whom he had been shrewd enough to detect in their false

movements. After the Indians had been driven into the river, Gen. Henry despatched Major McConnell to give intelligence to Gen. Atkinson of his movements; but while pursuing the twenty Indians, Atkinson had heard the firing of Gen. Henry's brigade, and hastening to share in the engagement, met the messenger near the scene of action. Some of the newly arrived forces charged through the water to the island and kept up the fight until all were killed, drowned, captured, or made their escape to the opposite shore of the river. It was estimated that the Indian loss amounted to one hundred and fifty killed, and as many more drowned, including women and children. But fifty prisoners were taken, mostly squaws and papooses. The larger portion of the Indians had escaped across the river before the battle commenced. The American loss was seventeen killed and twelve wounded. This was called the battle of the Bad Axe, because it was fought a short distance below the mouth of the river Bad Axe and above Prairie du Chien.

"Black Hawk, with his twenty followers, made their escape up the Mississippi and passed over to the Wisconsin River. They were finally captured by a party of Sioux and Winnebagoes, who professed to sympathize with Black Hawk and his followers. Black Hawk and his friends were delivered to Gen. Street, the United States Indian Agent at Prairie du Chien, and sent by Col. Zachary Taylor down to Rock Island, whence they were sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., where a treaty was made. Black Hawk and his party were held as hostages for the good behavior of their tribe. They were taken to Washington City, and from there to Fortress Monroe, where they remained until July 4, 1833. They were then released, by order of President Jackson, and escorted to Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and other cities, and returned by way of the New York canal and northern lakes, thence to their own people, west of the Mississippi River. Black Hawk died, October 3, 1838, on the Des Moines River, in Iowa.

"The most remarkable man engaged in that campaign was Gen. James D. Henry, and if that had been an age of newspapers and reporters, he would have acquired a national reputation. That he was the hero of the two principal battles fought in expelling the Indians in that campaign, was known beyond a doubt, and so well understood by the Illinois soldiers from all parts of the State, that the opinion was freely expressed

that, if he had lived, he would have been elected Governor by an overwhelming majority, against any other man. Strange as it may seem, he was scarcely heard of outside of the State."

The Sangamon County boys, having covered themselves with glory in the way they had responded to the call to arms, bore more than their share in the campaign and took the most active and leading part in all the successful battles and charges.

About the time of the Stillman Run disaster, Gen. Winfield Scott was ordered from the East with 1,000 regulars to join Atkinson, but on account of an outbreak of the cholera about the time of the arrival of his force at Chicago, their progress was delayed, and it was not until after the Battle of Bad Axe that he arrived at Prairie du Chien, there assuming command and sending the Illinois volunteers to Dixon to be mustered out.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

On May 11, 1846, Congress passed an act declaring that, "By the act of the Republic of Mexico, a State of War exists between that Government and the United States." This announced the beginning of the war between Mexico and the United States, growing out of the annexation of Texas to the latter.

Illinois was called on for three regiments of riflemen, and the pay with all allowances placed at \$15.50 per month to the private soldiers. The militia of the State being then in an unorganized condition, Gov. Ford issued a call for thirty full companies of volunteers of a maximum of eighty men each, to serve for twelve months, and with the privilege of selecting their own company and regimental officers.

The response to the call was enthusiastic in the extreme. Within ten days thirty-five full companies had organized and reported. By the time the place of rendezvous had been selected (Alton), there had been 75 companies recruited, each furious to go—from which Gov. Ford was compelled to select thirty companies (the full quota for the State), and forty-odd unsuccessful companies were doomed to the disappointment of remaining at home. These thirty companies were organized into three regiments, none of which contained any Sangamon County boys, so far as the records disclose.

Hon. E. D. Baker, then a Member of Congress from the Capital District, induced the Secretary of War to accept another regiment from this State, and thereupon the Fourth Illinois, was organized and mustered into service on the 18th day of July, 1846, and the Third and Fourth Regiments served together in the same brigade during their entire service. There were no Sangamon County boys in the Third Regiment, but Company's A, B and D of the Fourth had a great many men from Sangamon County on their rolls. They were placed in Gen. Patterson's Division and marched from Matamoras to Tampico, forming part of Gen. Shield's force while he was in command of that city.

On the 9th day of March the Third and Fourth Regiments took part in the descent on Vera Cruz. General Scott says in his report, dated Vera Cruz, March 14, 1847:

"I could not postpone the descent, successfully made on the 9th inst., for half of the surf boats, Brigadier-General Shields' Brigade (old Volunteers from Tampico), or the wagons and teams which were then behind.

"That General landed with the army, having a small part of one of his old regiments (three companies of the Third Ills. Foot) and the New York regiment of new volunteers." (*Message and Documents*, 1847, p. 218.)

Gen. Scott was mistaken in attributing to the Third Illinois credit due to the Fourth. Though both regiments took part in the expedition it was companies A, F and G of the Fourth, under immediate command of Lieut. Col. John Moore, who made the landing referred to, Capt. H. A. Roberts, of Company C from Sangamon County, being the first man to place his foot on the enemy's soil.

In the Battle of Cerro Gordo, the Third and Fourth, were hotly engaged, and gained great credit for their bravery. Gen. Scott in his report of the battle to the Secretary of War, under date of April 23, 1847, says:

"Early on the morning of the 18th the columns, moved to the general attack and our success was speedy and decisive. . . . The brigade so gallantly led by Gen. Shield's, and after his fall, by Col. Baker, deserves his commendation for its fine behavior and success. Col. Forman and Burnett and Major Harris (Fourth Illinois) commanded the regiments; Lieut. Hammond, Third Artillery, and Lieut. Davis, Illinois



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Volunteers, constituted the brigade staff." (*Message and Documents*, 1847, p. 263.)

Brig.-Gen. Twiggs, who was in immediate command of all the advanced forces, in a report to the General-in-Chief, dated April 19, 1847 (the day following the battle), says:

"Of the conduct of the volunteer forces under the brave General Shield's I cannot speak in too high terms. After he was wounded, portions of the three regiments were with me when I arrived first at the Japala road, and drove before them the enemy's cannoners from their loaded guns. Their conduct and names shall be the subject of a special report." (*Message and Documents*, 1847, p. 276.)

From the report of Maj.-Gen. Patterson, commanding the volunteer division at the Battle of Cerro Gordo, under date of April 23, 1847, and made to the commanding General, we extract:

"On the afternoon of the 17th, a rapid and continuous fire of artillery and infantry announcing that the Second Division of the regulars was closely engaged with the left of the enemy's lines, I was instructed and immediately directed the Third Volunteer Brigade, under Brig.-Gen. Shields, to proceed at once to its support. Before the brigade reached the position of that division, the action had ceased for the day; the night was, however, occupied in establishing several pieces of artillery upon a height adjacent to the Cerro Gordo.

"Early on the morning of the 18th the brigade moved to turn the extreme left of the enemy's lines resting on the Japala road. This was done over rugged ascents and through dense chaparral under a severe and continuous flank fire from the enemy. Brig. Gen. Shields, while gallantly leading his command and forming it for the attack of the enemy, posted in force in his front, fell severely wounded and was carried from the field.

"Col. Baker, Fourth Illinois Regiment, having assumed the command, the enemy's lines were charged with spirit and success by the Third and Fourth Illinois and the New York Regiment, "the respective Commanders, Cols. Forman and Burnett, and Maj. Harris.

"The rout now became general; the brigade pressed forward in rapid pursuit, leaving a sufficient force to secure the artillery, specie, baggage, provisions and camp equipage left in our hands."

Later, in the same report, General Patterson says:

"The attention of the general-in-chief is particularly called to the gallantry of Brig. Gens. Pillow and Shields, who were both wounded at the head of their respective brigades; and to Colonel Baker, who led Shields' brigade during a severe part of the action, and during the pursuit; and Lieut. G. T. M. Davis, Illinois Volunteer Aid-de-Camp to Shield's brigade."

The loss of the Fourth Illinois was five killed and 43 wounded.

Soon after the Fourth Regiment returned by vessels to New Orleans and was there discharged during the 23rd to the 25th day of May, 1847. Then followed another period of peace, during which there was a continuous organization of new military companies, which disintegrated, combined and reorganized, playing a prominent part in the social life of Springfield and Sangamon County.

These military organizations grew very active as the Civil War approached, and to a philosopher present an interesting phenomenon.

Their doings should somewhere be collected but the troops of Sangamon County have such a glorious record in active service that the space allotted in this volume does not permit the presenting of a history of their doings in time of peace.

CHAPTER XLIII.

CIVIL AND SPANISH-AMERICAN WARS.

OCCUPATION OF CAIRO BY STATE MILITIA AFTER THE FALL OF FORT SUMTER—PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S FIRST CALL FOR TROOPS—PROMPT RESPONSE FROM SANGAMON COUNTY—THE SEVENTH ILLINOIS THE FIRST REGIMENT SWORN INTO THE SERVICE—ROLL OF VOLUNTEERS FROM SANGAMON COUNTY WHO SERVED IN THREE MONTHS REGIMENTS—GEN. GRANT'S REMINISCENCE—LATER ORGANIZATIONS AND GENERAL ROSTER OF OFFICERS AND PRIVATES WITH REGIMENTS IN WHICH THEY SERVED—THE ROLL OF HONOR—LIST OF DEAD FROM SANGAMON DURING THE WAR PERIOD—THE SPANISH-AMERI-

CAN WAR—ROSTER OF VOLUNTEERS FROM SANGAMON COUNTY.

(By William J. Butler.)

The story of the occupation of Cairo by a force of 595 State Militia, under command of Gen. R. K. Swift, within one week after the surrender of Fort Sumter, has been concisely told under the head, "War of the Rebellion," in the "Historical Encyclopedia" portion of this work. This event was followed a few days later by the organization of six regiments (the Seventh to the Twelfth, inclusive), under the first call for 75,000 troops issued by President Lincoln, under date of April 15, 1861, each regiment being mustered into the service for a period of three months.

To present a complete history of the part taken by citizens of Sangamon County during the contest of four years which followed, would be to describe at length their valorous deeds on many bloody battle fields, but the space allotted to the topic in this volume renders it impossible to submit more than a concise summary of important events, with a list of the troops from the county, who served in the struggle. This list is compiled from the report of the Adjutant General, having been revised, when possible, by some one familiar with the facts.

From the list here presented it will be seen that of the 155 infantry regiments organized in the State of Illinois during the Civil War, Sangamon County was represented in about one-half, as also in every cavalry regiment from the First to the Sixteenth, its largest representation in the infantry regiments being in the Seventh and One Hundred and Fourteenth, and of the cavalry regiments, in the First and the Tenth. The county was liberally represented in many other infantry regiments, as well as in the Springfield Light Artillery.

SEVENTH INFANTRY.

The Seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry is credited as having been the first regiment organized in Illinois under the first call issued by President Lincoln for troops for three months service. The muster in took place at Camp Yates, just west of Springfield (the first State

Fair Grounds), April 25, 1861, by Capt. John Pope, U. S. A., John Cook of Springfield, being commissioned as its first Colonel. The other field and staff officers from Sangamon County were: Thomas G. Moffett, Adjutant; Daniel L. Canfield, Quartermaster; and Richard L. Metcalf, Surgeon. The companies recruited from Springfield and vicinity were Companies G and I. Owing to the fact that all the companies were mustered in at Springfield, there has been some confusion in the Adjutant General's report, several of the companies from other parts of the State being credited to Springfield and vicinity. It is but just, therefore, to say that Company A was from Elgin and vicinity; Company B, from Mattoon and vicinity; Company C, from Aurora and vicinity; Company D, from Litchfield and vicinity; Company E, from Atlanta and vicinity; Company F, from Bunker Hill and vicinity; Company H, from Lincoln and vicinity; and Company K, from Carlinville and vicinity. Immediately after organization the regiment was forwarded to Alton, St. Louis, Cairo and Mound City, where it served out its term of three months.

On July 25, 1861, the three months having expired, the regiment was reorganized and mustered in for three years by Col. T. G. Pitcher, U. S. A., Col. John Cook again being in command, the regiment proceeded to Ironton, Mo., and there joined the command of Gen. B. M. Prentiss, a month later marched to Cape Girardeau, where it remained some time, but still later went into winter quarters at Fort Holt, Ky., opposite Cairo, Col. Cook commanding the winter quarters and Gen. Grant being in command of the district. In the fall it took part in a reconnoitering expedition under Gen. Grant in the rear of Columbus, Ky., and at the time of the Battle of Belmont was sent to Elliott's Mills above Columbus.

On February 3, 1862, it embarked to Fort Henry and later took part in the siege of Fort Donelson, Lieut. Col. Babcock then commanding, and Col. Cook being in command of the brigade. The loss at Fort Donelson was three killed including Capt. Mendell of Company I, and 19 wounded.

After the capture of Fort Donelson the regiment proceeded to Clarksville, Tenn., later to Nashville, and finally to Pittsburg Landing, where it took part in the battle of Shiloh, April 6-7. Lieut. Col. Rowett was then in command,



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Col. Babcock being sick, and Col. Cook having been promoted to Brigadier-General on March 2nd. The loss of the regiment at Shiloh was two commissioned officers and 15 men killed and 79 wounded.

In May, as a member of the Third Brigade, Second Division, it participated in the siege of Corinth, and after the evacuation of that place by the enemy, marched to Farmington and Booneville, Miss., but later returned to Corinth and took part in the battle there, October 3rd and 4th, Col. Babcock, again being in command. Its loss at Corinth amounted to two officers and six men killed, 46 wounded and 21 prisoners. In December it joined in the march to Lexington, Mo., in pursuit of guerrillas, but returning south in April, 1863, marched with Gen. Dodge's command through Iuka and various other points in Mississippi to Bear Creek on the Alabama State line, later moving to Tusculum, and on May 2d, returning to Iuka. For the next two weeks it was engaged in guarding railroads and scouting in West Tennessee, had some skirmishes and captured some prisoners, but suffered small losses, for a part of this time being under command of Col. Rowett and co-operating with the Seventh Kansas Cavalry. In October it proceeded to Iuka, and during the next few weeks was engaged in scouting duty, in the meantime capturing a number of prisoners and inflicting other losses on the enemy.

On December 22, 1863, the regiment re-enlisted as veterans at Pulaski, Tenn., was mustered in January 6, 1864, and immediately departed for Springfield, on a thirty-days furlough, and there met an enthusiastic reception. While at Camp Butler, it was reinforced by 200 recruits. Returning to Pulaski, Tenn., it was mounted and spent most of its last year's service in guarding railroads and scouting duty, rendered important service in defending Allatoona Pass, and took part in the "March to the Sea" and the Grand Review at Washington, being finally mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 9, and discharged at Springfield two days later.

The first regiment to be mustered into the service in Illinois, it was also the first to veteranize, in both cases setting an example of patriotism to the whole country.

The following presents a roster of the men from Sangamon County who served in the Sev-

enth Illinois Infantry, both for three months and three years:

ROSTER OF SEVENTH INFANTRY.

(THREE MONTHS SERVICE.)

Field and Staff Officers.

Colonel—John Cook.
Adjutant—Thomas G. Moffett.
Surgeon—Richard L. Metcalf.

COMPANY G.

Officers.

Captain—William Sands.
First Lieutenant—Daniel L. Canfield.
Second Lieutenant—Walter G. Kercheval.
First Sergeant—Henry W. Allen.
Sergeants—Robert D. Walker, George Sloan, Adam E. Vrooman.
Corporals—John W. Tomlinson, George W. Tipton, William Grisson, M. Belleville Griffin.
Musicians—John L. Kahn, Irenaus P. Howell.
Privates—Adlong, Lewis; Brown, Charles A.; Brown, Frederick C.; Barr, Henry C.; Barr, William A.; Bedy, Patrick L.; Burgoon, Columbus W.; Cant-rail, George W.; Dick, Valentine; Drake, Henry B.; Daily, John; Dunlap, John K.; Easley, William A.; Edwards, Archie L.; Farmer, Samuel L.; Funk, Ernest; Foster, William; Garnett, George; Gambrel, Joseph C.; Hazenrigg, Ashton; Hobbs, William M.; Hively, Adam; Hanou, Andrew; Haines, Benjamin K.; Hudson, Frank M.; Howell, Stephen S.; Hurd, Stephen; Hempstead, George; Haines, William F.; James, William; Kepler, Matthias; Killmartin, James A.; Lowe, Charles C.; McCray, William B.; Mayers, George; Mantle, John; Marshall, Jeremiah M.; Morgan, Byron E.; Morgan, John W.; Oates, James; Pilcher, John; Pelham, William B.; Rast, Ascher H.; Rucker, Alexander; Runner, James S.; Sanders, Wil-liam; Short, James L.; Schwitzer, John; Scott, Walter M.; Shepherd, James M.; Shepherd, Oscar F.; Stone, John B.; Sturmer, James B.; Tipton, Isaac H.; Troy, James; Tomlinson, William D.; Taylor, John W.; Walsh, Walter; Willis, Thomas J.; Wilcox, John H.; Wachterlee, George; Wood, Albert S.; Wood, Bazzel M.; Walters, James A.

COMPANY I.

Officers.

Captain—Andrew J. Babcock.
First Lieutenant—Thomas G. Moffett.
Second Lieutenant—Noah E. Mendell.
First Sergeant—Edward S. Johnson.
Sergeants—John C. Reynolds, William A. Dubois, Henry C. Vanhoff.
Corporals—Edward R. Roberts, John H. Canfield, Thomas L. Bishop, John M. Pearson.
Musicians—Albert M. Kane, Alexander Adams.
Privates—Armstrong, John W.; Alden, William; Alsop, Henry; Arnold, Alfred V.; Butler, Thomas H.; Butts, Thomas; Boring, William; Clark, William H.; Cook, Thomas H.; Caulfield, John C.; Decker, John C.; Dickerson, Samuel; Early, Charles J.; Fessenden, George T.; Flint, Solomon F.; Francis, Thomas N.; Ferguson, Robert L.; Fisher, Joseph S.; Fox, James; Gouirley, Charles S.; Green, Francis M.; Neval, Joseph; Peter F.; Gilson, John; Heskox, Elias W.; Higgins, Edward L.; Heskitt, Benjamin L.; Ide, Albert L.; Johns, Chester; Jayne, Henry; Kluppel, Jacob; Keef-er, George W.; Keefner, George; Lawhead, Charles C.; Manning, George G.; Morris, Thomas A.; Mc-Cleave, John; McIntire, Marshall M.; Nixon, William A.; Norton, Luke; Newman, William; Neval, Joseph D.; Opdyke, Thomas G.; Post, Truman V.; Polusky, Andrew M.; Russell, Samuel H.; Riley, Ascher B.; Richmond, John S.; Strickland, Edward P.; Sullivan, John E.; Spriggs, Frederick R.; Saunders, Henry A.; Shankland, John H.; Steel, Reuben M.; Swandzin, Thomas A.; Stockdale, William G.; Thorne, Thomas; Treman, Otlin; Taylor, Charles A.; Thier, Martin J.;

Wells, Charles H.; Wilson, William S.; Wyatt, Frank;
Williams, Louis.

SEVENTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

(THREE YEARS' SERVICE.)

Regimental Officers.

Colonel—John Cook.
Lieutenant Colonel—Andrew J. Babcock.
Major—Edward S. Johnson.
Surgeon—Richard L. Metcalf.
First Assistant Surgeons—James Hamilton, Elijah P. Burton.

COMPANY C.

Officers.

First Lieutenant—Edward R. Roberts.
Privates—Campbell, John H.; Thayer, Clarence C.

COMPANY G.

Officers.

Captain—Henry W. Allen.
First Lieutenant—George W. Tipton.
Second Lieutenant—Adam E. Vrooman.

COMPANY L.

Officers.

Captain—Noah E. Mendell.
First Lieutenant—Edward S. Johnson.
Second Lieutenant—Newton Francis.
First Sergeant—John E. Sullivan.
Sergeants—Joseph S. Fisher, Charles H. Traver, Luke Norton, John H. Shankland.
Corporals—William H. Clark, William Boring, Charles J. Myers, William B. Baker, Jacob Klippel, John W. Campbell, Charles M. Fellows, Onan Gunstonson.
Wagoner—Joseph O. Pulliam.

Privates—Baker, D. J.; Bollyjack, John; Brown, J. V.; Bussman, George W.; Barrell, Henry C.; Bruce, Henry E.; Cameron, William; Campbell, Anderson A.; Craven, James; Crowley, Patrick; Daniels, Seth J.; Davis, William; Edwards, Ellert; Edwards, William M.; Ecker, William J.; Elder, Samuel; Flint, Solomon F.; Flannagan, Thomas J.; Gambrel, James L.; Hamilton, Henry H.; Hamilton, Seth; Hesckell, Benj. L.; Hill, Thomas; Hilling, Gustave F.; Marsh, George; McDonald, Dugald; May, John; McAttee, Thomas J.; Millard, Lawrence J.; Miller, Peter; McGinnis, Marcus F.; Morgan, Byron E.; Nelson, John; Norton, William E.; O'Hara, John; O'Keefe, David; Phillips, John M.; Porter, Ole; Pyle, Lorenzo; Rape, James H.; Rappley, Levi A.; Rosier, William C.; Rogers, William S.; Royal, Thomas M.; Sargent, William J.; Stonebarger, Geo. W.; Tipton, Bryant; Toner, Michael; Uckley, John; Walsh, Michael L.; Wallens, Robert G.

Recruits—Andrews, James; Ball, James P.; Brassfield, James T.; Crowley, William; Crowley, James; Camp, Alvah; Culerer, Anthony; Delany, Thomas; Daniels, Seth J.; Ecker, William; Flint, Solomon F.; Gunstonson, John; Hervey, George; Helms, Isaac; Johnson, John W.; Karns, Lewis; Kilgore, James W.; Kent, James H.; Kaine, John; Lacy, James; Leonard, George; McLelland, Robert W.; Meyer, Lewis; Nelson, Ole; Nicholas, David; Newman, William H.; Phelps, Jonathan C.; Parker, Jacob J.; Phillips, John M.; Pitz, Andrew; Ryan, James; Scott, Alfred W.; Sellers, William; Tipton, George W.; Van Tassel, William; Wallace, William F.; Wyatt, Benjamin F.

Veterans—Andrews, James; Crowley, William T.; Daniels, Seth J.; Ecker, William; Flint, Solomon F.; Fellows, Charles M.; Gunstonson, Owen; Gerlitz, Frederick; Helms, Isaac; Hill, Thomas; Hara, John O.; Hillig, Andrew T.; Johnson, John; Kaine, David O.; Keppel, Jacob; Marsh, George; May, John; Newman, William H.; Norton, William E.; Nelson, Ole; Phillips, John M.; Pulliam, Joseph O.; Rogers, William S.; Ryan, James; Royal, Thomas M.; Shankland, John H.; Scott, Alfred N.; Sollars, William; Spaul, Patrick; Tipton, Bryant; Vesey, George; Walsh, Michael; Wyatt, Benjamin.

CONSOLIDATED COMPANIES 1 AND G.

Officers.

Sergeants—William Sanders, Isaac H. Tipton, Charles Lewis.
Corporals—George T. Sayles, Thomas J. Robinson, William H. Lowe.
Privates—Brown, William, Jr.; Baldwin, William A.; Bailey, James L.; Bashaw, Hiram; Brown, Fred C.; Daly, John; Dougherty, John H.; Hillis, Joshua; Mitts, Thomas J.; Nicholson, William G.; Schuler, John; Thomas, Silas; Williams, Albert C.; Delany, Thomas; Duffy, Patrick; Ely, John L.; Forman, Thomas; Francis, Charles S.; Gblland, John; Gunstonson, John; Hervey, George M.; Helms, Isaac; Hillis, Joshua W.; Humphries, Urias; Hall, James B.; O'Conner, Michael; Picott, Edmund; Phelps, Jonathan C.; Parker, Jacob J.; Ryan, James; Rosback, Peter; Riggins, Nathaniel D.; Robinson, William L.; Scott, Alfred W.; Sollars, William; Smith, Andrew; Tipton, Landon P.; Tipton, George W.; Tomlinson, John W.; Ungles, Squire; Workman, James G.; Andrews, James; Ball, James P.; Billen, Robert I.; Brassfield, James T.; Crowley, William; Crowley, James; Camp, Alvah; Culerer, Anthony; Jensen, Owen; Johnson, John W.; Kilgore, Jas. W.; Karns, Lewis; Kent, James H.; Kaine, John; Lacy, James; Leonard, George; Massey, William T.; McLelland, Thomas J.; McLelland, Robert W.; Meyer, Lewis; Nelson, Ole; Nichols, David; Newman, William H.; Vesey, George; Van Tassel, William; Wallace, William F.; Walker, David; Walker, William; Wyatt, Benjamin F.; Gunstonson, Owen; Keppel, Jacob; Lowe, William H.; Marsh, George; Pulliam, Joseph O.; Shankland, John H.; Thomas, Silas; Williams, Albert C.; Tomlinson, Thos. H. B.

COMPANY K.

Privates—Hodges, James; Taggard, Samuel; McCully, Richard; Valentine, Harvey L.
Unassigned—Shewalter, Thomas.

EIGHTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

The Eighth Illinois Infantry was organized and mustered into service at Springfield, for three months, April 25, 1861, under Richard J. Oglesby, of Decatur, as Colonel, went immediately to Cairo, two companies (A and D) doing service for a time as guard at the Illinois Central Railroad Bridge over the Big Muddy. The regiment remained on duty at Cairo until expiration of its three months' enlistment, July 25th, when it was reorganized and mustered in for three years' service; remained at Cairo until October when it removed to Bird's Point; later went on an expedition to Cape Girardeau and other points in Eastern Missouri, whence it went to Paducah, Ky., and joined in the feint on Columbus in January, 1862. Other movements in which it took part included the capture of Fort Donelson, the Battle of Shiloh the siege and later Battle of Corinth—Col. Oglesby being dangerously wounded in the latter—and in the siege and capture of Vicksburg. It veteranized in March, 1864, was later consolidated with the Seventeenth Illinois, its last year being spent in service in Mississippi, Louisiana and Alabama.

and after the close of the war, was sent to Texas, but spent its last few months at Alexandria, La., was finally mustered out at Baton Rouge, May 4, 1866, and discharged at Springfield, May 12th. Col. Oglesby was promoted to Brigadier General, April 1, 1862, and as Major General, November 29, 1862.

The Eighth Regiment being made up of volunteers from counties west and south of Sangamon, there were but few enlistments from the latter. Those of which any record has been found include the following for three months' service: Silas T. Trowbridge, Surgeon and John M. Phipps, Assistant Surgeon; Robert H. Taylor, private; Company A; James M. Stevens, private, Company B; Charles Hahle and John F. Wilson, privates, Company E; John M. King, private, Company F; and Charles Dana, Barney Day, Frank Fifield and Nathaniel W. Reynolds, privates, Company G; thirty-two privates are also on record as having "enrolled" at Springfield at the organization of the regiment for three months' service, but there is some doubt as to the county from which they came.

NINTH INFANTRY.

The Ninth Infantry was mustered in at Springfield, April 26, 1861, for three months' service, under Colonel Eleazer A. Paine, rendezvoused for a part of the time at Cairo and Mound City, and at the end of its term was reorganized for three years; was the first regiment to reach Paducah, Ky., September 6, 1861, Col. Paine there assuming command of the Post. It afterwards took part in the capture of Fort Donelson and saw service in Tennessee, Mississippi, and the Atlanta campaign, was mounted in March, 1863, and was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 9, 1865. The following is a list of the few from Sangamon County who served in this regiment. James Gates, mentioned in this list was promoted from Sergeant to Second Lieutenant and then to First Lieutenant, of Company K of the regiment:

COMPANY F.

Sergeant—Thomas C. Kidd.
Corporals—R. J. Simpkins, Robert Crump.

COMPANY I.

Private—Jones, John.

COMPANY K.

Sergeant—James Oates.
Corporals—George Meyers, James Troy.
Privates—Robbs, William; Jones, John; Tomlinson, Charles; Tomlinson, William.

TENTH REGIMENT.

The Tenth Regiment was mustered in at Springfield for three months' service, April 29, 1861, being composed of the first four companies which reported at Springfield, April 20th, and was ordered to Cairo to occupy that place on the 22nd. It was first commanded by Col. B. M. Prentiss, who was later appointed Brigadier-General, when he was succeeded by Col. James D. Morgan, the First Lieutenant Colonel. On July 29th it was reorganized and mustered in under Colonel J. D. Morgan, who was advanced to Brigadier-General in July, 1862. In February, 1862, it was stationed at Bird's Point and later took part in the advance of Gen. Pope's army to Island No. 10, and the movement to Corinth. On January 1, 1864, it was veteranized, later took part in the Atlanta campaign, Sherman's "March to the Sea," and the campaign in the Carolinas, participated in the Grand Review at Washington and was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 4, 1865.

Following is a list of a few representatives from Sangamon County, who were connected with the Tenth Regiment during its three months' service:

TENTH INFANTRY. (THREE MONTHS' SERVICE.)

COMPANY I.

Officers.

Captain—Caleb Hopkins.
First Lieutenant—James P. Flood.
Second Lieutenant—Wills Beaman.
First Sergeant—Barttram Ward.
Sergeants—Alexander Bush, Isaac Bigelow, Jacob Scott.
Corporals—John J. Robbins, Robert A. Connelly, Abel Putney, Frederick Hartwick.
Privates—Allender, Samuel; Ayenmitt, Thomas; Billington, James; Barr, James; Chick, Robert; Conway, Peter; Clark, James; Culver, Phineas N.; Davis, Napoleon; Dunn, John; Fox, Thomas; Garner, Elijah; Galvin, Daniel; Kennedy, Thomas W.; Murray, Thomas C.; Maginnis, John; McIntyre, Thomas C.; Mock, Jacob Y.; Pringle, John; Pringle, James; Roach, Henry; Spath, George; Senman, Joseph; Sharp, Henry; Sweeney, James; Tedrow, William L.; Welland, Christopher.

TENTH REGIMENT.

(THREE YEARS.)

Officers.

Lieutenant—Richmond Wolcott.
Privates—McConnell, Zecheus; Maplin, John J.; Tuthill, George W.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT.

The Eleventh Regiment was mustered into service for three months' at Springfield, by Capt. John Pope, U. S. A., April 30, 1861, under Col. W. H. L. Wallace, of Ottawa, Ill. The first two months' of its service were spent at Villa Ridge above Cairo, when it removed to Bird's Point, Mo., there spending the remaining portion of its period of enlistment. On July 30th, a portion of the regiment reenlisted and, by the addition of recruits, in November, its rank and file amounted to over 800 men. In the fall of 1861, it took part in the pursuit of Jeff. Thompson in Southeast Missouri, later participated in the campaign against Fort Henry and Fort Donelson, being one of the heaviest losers in the capture of the latter in killed, wounded and missing. It also bore an important part in the Battle of Shiloh, April 6 and 7, 1861, where Col. Wallace, who had been previously promoted to Brigadier-General, was fatally wounded. It later took part in the most important campaigns in Tennessee, Mississippi and adjoining States, including the siege of Vicksburg and the capture of Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely, near Mobile, in the last days of the war. It was mustered out of service at Baton Rouge, La., July 14, 1865, and received its final discharge at Springfield. The following presents a list of those who served in the regiment from Sangamon County:

ELEVENTH INFANTRY.
(THREE MONTHS' SERVICE.)

COMPANY B.

Privates—Buck, Jerry M.; Fuller, John N.; Flemon, William; Lynn, George; Latourrette, Joseph; Leighton, Andrew J.; Moren, Terrence; Murray, Elijah L.; Miller, John M.; Morley, Howard C.; Maurice, William G.; Madden, James H.; McMahon, Daniel; McAuley, Robert P.; Thompson, James; Walker, Anderson.

COMPANY C.

Privates—Cook, James B.; Dalley, John R.; Eagle, Theodore; Perry, John S.

COMPANY E.

Privates—Grant, James H.; Holland, John; Helwick, Jacob; Howard, John; McIlhenny, Robert H.; Seannell, Charles; Stoltz, Charles; Shaw, Thaxter W.; Sullivan, George; Thompson, Jesse; Wheeler, Warren H.; Wear, George H.; Wagner, Christian; Wood, James R.

ELEVENTH INFANTRY.
(THREE YEARS' SERVICE.)

COMPANY B.

Privates—McMahon, Daniel; Murray, John B.

COMPANY H.

Brassel, Thomas.

COMPANY K.

Burns, Thomas J.; Kenwick, George; Seimer, Herman.

TWELFTH INFANTRY.

The Twelfth Illinois Infantry was mustered in at Springfield, May 2, 1861, for three months' service, under command of Col. John McArthur, being composed of companies from Cook, Vermillion, Rock Island, Edgar, Jo Daviess, Bureau and several southern counties. After serving three months, it was reorganized at Cairo on August 1st, on the 5th of September moved with the Ninth to Paducah, Ky., in February following took part in the capture of Forts Henry and Donelson, and in the terrible Battle of Shiloh, in the latter losing 116 men in killed, wounded and missing. It was also one of the most active participants in the siege and subsequent Battle of Corinth and under Sherman, McPherson and others, saw active service in Tennessee, Mississippi, Georgia and the "March to the Sea." The larger portion of the regiment re-enlisted as veterans, January 16, 1865, and it was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 10, 1865, and paid off and discharged at Camp Butler, July 18th. The following constituted the enrollment in the Twelfth from Sangamon County, during its three months' and three years' service, respectively, as shown by the Adjutant General's report:

TWELFTH REGIMENT.
(THREE MONTHS' SERVICE.)

COMPANY A.

Privates—Allison, G. W.; Cassidy, Henry C.; Hill, William; Jackson, Henry; Jackson, George R.; Leea, H. M.; Murdock, Jacob C.; McPhail, Geo. W.; Michael, James; Robb, Milton; Robb, John F.; Upham, J. F.; Wood, P. C.; Wallace, John L.

COMPANY B.

Recruits—Bailey, William; Doyle, Henry; Gambol, David C.; Gilman, Nathan L.; Harp, John; Haynes, Thomas C.; Mason, Edward H.; Pease, Sidney B.; Snyder, H. A.; Wilson, George W.; Wisner, Ira G.

COMPANY C.

Musician—Cornelius W. Lindsay.
Recruits—Bandy, Samuel; Burkhardt, Anthony; Carruthers, James; Everett, Eli J.; Figg, William; Hussey, Peter; Harger, Ebenezer; Hill, William; Jones, Mathew; Moore, Jacob; Moore, Peter; McVey, John; Reisser, Frederick; Scott, William H. H.; St. Claire, William; Webster, Alfred.

COMPANY D.

Recruits—Chamberlain, H. M.; Dawd, John; Gesner, H. M.; Ridgely, L.; Weisner, J. W.

COMPANY E.

Officer.

Captain—Vinceut Ridgely.



THEODORE VENNEMAN

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COMPANY G.

Private—Dashell, William.

COMPANY H.

Recruits—Blake, Hiram; Crooker, Lucian B.; Hall, James P.; Hall, Andrew; Knapp, Benj. R.; Merryman, W. S.; McDuffee, James M.; Norton, Sylvester; Norton, Henry; Robinson, Charles; Ramsdell, Frank D.; Roiter, Carol. C.; Seeley, James; Sparks, David W.; West, Stephen A.

COMPANY K.

Privates—Farr, Wilber E.; Hensley, Robert; Hales, Corbin; Hale, James; Ketchum, William G.; Noonan, Edward; Wilson, William A.

Recruits—Allison, Henry M.; Chamberlain, A. A.; Clifton, Jackson; Hodges, James; Haines, Philip D.; Moyer, Lloyd; McElwaine, David; McArthur, Patrick; Moyer, Alfred; Nicoll, Oliver S.; Pugh, James; Personett, Charles; Rockwood, John F.; Stillwagon, G. W.; Sumner, Charles; Trader, Jacob; Valen, Charles; Wilson, John L.; Willis, Charles L.

TWELFTH INFANTRY.

(THREE YEARS' SERVICE.)

COMPANY A.

Corporal—John L. Wilson.
Private—Kilby, Lloyd.

COMPANY B.

Captain—Vincent Ridgely.

COMPANY F.

Private—John C. Nelson.

FOURTEENTH INFANTRY.

The Fourteenth Volunteer Infantry originally enlisted under what was known as the "Ten Regiment Bill," in anticipation of the call by the Government, was mustered in at Camp Duncan, Jacksonville, on May 11, 1861, under command of John M. Palmer as its first Colonel, and later Major General, Governor, United States Senator, and in his later years a prominent citizen of Sangamon County. Leaving Jacksonville in June, 1861, the first service rendered by this regiment was in campaigning against guerrillas in Missouri, but later joining Gen. Fremont at Jefferson City, it took part in the campaign to Springfield, Mo., against the rebel Gen. Price. In February, 1862, it was ordered to Fort Donelson, Tenn., arriving there the day after the surrender, but later took part in the battle of Shiloh, the sieges of Corinth and Vicksburg, and was especially active in Western Tennessee, Northern Mississippi and the Atlanta campaign, finally joining Sherman in the famous "March to the Sea" and participating in the Grand Review at Washington. The regiment was consolidated with the Fifteenth Illinois, as the "Fourteenth and Fifteenth Illinois Veteran Bat-

talion," and was mustered out at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., September 22, 1865.

ROSTER FROM SANGAMON COUNTY.

REGIMENTAL OFFICERS.

Surgeons—George T. Allen and Benj. F. Stephenson.

COMPANY B.

Private—Joseph Smith.

COMPANY E.

Corporal—James Cadden.
Privates—Dunley, William; Mitchell, Josiah A.; Moore, John B.; Pierce, Oliver H.
Recruits—Anderson, George S.; Higgins, George W.; Hopper, William J.; Small, Munroe.

REORGANIZED FOURTEENTH.

COMPANY A.

Privates—Anderson, George S.; Clark, William H.; Mitchell, Josiah A.; Moore, John R.; Small, Munroe.

COMPANY G.

Officers.

Captain—Louis C. Reiner.
First Lieutenant—Adam Smith.
Second Lieutenant—Jacob Hippstein.
First Sergeant—Frederick Steiny.
Sergeants—Charles Milde, Charles Shnarr.
Corporals—Philip Bell, George Reinhart, Henry Apt, Casper Reiser, Max Helmick, August Barthling.
Wagoner—Christ Heinemann.
Musician—George Luers.
Privates—Albert, Fred; Falk, Johann; Gutzman, August; Haes, George; Huberty, Matthias; Kniesel, Charles; Klein, Louis; Myers, Frank; Miller, John; Preisser, John; Ruemlin, Fred; Schwartz, Fred; Schoenthal, William; Schuler, Christ; Segew, Adolph; Stroish, Charles; Stroh, Heinrich; Simon, Frank; Walk, Nicholas; Haustensteln, Jacob; Koehler, Carl; Sanders, Andreas; Schindler, Jacob.
Recruits—Barthune, William; Grebe, Balhasar; Haustensteln, Jacob; Jake, Jacob; Kibele, Oscar; Lemmer, Paul; Stuber, Frederick; Schoefer, Joseph; Sanders, Andreas.

COMPANY H.

Keeton, Samuel.

COMPANY I.

Privates—Barger, William F.; Campbell, William I. W.; Neal, William A.

COMPANY B.

Captain—John C. Bell.

COMPANY D.

Havenstier, Jacob; Koehler, Carl; Reed, John; Sanders, Andreas.

COMPANY E.

Quift, Andrew.

EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY.

The Eighteenth Illinois Regiment, after having been rendezvoused for some time at Anna, Ill., on May 16, 1861, was mustered into the State service for thirty days by Ulysses S. Grant under the "Ten Regiment Bill" and, on the 28th of the same month, for three years in the service of

the United States, under Col. Michael K. Lawler; entered service at Bird's Point, took part in the pursuit of Jeff. Thompson in Southern Missouri and in February, 1862, in the capture of Forts Henry and Donelson, and later in the Battle of Shiloh, in which it suffered heavy loss. The regiment rendered guard duty in the rear of Grant's campaign against Vicksburg, and later saw most of its service in Arkansas, being finally mustered out at Little Rock, December 16, 1865. The following members of this regiment were credited to Sangamon County:

FIRST ORGANIZATION

Adjutant—William B. Fonday.

UNDER REORGANIZATION.

Colonel—Jules C. Welber.

Privates—Nelson Judd, Andrew J. Drake, William W. Madison.

NINETEENTH REGIMENT.

Four companies mustered into the State service at Camp Yates, Springfield, May 4, 1861, and on June 3rd ordered to Chicago, became the nucleus of a regiment which, on June 17, 1861, was mustered into the service of the United States for three years, as the Nineteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. The following were representatives from Sangamon County:

Officers.

First Assistant Surgeon—Preston H. Bailhache.

COMPANY E.

Corporals—William Davidson, James McGraw.

Privates—Atwood, Amos; Barr, Thomas; Blakney, Samuel; Cunningham, Edward S.; Elmore, Travis; Grove, Augustus; Kelly, Martin; McGuire, John; McEvoy, Daniel; Murphy, William; O'Brien, Daniel; Patteson, William; Pettit, William C.; Strong, Stephen; Schmidt, Philip; Thrasher, James H.; Withersow, Isaac N.; Walsch, Thomas C.; Wignall, Thomas.

COMPANY F.

Privates—Colman, John; Griffin, Samuel; Kellogg, Oscar D.; Montice, Cornelius W.; Moor, Christopher; McCormack, Andrew; Myers, James; Mitchell, Henry; Rhinebarger, Ira D.; Van Brunt, John; Wentworth, John; Welch, William; Zane, William.

TWENTIETH REGIMENT.

The Twentieth Regiment, Illinois Infantry, was organized and went into camp at Joliet, Ill., May 14, 1861, and on June 13th was formally mustered into the United States service for three years. The roster embraced three men from Sangamon County, as follows:

Privates—Holloway, John; Cox, John; Sweeney, Thomas.

TWENTY-FIRST INFANTRY.

What was known as the Seventh Congressional District Regiment was called into the State service under the provisions of the "Ten Regiment Bill" and rendezvoused at Mattoon, May 9, 1861; on May 15th was mustered into service by Capt. U. S. Grant, and June 28th entered the United States service with U. S. Grant as Colonel, who remained in command until his promotion to Brigadier-General, August 7, 1861. The Twenty-First campaigned extensively in Tennessee and Mississippi, taking part in the Battles of Murfreesboro and Chickamauga, in the latter losing 238 officers and men, including Col. Anderson among the killed. It was mustered out at San Antonio, Texas, December 16, 1865. The following presents the roster of privates in the regiment from Sangamon County:

COMPANY A.

Privates—Ruby, John; Lee, Robert S.; Wise, John T.; Woodman, Elwood.

COMPANY B.

Privates—Bigelow, William H.; Lake, Andrew J.; Wright, Richard; Filson, James.

COMPANY C.

Privates—Britt, Patrick; Cannon, John; Jackson, Andrew W.; McLaughlin, John; Nicholson, Robert; Harker, Silas; Byrne, Charles; Finney, Patrick; Maynehan, Michael.

COMPANY D.

Private—Rhinebarger, William.

COMPANY F.

Privates—Burn, John; Carver, William; Doneges, Killian; Goodenough, Elliott; Pigot, Leander; Prestof, William.

COMPANY G.

Privates—Pierson, Silas C.; Romang, Christopher; Sutherland, John; Houlihi, Larry.

COMPANY H.

Privates—Cope, Peter W.; Harnady, Noah; Miller, Jacob; Ross, Joshua B.
Unassigned—Davis, E. H.

HISTORICAL MEMORANDA.

(By Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant.)

The following "Historical Memoranda" of the first six weeks service of the Twenty-First Regiment, from the Memoirs of Gen. Grant, will be of interest in this connection:

"I was appointed Colonel of the Twenty-First Illinois Volunteer Infantry by Governor Richard Yates, some time early in the month of June, 1861, and assumed command of the regiment on the 16th of that month. The regiment was mustered into the service of the United States in the latter part of the same month.



CATHARINE VENNEMAN

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"Being ordered to rendezvous the regiment at Quincy, Illinois, I thought for the purpose of discipline and speedy efficiency for the field, it would be well to march the regiment across the country, instead of transporting by rail. Accordingly, on the 3d of July, 1861, the march was commenced from Camp Yates, Springfield, Ill., and continued until about three miles beyond the Illinois River, when dispatches were received, changing the destination of the regiment to Ironton, Mo., and directing me to return to the river and take a steamer, which had been sent there for the purpose of transporting the regiment to St. Louis. The steamer failing to reach the point of embarkation, several days were here lost. In the meantime a portion of the Sixteenth Illinois Infantry, under Colonel Smith, were reported surrounded, by the enemy at a point on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, west of Palmyra, and the Twenty-First was ordered to their relief.

"Under these circumstances, expedition was necessary; accordingly, the march was abandoned, and the railroad was called into requisition. Before the Twenty-First reached its new destination, the Sixteenth had extricated itself. The Twenty-First was then kept on duty on the line of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad for about two weeks, without, however, meeting an enemy or an incident worth relating. We did make one march, however, during that time from Salt River, Mo., to Florida, Mo., and returned in search of Tom Harris, who was reported in that neighborhood with a handful of rebels. It was impossible, however, to get nearer than a day's march of him.

"From Salt river, the regiment went to Mexico, Missouri, where it remained for two weeks; thence to Ironton, Missouri, passing through St. Louis on the 7th of August, where I was assigned to duty as a Brigadier General, and turned over the command of the regiment to that gallant and Christian officer, Colonel Alexander, who afterwards yielded up his life, whilst nobly leading his regiment in the battle of Chickamauga.

"U. S. GRANT,
"Lieutenant General."

TWENTY-SECOND, TWENTY-THIRD AND TWENTY-FOURTH ILLINOIS.—Sangamon County had a small representation in each of these regiments,

consisting of Herman Bellett, private in the first, Michael Burke and Archibald Wiley, also privates in the second, and Fred Hennig, Corporal of Company E, in the third.

TWENTY-SIXTH INFANTRY.

The Twenty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, first consisting of seven companies, was mustered into service at Camp Butler, near Springfield, August 31, 1861, under the command of Col. John Mason Loomis, was ordered to Quincy for the protection of that place, but then not being armed, did guard duty with hickory clubs; later served on guard duty with muskets on the Hannibal and St. Jo Railroad. Prior to January 1, 1862, three more companies were added, and in the latter part of February the regiment was ordered to Southeastern Missouri and took part in the expeditions towards New Madrid and Island No. 10, and still later in the siege of Corinth, its service being rendered chiefly in West Tennessee, Northern Mississippi and Georgia. After veteranizing in January, 1864, it returned to the field and the following incident is related in connection with the campaign against Atlanta:

"On the 3rd of August a detail of nine hundred men was made from the Division, to charge the enemy's skirmish line. The charge was to be made from an old field covered with high grass, a distance of about four hundred yards. When the signal was given the men started on a keen run for the rebel works. Private John S. Wilson, of Company D, Twenty-sixth Illinois, a stout active fellow, out-ran the rest and suddenly found himself alone in front of a rebel pit, which had been concealed by the tall grass, filled with seventeen men and a commissioned officer. He drew up his musket and told them to 'fight or run, and that d—d quick.' All surrendered except the officer, who started to run and he shot him. It was laughable to see 'Buck' as he was called, marching back with the seventeen prisoners. By order of General Logan he retained the officer's sword and a fine Whitney rifle, found in the pit, and now has them at home, as mementoes of his gallantry."

After the fall of Atlanta the most of the old officers were mustered out, but the remnant of the regiment took part in the "March to the Sea" and the campaign through the Carolinas,

being finally mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 20, 1865.

SANGAMON COUNTY ROSTER.

Officers.

Major—John B. Harris.
Sergeant Majors—James W. Booker, Robert C. Reed.
Principal Musician—Morgan Beldon.

COMPANY B.

Private—Slater, Albert S.

COMPANY D.

Officers.

Captains—John B. Harris, Geo. W. Kerlin, John S. Richmond.
First Lieutenants—William W. Foutch, Geo. W. Kerlin.
Second Lieutenants—George W. Kerlin, Calvin A. Pease.

First Sergeant—Asabel Carson.
Sergeants—John S. Richmond, Robert C. Reed, James W. Booker, James Malyon.
Corporals—Ezra Bradford, Thomas W. Harmon, William H. H. Cline, Richard L. Ballard, James E. Stice, William R. Clark, John S. Wilson, Thomas Westfall.

Musicians—Morgan Belden, Richard P. Ellis.
Privates—Arlott, Augustus; Bruner, John; Boehme, Conrad; Bingham, John; Burns, Andrew; Baine, Jesse; Breeden, Russell; Blaney, Joseph H.; Cole, John; Carson, Townsend; Clark, James L.; Conrad, Henry; Canon, Patrick; Clark, Andrew; Delaney, William; Diehl, Cinly; Fugate, John W.; Foster, Isaac; Grant, Horatio W.; Gilpin, John H.; Gilpin, James; Gill, Michael; Gebhart, John; Harris, John; Hammonds, John A.; Hammonds, John; Harvey, John; Hansen, Ole A.; Hicks, Charles W.; Jenkins, John H.; King, Samuel Noble; Maxwell, Abner, Y.; Morris, Edward T.; Meacham, Meredith L.; Manlin, Thomas; Owen, Napoleon; Proctor, William H.; Pease, Calvin A.; Riley, William; Slosser, Andrew; Scott, David R.; Snider, Leonard N.; Simpson, Jackson B.; Sheets, Isaac; Snider, Peter; Seal, Moreland; Seelig, Franz; Smith, William; Williams, Reuben C.; Wilson, Elias H.; Wilson, Robert J.; Welch, William H.; Wilson, Charles; Yates, James H.; Zane, George B.

Veterans—Booker, James W.; Bradford, Ezra; Blaney, Joseph H.; Beldon, Morgan; Breeden, Russell; Clark, William R.; Cline, William H. H.; Corson, Townsend; Clark, James L.; Canon, Patrick; Clark, Andrew; Diehl, Cinly; Gilpin, John H.; Gilpin, James; Gebhart, John; Hicks, Charles W.; Hammonds, John A.; Morris, Edward T.; Meacham, Meredith L.; Malyon, James; Malin, Thomas; Richmond, John S.; Riley, William; Snider, Leonard N.; Sheets, Isaac; Snyder, Peter; Seal, Moreland; Westfall, Thomas F.; Wilson, Elias H.; Wilson, Robert J.; Wilson, John S.; Wilson, Charles; Welch, William H.; Yates, James H.; Zane, George B.

Recruits—Arenz, Robert W.; Baker, Thomas; Corson, Richard; Clark, John R.; Costley, William H.; Eaton, Horace G.; Erickson, William; Hays, James; Richards, James P.; Reed, Wiley J.; Starks, Homer E.

COMPANY E.

Chaplain—James W. Booker.
Private—Secker, Mathias.

COMPANY F.

Private—Whalen, George (Veteran).

COMPANY G.

Recruits—Arnold, John A.; Garrett, George; Wells, William.
Unassigned—Fleming, Fred I.; Prouty, William H.

The following promotions were made of Sangamon county men: John B. Harris, from Captain to Major; Morgan Belden, from Musician to Adjutant; Samuel N. King, from private to Second and First Lieutenant; George W. Kerlin, from Second to First Lieutenant; and Captain Calvin A. Pease, from private to Second and First Lieutenant; William H. H. Cline, from Corporal to First Lieutenant; Asabel Carson, from Sergeant to Second Lieutenant; James W. Booker, from Sergeant to Captain.

TWENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

SANGAMON COUNTY ROSTER.

Officers.

Major—Hall Wilson.
Surgeon—Henry C. Barrell.

COMPANY E.

Captain—William H. Rochester.
Privates—Campbell, John G.; Castello, Michael; Hammann, Frederick; Lynch, Patrick; Orr, Archibald B.

TWENTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.

Officers.

Major—Charles J. Sellon.
Privates—Gluert, John; Baty, Joseph; Strode, George W.

The Twenty-eighth Illinois Infantry was organized at Camp Butler, August 15, 1861, by the appointment of Louis H. Walters, Lieutenant Colonel and Charles J. Sellon, Major; took part in the Battle of Shiloh, the siege of Vicksburg, and many other famous engagements; re-enlisted as veterans and was reorganized in four companies, being finally mustered out at Brownsville, Texas, March 15, 1866, after four years and seven months service.

TWENTY-NINTH INFANTRY.

The Twenty-ninth Illinois Infantry was mustered in at Camp Butler, for three years service, August 19, 1861, was soon after ordered to Cairo and took part in the movement of Col. Oglesby towards New Madrid, Mo., and later in the maneuvers in the rear of Columbus, Ky., the capture of Fort Donelson, the Battle of Shiloh, and the siege of Corinth. at Fort Donelson and Shiloh losing about 100 in killed and wounded in each engagement. In April, 1862, Maj. Brayman, a citizen of Springfield, became

Colonel and in September following was promoted to Brigadier-General. Other engagements and campaigns in which they served included the second battle of Corinth, a portion of the regiment in the siege of Vicksburg; in October, 1863, was consolidated with the One Hundred and Thirty-first Ill. In January, 1864, reenlisted as veterans, in the last months of the war, took part in the movements about Mobile and the capture of Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely, and later in the movements in Texas, being finally mustered out November 6, 1865. As shown by the following record nearly one hundred citizens of Sangamon County were connected with this regiment.

The promotions of Sangamon County men included Mason Brayman from Major to Colonel and Brigadier General; Samuel H. Russell, from Second to First Lieutenant and Captain; and Truman L. Post from Sergeant to Second and First Lieutenant and to Captain. Capt. Post was dangerously wounded at Shiloh, and for more than thirty years has been connected with the Postoffice Department in Washington.

Regimental Officers.

Major—Mason Brayman.
Fife Major—Joseph F. Foulz.

COMPANY A.

Private—Gentry, David C.

COMPANY C.

Private—Frame, James J.

COMPANY D.

Privates—Baker, William C.; Butts, Henry; Brown, George R.; Gholsom, William T.; Glasscock, John J.; Henry, Charles; Humphreys, George W.; Henson, Thomas; Luther, Martin; Mobley, James C.; O'Nair, John; Rodgers, David; Rodgers, Williams; Sanders, James W.; Vinson, Robert D.; Vinson, Elias D.; Vinson, David; Vanover, Wm. F. C.; Webb, Asa; Webb, Benjamin A.

COMPANY E.

Privates—Adams, Moses; Breedlove, James E.; Easley, Ambrose.

COMPANY G.

Privates—Baker, James N.; Edwards, Charles; Edwards, Milton; Haney, John; Kiser, Daniel; Quigley, Philip C.; Starkey, Jesse; Williams, McDonald; Yates, James B.; Bolerjack, John E.; Bowers, George; Cook, Charles; Davis, Alfred; Edwards, John; Farless, Columbus; Greer, William H.; Greer, William; Harvey, Felix A.; Hunt, Thomas; Joyner, Archibald W.; Kiser, William P.; McGhee, George; Porter, Thomas J.; Poyner, James J.; Tarrant, William H.; Tronsdale, William A.

COMPANY I.

Officers.

Captains—Augustus O. Millington, Samuel H. Russell, Truman L. Post.
First Lieutenants—Marshall M. McIntire, Samuel H. Russell.

Second Lieutenant—Samuel H. Russell.
First Sergeant—Truman L. Post.
Corporals—Joseph C. Campbell, Marion T. Hinton, William Smith, Josiah Cox, Samuel Fairbanks.
Musician—Alvah Bond.
Privates—Herbert, Thomas; Mullett, John; May, Jacob; McDonald, John; O'Donnell, Andrew; Parker, John L.; Pollard, James; Porterfield, L. Y.; Smith, Henry; Smith, Julius B.; Thornton, Richard; Vaughn, Crawford; Woods, John M.
Veterans—Barkhurst, Nathan; Carter, John; Fairbanks, Samuel; Hofer, Frank; Webb, James.

COMPANY K.

Privates—Bunch, John; Campbell, Andrew B.
Unassigned—Fulk, Nelson S.; Hall, William J.; Little, Henry C.; Moore, Alfred N.; Nash, John T.; Pearson, William; Scott, Lewis.

THIRTIETH INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized at Camp Butler, August 28, 1861, under command of Col. P. B. Fouke, of Belleville, went on scouting duty near Columbus, Ky., in October and took part in the Battle of Belmont November 7th; in February was engaged in the capture of Forts Henry and Donelson, and in the siege of Corinth after the Battle of Shiloh. It later saw service in Western Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana, taking part in the siege of Vicksburg, and participating in the Meridian campaign; was mustered in as a veteran organization January 1, 1864, and was with Sherman in the Atlanta campaign and the "March to the Sea"; took part in the "Grand Review" at Washington, and was mustered out July 17, 1865. The following presents the role from Sangamon County:

Regimental Officer.

Major—Robert Allen.

COMPANY B.

Officers.

Captains—John P. Davis, David P. Colburn.
First Lieutenants—William R. Goodell, Allison W. Cheeney.
Second Lieutenants—William Huffmaster, David P. Colburn, Isaac Pierce.
First Sergeants—Allison W. Cheeney, Addison L. Page.
Sergeants—David P. Colburn, Isom Cottlett, William H. Sowell, Henry Taylor.
Corporals—Charles L. Stevenson, David S. Alexander, John D. Vanden, Marcus Lindsay, Stephen Workman, Henry C. Neal, Jeremiah D. Sanborn.
Musician—Arthur Hammond.
Privates—Adwell, John; Alsbury, Charles; Alsbury, William; Brown, Daniel; Brown, Mason; Burk, Patrick; Collier, Henry M.; Cawthorne, Chapman; Cassity, John P.; Covington, Jesse H.; Pavenport, James H.; Davis, James N.; Eaton, Sidney W.; Fisher, John B.; Greening, James; Hinton, John R.; Kenney, Lorenzo; Kellams, Calvin D.; Lyons, Myron D.; Landers, James P.; McKee, William D.; McMan, Robert; Martin, Arthur; McClure, Anderson J.; Murdock, Albert; Murdock, Jacob C.; Pearce, Israel P.; Phelps, Austin; Retherford, Martin V.; Ray, George W.; Robertson, Hamilton; Smith, George P.; Shumate, Joseph M.; Tungate, William M.; Taylor,

George; Veach, Samuel; Veach, James F.; Vermillion, Charles W.; Workman, Samuel M.; Wycoff, John M.
 Veterans—Adwell, John; Brown, Daniel; Burke, Patrick; Colburn, David P.; Covington, Jesse H.; Fitzgerald, James; Greening, James; Hammond, Arthur C.; Huff, John S.; Landers, James P.; Lucas, Edward W.; Murdock, Albert; Murdock, Jacob C.; Phares, Reuben J.; Phares, Elijah N.; Pillion, Thomas; Pierce, Israel F.; Ray, George W.; Retherford, Martin V.; Shumate, Joseph M.; Taylor, George A.; Vermillion, Charles W.; Veatch, Samuel.
 Recruits—Barnes, William A.; Colburn, Francis L.; Colburn, John W.; Dawson, John J.; Dodd, William N.; Epler, Herman G.; Edwards, Achilles; Greening, John W.; Henry, William; Hall, John C.; Hatch, Charles W.; Kinney, Martin V.; Kitchen, John T.; Lucas, Edward W.; Lambert, Joseph; Lane, William; Large, John H.; Landers, William; Large, Stephen; Morris, William H.; Maxey, Richard H.; Norris, Edward A.; Price, Andrew J.; Porter, Henry; Seals, Samuel H.; Stratton, Joseph C.; Swink, H. William; Summers, Elijah C.; Taylor, Eli; Underwood, Jesse T.; Wycoff, Henry C.; Workman, David; Williamson, Erastus; Young, Edward A.

COMPANY H.

Privates—Lanham, William N.; Rinker, John; Case, James; Lewis, Liston L.; Woodruff, Robert M.; Beadleston, John.

COMPANY I.

Privates—McClure, John; Buck, Benjamin F.

COMPANY K.

Private—Wilton, Henry C.
 Unassigned—Green, Albert; Greer, Martin.

THIRTY-FIRST INFANTRY.

The Thirty-first Illinois,—with the exception of a considerable portion of Companies I and K, being composed largely of volunteers from southern counties of the State,—was mustered into service at Cairo, September 18, 1861, under Colonel (afterward Gen.) John A. Logan, took part in the battle of Belmont, the capture of Forts Henry and Donelson, the campaign of Vicksburg and other most important engagements of the war. The only representative from Sangamon County in the regiment was Robert N. Pearson, who entered as Adjutant May 16, 1862, and was successively promoted to Major, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Colonel, serving in the latter position until the muster out, July 23, 1865, then retiring with the brevet rank of Brigadier-General.

THIRTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

The Thirty-second Regiment was organized at Camp Butler, December 31, 1861, under command of Col. John Logan, of Carlinville having been recruited under the "Ten Regiment Bill," some months previous. The following served in the regiment from Sangamon County all as privates:

COMPANY A.

Hussey, Henry; Hill, James H.; Van Winkle, John H.; Walter, Charles R.

COMPANY B.

Privates—Adam, Thomas; Beck, John B.; Biffin, William; Crouch, Levi; Norton, John Q.

COMPANY F.

Private—Choate, Richard.

COMPANY G.

Private—Ames, Fisher.

COMPANY H.

Private—Parsley, William K.

COMPANY I.

Privates—Brown, Thaddeus; Crackel, James; Jackson, Ralph; Johnson, George W.; Kalain, Thomas J.; McCormack, Thomas; Wood, John.

THIRTY-THIRD INFANTRY.

The Thirty-third Illinois, known as the "Normal" or "School Masters" Regiment, was organized at Camp Butler in September, 1861, under command of Charles E. Hovey, then President of the Illinois State Normal School, as its first Colonel, being composed largely of pupils and teachers from various colleges and public schools. It took part in a number of the most important engagements and campaigns during the period of its service, including the siege of Vicksburg and the capture of Fort Blakely and Mobile; veteranized at Vicksburg on January, 18th, and was mustered out at that place November 23, 1865, receiving final pay and discharge at Camp Butler. The following served in this regiment from Sangamon County:

COMPANY B.

Privates—Keyes, Charles H.; Kalb, Ethelbert.

COMPANY C.

Privates—Barnes, Robert A.; Ducoing, Henry; Grabendike, Hiram; Hedge, Richard; Hungerford, Thomas J.

COMPANY D.

Officers.

Captain—Hiram H. Rosengrant.
 Second Lieutenant—William George.
 Sergeant—Cephas Breckenridge.
 Corporal—Simpson Driscoll.
 Musician—James Bateman.
 Privates—Aiken, William; Ahleniens, Adam O.; Driscoll, Lewis; George, William; Holland, Aaron; Lloyd, Reuben; Martin, William; Morgan, Parthus; Pelham, Daniel C.; Taff, James W.; Willis, Adam; Bateman, James; Grady, Robert M.; Schorndorf, Charles; Farmer, Ephraim; Farmer, Thomas; Havenner, Wesley; Howard, Thomas D.; Little, John; Martin, Isaac; McDonald, James; Ross, John W.; Willis, James D.; Wackley, George; Regan, Timothy; Kelley, Thomas.

Recruits—Baker, Walter; Compton, Daniel H.;



John Vose.

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COMPANY B.

Private—Babbitt, Francis C.

COMPANY I.

Privates—Jenkins, Mark; Dwire, John; Maag, Charles W.; Wilkinson, William H.

COMPANY K.

Officers.

Captain—William A. Nixon.
First Sergeant—Edward L. Higgins.
Privates—Brown, William; Kent, Daniel; Hinchie, James M.; Kilgore, William H.; Luce, Henry H.

THIRTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

Privates—Duffe, James M.; Hair, Patrick; Harris, William H.; Erickman, Geo. W.; Heather, Noah; Scoles, Erastus.

THIRTY-FIFTH INFANTRY.

Privates—Cunningham, Arthur J.; Johnson, James; Kansey, John T.

THIRTY-SIXTH INFANTRY.

Privates—Harper, Harvey P.; Larson, Peter.

THIRTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.

The Thirty-eighth was organized at Camp Butler under command of Col. William P. Carlin, and saw its first service in Southeast Missouri, later took part in campaigns in Arkansas, Northern Mississippi, including the battle of Stone River, December 30, 1862, to January 4, 1863, in this engagement losing 177 in killed, wounded and missing. It was re-enlisted in March, 1864, participated in the Atlanta campaign and the pursuit of Hood in Tennessee—saw its last service in Texas and was mustered out at Victoria, that State, December 31, 1865:

ROSTER FROM SANGAMON COUNTY.

Regimental Officers.

Major—Henry N. Alden.
Sergeant—Henry C. Barrell.
Adjutant—Arthur Lee Bailhache.
Commissary Sergeant—John C. Young.

COMPANY A.

Officers.

Captain—Henry N. Alden.
First Lieutenant—George H. Alcock.
Sergeants—Charles H. Eggleston, John Carr.
Corporals—Andrew Farley, John Young, Pembroke

J. Patterson, Charles Hoxworth, Benjamin Eggleston, John Nutt.

Musician—Thomas J. Robertson.

Privates—Allison, James M.; Burke, Patrick; Briggs, Henry; Bloomer, Christopher; Carrigan, Edward; Clancy, Patrick; Clare, Daniel; Daws, Henry; Day, Thomas; Dillon, Daniel; Howey, Thomas; Hogan, John; Hemphill, James; Jones, Newton C.; Jodge, John; Killinger, Jacob S.; Kohl, Nicholas; Lightfoot, Reuben H.; Lawyer, John W.; McCandless, Robert; McElroy, John; McCasland, Thomas; Norton, James; Peddicord, Barney; Rensler, John; Ryan, Daniel; Rouch, Michael; Rollins, Gilbert; Rahner, William; Ringlouser, Theodore; Ray, Joseph; Smith, Joshua; Smith, Charles H.; Shoemaker, Augustus; Sheehan, Thomas; Theilen, George; Tobin, Patrick; Venemer, Theodore; Welsh, William; Owens, Henry C.; Richards, John C.; Robertson, Thomas J.; Woodford, Samuel.

Recruits—Brewer, James D.; Campbell, Robert J.; Curran, Owen; Dougherty, Thomas; Hand, James; Harrison, William; Moore, Charles; Mulqueen, Patrick; McPherson, John; Reynolds, Reuben A.; McCasland, William L.; Waddell, James; Walker, James; Woolford, Samuel.

COMPANY C.

Officers.

First Lieutenant—Charles Fox.
Sergeant—Peter Conway.
Privates—Anderson, John; Campbell, Joseph; Fitzpatrick, Patrick; Fox, Charles.

OTHER COMPANIES.

Privates—Sowerly, John; Goodman, Joseph; Warren, Christopher C.; Stephenson, Lee T.

THIRTY-NINTH INFANTRY.

Privates—Bailey, James B.; Hagans, Daniel; Rushman, Lewis; O'Hara, James; Martin, Albert; Bush, James; Taylor, John; Woods, William; Wyatt, Edward.

FORTY-FIRST INFANTRY.

Officer.

Sergeant—Simeon R. Appleton.
Privates—Beckel, Victor; Cochran, Henry N.; Dillon, Robert; Dickerson, Samuel; Flock, Andrew J.; Herrington, Cornelius; Hendrick, David N.; Hill, William W.; Kelley, James; King, Robert N.; Krone, DeWitt C.; Majors, Charles M.; Ridgway, Norman.

FORTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

Private—Paul L. Steinman.

FORTY-SIXTH INFANTRY.

Private—Charles H. Clay.

FORTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.

Officer.

Adjutant—William Prescott.
Privates—Austin, Joshua; Bradley, Elijah; Campbell, John A.; Conway, Lawrence T.; Lowther, Thomas; Mitchell, John G.; Mitchell, Samuel S.; Mitchell, David M.; McKinney, Israel; McKinney, Alexander; Osborne, John; Scott, Miles; Walters, Moses; Wilson, Harrison C.; Wolfenberger, John.

FORTY-NINTH INFANTRY.

Privates—Bensinger, Emil; Birmingham, Michael; Clark, Peter; Fessenden, Herbert G.; Gray, William

J.; Grove, John H.; Harrison, William; Hensley, Samuel; Hensley, Lorenzo W.; Herman, Michael; Manzy, Robert G.; Moore, Charles; Murphy, Patrick; Tompkins, Benjamin.

FIFTIETH INFANTRY.

Officers.

Lieutenant Colonel—Marvin B. Converse.
First Lieutenant—Charles J. Early (Co. F).
Private—John Brewer.

FIFTY-FIRST INFANTRY.

Privates—Eads, Theodore; Veitz, Theodore Franz; Goodell, Joseph C.; Marvin, Henry; Hatch, Josiah H.

FIFTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

Private—Stein, Carl.

FIFTY-THIRD INFANTRY.

COMPANY G.

Privates—Bechtel, Victor; Baughman, Daniel; Baughman, Jacob; Cochran, Henry N.; Craig, John A.; Dickerson, Samuel; Fulton, Alpheus; Flock, Andrew; Hendricks, David W.; Hill, William W.; Haver, Mitchell R.; Krider, Calvin.

COMPANY K.

Privates—Cahill, John; Krone, Dewitt C.; Kelly, James; King, Robert W.

FIFTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

Private—Beaver, Barnett.

FIFTY-SIXTH INFANTRY.

Private—James Underhill.

FIFTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY B.

Privates—Shiffet, Eber; Sturdivant, William.

COMPANY D.

Privates—Anderson, August; Anderson, John G.; Burneson, Charles G.; Johnson, Charles J.; Lind, John D.; Nord, John M.

COMPANY H.

Corporal—William H. H. Sterling.
Privates—Clifford, William P.; Morris, Demetrius E.; Slygh, Henry S.; Slygh, John A.; White, Josiah G.

OTHER COMPANIES.

Privates—King, James; Massey, John; Palmer, John.

FIFTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY A.

Privates—De Rosette, Albert; Fahy, John; McGowan, Milton B.; Musiol, James.

COMPANY E.

Privates—Edmonds, Andrew J.; Scott, Samuel; Shepherd, Onadiah.

COMPANY C.

Privates—Clark, Joseph; Kitchen, Amos; Miller, Perry.

COMPANY F.

Privates—Clark, John P.; Curtis, Francis M.; Cannon, James; Crosby, Daniel; Flannagan, Peter; Hall, John H.; Holmes, John; Kolle, Frederick; Matlock, William M.; Marquart, Adolph; Marquart, Gustave; Six, George W.; Spellman, John; Taylor, Alvin; Wagner, August; Walters, William; Wilkinson, William.

COMPANY F.

Officer.

Second Lieutenant—Jacob Rispstein.
Privates—Bell, Joseph; Cooper, Henry; Dickmann, Henry; Duback, Frederick; McFall, Charles; Hender, John; Stehr, August; Young, Adam.

COMPANY G.

Privates—Irvine, James E.; Keller, William.

COMPANY H.

Privates—Donovan, Richard; Murphy, John.

COMPANY I.

Privates—Glynn, Michael; Jones, William H.; McKee, Patrick; Rooney, Felix; Waddle, James.

COMPANY K.

Privates—Brennan, John; Tinsman, Charles E.

FIFTY-NINTH INFANTRY.

Officer.

Quartermaster Sergeant—Charles C. Doolittle.

COMPANY B.

Officer.

Sergeant—Andrew Kirk.
Privates—Gerhard, Althice (Co. C.); William Wood (Co. G.); Ford White (Co. H.).

SIXTIETH INFANTRY.

COMPANY A.

Privates—Beyerbach, Hammond; Colter, William.

SIXTY-FIRST INFANTRY.

Officer.

Major—Simon P. Ohr (Promoted to Lieutenant Colonel and later to Colonel).
Privates—William W. Tongate (Co. A.); John E. French (Co. C.); Charles McDaniels (Co. H.).

SIXTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

Officers.

Adjutant—Edmund R. Wiley, Jr.
Second Lieutenant—Philip C. Sult (Co. F).
Privates—Carmean, Larkin; Dutton, William; Flood, Joseph; Lewis, Paul; Lewis, Neriah; McCleave, Hiram; Miller, William W.; Moore, William; Pennell, Evander; Pennell, William T.

SIXTY-SECOND.

(Consolidated).

Privates—Bates, Perry; Eastin, Ralph; Eastin, Thomas; Palm, John D.

SIXTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

Regimental Officers.

Major—Frederick W. Matteson.
Adjutant—Robert M. Woods (Promoted Captain of Co. A.).

COMPANY C.

Officers.

Captain—Christian B. Keasey.
First Lieutenants—George E. Doran, Isaac W. Seaman.

Sergeants—Thomas W. Smith, John B. Irwin.
Corporals—Eli Hodson, Daniel Deihl.
Musician—John T. Courtwright.
Wagoner—Robert Garrett.
Privates—Brady, Bernard B.; Bullweabner, John; Boyd, James H.; Collins, John; Capps, Josiah; Connelly, James; Elder, John W.; Fry, John; Foley, Patrick; Horner, Thomas P.; Hilgenberg, Wilhelm; Henry, Thomas; Hadley, John H.; Murphy, John W.; Nicholson, William J.; O'Conner, Willis; Probaker, John; Smith, George A.; Shelley, John; Vance, Joseph; Washburne, Erastus P.; Wallace, Nels S.; Wright, Marion; Wichser, Frederick; Whitcomb, John W.; White, Jonathan R.

Veterans—Brady, Bernard D.; Bullweabner, John; Collins, John; Connelly, James; Capps, Josiah; Deihl, Daniel; Probaker, John; Seaman, Isaac W.; Smith, Thomas J.; Washburne, Erastus P.; Wichser, Frederick; Lawler, Michael.

Recruits—Baker, Francis M.; Booth, Wesley; Burus, Thomas; Bell, John F.; Hadley, Robert; Hadley, John H.; Henderson, Charles; Nicholson, William J.; O'Connor, Willis; Vance, Joseph; Whitcomb, John; White, Jonathan.

COMPANY F.

Privates—Bailey, John; Brown, James; Darch, Ephraim; Johnson, William; Jones, Thomas; McGuire, Frank; Parker, John O.; Pedro, Daniel; Somer, Frederick; Scott, John C.

COMPANY H.

Private—Gibbons, William R.

UNASSIGNED.

Privates—Smith, William; Webber, John H.

SIXTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.

(THREE MONTHS' SERVICE.)

Regimental Officers.

Quartermaster—Samuel F. True.
Surgeon—Albert H. Lamphier.

COMPANY A.

Private—Bowers, Joseph D.

COMPANY B.

Privates—Donner, Joseph; Gathard, Malon.

COMPANY F.

Privates—Cartwright, Henry C.; Hodge, Richard; Jordan, John L.; Revels, Charles.

COMPANY G.

Privates—Beech, Martin L.; Shelton, Martin.

COMPANY H.

Officer.

Corporal—Thomas Capps.

COMPANY I.

Officer.

Second Lieutenant—S. Wheaton West.
Privates—Jones, Evan T.; Lawley, Elijah D.; Westenberger, Folly; Cannon, Charles C.

COMPANY K.

Privates—Beard, Benjamin F.; Eartholomew, Joseph; Clark, Charles A.; Herriion, Michael; Hughes, James G.; Rice, Theodore R.; Schwartz, Nicholas; Watts, Joseph.

SEVENTIETH INFANTRY.

(THREE MONTHS' SERVICE.)

COMPANY A.

Private—Laten, Robert.

COMPANY B.

Officers.

Captain—William Perce.
Sergeants—Robert A. Cunnely, John D. Derry.
Corporals—Abraham Wilde, Henry A. Saunders, Lincoln Dubois.

Privates—Craven, Abijah; Cook, Aaron N.; Derry, Joseph W. L.; Easton, Ralph; Finley, John C.; Fairchild, John; Greb, John; Garrett, Lewis E.; Kinney, William P.; Miller, Augustus; Mark, Stacy M.; Maxwell, Simon; Sells, Joseph M.; Simpkins, William; Uhler, Martin J.; Wallace, William F.

COMPANY D.

Officers.

Corporal—John Burkhardt.
Musician—William Hendricks.
Privates—Morton, Joseph S.; O'Conner, John.

COMPANY E.

Officers.

Corporals—William Overstreet, William Roley, John D. McCoy, Robert M. Smith.
Musician—William M. Athey.

Privates—Armstrong, James; Bager, Frederick; Babb, John; Bradney, George H.; Carr, David; Charles, Newton W.; Charles, Albert D.; Davis, William H.; Flanders, Charles P.; Flanders, Amos G.; Gallaher, William P.; Green, Edward; Higgins, William; Johnson, John J.; Linn, Thomas G.; Long, Almoner; McAfee, Charles F.; Spies, Henry; Schnul, Adam; Williams, Amos.

COMPANY F.

Officers.

Captain—Alfred Comings.
Second Lieutenant—William L. Allen.
First Sergeant—George R. Miller.
Corporals—George H. Souther, David A. Turner.
Privates—Allen, Jesse O.; Booth, Wesley; Dinkel, Philip; Hancock, Jasper; Harper, Samuel; Kavanaugh, Thomas; Lockhart, James; Moon, James; Matthews, Thomas; McIntire, Marcus; Ross, Thomas; Ratcliff, Amaziah; Ramey, Moses; Younger, John Q.

COMPANY H.

Privates—Foley, William; Ferguson, John D.; Garrison, Benjamin F.; Jimison, William A.; Knipple, Henry; Macey, Joseph; Miller, Albert D.; Ross, James C.; Russell, James; Smith, Philip; Tilford, Alexander; Turnipseed, Solomon; Whitney, John W.; Whitmer, Franklin; Yeaman, William A.

SEVENTY-FIRST INFANTRY.

(THREE MONTHS' SERVICE.)

COMPANY G.

Privates—Easton, Thomas; Leitner, Simon P.; Leitner, Andrew E.

SEVENTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

(THREE YEARS' SERVICE.)

COMPANY H.

Privates—Barricklaw, James T.; Hungerford, Thomas.

SEVENTY-THIRD INFANTRY.

(THREE YEARS' SERVICE.)

The Seventy-third Regiment, Illinois, was organized and mustered into service at Camp Butler, August 21, 1862, under command of Col. James F. Jaquess, a former well-known minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and for several years President of the Illinois Woman's College at Jacksonville, at the time of his enlistment being in charge of a seminary at Quincy. The regiment was made up mostly of enlistments from Adams, Champaign, Christian, Hancock, Jackson, Logan, Piatt, Pike, Sangamon, Tazewell and Vermilion Counties, and saw its first service in Kentucky; later took part in campaigns in Western Tennessee, Northern Mississippi and Georgia, participating during its period of service in the Battles of Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Kennesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Franklin, Nashville and other notable engagements, and established for itself a record second to no other from Illinois. Originally consisting of about 900 men, its total loss by death during its period of service amounted to 215, of which 97 resulted from wounds received in battles, while 16 died in rebel prisons. The regiment was mustered out at Nashville, Tenn., June 15, 1865. While Sangamon County was represented in nearly every company in this regiment, as will be seen in the following roster, its largest representation was in Companies A and I.

ROSTER FROM SANGAMON COUNTY.

COMPANY A.

Officers.

Captain—Emanuel Cross.
First Lieutenants—Edward W. Bennett, Thomas W. Fortune, Pierson H. Kiser.
Second Lieutenant—Thomas G. Underwood.
Sergeant—Charles B. Mantle.
Corporals—John L. Hesser, James T. Armstrong, William S. Bullard, Thomas C. Perry, Oliver McDaniel, James Kelley.
Musicians—Jacob W. Ayres, Erastus Jackson.
Privates—Aylsworth, Varnum T.; Beaver, Harnes J.; Bechtel, David H.; Baker, Thomas; Baker, Richard; Bird, Richard C.; Baughman, Joseph; Blankenbaker, John S.; Chambers, Jeremiah M.; Cantrell, Edward; Cass, Henry M.; Crane, Nelson; Coppel, Alfred; Constant, William B.; Fletcher, David C.; Ferguson, Samuel; Fortune, Francis A.; Griffiths, John W.; Gadberrry, William; Hudson, Joe; Hudson, Philo D.; Hudson, George; Hampton, Harrison P.; Hampton, Preston B.; Hadden, William H.; Huckleberry, John W.; Hlatt, A. B.; Hrst, John W.; Humphrey, Jesse; Huckleberry, Eli L.; Hartman, Frederick W.; Helms, M. D. M.; Johnson, William H.; Kiser, John S.; Kidd, James M.; Lanterman, John L.; Langley, John C.; Miller, Benjamin; Maxwell, William H.; McDaniel, C. B.; McGrath, Andrew; Meredith, William N.; McElfresh, John T.; Miller, Isaac; Marlon, John;

McCurdy, Robert; Montgomery, William; Misner, Christopher; Mantle, John; Mergenthaler, William; Neer, Lewis; North, John W.; Neer, William; Oliver, Richard B.; O'Neil, James; Powell, Samuel B.; Prior, Isaiah J.; Rulle, Jacob; Ridgway, Alexander; Rutherford, John T.; Robbins, John A.; Ridgway, Samuel P.; Sanders, William J.; Sanders, Jesse; Spitzer, John; Sprinkle, James E.; Shrake, Emanuel; Shade, John T.; Shrake, Stephen E.; Shrake, John T.; Shamblin, James W.; Short, Stephen A.; Tall, William; Taft, William H.; Tally, John; Williams, Joseph; Withrow, Milton; Watkins, John M.
Recruits—Bullard, William H.; Gray, John; Hadden, Geo. W.; Perry, Andrew J.; Robertson, Charles.

COMPANY B.

Officers.

Captain—Wilder B. M. Colt.
Corporal—Thomas P. Wright.
Privates—Bell, Simon P.; Wright, Alexander H.

COMPANIES E AND F.

Officer.

Captain—Edwin Alsop.
Private—McKnight, William.

COMPANY G.

Corporals—John L. Braxson, George W. Shafer.
Privates—Arnold, Robert; Conover, William; Hudson, Ivan D.; Jourdon, William H. H.; Lemoa, Frederick; McCormack, William H.; O'Flaherty, James; Price, James L.; Robinson, Benjamin L.; Sinclair, John; Vannattan, Joseph; Vannattan, Norman A.; Welcome, Jacob; Bertram, Wells; Emery, Josiah; Hogan, Patrick.

COMPANY H.

Musician—Theodore C. Northcott.

COMPANY I.

Officers.

Captain—Peter Wallace.
Second Lieutenant—James M. Turpin.
First Sergeant—Adna Phelps.
Sergeants—John N. Williams, William V. Greenwood, Elisha T. McComas, William B. Crooker.
Corporals—David Cook, Daniel G. Foster, Thomas N. Baker, Green W. Ashbery, Alexander M. Cassidy, David S. Burton, Calvin J. Hinman.
Musician—James O. Weir.
Wagoner—Charles R. Campbell.
Privates—Anderson, Benjamin M.; Baker, Cyrus W.; Beasley, Henderson; Clark, Ashford W.; Currey, Clark S.; Coffman, Hiram T.; Clower, John C.; Colburn, Gilbert O.; Crennan, John S.; Denning, William H.; Dodd, William S.; Dodd, William S.; Deany, James W.; Emmons, Leonidas W.; Foster, Samuel G.; Foster, William; Fortner, William; Fortner, Wiley; Fortner, James; Fenstermaker, Henry; Fisher, Isaac N.; Fisher, John W.; Gamble, William C.; Greenwood, Thomas; Gould, Lucius F.; Hall, Henry H.; Herley, James P.; Harper, George W.; Hall, John W.; Inglish, William F.; Joy, William E.; Joy, James M.; Joy, John W.; Joy, Joseph O.; Kelly, Francis M.; Lacey, William K.; Luckey, John; Lyon, Jason; Landrehe, George F.; Mills, James; Miller, William G.; McClure, James C.; Moxson, Cole; Osborn, James W.; Parrish, Andrew J.; McLaughlin, Hugh; Pettis, Morgan B.; Roberts, Robert R.; Savace, Miles O.; Strickland, Theodore F.; Trass, George; Thorp, Eleven C.; Turpin, William A.; Whitine, Jacob N.
Unassigned—Holley, William N.; Kelley, Jersey.

EIGHTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

COMPANY D.

Privates—Butler, John; Metzger, William; Weigand, Michael; Wilhelm, Mathias.



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Privates—Lucas, Benedict; De Armour, Franz; Stanitzky, John; Weber, Philip.

EIGHTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY C.

Privates—Campbell, Alford; Draybring, Henry.

NINETIETH INFANTRY.

COMPANY F.

Officers.

Second Lieutenant—William White (Promoted to First Lieutenant).

Sergeant—Thomas White.
Corporals—James O'Donnell, Michael Mahoney, John Kelly.

Privates—Burke, Edward; Barry, Daniel; Durkin, Patrick; Fahey, Patrick; Foster, William; Gilmore, James; Howard, Ulrick; Kelley, William P.; McCrea, Bernard; Mathews, Alexander; Moore, Alexander; Naughton, Patrick; O'Neal, William P.; Purcell, Henry; Quirk, Jeremiah.

NINETY-FIRST INFANTRY.

COMPANY A.

Officers.

Quartermaster Sergeant—Alexander M. Lane.
Commissary Sergeant—Edward A. Luce.
Privates—Malcolm, Joseph; Mannors, Daniel W.; Mahoney, Michael; McNamee, James; McWilliams, John A.; Morrison, Theodore.

COMPANY D.

Private—French, Theodore B.

NINETY-SECOND INFANTRY.

COMPANY D.

Privates—Norton, Edward W.; Rector, Frederick; Reed, James L.; Remley, Henry; Shafer, Sheldon W.; Wilcoxon, George I.

COMPANY E.

Privates—Alabau, Alexis; Barclay, Nelson; Beck, Henry; Brubaker, Jacob; Delmar, William; Johnson, Lewis; Lyle, Robert W.; O'Kane, William; Fortner, Samuel; Springer, George A.; Schwinniger, Casper.

COMPANY H.

Privates—Tilton, Alonzo F.; Tilton, George W.
Unassigned—Tagny, John.

NINETY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

Privates—Carrier, Lemuel (Co. C.); Jacobson, Charles.
Unassigned Recruits—Johnson, George W.; Keller, John; Lofty, Pleasant.

NINETY-FIFTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY H.

Corporal—Henry Hart.

NINETY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY B.

Privates—Guy, Millard F.; Martin, George.

COMPANY H.

Privates—Hagey, Thomas; Jarett, Silas.
Unassigned—Krimms, John.

ONE HUNDRED FIRST INFANTRY.

COMPANY G.

Officers.

First Lieutenant—William White.
Second Lieutenant—Cyrus D. Curtis.
Corporals—Reuben C. Goss, Adoniram Carter, Francis H. Wemple.
Privates—Boyd, Andrew J.; Burch, William; Benson, James K.; Bushnell, Lyman S.; Campbell, Cornelius T.; Farmer, Charles A.; Duwan, John; Fitzgerald, Francis; Kirwan, Lawrence; Masters, Chauncey M.; Milledge, Stephen S.; McPherson, William; Neece, James H.; Sackett, Harvey L.; Scott, John W.; Salter, Charles W.; Vannote, Charles; White, William.

COMPANY H.

Musician—George Broderie.
Private—Roberts, John H.
Unassigned—Honsheer, George.

ONE HUNDRED SIXTH INFANTRY.

(THREE YEARS' SERVICE.)

This regiment was mustered into service for three years, at Lincoln, Ill., September 18, 1862, under command of Col. Robert B. Latham, who resigned August 28, 1864, and was succeeded by Henry Yates, Jr., of Sangamon County. The regiment saw its first service on guard duty along the Mobile & Ohio Railroad and met some reverses, Companies C and G surrendering to the rebel Gen. Forrest, and after parole being sent to Jefferson Barracks. It later took part in the siege of Vicksburg, and after the surrender, rendered most of its service in Arkansas, being finally mustered out at Pine Bluff, in that State, and receiving final pay and discharge at Camp Butler, July 24, 1865. Company A of this regiment was composed mostly of volunteers from Sangamon County:

ROSTER FROM SANGAMON COUNTY.

Regimental Officers.

Colonel—Henry Yates, Jr. (successor to Col. Latham).
Hospital Steward—Gilmore R. Stevenson.

COMPANY A.

Officers.

Captains—Henry Yates, Jr. (promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel and later to Colonel), George W. Harmon, John W. Shuff.

First Lieutenants—George W. Harmon, William Earnest, John J. Phillips, John W. Shuff, Thomas Pollock.

Second Lieutenants—Horace C. Clark, Thomas Pollock, A. J. Hunter.

First Sergeant—John W. Foster.

Sergeants—Andrew J. Hunter, John J. Phillips, John W. Shuff, William Earnest.

Corporals—Edwin Batty, Eli A. Boutwell, Thomas Pollock, Newcom J. Demary, John A. Dodd, John Clawson, Levi McNeely.

Musicians—John Blair, George P. Wagner.

Wagoner—John Moore.

Privates—Blaney, Edward B.; Blair, Charles W.; Bellows, Charles S.; Bennett, John J.; Brewer Augustus; Bucher, Moses; Blane, Samuel; Chark, Thomas A.; Carlock, Abraham P.; Craig, William; Cas- kien, John; Comer, John P.; Cockerel, Jesse; Davis, Martin; Day, Edward; Day, William; Dowes, Jonathan; De Witt, John; Eaton, Henry P.; Farley, James H.; Green, William; Graves, Thomas; Heredith, William; Henson, William; Joice, Thomas; Kirk, James; Knous, Wesley; Knous, William K.; Kent, John; Kirby, Edward; Kirby, Lunford; Logan, James; Myers, Henry K.; Maxwell, Ludlow; McDaniel, James B.; Meacham, William B.; Meacham, Lewis A.; Morris, Edwin; McLaughlin, Thomas Y.; McMann, Edward; Moore, Wilson; Melgs, Abner G.; Nicholson, George R.; Reager, William; Roth, Christian; Rude, Alexander R.; Suter, Henry; Sands, Ezra B.; Smith, Noah F.; Suter, John R.; Sheets, Thomas W.; Stevenson, Gilmore R.; Sikes, Joseph; Taylor, Henry H.

Recruits—Bonney, Dwight; Bell, Thomas M.; Crayton, Alfred; Hall, Charles B.; Knous, Cyrus; King, Robert; McLaughlin, Christopher; Marshall, Henry C.; Patten, Samuel; Palmer, Arthur; Scott, Daniel H.; Smith, George D.; Sikes, Edwin; Taylor, George A. H.; Yates, Marshall.

COMPANY B.

Musician—J. L. Hall.

COMPANY C.

Officers.

First Sergeant—David H. Harts (promoted successively from First Sergeant to Second Lieutenant, to First Lieutenant and to Captain).

Sergeant—George L. Barney.

Corporals—John F. McWilliams, Alexander Miller, Samuel Musick.

Privates—Bolt, Benjamin; Butler, Isaac; Covert, John J.; James, Benjamin F.; Manlich, John C.; McWilliams, T. H.; Minsker, David B.; Shepard, Leander.

COMPANY I.

Private—Murphy, James H.

ONE HUNDRED EIGHTH INFANTRY.

Recruits—Gae, William F.; Summers, Andrew (2d).

ONE HUNDRED THIRTEENTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY A.

Recruits—Peck, William; Whittemore, Joseph.

COMPANY C.

Recruits—Ander, Frederick; Blaney, Lloyd; Bowman, William H.; Dooley, James; Hirshah, Christian; Kenna, John; Kavanaugh, Michael; Manley, Thomas H.; Mullhollen, John K.; Nelson, Samuel; Rogers, Martin W.; Scott, John; Smith, Frank; Statler, Martin W.; Schlipf, Charles; Schlipf, Gottlieb; Saunders, Alvin; Vere, Toney.

COMPANY D.

Recruits—Brine, Thomas; Dooley, James; Hamilton, James; Harrington, James.

COMPANY F.

Recruits—Hurt, James A.; Pettis, Martin; Pike, Thomas; Nicholas, William; Wood, Isaac.

COMPANY I.

Recruits—Hurt, James; Wines, George W.; Strode, George W.

COMPANY K.

Recruit—Kronce, William.

Unassigned Recruits—Brees, Christian; Mann, William; Nelson, James; Owens, James; Price, D. L.

ONE HUNDRED FOURTEENTH INFANTRY.

The One Hundred and Fourteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry was organized during the months of July and August, 1862, and was mustered in for three years' service at Camp Butler, September 18th following. It was recruited entirely from Central Illinois, six companies—B, C, E, G, H and I—being made up from Sangamon County, Companies A and D from Cass County and F and K from Menard. It will thus be seen that there was no other regiment, during the whole of the Civil War, to which this county was as liberal a contributor, its representatives consisting largely of the sturdy agricultural and other industrial classes. Its first Colonel was James W. Judy, of Tallula, Menard County, who was succeeded in August, 1863, by Col. John F. King, of Sangamon, and later by Samuel N. Shoup, also of Sangamon, in December, 1864.

The regiment rendered its first service on picket duty at Memphis, Tenn., but later took part in the Tallahatchie (Miss.) campaign in December, 1862, and after skirmishing with the rebel Gen. Forrest in the vicinity of Jackson, Tenn. for some weeks, in March following proceeded down the river from Memphis to Young's Point, La., where it was assigned to the First Brigade, First Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, under command of Gen. W. T. Sherman, and soon after engaged in the Vicksburg campaign, participating in the battle at Jackson, Miss. One of the most memorable struggles in which it was engaged was the disastrous fight under Gen. Sturgis, at Guntown, Miss., in June, 1864, in which, of a total of 397 men engaged in that affair, it suffered a loss of 205 (more than one-half) in killed, wounded and missing. The latter months of 1864 were spent chiefly in campaigning in Western Tennessee and Northern Mississippi, taking part in the Battle of Nashville and the pursuit of Hood, and later it saw service in Louisiana, proceeding in February, 1865, from New Orleans to Mobile Bay and participating in the siege of Spanish Fort and capture of Mobile, this event occurring about the time of the surrender of Lee at Appomattox. After nearly three months spent on guard duty at Montgomery and other points in Central Alabama, the regiment was ordered to Vicksburg and there mustered out August 3, 1865, receiving final pay and discharge at Camp Butler, August 15th.

ROSTER FROM SANGAMON COUNTY.

Regimental Officers.

Colonels—John F. King, Samuel N. Shoup (both promoted from Lieutenant Colonel).
Adjutants—William H. Latham, Oramel H. Abel, Henry L. Vanhoff.

Quartermaster—George W. Mourer.
First Assistant Surgeon—Alvin S. French.
Second Assistant Surgeon—Brady Van Meter.
Sergeant Majors—John C. Sprigg, James F. McNeil.
Commissary Sergeant—William H. Plank.
Hospital Steward—Alvin S. French.
Musicians—George D. Ferris, Martin C. Bridges.

COMPANY B.

Officers.

Captain—Benjamin H. Ferguson.
First Lieutenant—Edward P. Strickland (promoted Captain).
Second Lieutenant—Joseph D. Ziegler (promoted to First Lieutenant).
First Sergeant—Samuel Lewis.
Sergeants—Asher Riley, Madison Batterton, James W. Dods.

Corporals—Ashbel H. Soles, John Pennick, Robert Batterton, William T. Duncan, Ira Emerson, William L. Thornton, John C. Hughes.

Musicians—Martin V. Bridges, Randolph Ludlam.
Privates—Askins, Joseph J.; Ashford, Samuel F.; Allen, Robert; Bolin, John; Bradford, Virgil; Belstadt, Charles; Ball, Smith; Baker, Jackson; Beerup, Thomas; Bail, Thomas H. B.; Connor, Monroe; Cheney, Leander; Capron, William C.; Connor, Napoleon; Clavier, Peter; Connelly, Michael C.; Drennon, George L.; Drennon, William M.; Denberger, David; Dickerson, Benjamin; Dunham, Nathaniel L.; Evans, Aquilla; Evans, Benjamin; Fitzsimmons, James; Fletcher, Benjamin F.; Grissom, George W.; George, William J.; Goodman, John P.; Gordon, Joel; Huber, William; Hood, William F.; Hill, John D.; Hoy, James M.; Hall, Andrew; Hall, James; Hicks, Jesse V.; Humphrey, Walter; Hart, James M.; Johnson, Needham R.; Kelchling, George S.; Ludlam, Leaming; Lese, William; Lodermilk, Wilson; Levi, William G.; Ogg, William L.; Pulliam, James H.; Pools, Charles; Patten, Robert S.; Ransom, Edward H.; Raematt, William; Stephens, John H.; Smith, Peter; Schmidt, Frederick G.; Smith, William; Smith, George; Smith, James; Thomas, William H.; Todd, Martin V.; Thompson, John; Torrell, Ephraim; White, William; Wilson, James; Wiler, John F.; Watson, Samuel P.; Willis, William T.; Widerfelt, Theodore L.

Recruits—Bradley, Allen; Bridges, Willis; Bowman, Charles H.; Miller, George W.; Robertson, Uriah; Seamon, David; Lockridge, John W.

COMPANY C.

Officers.

Captain—William A. Nallory.
First Lieutenant—Oramel H. Able.
Second Lieutenant—Jesse Cantrall.
First Sergeant—Irwin Johnson.
Sergeants—Henry F. Brown, William Cantrall, Albert A. Cantrall.
Corporals—William King, William H. Holland, Munson Hedrick.

Musicians—Judy H. Banister, James Hall.
Privates—Broderick, H. George; Blue, William M.; Britton, William T.; Burch, Benjamin F.; Bryant, Homer N.; Barnes, Allen; Connington, James; Cahill, Matthew; Cantrall, John P.; Cantrall, Illram; Council, Hardy F.; Council, William C.; Cover, Francis; Crabbs, Edward M.; Downs, James; Frisby, Charles; Hunt, John H.; Gillespie, Byron; German, Henry; Gunt, James; Hedrick, William; Hornshaker, William; Jones, Charles S.; Kinnaman, Andrew J.; Kinnaman, Anthony W.; Lytle, Simon; Lawrence, William; May, William; Mitchell, James H.; Major, George; Moore, Charles H.; Motts, John; McClelland, Thomas S.; Martin, George; Millinger, Samuel; Nelson, John; Parks, Henry; Parker, Charles S.; Staples,

William; Stafford, Jerome B.; Smith, William O.; Smith, John; Stanfield, Martin B.; Stephens, John; Steffen, Henry C. F.; Samson, William; Samson, Charles H.; Samson, John W.; Sheehan, John; Tufts, Charles C.; Tuttle, Sylvanus; Thomas, Elisha; Wilson, John W.; Wilson, Clinton; Yocum, Jefferson; Yocum, William, Jr.

Recruits—Brown, James B.; Bumford, William; Cover, Addison; Hoffman, James C.; Prather, Washington B.; Sears, Benjamin F.

COMPANY D.

Officers.

Stevenson, John; Yocum, Thomas.

COMPANY E.

Officers.

Captains—Samuel N. Shoup, Adam Hively.
First Lieutenants—Adam Hively, Lewis R. Hedrick, James W. Southwick.
Second Lieutenant—Louis R. Hedrick.
First Sergeant—Samuel H. Moore.
Sergeants—Ashley H. Pettibone, James W. Southwick, David L. Husk, Peter Hertle.
Corporals—George W. Friend, Charles Merridith, George B. Boyd, Davis W. Lawley, Moses A. Jones, Thomas B. Deardorff, Joseph Breckenridge, John W. Taff.

Musician—Edward Pernell.

Privates—Albert, Henry; Aldrich, Percival L.; Amies, Benjamin L.; Armstrong, James; Baker, William H.; Bell, James T.; Bradshaw, Thomas; Breckenridge, Pres. Jr.; Cantrall, Edward T.; Daigh, George W.; Day, David G.; Deardorff, George; Dawning, Virgil S.; Ferris, George; Frey, John F.; Fudge, George W.; Funderburk, Alexander; Gray, William S.; Grew, Elias; Hamilton, Andrew S.; Higgins, William A.; Henderson, Peter; Hill, William F.; Howey, Preston; Hertle, Henry H.; Johnson, Elias J.; King, William; Lemons, Joseph; Mathews, John P.; Mahat, Robert; Menary, Jesse C.; Millsagle, William; Millsagle, Jacob M.; Morgan, Geo. W.; McConalay, John B.; McLaughlin, William; Orr, William H.; Owens, Eugene; Owens, William; Personett, Marshall; Personett, Jasper; Personett, Charles E.; Pettibone, Higginson; Porter, John H.; Prank, Charles J.; Rhodes, William K.; Ridgeway, Oliver; Ridgeway, Thomas J.; Saffey, John H.; Smith, Charles; Smith, Jesse C.; Snodgrass, Ely D.; Southwick, William H.; South, Leonard; Tobin, Isaac R.; Vigil, John F.; Von Felden, Harmon H.; Wallace, Benjamin F.; Wells, John; Westbrook, Barnett; Williams, James H.; Wilson, William S.; Wills, Nathan; Woodson, David.

Recruits—Bell, Stephen; Endimon, Christian J.; Funderburk, William F.; George, James M.; Henderson, Martin; Lawley, James P.; Lawley, Elijah D.; Porterfield, William H.; Personett, George W.; Rusk, Archibald H.; Ryan, John; Simpson, William; Young, James M.

COMPANY F.

Captain—Absalom Miller.

First Lieutenant—Willett B. Taylor.

Sergeant—A. Newton Purvins.

Musician—Jacob Brown.

Privates—Bohner, Daniel; Campbell, Jasper J.; Corson, Charles P.; Campbell, John H.; Combs, N. H.; Dard, John J.; Harrison, Reuben H.; Hollingshead, Henry W.; Holman, Franklin; Ice, Frederick; Kearns, Perry A.; Mosteller, James M.; Mosteller, John; Miller, Riley G.; Penney, William H.; Sharon, James W.; Willis, John M.

Recruits—Bunker, John N.; Stone, Cyrus F.; Scripser, Holland M.; Stevenson, John C.; Yoakum, Thomas C.

COMPANY G.

Officers.

Captain—John L. Wilson.
First Lieutenant—Henry L. Vanhoff.
Second Lieutenant—John S. Canfield (promoted to First Lieutenant).
First Sergeant—Alonzo H. Church.
Sergeants—Eugene D. Whitmore, Thomas L. Bishop, James P. Lake.
Corporals—Frank A. Morton, John C. Sprigg, Mil-

ton Woodruff, Manuel De Freitas, Pembroke J. Patterson, William H. Planck, Alvin S. French, Nathan Constant.

Privates—Amos W. Shick, Clay Newton, Musicians—Adams, Charles; Armstrong, Leander; Black, Walter C.; Black, Francis J.; Buck, John; Brown, Albert; Bowser, John; Barclay, James H.; Barr, Thomas C.; Carnell, Simon C.; Cotton, Frederick J.; Craig, Henry H.; Craig, Robert A.; Christler, Philip; Cheney, Cyrus E.; DeFreitas, K. Joseph; DeFreitas, Thomas; DeFreitas, Francis; DeFreitas, Frank F.; DeFreitas, Antonio; Donner, George; Dwyer, John; Elkin, William L.; Fox, Summers; Ferrare, James; Powkes, John F.; Glenen, William J.; Gomes, John D.; Haynes, Henry; Houston, William T.; Ilizgios, Alexander D.; Ingles, William V.; Kneff, Benjamin F.; Knights, Luman; Kalb, John W.; Kalb, Daniel G.; Kalb, James W.; Lake, John S.; Moore, Thomas; McLeese, Henry; McMan, James; Moore, James I.; McNeil, James F.; Nappier, John; Nappier, Wren; Nicholson, Philip W.; Pearson, Theodore F.; Planck, Charles E.; Rea, J. Albert; Reis, Peter; Rounkles, John T.; Robinson, Daniel A. J.; Shriver, Joseph; Simmons, Levi; Soost, Wilhelm; Shick, Urias; Todd, James T.; Tippet, Joseph; Trumbull, George H.; VanLies, Antonio; Welsh, Josiah; Wells, Chauncey W.; West, William D.; Wiley, Alexander C.; Workman, John W.

Recruits—Brown, James B.; Burkhardt, John; Dinkie, George J.; Elliott, Robert; Ferguson, Robert I.; Goodness, Augustus; Ham, John W.; Kalb, William E. B.; Leeson, George E.; Moody, Cadwell; Owen, James; Ramey, Moses M.

COMPANY H.

Officers.

Captain—George W. Bailey.
First Lieutenant—Jerome M. Foster.
Second Lieutenant—Charles W. Stanton.
First Sergeant—William H. Pointer.
Sergeants—John I. Shanahan, Lamana L. Scott, John W. Sexton, David M. Tosh.
Corporals—Isaac Miller, Jeremiah Robbins, John Hale, George W. Parvin, Jeremiah Plew, James Grant, Benjamin Green, John R. Wells.

Musicians—Jesse Lacy, Jonathan Palmer.
Wagoner—Lawrence Burgess.

Privates—Albright, Samuel M.; Bruce, Benjamin; Ballorby, Thomas; Berry, Charles; Bridges, Willis; Bryan, James; Bowman, Charles H.; Campbell, William; Cooley, Willis; Coleman, Thaddeus; Conner, William; Constant, Adam H.; Duncann, James; Drone, Isaac; Drone, Eli; Drone, Milton; Donnar, James W.; Eckler, Edward; Evans, William L.; Goodman, George W.; Goodman, Martin; Goodman, John; Goole, Lewis W.; Herron, Joseph; Hurst, Robert; Hopwood, Nicholas; Hensley, Robert; Hensley, Lorenzo D.; Kinney, Joseph; Lamb, John; Largent, Marion; Lacy, Jacob; Lacy, John; Leggett, Joseph; Lockbridge, John; Meckum, Joshua; McKee, Samuel W.; McKee, Arthur W.; Meyer, Calvin; Maloney, Michael; Parish, James; Plunkett, John N.; Rob, Pleasant W.; Spencer, John; Shanks, Samuel; Speaker, Jacob; Swelson, Hampton; Sneed, William; Smith, Patrick; Sears, Benjamin; Sergeant, George; Scripture, Morrison R.; Seaman, David; Tungeate, William; Van Meter, Thomas; Vandegrift, Henry; Yocum, Jesse J.; Yocum, Henry.

Recruits—Canfield, Isaac J.; Gunterman, W.; Workman, William S.

COMPANY I.

Officers.

Captain—John Gibson.
First Lieutenant—Egbert O. Mallory (promoted to Captain).
Second Lieutenant—Daniel Bailey (promoted to First Lieutenant).

First Sergeant—James D. Mallory (promoted to Second Lieutenant).
Sergeants—John Dougherty, John Allen, Benjamin F. Clark, Melvin King.

Corporals—James A. Haggard, Abner T. Ford, Eli C. Herbert, Samuel Woodrow, Robert Gibson, Daniel Spencer, Henry Mason.

Musicians—John Finrock, Thomas A. King.

Privates—Atkinson, Robert V.; Alexander, James O.; Allen, Andrew J.; Alderson, George W.; Brock, Elias; Brock, William H.; Beadle, William; Bull, William; Cooley, David I.; Cavender, Henry; Cantrell, George W.; Constant, Alfred S.; Dawson, Lewis; Dunaway, William E.; Dearborn, George W.; Dall, Jackson; Dougherty, George; Fox, Melvin; Gibson, Hugh; Griffiths, Asbery; Greening, Gershom; Houston, John A.; Haney, John P.; Howard, Charles; Johnson, Orren D.; Johnson, Isaac N.; Knox, James M.; Lushbough, Jeremiah; Law, Mark; Martin, Robert; Mills, John A.; Morgan, John W.; Miller, Charles E.; McCune, William; Nutt, William; Neer, Henry C.; Norred, Charles H.; Nutt, Joseph; Parent, William; Penman, Richard W.; Rodgers, Samuel; Richardson, James W.; Runnells, Jesse; Rennells, Willis; Robinson, William B.; Ridgeway, George; Robinson, John F.; Riehl, John; Randall, George W.; Snodgrass, John; Snodgrass, Ambrose; Sansbury, Samuel; Slater, Isaac; Sayle, Amos; Stone, John B.; Sanders, Alverson E.; Todd, William; Turley, William; Trotter, William; Trotter, George; Thomas, Levi; Thomas, Joseph; Vanhook, Samuel; Viar, William; Warren, William; Workman, William H.; Woodruff, Cornelius; Workman, Henry C.; Workman, Edward A.

Recruits—Barnes, Thomas F.; Constant, Adam H.; Cooley, Joseph T.; Dickson, Eben; Etter, Paris; Ford, Sylvester; Gohin, David H.; Mann, William; O'Conner, Isaiah G.; Stall, John.

ONE HUNDRED FIFTEENTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY A.

Officers.

Sergeant—Ahner Rush.

COMPANY E.

Recruits—Deatley, Joseph A.; Elder, William F.; Graham, America; White, William F.

COMPANY K.

Officers.

Captain—Philip Riley.
First Lieutenants—Sylvester M. Bailey, Philip Riley (promoted to Captain).

Sergeant—John Morgan.
Corporals—James B. Strode, William Bailey.
Wagoner—Francis B. Aldridge.

Privates—Allison, James M.; Brezendine, James R.; Center, Edward; Dement, Daniel; Durnail, John; Edens, William B.; Finrock, Isaiah; Gamble, Andrew; Gates, Frank W.; Goltra, George W.; Hargis, Thomas J.; Hendee, Peter; Judd, Nelson H.; Meagler, Michael; Newhart, Lawrence; Neale, John W.; Neale, Samuel; O'Brien, Thomas; Plunkett, James; Pickering, Thomas; Reynolds, John T.; Relp, Frederick; Roberts, James R.; Safford, Edwin D.; Strode, John A.; Smith, William J.; Staples, William; Walker, John; Walters, William M.; Waterhouse, George C.; Wells, William; Ferguson, John D.

ONE HUNDRED SIXTEENTH INFANTRY.

Officers.

Quartermaster Sergeant—Allen F. Hopkins.

COMPANY A.

Officers.

Second Lieutenant—James Boswell.
Sergeants—James H. Boswell (promoted to Second Lieutenant), Ancel C. Stevens.

Corporals—Jerome A. Cox, William M. Purdew.

Privates—Brown, Thomas W.; Burke, Thomas F.; Davis, George W.; Green, Michael; Glaze, William; Guffy, Nathaniel; Scheer, Fred F.; Tackett, William.

COMPANY C.

Sergeant—Thomas Montgomery.
Privates—Aaron, James W.; Beedles, James P.; Davidson, James C.; Hopkins, Allen F.; May, Henry



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COMPANY E.

First Lieutenant—William N. Streeter.

Privates—Graham, Thomas; Havener, Joseph.

COMPANY H.

Private—Raymond, John C.

COMPANY I.

Privates—Collins, Enoch R.; Younger, Josiah; Younger, John Q.

ONE HUNDRED TWENTIETH INFANTRY.

Officers.

Surgeon—James Hamilton.

ONE HUNDRED TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

COMPANY G.

Privates—Beatty, John; Baird, John; Berry, James F.; Campbell, Edward; Campbell, Charles W.; Jones, George H.; Moffett, John B.; Miller, Alfred; Vancil, Charles M.; Vancil, William M.; Warwick, George E.; Warwick, Daniel H.; Babbitt, Francis C.; Evers, Henry B.

COMPANY I.

Privates—Driscoll, John; Parrish, William H.

ONE HUNDRED TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY.

COMPANY I.

Privates—Haddock, Randall; Highland, Samuel.

ONE HUNDRED TWENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY C.

Officers.

Captain—Henry L. Field (promoted to Major).
First Lieutenant—Lewis Dorlan.
Second Lieutenant—James Rickey.
Sergeants—John Vierbone, C. M. Cassett.
Corporals—P. H. Conant, Noah Hodge, Lloyd M. Kilbr, Joseph E. Wood.
Musician—B. E. Bartlett.
Wagoner—Solomon Fullenwider.
Privates—Allender, Samuel S.; Burrows, Charles H.; Burrows, John H.; Brown, Conrad; Butler, R. C.; Board, R. N.; Cook, J. J.; Culver, J. L.; Caward, D. C.; Converse, C. H.; Cadwalader, Eli; Crane, Levi; Constant, James; Eubank, J. J.; Fleming, John S.; Gregg, Reuben; Grubendyke, William; Grubendyke, George; Hawker, David; Havener, John; Hansel, I. P.; Lee, R. M.; Lanham, George W.; Miller, B. F.; Manning, William; Manning, Matthew; Ross, Thomas; Sell, D.; Shinkle, F. A.; Stoker, F. M.; Tindale, Robert; Wickersham, W. H.
Recruits—Booth, Timothy; Duquoin, Henry; Foids, Elisia; Grubendyke, Hiram; Hainline, Edward; Henington, Limas; Hodge, Richard; McCrellis, Mason; Van Winkle, H. M.

COMPANY D.

Privates—Kelley, Edward; Lohn, Anthony; Parker, Sylvester.

COMPANY G.

Private—Shoemaker, Harrison.

COMPANY K.

Officers.

Captain—Stephen N. Sanders.
First Lieutenant—Thomas J. Williams.
Second Lieutenant—Hiram J. Hall.
Sergeants—Levi B. Mengel, Peter C. Rape.
Corporals—Wesley Hadden, Benjamin K. Proctor, Thomas J. Sanders, Balam N. Brown.
Privates—Abel, John C.; Brooks, William H.; Brad-

ley, Philip W.; Campbell, William; Craddock, William A.; Easley, John Y.; Gregory, James W.; Hudson, Shepherd; Halley, Fountain W.; Harden, Joseph B.; Harden, George; Loftis, John; Lusk, Absalom; Mengel, Ethan M.; Norton, Daniel; Orley, Newton A.; Proctor, Jacob B.; Robinson, John M.; Rape, Alfred N.; Schultz, Johnson F.; Trousdale, William; Wilburn, Thomas H.; Williams, Presley E.
Recruits—Lupton, Job S.; McByers, George; Sanders, Martin L.; Sanders, John F.; Sanders, Andrew D.; Wilkinson, Henry A.

ONE HUNDRED TWENTY-FIFTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY K.

Private—Jenkins, William F.

ONE HUNDRED TWENTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY I.

Privates—Hall, James M.; Kearney, John; Maloney, Thomas; O'Conner, Michael; Smith, Milton; Stanton, Charles; Welford, Jacob F.; Windle, George W.

ONE HUNDRED TWENTY-NINTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY D.

Private—Green, William H.

ONE HUNDRED THIRTIETH INFANTRY.

The One Hundred Thirtieth Regiment was mustered into service for three years, at Camp Butler, October 25, 1862, under command of Col. Nathaniel Niles, of Belleville, Ill., with James H. Matheny, of Springfield, as Lieutenant Colonel and William Prescott as Major, with a large representation in Companies A and I from Sangamon County. It was first assigned to provost duty at Memphis, Tenn., but at the request of Col. Niles was relieved and sent to active service in the field, meeting its first engagement with the enemy at Port Gibson and, later, participating in the Vicksburg campaign until the surrender of that stronghold. It later took part in the battle at Jackson, Miss., and after spending some time on guard duty at Vicksburg, was sent to New Orleans and rendered service at various points in Louisiana, Lieut. Col. James H. Matheny, in the meantime assuming command on the resignation of Col. Niles. In January, 1865, it was consolidated with the Seventy-seventh Illinois, participated in the siege and capture of Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely, which resulted in the surrender of Mobile, then was engaged for a time on patrol duty up the Tombigbee River, and was finally mustered out at New Orleans August 15, 1865, receiving final pay and discharge at Springfield, August 31st:

SANGAMON COUNTY ROSTER.

Regimental Officers.

Lieutenant Colonel—James H. Matheny.
Major—William Prescott.

COMPANY A.

Officer.

First Lieutenant—Anderson J. Smith.
Privates—Sabine, Sheridan S.; Tibbs, Washington.

COMPANY B.

Officers.

Captain—William Prescott (promoted to Major).
First Lieutenants—Francis M. Pickrell, Jacob W. Paulin.

Sergeants—Frank Rice, James B. Johnson, Thomas Thorpe, Daniel L. Dunlap.

Corporals—Samuel Grubb, Jr., Orris S. Webster, Enoch P. White, Charles L. Stevenson, Ezekiel Malone, Peter Babeuf, George W. Connell, Perry Sapp. Musicians—Amos Baumgardner, Alpheus Karns.

Wagoner—William Hass.
Privates—Abrams, Charles; Baker, Thomas; Bahen, Julius; Beck, Alfred W.; Beck, William; Beach, Edward M.; Blazier, Pierson R.; Bowman, George; Bird, David R.; Burns, Henry E.; Cochran, James A.; Crissey, Stephen T.; Conover, Henry J.; Cummins, William; Dickerson, Alexander C.; Darden, Thomas J.; Davis, Alfred; Drennan, James W.; Eaos, William S.; Fletcher, Benjamin F.; Fitter, John; Garner, Elijah; Goffcott, Celestine; Goor, John; Hendricks, John R.; Hickman, William H.; Henton, James J.; Irvine, John; Johnson, William; Johnson, Thomas; Johnson, John H.; Kalb, William A.; Koerner, John; Letterman, Andrew; Morton, Thomas H.; Martin, Patrick; McGinnis, Smith R.; McGinnis, John; McKee, Thomas; McMurray, George L.; Milner, Robert; Powell, William M.; Riddle, Hamilton R.; Riddle, Francis A.; Rayfield, John; Rance, Henry J.; Rogers, William H.; Reeves, William H.; Rutenberg, Frederick; Somar, William; Sallie, William H.; Shelton, John R.; Smith, Abram; Simms, John; Steelman, Thomas B.; Steelman, Andrew S.; Volz, George; VanDoren, Ebenezer H.; Whiteman, Thomas J.; Ward, William; Yocum, George S.; Yocum, Jacob; Yocum, James W.

Recruits—Ankrom, William H.; Ankrom, Jacob R.; Cartwright, Henry C.; Cowgill, William B.; Dickerson, Duke; Kelley, Martin; Montanya, John C.; Rams-tee, J. J.

COMPANY D.

Officers.

Corporals—John Hazlett, Phares Ulrich.
Privates—Berry, Jacob; DeAngelst, Oliver; Hildebrand, Charles; Jessup, David; Murry, Joseph; Stamp-bill, John W.

COMPANY E.

Privates—Furnstufeld, Christopher; Gam, Elijah.

COMPANY G.

Privates—Simms, Thomas A.; Wilkerson, John F.; Waugh, James A.

COMPANY I.

Officers.

Sergeant—George Babcock.
Corporals—Manuel F. Gomes, William R. Dicken-son.

Privates—Beardon, Simeon; Barrett, Frank A.; Beach, Job A.; DeSantos, Antonio; Defrates, Jeston; Dickerson, John; Eckler, Robert; Eckler, William H.; Francis, Vincent; Frank, Emanuel; Ferrea, Augustus; Flowers, George; Farley, James; Gomes, Joseph; Gains, William F.; Howey, Robert; Murphy, Michael; McKay, Donald; Nones, Theodore; Onniles, Julius; Refind, Antio Defrastes; Royer, Jesse; Royer, John C.; Sowerby, William H.; Vira, John; Vira, Joseph. Recruits—Martin, John F.; Sims, Thomas A.; Waugh, James A.; Watts, John C.; Wilkerson, J. T.; Wilson, James N.

Unassigned—Carl, Frank; French, Lyman B.; Howard, Joseph; Hussey, Stephen A.; Hussey, William F.; Jackson, George; Johnson, Peter; Moore,

Stephen W.; Maberry, George; O'Connell, James; Rogers, Charles A.

ONE HUNDRED THIRTY-THIRD INFANTRY.

(ONE HUNDRED DAYS' SERVICE.)

The One Hundred and Thirty-third Volunteer Infantry was mustered in at Camp Butler, May 31, 1864, for one hundred days' service, and on June 3d was sent to the Barracks at Rock Island, where it was assigned to duty guarding Confederate prisoners of war. It performed its duties faithfully and efficiently, and its term of service having expired, was mustered out at Camp Butler, September 24, 1864.

ROSTER FROM SANGAMON COUNTY.

Regimental Officers.

Adjutant—William I. Allen.
Q. M. Sergeant—Francis A. Vickery.
Principal Musician—John G. Ives.

COMPANY A.

Officers.

Captain—Norman B. Amos.
First Sergeant—James F. Canfield.
Sergeants—Marion T. Hutson, John M. Amos, James S. Harkey.
Corporals—William M. Babcock, Benjamin F. Neher, Orren Curvey, Dals J. McGraw, McC. Webb, Joseph Snape, Andrew Moore.

Privates—Armstrong, Albert H.; Abrams, Charles; Aatisdel, Willard; Ayers, Sylvanus D.; Black, Albert M.; Brownlie, George D.; Bull, Bos-well; Broadwell, Willis P.; Bancroft, Colburn; Buckman, Benjamin; Baker, John A.; Collins, William; Cook, Albert G.; Crouch, William H.; Dobbins, Nicholas W.; Dugton, Rufus S.; Day, Robert; Elkin, Edwin S.; Flynn, Patrick; Francis, Charles S.; Gourley, Albert F.; Huntington, George L.; Hedrick, William; Humphrey, Squire H.; Irwin, Washington; Ives, John G.; Jackson, William W.; Kent, Josiah P.; Kimble, Newton; Lawson, James T.; Lockridge, James M.; Miller, James W.; McCoy, Thomas; Montgomery, Hiram; Megrede, Charles; Mitchell, William; Morse, Robert E.; Magee, Uriah; Neff, Jonathan; Prather, William D.; Pratt, Charles; Pulliam, John R.; Peacock, Benjamin F.; Poley, Joseph; Ransom, Isaac N.; Roberts, Charles D.; Robb, David; Reynolds, H. G.; Ringer, Charles W.; Schaffer, Joseph; Stone, James A.; Seaman, Charles; Smith, John; Smith, Daniel F.; Snider, James; Stults, Silas; Stone, Charles O.; Trumbo, James P.; Thomas, Clement; Turner, Samuel B.; Wilson, Samuel L.; Wallace, Samuel R.

COMPANY E.

Officers.

Captain—Wilson A. Duggan.
First Lieutenant—John O. Piper.
Second Lieutenant—Columbus Woods.
First Sergeant—Lewis E. Garrett.
Sergeants—Joseph Wickersham, Abner Coats, Frederick Hartwick, Hezekiah C. Clark.

Corporals—Francis A. Sampson, William H. Walker, George Spahr, Peter Bogza.
Privates—Brewer, James; Bynnd, Isaac N.; Cannon, Theron; Cotterman, Andrew; Childers, William; Detheridge, Joseph; Dempsey, John; Deconter, Frederick; Elmore, Nelson; Elkin, Charles; Englebright, Henry; Finch, Marcus; Fox, Smith; Green, William; Gudrum, Herbert; Getherds, Malon; Grinnell, George; Harris, George W.; Howell, Pierson; Hays, William; Judd, Harvey; Johnson, B. F.; Johnson, George R.; Kavanaugh, Dan.; King, Charles; Liver, Joseph;



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COMPANY I.

Officers.

First Sergeant—William T. Wylie.
Sergeants—William W. Judd, Ebenezer H. Welch, Albert D. Miller.

Corporals—Joseph R. Miller, William A. Yeamans, William Conwell, William H. Miller.

Privates—Anderson, Matthew; Barrett, William B.; Bart, Miletus E.; Corer, Addison; Davis, Isaac; Garner, Anderson; Hussey, Stephen A.; Hickman, James F.; Hoffman, James C.; Houser, John H.; Lewis, William H.; Morgan, Charles F.; Myers, John L.; McGowan, Luke; Perry, Charlie B.; Palmer, Charles H.; Pryor, Isaiah T.; Reimers, John P.; Ray, Henry; Steinburger, William W.; Strode, John D.; Samples, William T.; Tilford, Alexander; Vannation, Thomas; Weese, Patterson; Wells, Jordan W.; Yocum, William S.

OTHER COMPANIES.

Privates—Harrison, William; Luther, George; Hynd, William; Travis, Owen; Warp, John C.

ONE HUNDRED FORTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

(ONE HUNDRED DAYS SERVICE.)

COMPANY G.

Private—Dinkle, Philip.

COMPANY K.

Officer.

First Lieutenant—George Q. Allen.

ONE HUNDRED FORTY-FIFTH INFANTRY.

(ONE HUNDRED DAYS SERVICE.)

COMPANY D.

Officers.

Sergeant—Albert Teele.
Corporal—Arthur H. Loose.
Private—Capps, Jabez M.

COMPANY E.

Privates—Cooley, Joseph T.; Doake, Thomas B.; Grace, Patrick; Glaze, Alexander M.; Hendricks, Joseph; Ladieu, August; McGrew, John; Miller, John H.; Rubley, Charles.

COMPANY G.

Private—Johnson, George.

COMPANY H.

Privates—Bishop, Josiah M.; Constant, James H.; Perry, Joseph; Hoffman, Philip; Hillman, John A.; Jones, Jesse.

COMPANY K.

Private—Wilson, Andrew W.

ONE HUNDRED FORTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

(ONE YEAR SERVICE.)

COMPANY G.

Privates—Foster, Louis; Spencer, Oliver C.

ONE HUNDRED FORTY-NINTH INFANTRY.

(ONE YEAR SERVICE.)

COMPANY A.

Officers.

Captain—William E. Winholz.
First Lieutenant—James W. Howard.

First Sergeant—J. W. Kellogg.

Sergeants—James Ellis, James Hall, Levi Cohn.
Corporals—Albert D. Miller, Felix Armitage, Henry Austin, William Ashley.

Musicians—John Leary, Christopher Showalter.

Privates—Austin, Henry; Brown, Thomas; Brooks, Samuel J.; Baker, Thomas; Coney, Patrick; Cole, James; Corcoran, William; Campbell, William J.; Dill, Augustus; Driscoll, Michael; Duby, Joseph H. or A.; Drafton, William; Foltz, Benjamin; Giles, William; Gilmore, James; Goodrum, Herbert; Holmes, John; Jones, John; Jackson, Joshua; Jordan, Samuel; Keating, Thomas; Lee, James E.; Lowry, William; Maley, William; Martin, George; Mooney, Thomas; Moody, Oscar; McCune, James; Robinson, George; Steward, William; Stone, William; Smith, John W.; Schaal, August; Wilkinson, Christopher; Yeager, John.

Recruits—Bond, John; Dempsey, John; Kent, Thomas; Lahne, Duncan; Shipley, Jesse; Williams, Andrew B.

OTHER COMPANIES.

Privates—Jenkins, Isaac K.; Hardin, Richard.

ONE HUNDRED FIFTIETH INFANTRY.

(ONE YEAR SERVICE.)

COMPANY A.

Private—Haughey, Preston C.

COMPANY C.

Private—Tinsley, Charles.

COMPANY I.

Privates—Cahill, Leo; Davis, George W.; Prince, James S.; Souder, William P.; Shryer, James H.; Wright, William H.

ONE HUNDRED FIFTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

(ONE YEAR SERVICE.)

Regimental Officer.

Hospital Steward—John W. McFadden.

COMPANY A.

Officers.

Sergeant—Hiram F. Shibley.
Corporal—Lycnurgus S. McNeeley.
Privates—Bancroft, Coburn; Griffin, Hugh F.; Gibbs, William; Hatfield, Francis M.; Stine, Gabriel; Sherrfield, Jordan; Tate, Edward.

COMPANY B.

Sergeant—George W. Clouser.
Corporals—Peter L. Edwards, William F. F. Smith, Robert Weller.

Musicians—Randolph Cook, Edward M. Humphrey.
Privates—Anderson, William T.; Burns, Robert; Bishop, William H.; Cady, Dyer D.; Crumbaker, Marion V.; Clark, John W.; Dowell, Thomas; Dowell, John L.; Fisher, John; Gibson, James; Hamilton, Joshua P.; Holmes, Horatio; Hopkins, Albertus; Henderson, Philander; Herbert, William O.; Henline, Salathiel; Kennedy, William H.; Long, Joseph H.; Lavallier, Thomas F.; Lindsay, Thomas P.; Montgomery, James; McMacklin, Henry C.; McFarland, Warren; Mucan, Richard; Plumb, William B.; Portens, James; Smith, David; Smith, Royston; Stephens, David C.; Sackett, Joseph; Smith, Stephen; Shrake, Samuel M.; Spawt, William; Thompson, Charles; Thompson, Louis C.; Vance, Albert B.; White, James T.; Wright, David A.; Wright, Josiah W.; Waldon, William; Weed, Charles; Young, James.

COMPANY C.

Private—Smith, Isaac.

COMPANY E.

Wagoner—James Maple.
Privates—Schwabb, Joshua; Skanes, James.

COMPANY K.

Musician—Albert A. Corneau.

ONE HUNDRED FIFTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.
(ONE YEAR SERVICE.)

COMPANY C.

Privates—Arnold, Carroll T.; Myers, Joseph; Sergeant, John; Vineyard, Joseph.

COMPANY D.

Private—Dunn, Thomas.

COMPANY G.

Sergeant—John E. Miller.
Privates—Carver, John B.; Denny, George; Witham, John W.

COMPANY K.

Privates—Ames, John; Brown, William; Clifford, James; Culverison, George W.; Elkins, Charles; Grace, John; Harritz, John; Murphy, Andrew W.; Williams, Charles.

ONE HUNDRED FIFTY-FIFTH INFANTRY.
(ONE YEAR SERVICE.)

COMPANY A.

Corporal—James Brittle.
Privates—Brandts, William; Miller, John H.; Potts, William; Woolum, Alexander.

COMPANY A.

Private—Gibson, John W.

COMPANY E.

Privates—Farthing, William H.; Farthing, John H.; Farthing, John W.; Kirk, Andrew J.; Loman, Isaac H.; McClure, Thomas; Titsworth, James L.

COMPANY F.

Privates—O'Neal, Frank; Woods, George W.

COMPANY K.

Privates—Lamb, Robert G.; White, Joshua.

FIRST ILLINOIS CAVALRY.

(THREE YEARS' SERVICE.)

The First Regiment Illinois Cavalry—consisting of seven companies—was organized at Alton, and mustered into service, July 3, 1861, soon after went to Missouri assigned to command under Gen. Grant, and in September took part in the Battle of Lexington in connection with Col. Mulligan, in which the Union forces were outnumbered and forced to surrender. After spending several weeks on parole at Benton Barracks, the regiment was reorganized and, for a time, was engaged in guarding supply trains in Missouri, but on July 14, 1862, was finally mustered out of service, many of its members later enlisting in other regiments. Company F of this regiment was largely made up from Sangamon County:

ROSTER FROM SANGAMON COUNTY.
(THREE YEARS SERVICE.)

COMPANY F.

Officers.

Captain—John Burnap.
First Lieutenant—Garrett Elkin, Thomas S. Pinckard, John Q. A. Floyd.
Second Lieutenant—John C. Parks.
First Sergeant—Daniel S. Whittenhall.
Quartermaster Sergeant—David W. Thomas.
Sergeants—John Q. A. Floyd, Peter Livergood, Thomas B. Brown, Frederick Henry.
Corporals—John F. Pritchard, Heaton III, George Breckinbaugh, William Graham, William H. H. Center, Jacob Newman, H. L. Hinman, Robert A. Jones.
Buglers—Napoleon B. Utt, Charles H. Schryver.
Saddler—William Barnhill.
Wagoner—Nicholas Prather.
Blacksmiths—Charles Gethard, Cyrus Yount.
Privates—Armstrong, Samuel A.; Barry, William; Brown, John B.; Burdous, John; Coles, William E.; Cole, Stephen D.; Curtis, Charles A.; Dibble, Emory; Eastley, Thomas H.; Ernst, John; Ervin, John; Foster, Miner A.; Frey, George W.; Gilmore, Henry; Harris, Charles P.; Haas, Michael J.; Herndon, Edward G.; Johnson, Irvin; Kiser, James; Lindsay, John D.; Lee, Thomas W.; Layton, Charles; Lane, Abram R.; Lisk, Frank; Lewis, Andrew; Mahan, Charles; Mathews, Henry; McCoy, Peter; McGuire, Barney; Meyer, William H.; Penny, Jacob W.; Pinckard, Thomas S.; Russell, John; Stevens, John J.; Spring, John W.; Thompson, Andrew J.; Taylor, Richard S.; Wall, Johnson C.; Waddle, Alfred; Whitaker, James; Welch, Ebenezer H.; Wright, Marlon; Wallice, Ned S.; Zimmerman, George.
Recruits—Brickley, John; Blegtns, Patrick; Bane, George W.; Bonthie, William; Cahill, Michael; Chesley, Ed. A.; Cord, J. J.; Fitzpatrick, Sol; Flynn, Dennis R.; Goughran, John; Grubb, James; Graham, George W.; Graham, John J.; Hubble, Charles N.; Hancock, Lyman D.; Henley, Sylvester; Hutchinson, Amos C.; Knight, James W.; Lohdill, Orin L.; Lindsay, Thomas J.; Leland, John T.; Murray, David; McCluskey, James; McGurk, James; McCoy, Robert; Neal, Richard; Oliver, George H.; Phillips, George G.; Parsons, Francis M.; Phillips, James; Skinkle, William; Smith, Robert C.; Sullivan, Thomas H.; Sarsfield, Patrick; Southwick, Adam; Thompson, Andrew J.

SECOND CAVALRY.

The Second Illinois Cavalry was mustered into service at Camp Butler, August 12, 1861, saw its most active service in Western Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana, also taking part in the capture of Fort Blakely and Mobile in the last days of the war; in January, 1864, a part of the regiment re-enlisted as veterans, and a few months later was consolidated into six companies under command of the late Benjamin F. Marsh, its final muster out taking place at San Antonio, Texas, November 24, 1865.

ROSTER FROM SANGAMON COUNTY.

Regimental Officers.

Adjutant—William Stadden.
Chaplain—James K. Locke.

COMPANY A.

Private—Sanford, Richmond.

COMPANY E.

Privates—Cox, Ambrose M.; Hawkins, William J.

COMPANY F.

Privates—Cline, Simeon; Fisher, Hiram; Fairchild, John; Nesbitt, William; McKean, Zadoc.

COMPANY H.

Officers.

Second Lieutenant—John C. Reynolds.
Blacksmith—John Q. Hinz.
Privates—Fraser, Andrew M.; Lambert, John;
Lewin, George W.; Specht, James.

COMPANY I.

Private—Martin, George.

COMPANY K.

Privates—Beach, Oscar; Lytle, William.
Unassigned—Harris, William H.

THIRD CAVALRY.

The Third Regiment Illinois Cavalry was organized and mustered in at Camp Butler in August, 1861, under command of Col. Eugene A. Carr, of the Regular Army, and saw its first service in Missouri, successively under command of Generals Hunter and Sigel, then joined in the campaign of Gen. Curtis toward the Southwest, and took part in the battle near Springfield, Mo., February 13th, and later pursued Price's retreating army in Arkansas, capturing a number of prisoners. Other important engagements in which it participated included the Battles of Pea Ridge, Iaines Bluff, Arkansas Post, Port Gibson, Champion Hills and siege of Vicksburg. In July, 1864, a portion of the regiment re-enlisted as veterans, was later consolidated in six companies, took part after the close of the rebellion in service against the Indians in the Northwest, and was mustered out at Springfield, October 18, 1865:

ROSTER FROM SANGAMON COUNTY.

Regimental Officers.

Lieutenant Colonel—Lafayette McCrillis.
Major—John McConnell.
Quartermaster—John B. Bierce.
Sergeant Majors—Talcott Norton, William J. Brown.
Quartermaster Sergeant—John B. Bierce.
Commissary Sergeant—Edward Bierce.
Hospital Steward—William M. Brewer.

COMPANY A.

Officers.

Captain—Jesse W. Rice.
First Lieutenants—Andrew J. Taylor, Joshua Tutbill.
Second Lieutenants—Joshua Tutbill, James W. Kincaid, Harrison L. Bruce.
First Sergeant—Joshua Tutbill.
Sergeants—Jesse W. Rice, James W. Kincaid, John B. Bierce, Harrison L. Bruce.
Corporals—Talcott Norton, William R. McGready, Sheridan S. Sabine, Archer H. Rusk, William J. Brown, Benjamin H. Halley, Alfred W. Parsons.
Bugler—Archibald Gontrentout.
Privates—Allen, William E.; Aldrich, Washington J.; Bierce, Edward B.; Bruce, Arba H.; Brooks,

Merchant J.; Buck, Jeremiah; Byers, Joseph W.; Brewer, William M.; Cassidy, Henry C.; Connors, Michael; Curtis, Harvey S.; Eberhard, Henry H.; Fairchild, Isaac B.; Fehr, Henry; Gorham, David; Greenstreet, Zephaniah; Bailey, Edward; Harding, Howard; Hawley, David C.; Hoffman, John; Hewitt, Samuel J. C.; Hillman, Charles; Hard, Stephen; Hamilton, James; Jones, Andrew J.; Knop, Joseph H.; Keedy, William B.; Lake, John F.; Little, Joseph A.; Lampson, Morris C.; Mitchell, John; McElwain, Thomas; McCue, Thomas; Mills, Abraham G.; O'Neil, William; Owen, Nathan; Parsons, William; Purvis, Smith; Purvis, Isaac; Purvis, Francis M.; Rhodes, Thomas B.; Ritter, William; Rodgers, John; Stake, George E.; Stewart, William A.; Southwick, David; Schweitzer, John; Schick, John J.; Taylor, Samuel H.; VanDaken, Charles; Waggoner, Christian; Weiss, Gottlieb; Whitney, Barney C.

Recruits—Allen, William E.; Armstrong, John W.; Armstrong, John A.; Allen, Isaac; Buzzard, Otho; Butts, Thomas S.; Bailey, Charles W.; Davis, John W.; Graves, Marshall; Hewitt, Alden W.; Ham, William P.; Harvey, James; Lawhead, Charles C.; Norton, Charles F.; Richster, John F.; Sweet, John T.; Sweet, William; Sweet, Marion A.; Stevens, John P.; Wickner, Henry; Winters, Frederick; Williams, Reason.

COMPANY B.

Privates—Dooley, John; Garrett, David; Yates, Simeon.

COMPANY C.

Privates—Burnhardt, Charles; Parsley, William N.

COMPANY D.

Private—Allen, Isaac.

COMPANY H.

Private—Ross, Lyman.

COMPANY K.

Private—O'Neil, John.

COMPANY M.

Privates—Howard, Samuel; Heintz, John; Laughlin, Arch; O.; Merryman, James; Roach, David; Roe, Robert; McMurry, Samuel.
Unassigned Recruits—Daugherty, James; Marshall, James; Williams, Andy.

THIRD CAVALRY.

(CONSOLIDATED.)

Regimental Officers.

Major—Jesse W. Rice.
Commissary Sergeant—Frederick Cawsawitz.
Saddler—Moses Morris.
Chief Bugler—David C. Wartz.

COMPANY B.

Privates—Cooper, John; Cheack, James M. R.; Easley, Woodson; Mitchell, Samuel.

COMPANY C.

First Lieutenant—Harrison L. Bruce.
Recruits—Behymer, Lucien T.; Davis, William S.; Gribbens, William; McConville, John; Perry, John T.

COMPANY D.

Officer.

Captain—Jesse W. Rice (promoted to Major).

COMPANY G.

Officer.

Sergeant—John Fletcher.
Privates—Frame, Henderson; McCaslin, Marion S.; Ogg, George W.; Reese, James H.; Smith, Thomas J.; Sullivan, Adam; Wilson, Samuel S.

COMPANY H.

Private—Thomas, James.

COMPANY I.

Private—Cass, George W.

COMPANY K.

Blacksmith—Anderson, Scott.
Unassigned Recruits—Hill, James; Hill, Thomas;
Haskell, William; Mooney, James; Taylor, William.

FOURTH CAVALRY.

COMPANY C.

Private—Echoltz, John.

COMPANY D.

Privates—Burge, John; Higley, Theodore F.

COMPANY H.

Veteran—Simon String (promoted to Second Lieutenant in consolidated Co. E).

COMPANY I.

Private—Taylor, William H.

COMPANY M.

Privates—Eisenhise, Nicholas W.; Fromm, Nicholas; O'Brien, Michael; Prill, Peter.
Unassigned Recruits—Flannagan, Jackson, Sidner, James.

FIFTH CAVALRY.

Regimental Officers.

Colonels—Hall Wilson, John McConnell.
Major—Speed Butler.
Battalion Adjutant—Edward P. Harris.
Quartermaster Sergeant—James Elliott.

COMPANY B.

Privates—Cotlin, William R.; Foley, Edward; Wlse, Charles.

COMPANY C.

Privates—Duffey, James; Eastin, William; Eastin, John; Florey, Oscar J. P.; Smith, William; Smith, Benjamin.

COMPANY E.

Privates—Downey, John; Fory, George; Harrison, William; Jones, John.

COMPANY G.

Privates—Gardner, George; Houston, Robert R.; Johnson, William T.

OTHER COMPANIES.

Privates—Melres, Henry; Thomas, Henry; Davis, Willard C.; Leonard, William; Boker, Charles M.
Unassigned—Lewis, William H.

SIXTH CAVALRY.

COMPANY B.

Privates—Shaw, Cornelius A.; Smith, David; Sykes, Thomas W.

COMPANY C.

Privates—Bockewitz, William; Flynn, Patrick; Welcken, Frederick; Looker, Albert S.; Montgomery, Samuel; Werner, Christopher.

COMPANY D.

Privates—Morris, William; Mullins, David; Redicker, Henry W.

COMPANY L.

Privates—Anderson, George W.; Lombard, Harvey; Dennis, Isaac N.; Handie, Charles T.
Unassigned—Devlin, Robert; Dickson, John H.; Gaddy, Richard W.; Ward, Edward.

SEVENTH CAVALRY.

Regimental Officer.

Hospital Steward—Henry Jayne.

COMPANY A.

Private—Wilder, Edward C.

COMPANY B.

Corporal—John N. Worden.
Privates—Rels, Peter; Solomon, Shafer.
Recruits—Hyde, Joseph; Johnson, James H.; McGuire, John; Titus, Alfred.

COMPANY D.

Private—Slosson, Rufus L.

COMPANY E.

Privates—Avery, William; Bailey, Michael; Dennis, Jerry; Dorance, John; Higginson, Henry; Handel, Adam K.; Lay, Jasper; McCardy, James H.; Niman, John D.; Philbrick, George; Pruitt, Daniel B.; Potter, Thomas G.; Shattuck, Andrew P.; Sutton, Alexander.

COMPANY F.

Privates—McConkey, Latham A.; Smith, Thomas; Warnick, John R.

COMPANY G.

Private—Gleason, Samuel.

COMPANY H.

Privates—Brown, Robert C.; Jaynes, William D.; May, William; Petters, William H.

COMPANY I.

Privates—Davis, William; Suter, John.

COMPANY K.

Officer.

Second Lieutenant—Henry Jaynes.
Privates—Fox, Thomas; Whitmore, James C.

COMPANY L.

Privates—Coffen, Hiram; Coffen, Warren D.; Sperling, Lewis G.; Scott, Patrick.

COMPANY M.

Privates—Adams, Robert K.; Frink, Horace R.; Mason, Edward; Moats, George W.; McManus, Peter; Scott, James; Smith, Hiram; Strang, William; Spellman, Thomas.
Unassigned—Davis, Elias; Haselton, Eugene A.; Lynch, James L.; Liber, Joseph P.; O'Hara, William; Smith, William M.; Smith, Gage; Short, John; Tolert, James; Wells, Joseph; Whetmore, James C.

EIGHTH CAVALRY.

COMPANY C.

Private—Miner, Edward H.

COMPANY I.

Private—Fletcher, William.
Unassigned—Brennan Charles J.

NINTH CAVALRY.

COMPANY E.

Privates—Edsell, Thomas; Newberry, Leonidas; Swanke, Benjamin.

COMPANY K.

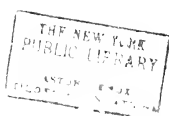
Private—Pulford, Oliver C.

COMPANY L.

Privates—Gifford, Daniel A.; Gifford, Albert A.; Ward, Solomon T.
Unassigned Recruits—Ballard, John; Jarrett, William; Preston, Hiram; Sommers, Samuel.



Frank. White.



TENTH CAVALRY.

The Tenth Illinois Cavalry was organized at Camp Butler in September, 1861, and was mustered in for three years' service November 25th under command of James A. Barrett, as its first Colonel. Barrett was succeeded a little more than four months later by Col. Dudley Wickersham, the first Lieutenant Colonel and a citizen of Springfield, who remained in command two years, when he was succeeded by Lieut. Col. James Stuart, who served out the unexpired term. There was a large representation in this regiment from Springfield and Sangamon County, including, as Chaplain, Rev. Francis Springer, for several years at the head of Illinois State University at Springfield, now known as Concordia Seminary.

The regiment was first mounted on horses belonging to the individual members, which continued until 1864, when horses were furnished by the Government. In January, 1862, it marched to Quincy, Ill., some two months later went to Benton Barracks, and next to Rolla and Springfield, Mo., where the First Battalion joined Gen. Curtis in his campaigns in Arkansas. The remainder of the regiment continued in active service in Southern Missouri, later extending its movements as a part of the Army of the Frontier, with Col. Wickersham in command of a Cavalry Brigade, participating in the most active operations in Arkansas, including the capture of Arkansas Post and Little Rock. In February, 1864, it returned on furlough to Springfield, Ill., later a part of the regiment re-enlisted as veterans and, after seeing further service at Nashville, Tenn., and in Arkansas, this branch of the regiment on January 27, 1865, with recruits, was consolidated into nine companies, with three companies for the Fifteenth Cavalry, making the "Tenth Illinois Veteran Volunteer Cavalry." After the assassination of President Lincoln, April 14, 1865, it was ordered to New Orleans on police duty, and during the last few months of its service was on duty on Red River and in the vicinity of San Antonio, Texas, where it was mustered out November 23, 1865, reaching Springfield, January 1, 1866, and receiving final pay and discharge, January 6th.

ROSTER FROM SANGAMON COUNTY.

Regimental Officers.

Colonel—John A. Barrett.
Lieutenant-Colonel—Dudley Wickersham (promoted to Colonel).
Majors—Joseph S. Smith, Marshall L. Stephenson

(promoted to Colonel of Second Arkansas Volunteers), Samuel N. Hitt (promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel).
Adjutant—James Stuart (promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel).
Surgeon—Augustus A. Shutt.
Quartermaster—John H. Barrett.
Chaplain—Francis Springer, Julius Elliott.
Battalion Adjutants—Ell H. Hosea, Henry Turney, Thomas D. Vredenburgh.
Battalion Quartermasters—Daniel L. Canfield, John P. Kavanaugh.
Quartermaster Sergeants—John B. Connelly, John Parkinson.

COMPANY A.

Officers.

Captain—Garrett Elkin.
First Lieutenant—Alfred A. North.
Second Lieutenant—Thomas O'Connor.
First Sergeant—Thomas O'Connor (promoted, successively, to Lieutenant and Captain).
Sergeants—Julius Elliott, Thomas H. Butler, Richard Large.
Corporals—John H. Morgan, Green Campbell, Eugene Edward Mosteller.
Privates—Bowman, John; Blackburn, Michael; Dunham, Albert H.; Ernest, John; Ellison, James; Gallagher, Edward; Gutt, John; Kindred, James; Large, Lewis; Monahan, Dennis; Malone, Jordan; Malone, Francis M.; Ross, James C.; Reed, Charles C.; Rhodes, James; Serron, Albert; Sedgwick, Frederick; Sullivan, Timothy; Shamell, John; Wilkins, Andrew T.; Wills, James.
Veterans—Blackburn, Michael; Kavanaugh, Charles; Dunham, Albert H.; Dunn, George B.; Elliott, Julius A.; Ernest, John; Gutt, John; Green, Campbell; Keyes, James; Kindred, James; Large, Richard G.; McGrath, James; Masterson, William H.; Morgan, John H.; Russell, Samuel F.; Reed, Charles C.; Rhodes, James; Redmond, William; Shamell, John; Wood, William.
Recruits—Alfred, James; Boutwell, Milo; Campbell, Wiley; Campbell, Franklin; Cumming, Andrew; Field, James; Field, Wesley; Foster, Norman F.; Gallagher, Michael; Johns, Joseph C.; Keegan, Lawrence; McVilvie, Charles; Murphy, Michael; Murphy, Patrick; Nagangast, George; O'Brian, John; Pelham, John H.; Redmond, William; Sackett, Enos or Amos; White, Francis.

COMPANY B.

Officers.

Captain—Samuel N. Hitt.
First Lieutenant—Augustus A. Shutt.
Second Lieutenants—Byron L. Crouch (promoted to First Lieutenant and Captain), John P. Kavanaugh (killed in battle), John S. Vredenburgh (promoted to First Lieutenant), James Butler.
First Sergeant—Thomas J. Hughey.
Sergeants—James L. Short, John G. Springer, Warren J. Parks.
Corporals—James Butler, Robert A. Lockridge, Byron L. Crouch, Archy L. Edwards, Andrew J. West, Samuel L. Farmer, George Roberts.
Buglers—Edward J. Short, George F. McReynolds.
Barriers—John McCarry.
Wagoner—Benjamin F. Hutton.
Privates—Barbee, William; Breckenridge, Hugh; Cassity, Levi; Campbell, Samuel; Clark, Henry R.; Codfield, Enoch; Conolly, Bernard; Duff, Abram; Duff, Abraham; Davis, John Jr.; Drennan, Andrew J.; Drennan, Smith; Dean, Dwight; Enix, Thomas F.; Estis, Nathaniel G.; Flowers, Aaron A.; Flowers, James A.; Flier, Josiah; Garvey, Martin; Harris, William H. II.; Headley, Daniel S.; Headley, James G.; Hill, John W. C.; Hill, Paul H.; Hollis, John; Hutton, Noah M.; Knotts, Joseph; Lewtarmayer, Max; Liston, Jesse; Lowin, Benjamin F.; Lockridge, Marion G.; Myers, John A.; Matthews, Norman C.; McGill, James; O'Brien, Patrick; Park, George W.; Parkinson, John; Quinn, John; Ransom, William A.; David; Shutt, Carroll O. S.; Slummington, John L.; Smith, Abram; Southwick, Adam; Sharp, Sanford; Sharper, Isaac N.; Sillaway, Levi; Taylor, George W.; Tipton, David; Tuttle, Silas; Veatch, James A.; Vredenburgh, Thomas R.; Warner, Henry; Wickersham, Noah H.; Williams, Samuel; Wardlow, James.

Veterans—Butler, James E.; Breckenridge, Hugh; Coddfield, Enoch; Drennan, Smith; Davis, John; Duff, John; Edwards, Archy L.; Enix, Thomas F.; Estes, Nathaniel G.; Garvey, Martin; Harris, William; Hutton, Noah; Hill, John W. C.; McMullen, Samuel; McKeay, George; McKee, James S.; McKee, John B.; Park, Warren J.; Reager, David; Roberts, George; Sharp, Sanford; Short, Edward; Tipton, David B.; Tuttle, Silas; Taylor, George W.; Veatch, James M.; West, Andrew J.

Recruits—Butler, Samuel; Barber, John A.; Crouch, Dayton J.; Duff, John; Duff, Richard R.; Desper, James W.; Duff, George; McKee, John W.; Edwards, James J.; Edwards, William H.; English, Charles W.; Fortune, William J.; Fortune, Wilbert E.; Greenwood, Chris C.; Greenwood, George; Hodgkinson, Young M.; Harris, William; Haughey, Thomas J.; Kelley, Patrick; Kavanagh, John P.; McKee, John H.; McKee, James S.; McMullen, Samuel; McKee, John; McMurray, Elihu; McDermott, Edwin S.; Morgan, John F.; Riley, Thomas; Robertson, John H., Jr.; Robertson, John H., Sr.; Rannebarger, Philip; Rannebarger, Joseph; Rollins, Martin; Short, William H. II.; Smiters, Samuel; Smitters, Noah; Spelley, James; Torrence, William A.; Tell, James E.; Vredenburg, John S.; Whalen, John; Withrow, Isaac N.; Walker, Samuel.

COMPANY C.

Officer.

First Lieutenant—Hiram C. Walker.
Privates—Harris, Almeron N.; Walker, Elmer W.

COMPANY D.

Officers.

Captain—William Sands.
First Lieutenants—Richard C. Kelley, Thomas D. Vredenburg (each promoted to Captain).
Privates—Averitt, Nathan W.; Burns, James; Cox, Frederick; Clark, Wesley; Doyle, James; Dingman, Richard; Ford, William; McCormick, John; Morgan, Norman; Stonehart, Albert.

COMPANY E.

Sergeant—John Lott.
Privates—Brewster, John; Cassel, Frederick; Esdall, Harvey; Kirk, Michael; Nottingham, Almeron.
Recruits—Anderson, Barret; Dement, Merrill H.; Ford, George; Howey, Edwin E.; Holden, Edward M.; Harner, James M.; Jones, John B.; Karns, David H.; Murdock, George W.; Patrick, John M.; Stevens, Edward; Ward, Thomas.

COMPANY F.

Privates—Dallas, George M.; Davis, Dallas; Hutchison, Young M.; O'Brian, John; Welsch, Mathew; Blattner, Adolph; Hofferkamp, Herman.

COMPANY G.

Officers.

First Lieutenant—William A. Montgomery.
Second Lieutenant—Alexander Rucker.
Quartermaster Sergeant—Frederick R. Sprigg.
Sergeants—William A. Montgomery, John C. Decker.
Corporals—Henry Alsop, Joshua W. Short, Thomas F. Henry, Alexander Rucker, William Blythe, Charles H. Judd.

Buglers—Frederick Trapp, Samuel R. Gordon.
Privates—Adlong, Lewis; Barr, William A.; Brunn, August; Brooks, Jefferson J.; Bishop, Caleb E.; Cantrell, Thomas J.; Chambers, Edward R.; Casnet, Franklin; Clark, William; Conner, William; Camp, George W.; Dysert, John Z.; Freeman, William W.; Hills, Alexander; Hoffman, George; Hays, William; Herndon, James N.; Hosea, William; Hall, Benjamin; Hoffman, Christian; Kibby, Converse A.; King, John; Koch, Simon; Lash, William; Litterscheit, Ferdinand; Lewis, James; Maugher, John; McKinney, Thos. L. S.; McCarty, Thomas; Maloney, Timothy; McCarty, Thomas; Mills, Marcus R.; Prince, William P.; Raumbarger, John; Reynolds, John; Russell, John; Seaman, George; Seaman, Joseph; Spengler, Philip; Spaulding, John; Tower, John E.
Veterans—Archy Antonio; Blythe, William; Barr, William A.; Clark, William; Camp, George W.; Evans, William; Eigan, William; Fagan, John F.;

Hoffman, George; Ilhbs, James; Judd, Uz; Judd, Charles H.; King, John; Lanterman, John H.; Lasure, William; Mills, Marcus R.; Magary, Robert F.; Meyers, Augustus F.; Morris, George H.; Maloney, John; Maugher, Patrick; Quinn, Dennis; Reynolds, John; Robinson, George H.; Sprigg, Frederick R.; Spengler, Philip; Shely, Daniel; Seaman, Joseph A.; Tomlinson, Elisha.

Recruits—Buff, Henry; Bowers, Asa; Bancroft, George; Burgess, John; Crowder, Henry; Camp, William J.; Dinkie, John A.; Evans, William H.; Fagan, John F.; Fagie, Erice H.; Kessler, Abraham; Keizer, John; Lewis, David; Maugher, Patrick; Morris, George; Morris, Eli T.; Martin, John; Robinson, George H.; Renne, James; Shely, Daniel; Strode, William B.; Tomlinson, Elisha; Tomlinson, L. A.; Wardhaugh, Richard E.; Weber, John H.; Weber, Charles E.; Young, Lysander B.; Younger, John Q.

COMPANY H.

Officers.

Captains—Thomas S. Crafton, John Stewart.
First Lieutenant—Tavner B. Pierce.
Second Lieutenants—John W. Crafton, Barton W. Fox, John A. Koonz.
First Sergeant—James B. Campbell.
Quartermaster Sergeant—Tavner B. Pierce.
Sergeants—William Crissom, A. B. Rogers.
Corporals—Joseph Gamarel, Edward H. Woods.
Peter Brady, William Riley.
Buglers—Charles Fox, John Bell.
Privates—Beard, Martin; Burton, George; Brewster, John; Carney, John; Cline, John; Freeman, William H.; Harne, John; Johnson, Joseph; Leab, Lewis; Layton, James; Muekeiston, J. R.; Miller, Frederick; Moore, John R.; McGinnis, Samuel; Pilcher, A. M.; Pilcher, James W.; Pilcher, John; Roberts, William; Sampson, William; Searle, E. J.; Webster, Bradley B.; Young, James C.; Young, John W.

Veterans—Bell, John; Campbell, James B.; Freeman, William H.; Gamarel, Joseph; Harne, John; Koonz, John; Riley, William; Sampson, William; Tippey, Leroy; Vermillion, William; Wood, E. H.; Young, John W.; Young, James C.
Recruits—Britt, John W.; Burton, James or Henry I.; Crafton, Newton R.; Carter, William; Deck, Valentine; Dyer, Thomas E.; Gambrell, Andrew J.; Koonz, John; Murray, David; McDonald, John or E. J.; Peters, Jacob; Walker, William W.

COMPANY I.

Officers.

First Lieutenant—Daniel L. Canfield.
Second Lieutenant—John G. Springer (promoted to First Lieutenant).
Veterans—Miller, Frederick; Wright, Jonathan.
Recruits—Robins, Samuel; Wallace, Nathan.

COMPANY K.

Private—Neil, Jacob S.

COMPANY L.

Officers.

Captain—Thomas V. Wilson.
First Lieutenant—John G. Roberts.
Second Lieutenant—Thomas D. Vredenburg.
Sergeants—Andrew J. Maxfield, Henry S. C. Sanders.

Privates—Becraft, Walter; Becraft, George; Beard, Walter W.; Carpenter, Levi; Connelly, Samuel; Cook, Levi; Evans, Joseph; Gravatt, Charles P.; Johnston, James K. P.; Kelly, Michael; Kelly, Thomas; Matthews, Aaron V.; Moon, John B.; McGrath, J.; Swin, John.

Veterans—Beard, Walter W.; Becraft, Walter; Becraft, George G.; Gravatt, Charles P.; Gilman, Nathan; Johnson, James P.

Recruits—Andrews, Jacob; Conner, David C.; Gilman, Nathan; Guthen, James G.; Miller, William H.; Talbot, Thomas; Veterbrome, James; Winsur, George W.

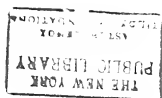
COMPANY M.

Officers.

Captains—Elhanen J. Searle, Alfred A. North.



Marian, B. White.



First Lieutenant—Elhanen J. Searle (promoted to Captain).

Second Lieutenant—Silas Hickox.

Privates—Britt, John W.; Buckley, Newton; Conner, Richard.

Veterans—Bishop, Caleb E.; Hays, William.

Recruits—Dunn, Ebenezer; Fields, James; Garbin, William; Hasebrig, William H.; Hall, Sylvester O.; Leonard, Benjamin; Malone, James H.

Unassigned—Bennett, James; Brown, James; Brown, William M.; Bell, John A.; Brewer, Isaac; Basher, William S.; Barnes, Warner; Baker, John W.; Clark, John; Crane, James H.; Elliott, James H.; Fox, Joseph B.; Farland, James O.; Grant, Charles P.; Larney, Owen W.; Lawrence, John; Mikesell, Simon; Martin, Henry; Nolan, William H.; O'Conner, John; Pace, Elisha L.; Ross, Lyman O.; Smith, James; Sutton, Anton; Seligman, Martin; Sprague, Robert; Scott, John; Stark, Henry; Schinke, John W.; VanDorf, Edward; Veatch, Joel; Weber, Joseph; Weber, James W.; Webb, Joseph; Webb, Stephen G.; Woodford Lawson; Young, Francis M.; Yost, Cyrus.

ELEVENTH CAVALRY.

COMPANY B.

Privates—Green, Aaron; Haines, William A.; Whitney, Sylvester.

COMPANY C.

Privates—Forge, George; Foster, Charles A.

COMPANY F.

Privates—Mackey, Patrick; Cortes, Joseph; Dempsey, John; McGrain, Bernard; Matthews, Thomas; Vinters, John H.

COMPANY K.

Private—Shrock, Abraham.

COMPANY M.

Privates—Cudney, Ezekiel; Drummond, William; Love, Benjamin F.
Unassigned Recruits—Alden, Frank; Goodwin, Charles; McIntyre, Charles E.; Randall, George.

TWELFTH CAVALRY.

COMPANY A.

Privates—Kelly, John M.; Small, Cyprian P.; Ashton, James; Small, Rual A.

COMPANY B.

Veterans—Reese, Louis; Robertson, Donald.
Recruit—Necknich, Conrad.

COMPANY C.

Privates—Barney, Henry; Dyson, William J.; Lamberton, Jeremiah; Walcott, Enos.
Recruits—Drury, Richard A.; Majors, Richard.

COMPANY D.

Recruits—Downie, John; Hatch, Eugene A. B.

COMPANY E.

Privates—Bedard, Florian; Bucher, Nelson; Fleming, Edward; Gardner, James; Hudson, Arthur; Jaubert, Julius; Moore, Oliver; Reed, Benjamin.

COMPANY F.

Privates—Gilliland, Joseph; Hultt, Jonathan N. B.; Wallis, Richard.
Recruits—Easley, Robert H.; Lewis, Samuel; Phelps, John W.; Wilson, Cyrus A.; Curvey, Owen; Lewis, David; Ogg, James A.; Sanders, Stephen N.; Wilson, Samuel L.

COMPANY G.

Private—Hensley, Robert.

COMPANY K.

Privates—Lane, Andrew; McConahey, Frederick.

COMPANY M.

Private—Tennis, Franklin.
Unassigned—Bossy, Washington; Eckhart, George; Gaede, Benjamin F.; Orrick, Henry C.

THIRTEENTH CAVALRY.

COMPANY C.

Private—Miller, Charles.

(CONSOLIDATED.)

Officer.

Adjutant—George F. Williams.

FOURTEENTH CAVALRY.

Officer.

Surgeon—Preston H. Bailhache.

COMPANY E.

Teamster—John Oetters.

Private—Smith, Joseph.

COMPANY D.

Officers.

Captain—Ebenzer L. Foote.
First Lieutenant—Thomas L. Masters.
Second Lieutenant—John Miller.
Corporals—Benjamin F. Bradt, Frank Martin, John Rogan.
Wagoner—John L. Dow.
Privates—Atkinson, John; Butler, Albert O.; Bower, Henry; Fowler, John; Goyer, Charles B.; Hamilton, Daniel; McDonald, John A.; Smith, William; Turner, John J.

COMPANY K.

Private—McGrady, Robert.

COMPANY L.

Privates—Richmond, Charles C.; Valentine, Silas.

FIFTEENTH CAVALRY.

Officers.

Adjutants—Nathaniel C. Mitchell; Louis Souther.
Quartermaster—Samuel R. Stewart.

COMPANY A.

Recruits—Beaver, Charles; McGee, Samuel E.

COMPANY D.

Private—Eubanks, Charles.

COMPANY I.

Private—Jackson, Samuel.

SIXTEENTH CAVALRY.

Officers.

Surgeon—Nathaniel W. Webber.
Chief Bugler—Giovanni Peregi.

COMPANY B.

Privates—Barrett, John; Dlugosch, Joseph; Frey, Albert; Guhke, John; Gollar, John; Gravel, Joseph; Gohmert, William; Hahn, Peter; Hanenstein, Cornelius; Kazmazcek, John; Klotzhaus, Ignatz; Lundzin, George; Obiella, John; Obsten, Frank; Perego, Giovanni; Reppa, John; Rensor, Louis; Rummel, Frederick; Schildknicht, Gustavus; Schroeter, Gottlieb; Schwickardt, Fredrick; Woeffel, Richard; Zowuta, Vincent; Elier, Maximilian.

COMPANY E.

Officer.

Second Lieutenant—Julius Miller.
Privates—Frans, Louis; Wehling, John; Wirtz, Joseph.

COMPANY F.

Private—Simons, George S.

COMPANY G.

Officer.

Second Lieutenant—Adolph Streiber.

Privates—Bewler, William ; Bulow, Anderson J. ; Kummel, Christian ; Nelson, John ; Rassing, Louis ; Straler, Adolph ; Sidner, James ; Colburn, Thomas ; Phillips, David.

COMPANY H.

Privates—Hermanns, Hubert ; Hencl, Jacob F. ; Kuro, John ; Kaiser, Bathaser ; Kroschel, Louis ; Larkin, Thomas ; Milton, Napoleon B. ; Steinmetz, Louis ; Weiss, Otto ; Williams, Jesse D.

Recruits—Brendenstein, Theo G. ; Durant, William ; Johnson, Edward ; Myers, Andrew N. ; Thorne, John E.

COMPANY I.

Privates—Darwin, Clark W. ; Dunn, Robert T. ; Barger, Charles H.

COMPANY K.

Privates—Brown, Jacob ; Crawford, William ; McCabe, Patrick ; Claywell, Francis M.

COMPANY L.

Officer.

Corporal—Otho L. McLain.

Privates—Anderson, Bezaleel B. ; Ashby, John ; Bradford, William C. ; Durvibes, George ; Derby, Lemuel L. ; Dooley, James ; Fagan, James ; Rudd, Thaddens ; Taylor, William ; Taylor, Alexander ; Phillips, William H. S. ; Weaver, David ; Watts, William ; Robinson, Albert T.

COMPANY M.

Officers.

Second Lieutenant—James M. Mendenhall.

Corporal—Lewis A. Trowbridge.

Musician—John Saberville.

Privates—Butler, Pleasant G. ; Edwards, William H. ; Franco, Bernardo ; Ganone, John ; O'Hara, James ; Stevens, Albert S. ; Ryan, James ; Smith, William ; Wright, Marion.

Recruits—George, Coleman C. ; Martin, John E. ; McCoy, Samuel ; Petebone, Elias ; Robinson, James ; Williams, Elias.

Unassigned—Kelley, Michael.

FIRST ARTILLERY.

BATTERY D.

Privates—Brockway, Nelson B. ; Hickey, Bartholomew.

BATTERY F.

Privates—Losee, Joseph P. ; Brock, Andrew ; Blair, William ; Daily, Thomas ; Driscoll, David ; Eads, Nathan G. ; Gleason, Peter ; Horen, Charles ; Haigh, Eugene H. ; Hartford, Perry ; Lewis, George J. ; Mitts, Thomas J. ; McCoy, Martin ; McManus, Michael ; Phillips, William ; Renland, Peter ; Risley, Ezra B. ; Risley, John W. ; Schuyler, Elam A. ; Tober, Joseph, Weaver, George.

BATTERY G.

Officer.

Captain—Arthur O'Leary.

Privates—Romange, John ; Eberhardt, George ; Miller, James S.

BATTERY H.

Officers.

Captain—Axel Silversparre.

Second Lieutenant—Edward Adams.

BATTERY I.

Privates—Thompson, John ; Bond, James.

BATTERY M.

Private—McAllister, John G.

Unassigned—Gugerke, Conrad ; Goss, Victor ; Gudel, Thomas ; Hoffman, Samuel ; Mullen, Daniel ; Sheehan, John ; Sullivan, John ; Thomas Henry ; Wynne, Hugh ; Wardaugh, George.

SECOND ARTILLERY.

Regimental Officers.

Colonel—Thomas S. Mather.

Major—Adolph Schwartz, James P. Flood.

Adjutant—Isaac N. Higgins.

Quartermaster Sergeant—William Munger.

Commissary Sergeant—Oscar Bradford.

BATTERY A.

Private—Triebe, William.

BATTERY C.

Officers.

Captain—Caleb Hopkins.

First Lieutenant—James P. Flood.

Second Lieutenants—Alexander Busby, Thomas J.

McIntyre, Napoeion Davis, James A. Barr.

Sergeant Major—Elihu V. Moore.

Sergeants—Eben Wiley, Thomas McIntyre.

Corporals—James Pringle, James Barr, Napoeion Davis.

Privates—Bell, William ; Beckembaugh, George ; Burns, Francis ; Billington, James ; Barr, Henry C. ; Culver, Amos N. ; Cayhoe, John H. ; Dosebert, John ; Denny, William ; Drennan, Deles ; Hopkins, Charles ; Haynes, John G. ; Haynes, Benjamin A. ; Howell, Stephen S. ; Parrish, Samuel ; Putney, Abel ; Smith, John ; Smith, Robert ; Saunders, Richard or Ed. ; Tabor, Deion ; Welland, Chris.

Veterans—Barr, James A. ; Boyd, William C. ; Burns, Francis W. ; Cayhoe, John H. ; Davis, Napoeion ; Denny, William ; Haines, Benjamin A. ; Parrish, Samuel ; Putney, Abel ; Smith, John ; Suttie, John A. ; Welland, Christian.

Recruits—Eabcock, Jasper D. ; Christwell, Samuel F. ; Clay, Henry ; Delay, William ; Durban, Gabriel ; Eberhardt, Matthew ; Garner, Isaac N. ; Haines, Francis A. ; Harris, Josiah ; Harris, Nodley ; Howard, Mordecai ; Harney, John ; Pride, Charles G. ; Pulley, Francis M. ; Robbins, John J. ; Short, William ; Shields, Charles ; Wood, Thomas ; Yocum, Robert F.

BATTERY D.

Private—Brennenstall, R. R.

BATTERY F.

Privates—Cowardin, John ; Cooper, D. ; Dobbins, Patrick ; Leyhamer, Jeremiah ; Peterling, John J.

BATTERY H.

Privates—Ball, Emery S. ; Ashurst, Perry ; Hartman, August ; Richter, Otto.

BATTERY I.

Privates—Fanning, John ; Murphy, Samuel S.

BATTERY K.

Privates—Stingler, John M. ; Reynolds, George D. ; Eassett, Marquis ; Wallace, John.

BATTERY L.

Private—Riggs, Daniel U.

Unassigned—Galligan, Michael ; Smith, John L.

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE BATTERY.

Private—Lynch, Michael.

CHICAGO MERCANTILE BATTERY.

Private—Crosby, John F.

SPRINGFIELD LIGHT ARTILLERY.

The Springfield Battery Light Artillery—which contained the largest number of citizens of Sangamon County engaged in the artillery branch of the service during the Civil War—was organized at Camp Butler by Captain Thomas F. Vaughn, of Providence, R. I., and mustered into service August 21, 1862. November 1, 1862, it was ordered to the front, and arriving at Bolivar, Tenn., a few days later was assigned to the First Brigade, First Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, under command of Gen. Mason Brayman, later saw service chiefly in Western Tennessee and Arkansas, participating in the capture of Little Rock, and still later, under command of Gen. Steele, was connected with Gen. Banks' Red River expedition. Its last year was spent for the most part in garrison duty at Little Rock, whence it was ordered to Springfield, Ill., where it was mustered out of service, June 30, 1865:

ROSTER FROM SANGAMON COUNTY.

Officers.

First Lieutenant—Edward B. Stillings.
Second Lieutenants—Louis D. Rosette, Ward Bartram; Albert Flood.
Sergeant Major—Louis B. Smith.
First Sergeant—Alexander Busby.
Quartermaster Sergeant—William E. Fitzhugh.
Sergeants—Ward Bartram, August Schilds, John McCormack.

Corporals—Marcel DuBoe, Charles Layton, Jacob S. Newman, John W. Spring.
Guidon—Asa W. Mason.
Artificers—Orrin S. Lobdell, Patrick Ring.
Bugler—Adolph Traurig.
Wagoner—Thomas Fox.

Privates—Bahan, Charles; Barry, Henry E.; Baumunk, Henry; Boardman, Moses; Bourke, Michael J.; Burgess, Richard V.; Burns, Barney; Burch, George; Burns, John; Chick, Robert; Colvin, Robert; Cottet, Jules; Cull, Michael; Donnelly, Edward C.; Donnelly, John T.; Faddis, Henry S.; Ferrell, William C.; Fuller, Miner S.; Flood, Albert; Gordon, John H.; Hartman, John; Harman, Peter; Hinchee, William W.; Henry, Levi E.; Irwin, James; Knight, James W.; Laswell, James; Lyons, James; Meyer, James; Montmever, Charles F.; Millette, Frank; Miller, Jacob; McClure, William; O'Brien, James; Pilcher, William S.; Pitman, James G.; Schlemmer, John; Segin, Henry; Shipton, Thomas; Stevenson, James; Vilet, Joseph; Wertz, John; Williams, William.

Recruits—Butler, David; Crafts, Lewis W.; Caldwell, John; Davis, Henry; Donlan, John; Dorn, John E.; Downey, Patrick; Elder, Hugh A.; Estes, John; Hilvertz, Victor F.; Hayes, John; Jacobs, Daniel; Johnston, Charles; Kinsley, William; King, Alexander J.; Kiley, John; List, Nicholas; McCandless, James A.; Morehead, William; McKeever, Thomas; McFall, John; Marrin, Conner; Pritchard, John E.; Pondergast, Thomas; Peabody, Edwin H.; Russell, John J.; Ragan, Timothy O.; Ryan, James; Shields, John C.; Smith, George W.; Smith, James G.; Smith, Benjamin F.; Smith, Thomas H.; Smith, John H.; Squires, Thomas B.; Taafe, John; Wales, William H.; Well, Johnson C.; Wright, William J.

COLORED TROOPS.

The following presents a list of colored men from Sangamon County who enlisted in various organizations for service in the Union Army during the Civil War:

TWENTY-NINTH COLORED INFANTRY.

COMPANY D.

Privates—Hodges, Willis; Waddle, John.

COMPANY G.

Private—Dix, Charles.

COMPANY H.

Private—Wadkins, William.
Unassigned Recruits—Carr, Thomas; Jones, George.

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS.

UNITED STATES COLORED RECRUITS.

Turner, Washington; Washington, Philip.

THIRD U. S. (COLORED) ARTILLERY.

Privates—Burriss, Robert; Bennett, Thomas.

FIRST U. S. ARMY CORPS.

COMPANY 2.

Privates—Maul, Henry; Masters, William; Bassett, Francis E.

COMPANY 7.

Private—Willis, George W.

COMPANY 11.

Private—Sanford, Edmund.

Recruits for regular army.

THIRTEENTH U. S. INFANTRY.

Privates—Armstrong, Robert; Austin, Oliver; Anderson, John; Allen, William; Ballard, George W.; Blair, Robert; Buchanan, Isaac; Brister, John; Barker, Charles; Barger, John R.; Bourke, Patrick; Barkley, John Y.; Bergstreser, Richard M.; Callingsburg, Louis; Canterbury, James A.; Cumming, George A. P.; Calvert, Thomas; Curry, Aaron; Chapman, Isaac; Conner, John O.; Deerne, Orlin H.; Douglas, Benj.; Dorne, James; Fitzsimmons, Michael; Finney, Dennis; Fleck, William; Fletcher, Fisher P.; Gallagher, Patrick; Hinkle, William H.; Hendley, John; Hughes, William; Howard, Thomas H.; Higgins, Silas C.; Holsey, John H.; Hargraves, Henry; Johnson, William J.; Jackson, George W.; Jones, Lewis; Johnson, John A.; Keel, William; Kendall, George W.; Lacey, James; Loveless, George W.; Lashley, Samuel C.; LaTasse, Eugene; Lehana, Jeremiah; Lyman, Zenas G.; Maa, John; Moore, John; Moore, Thomas; Morgan, William; Moll, Jacob; McAmbridge, Patrick; McAndrews, Michael; Miller, Wilhelm; Mahoney, Michael; Morgan, James; Mulligan, Henry; McGinnois, John; McManald, William; O'Brien, Maurice; O'Neill, William; Perrinne, Ernestus; Pilcher, Newton J.; Pilton, Thomas; Rull, Jacob; Reid, Henry; Reid, Cyrus M.; Siderer, Samuel W.; Snider, Louis; Slawson, Howard F.; Stearns, John; Shipley, James R.; Shafner, George; Shortzer, Joseph G.; Spears, Myron; Seull, William; Smith, George P.; Turner, William H.; Troy, James; Tupples, Henry; Thurston, Frank; Wickers, William; Wood, John; Way, Allen W.; Willis, William; Wells, James; Watkins, John W.; Welsh, William J.; Walsh, James H.; Weston, Frank.

NINETEENTH U. S. INFANTRY.

Officer.

Hospital Steward United States Army James Robinson.

Privates—Walsh, John.

ROLL OF HONOR

LIST OF SANGAMON COUNTY NOBLE DEAD

"It is sweet and honorable to die for one's country." Thus it can be written over the graves of many thousands of men who now sleep the "sleep of death" in soldiers' graves. Sangamon County has furnished her quota of noble dead, as will be seen by the following roll, embracing names of some of the bravest and best of her sons. They are gone, but their names are reverently remembered by a grateful people. They are gone, but their deeds are remembered. Let them sleep on, while their praises are being sung through all coming time. Following are the names of those who fell in battle or died during the war period:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States and Commander-in-Chief, assassinated April 14, 1865.
Colonel Simon P. Ohr, died September 14, 1864.
Major Frederick W. Matteson, died August 8, 1862.
Captain Henry W. Allen, killed by a Sergeant.
Captain John E. Sullivan, killed in action, October 5, 1864.
Lieutenant Noah E. Mendell, killed at Fort Donelson.
Lieutenant Edwin Allison, killed in battle, December 31, 1862.
Lieutenant Adam E. Vrooman, died at Cape Girardeau, Mo., September, 1861.
Lieutenant William W. Foutch, deceased.
Lieutenant Marshall M. McIntire, killed at Fort Donelson.
Lieutenant John F. Cassidy, died.
Lieutenant John P. Kavanaugh, killed in battle, August 27, 1863.
Lieutenant Edward Adams, killed July 10, 1863.
Lieutenant Elijah V. Moore, killed February 5, 1863.
Lieutenant William Bishop, killed in battle, September 20, 1863.
Lieutenant William Earnest, died July 14, 1863.
Lieutenant Thomas J. Williams, died at Cotton Hill, Ill., November 5, 1862.
Sergeant Alvin S. French, killed at Guntown, Miss., June 10, 1864.
Adjutant Arthur Lee Bailhache, died.
Adjutant William H. Latham, died at Springfield, Ill., December 21, 1862.
Atkinson, John, died in Andersonville prison, September 25, 1864.
Alden, Frank, died at Camp Butler, Ill., March 1, 1865.
Anderson, Benjamin M., died at Nashville, Tenn., January 1, 1863.
Ashdill, H. Soles, died at Memphis, Tenn., April 30, 1864.
Ashford, Samuel F., died at Memphis, Tenn., November 25, 1862.
Allen, Robert, died at Memphis, Tenn., September 13, 1864.
Armstrong, James, died at Camp Butler, Ill., October 3, 1862.
Aylesworth, Ezra M., First Sergeant, killed at Chickamauga, Tenn., September 20, 1863.
Avaritt, Nathan, killed at Duval's Bluff, Ark., August 8, 1863.
Alfred, James, died at Springfield, Ill., June 2, 1862.
Alison, Moses D., died at Rolla, Mo., December 18, 1861.
Boardman, Moses, died at Camden, Ark., April 22, 1864.
Bushby, Alexander, died at Springfield, Ill., July 21, 1864.
Burgess, Richard V., died at Bolivar, Tenn. March 18, 1863.

Bollyjack, John, killed at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.
Brown, J. V., died at Mound City, November 27, 1862.
Ballard, Richard L., killed at Mission Ridge, November 25, 1863.
Bruden, Russel, killed at Resaca, Ga., May 13, 1864.
Brown, Mason, died at Monterey, Tenn., June 4, 1863.
Burk, Benjamin F., died in Andersonville prison, August 15, 1864.
Broderick, George H., died at Davis' Mills, Miss., January 1, 1863.
Barkhart, John, killed at Guntown, Miss., June 10, 1864.
Brewer, James D., died at Danville, Va., prisoner of war.
Burns, Thomas, died at Memphis, Tenn., February 29, 1864.
Burklow, James R., died at Memphis, Tenn., March 12, 1863.
Blankenship, Robert W., died in Indiana, May 27, 1865.
Bartram, Wells, died at Bairdstown, Ky., October 12, 1862.
Bucher, Moses O., died at Paducah, Ky., September 17, 1863.
Bowman, William H., died at Memphis, Tenn., August 16, 1864.
Bowman, Charles H., died at Memphis, Tenn., September 6, 1863.
Boie, William M., killed at Guntown, Miss., June 10, 1864.
Bumford, William, killed at Tupelo, Miss., July 13, 1864.
Breckenridge, Joseph, died in Christian County, Ill., October 31, 1863.
Black, Francis J., died near Vicksburg, July 4, 1863.
Berry, Charles, died at Memphis, Tenn., December 5, 1864.
Brock, Elias, died at Memphis, Tenn., December 5, 1862.
Bradshaw, Thomas, died at Duckport, La., May 4, 1864.
Burton, George, died at Little Rock, Ark., November 1, 1863.
Baird, John, killed in action at Parker's Cross Roads, Tenn., December 31, 1862.
Bailey, William, died at Tullahoma, Tenn., August 31, 1863.
Burge, John, died at Memphis, March 7, 1864.
Buffington, William, killed by guerrillas near Philadelphia, Miss., April 24, 1863.
Boutwell, Milo, died at Oldtown Landing, Ark., September 22, 1863.
Brum, August, died at Oldtown Landing, Ark., September 11, 1862.
Eyers, Joseph W., died at Helena, Ark., November 1, 1863.
Buff, Henry, died at VanBuren Hospital, La., June 27, 1864.
Beard, Martin, died at Bloomfield, Ark., September 6, 1863.
Crawford, William, died in Andersonville prison, June 15, 1864.
Colburn, William, died in Andersonville prison, August 14, 1864.
Colburn, Thomas, died in Andersonville prison, June 20, 1864.
Craven, James, killed at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.
Chriswell, Samuel F., died at Fort Donelson, December 20, 1864.
Combs, Silas T., died at Memphis, Tenn., December 31, 1863.
Cope, Peter W., died in Richmond prison, December 6, 1863.
Carson, Townsend, killed at Dallas, Ga., May 27, 1864.
Canon, Patrick, killed at Kenesaw Mountain, June 14, 1864.
Campbell, Joseph C., died at Chatham, Ill., September 15, 1865.
Cox, Josiah, died April 1862.
Cartor, Alfred, died at New Orleans, April 18, 1865.
Carrigan, Edward, died January 13, 1863, of wounds.



THOMAS WHITE



MRS. THOMAS WHITE

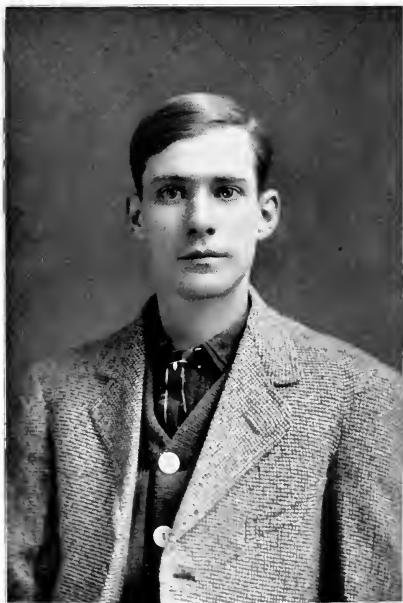


- Clark, Benjamin F., died at Memphis, February 28, 1863.
- Clare, Daniel, died January 30, 1863, of wounds.
- Campbell, Joseph, died Reeve's Station, Mo., March 17, 1862.
- Cary, Joseph L., died in Andersonville prison.
- Cooper, Henry, killed at Yellow Bayou, La., May 18, 1864.
- Curren, Owen, died in Andersonville prison.
- Crone, Nelson, died at Nashville, Tenn., January 25, 1863.
- Colburn, Gilbert O., died in Andersonville prison, July 1, 1864.
- Clark, Thomas A., died at Little Rock, Ark., October 17, 1863.
- Conley, James, died at Springfield, Ill., February 10, 1864.
- Cantrall, William, died at Memphis, July 9, 1864.
- Christler, Philip, died at Vicksburg, November 9, 1863.
- Corson, Charles P., killed at Tupelo, Miss., July 13, 1864.
- Cantrall, Albert A., died at Wilmington, N. C., March 2, 1865, caused by starvation while in rebel prison.
- Cantrall, Edward T., died at Vicksburg, July 11, 1863.
- Conner, Wilson, died at Camp Butler, October 29, 1862.
- Cooley, Willis, died at Memphis, Tenn., April 21, 1864.
- Cantrall, George W., died at Chickasaw Springs, June 29, 1863.
- Center, Edward R., died in Andersonville prison, September 1, 1864.
- Coople, William, died at Nashville, Tenn., March 8, 1865.
- Copple, Morgan, died at Chattanooga, March 5, 1864.
- Clark, William H., died at Benton Barracks, Mo., June 29, 1862.
- Cross, Edwin, died at Farmington, Miss., July 18, 1862.
- Cox, Frederick, died at Duvall's Bluff, Ark., June 27, 1863.
- Campbell, Samuel, died at Little Rock, Ark., October 29, 1862.
- Chambers, Edward R., died at Little Rock, Ark., October 15, 1864.
- Charles Fox, died at Bayou Metre, Ark., September 14, 1863.
- Care, Ira, killed at Allatoona Pass, Ga., October 5, 1864.
- Campbell, Joseph, died at Springfield, Ill., March 28, 1864.
- Derby, Lemuel C., died at Richmond, Va., July 16, 1864, while prisoner of war.
- Dooley, James R., died in Andersonville prison, July 15, 1864.
- Davis, William, died at Springfield, Ill., May 21, 1863.
- Delaney, William, died at Danville, Miss., July 11, 1862.
- Driscoll, Simpson, killed at Vicksburg, May 21, 1863.
- Driscoll, Lewis, died at Ironton, Mo., December 5, 1861.
- Dwive, John, killed at Vicksburg, May 20, 1863.
- Davis, Henry, died in Andersonville prison.
- Daugherty, John, died at Memphis, July 20, 1864, of wounds.
- David Cook, died at Chickamauga, September 20, 1863, of wounds.
- Dodd, William H., died at Perryville, Ky., October 8, 1862.
- Deardoff, Thomas B., died at Memphis, May 8, 1864.
- DeFeltas, Frank F., killed at Nashville, December 15, 1864.
- Darden, Thomas J., died at Memphis, February 23, 1863.
- Dickerson, Alexander C., died at St. Louis, September 16, 1863.
- Davis, John W., died at home, August 21, 1863.
- Davis, Willard D., died at Vicksburg, November 30, 1864.
- Duff, Abraham, died at Quincy, Ill., February 18, 1862.
- Early, Ambrose, died at St. Louis, May 10, 1862.
- Eckler, Edward, died at Camp Butler, Ill., January 24, 1864.
- Edmans, Andrew J., died at Camp Butler, Ill., January 13, 1865.
- Emerson, Ira, died May 16, 1865.
- Evans, Aquilla, died at Memphis, May 6, 1864.
- Easter, Thomas H., died at Benton Barracks, March 14, 1862.
- Edwards, James J., died at Hazelwood, Mo., March 6, 1863.
- Evans, Joseph, died at Quincy, Ill., February 20, 1862.
- Frey, Albert, Sergeant, died in Andersonville prison, April 13, 1864.
- Fowler, John, died in Andersonville prison, April 13, 1864.
- Frass, Louis, died in Andersonville prison, April 8, 1864.
- Fox, Thomas, drowned in Arkansas River, at Little Rock, Ark., March 12, 1863.
- Fuller, Miner S., died at Little Rock, Ark., July 3, 1864.
- Flanagan, Thomas J., died at Fort Holt, Ky., October 15, 1861.
- Farmer, Thomas, died at Ironton, Mo., November 10, 1861.
- Farmer, Ephraim, died at Ironton, Mo., November 28, 1861.
- Fisher, John R., died at Cairo, December 13, 1861.
- Franklin, Luther, died June 10, 1864, of wounds.
- Fortune, Francis A., died at Nashville, Tenn., February 6, 1863.
- Foster, Daniel G., died at Chickamauga, September 20, 1863, of wounds.
- Foster, John R., died at Chickamauga, September 20, 1863, of wounds.
- Frishy, Charles, died at Jackson, Miss., February 3, 1863.
- Fullenwider, Solomon, died at Camp Butler, Ill., January 10, 1864.
- Fleming, John, died at Nashville, Tenn., July 8, 1865.
- Fisher, Hiram, died February 6, 1864.
- Fehr, Henry, died at Black River Bridge, Miss., July 25, 1863.
- Frink, Horace, died at Okalona, Miss., June 14, 1865.
- Foley, Edward, died at Vicksburg, September 10, 1864.
- Fagan, Price H., died at Little Rock, Ark., December 10, 1863.
- Fanchilds, Isaac B., died June 28, 1862, of wounds.
- Goyer, Charles B., died at Jeffersonville, Ind., April 7, 1863.
- Gleason, Peter, died at Athens, Ill., September 22, 1863.
- Gambrel, James L., died at Camp Dennison, Ohio, May 7, 1862.
- Griffin, Samuel, killed at Stone River, December 31, 1862.
- Gilbind, John, killed at Pittsburg Landing, April 5, 1862.
- Gallan, Michael, died September 24, 1863.
- Grubendyke, died June 27, 1863, of wounds.
- Garner, Elijah, died at Memphis, January 29, 1863.
- Goffnett, Celestine, died at Carrollton, La., September 14, 1863.
- Gorham, David, died at St. Louis, October 6, 1862.
- Green, William M., killed at Peach Tree Creek, Ga. July 20, 1864.
- Griffitts, Asbury, died at Memphis, May 18, 1864.
- Griffitts, John W., died September 20, 1863, of wounds.
- Greenwood, Thomas, died at Nashville, Tenn., January 16, 1863.
- Gordon, Jackson, supposed to be dead.
- Greer, Martin, died at Camp Butler, March 31, 1864.
- Griffith, William, died at Memphis, January 6, 1864.
- Gholson, William T., died July 7, 1863.
- Goodenough, Elliott, killed at Stone River, December 30, 1862.

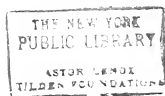
- Hensley, Robert, died at Springfield, Ill., March 28, 1862.
- Haight, Eugene N., died at Nashville, Tenn.
- Hartford, Perry, died at Pittsburg Landing, July 12, 1862.
- Hickey, Bartholomew, died at Vicksburg, August 24, 1862.
- Hamilton, Seth, killed at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.
- Humphries, Urias, drowned in New River, S. C., January, 1865.
- Hammonds, John, died at Grand Junction, Tenn., November 17, 1862.
- Henson, Thomas, died at Vicksburg, November 25, 1863.
- Holland, Aaron, killed at Vicksburg, May 21, 1863.
- Harris, William H., died at Murfreesboro, July 13, 1863.
- Hensley, Lorenzo D., died at Memphis, November 19, 1863.
- Harrington, George W., died at Montgomery, Ala., February 5, 1865.
- Hemphill, James, died at Atlanta, November 10, 1863, prisoner of war.
- Hudson, Philo D., killed at Franklin, Tenn., November 30, 1864.
- Hudson, George, died at Chattanooga, June 10, 1864, of wounds.
- Hudson, Iven D., died at Nashville, Tenn., November 28, 1862.
- Herley, James P., died at Nashville, December 3, 1862.
- Heredith, William, died at Memphis, September 19, 1863.
- Henson, William, died at Berlin, Ill., September 17, 1863.
- Hadley, John H., died at Ruff's Mills, Ga., July 4, 1864.
- Henderson, Granderson, died at Jackson, Tenn., March 8, 1863.
- Hearrick, Munson, died at Vicksburg, October 12, 1863.
- Hull, Henry H., died at Knoxville, Tenn., December 19, 1863.
- Hurd, John, died at Duckport, La., June 17, 1863.
- Hawker, David Cor., died at Vicksburg, November 24, 1863.
- Houston, John A., died at Springfield, Ill., May 22, 1863.
- Hendrick, John R., died at Camp Butler, Ill., March 14, 1864.
- Hickin, William H., died at Memphis, January 20, 1863.
- Honline, William O., died at Nashville, Tenn., April 26, 1862.
- Harris, George W., died at Rock Island, Ill., August 26, 1864.
- Heaton, Hill, died of wounds, received at Lexington, Mo., September 18, 1861.
- Hurd, Stephen, died at Memphis, September 12, 1862.
- Ham, William P., died May 11, 1862.
- Harvey, James, died at Arkansas Post, January 11, 1863.
- Holt, George S., died in Andersonville prison, October 27, 1864.
- Hughes, Levi, killed at Somerville, Tenn., December 26, 1863.
- Harrison, George, died at Nashville, Tenn., April 27, 1864.
- Heady, Daniel S., killed at Mud Town, Ark., December 30, 1862.
- Henry, Thomas F., died at St. Louis, May, 1862.
- Hills, Alexander, died at Memphis, September 14, 1863.
- Ingles, William V., died at Springfield, October 12, 1862.
- Inglish, William F., died at Chickamauga, September 20, 1863, of wounds.
- Ice, Frederick, died at St. Louis, May 8, 1863.
- Jones, James, died at Helena, Ark., October, 2, 1862.
- Jarnagin, Spencer L., died at Mound City, Ill., December 17, 1862.
- Johnson, John W., killed at Allatoona Pass, October 4, 1864.
- Johnson, Giles, died at Fort Holt, Ky., January 29, 1862.
- Jones, Moses A., died at Memphis, January 10, 1863.
- Jourdan, William H. H., died at Tennessee, March 18, 1863.
- Johnson, William, died at Tuscum Creek, June 1, 1863.
- James W. Dadds, killed near Tupelo, Miss., July 15, 1864.
- Johnson, Orrin O., died at Memphis, January 18, 1864.
- Johnson, Thomas, died at New Orleans, October 30, 1863.
- Johnson, Joseph, died at Springfield, Mo., May, 1862.
- Kroschel, Louis, died in Andersonville prison, April 15, 1864.
- Kelly, Martin, accidentally killed on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, September 17, 1861.
- Kalb, William E. B., killed at Guntown, Miss., June 10, 1864.
- Kavanaugh, Michael, died at Selma, Ala., November 11, 1864.
- Kearns, Perry I., died at Mobile, Ala., August 10, 1864, of wounds while prisoner of war.
- Kneff, Benjamin F., died near Vicksburg, August 3, 1865.
- Kalb, James F., killed near Tupelo, Miss., July 15, 1864.
- Killinger, Jacob S., killed at Stone River, December 31, 1862.
- Kohl, Nicholas, died January 18, 1863, of wounds.
- Kidd, James M., died at Bowling Green, Ky., November 3, 1862.
- Kilby, Loyd M., died at Lagrange, Tenn., December 7, 1862.
- Kalb, William A., killed at Vicksburg, May 19, 1863.
- Knop, Joseph H., died at Helena, Ark., August 10, 1862.
- Kelly, Michael, died at Little Rock, Ark., December 12, 1863.
- Koch, Simon, died at Springfield, Mo., June 1, 1862.
- Kelly, Thomas J., killed at Marshallville, Mo., October 22, 1862.
- Lewis, Charles, killed at Pittsburg Landing, April 6, 1862.
- Lane, William, died at New Albany, Ind., September 23, 1864.
- Loyd, Reuben, died at Ironton, Mo., November 5, 1861.
- Lamb, John, died at Duckport, La., June 28, 1863.
- Lake, James, died at Mobile, Ala., June 24, 1864, of wounds.
- Lightfoot, Reuben H., died January 5, 1863, of wounds.
- Lawerman, John L., died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., April 3, 1863.
- Lewis, Paul, died at Pine Bluff, Ark., August 5, 1864.
- Landis, Ezra B., died at Duvall's Bluff, Ark., September 8, 1865.
- Landiam, Leaming, died at Montgomery, Ala., March 24, 1865, while prisoner of war.
- Lythe, Simon, died in rebel prison at Florence, S. C., February 7, 1865.
- Lawrence, Henry F., died at Memphis, May 10, 1864.
- Lanham, George W., died June 27, 1863, of wounds.
- Lottis, John, died at Memphis, February 21, 1863.
- Little, Joseph A., died at Helena, Ark., October 12, 1862.
- Lockbridge, Robert A., died at Marshfield, Mo., November 18, 1862.
- Lowin, Benjamin, died at Glasgow, Iowa, July 5, 1862.
- Lewis, James, died at St. Louis, December 29, 1862.
- Mason, Henry, died at Chickasaw Springs, June 7, 1863.
- McIntyre, Charles E., died at Camp Butler, Ill.
- McCoy, Samuel, died at Annapolis, Md., April 2, 1864.
- McManus, Michael, died at Springfield, Ill., April 8, 1864.
- McCormick, John, drowned at Little Rock, Ark., March 12, 1863.
- Mentemeyer, Charles F., died at Little Rock, Ark., September 13, 1863, of wounds.

- Myers, Charles J., killed at Allatoona Pass, Ga., October 5, 1864.
- Morgan, Byron E., died at Louisville, Ky., April 22, 1862.
- McGraw, James, killed at Nashville, Tenn., September 12, 1862.
- McInarny, Patrick, died January 1, 1863, from wounds.
- Maxwell, Abner Y., died at Berlin, Ill., December 26, 1863.
- McGhee, George, died at Jackson, Tenn., October 23, 1862.
- Murdock, Albert, killed near Atlanta, Ga., July 22, 1864.
- Miller, William, died at Vicksburg, March 14, 1864.
- Magg, Charles W., killed at Vicksburg, May 22, 1863.
- McDonald, James, died at Pilot Knob, Mo., January 4, 1863.
- McCasland, Thomas, killed at Stone River, December 31, 1862.
- Milne, Patrick, died at Nashville, November 15, 1863, of wounds.
- McPherson, John, killed at Stone River, December 31, 1862.
- Misner, Christopher, died at Louisville, Ky., December 2, 1862.
- Mills, McCormack, William H., died at Nashville, Tenn., August 5, 1864.
- Mantle, Charles B., killed at Stone River, December 31, 1862.
- McComas, Elissa T., died at Murfreesboro, January 6, 1863, of wounds.
- Mills, James, died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., January 6, 1863, of wounds.
- Matthew, Alexander, killed at Mission Ridge, November 25, 1863.
- Malcomb, Joseph, died at New Orleans, March 1, 1864.
- Moore, John, died at Pine Bluff, Ark., November 6, 1864.
- Morris, Edwin, died at Berlin, Ill., October 8, 1863.
- McDaniels, James, died at Little Rock, Ark., October 18, 1863.
- McClure, Hiram, died at Kenton, Tenn., November 18, 1862.
- Miller, George W., died at Camp Butler, Ill., February 6, 1865.
- Murray, Jesse C., died at Memphis, December 23, 1863.
- Morgan, George W., died at Eastport, Miss., January 21, 1865.
- Mathews, John P., died in Sangamon County, Ill., November 30, 1863.
- Morton, Frank A., died at Carlinville, Ill., October 16, 1862.
- Milton, Woodruff, killed at Guntown, Miss., June 10, 1864.
- Moore, James L., killed at Guntown, Miss., June 18, 1864.
- McCreese, Henry, died at Springfield, Ill., October 12, 1862.
- McCawley, George, killed at Fort Blakely, Ala., April 7, 1865.
- Manning, Matthew, killed at Spanish Fort, Ala., April 6, 1863.
- Miller, Alfred, died at Memphis, Tenn.
- Menzel, Levi B., died at Lake Providence, La., April 12, 1862.
- McKen, Zadock, died at Baton Rouge, April 15, 1865, of wounds.
- Miller, William H., died at Rock Island, August 28, 1864.
- Malone, Francis M., died at Little Rock, Ark., September 15, 1863.
- Malone, Joshua, died at Benton Barracks, Mo., March 28, 1862.
- Myers, John A., died at Benton Barracks, Mo., April 11, 1862.
- Mathews, Norman C., died at Rochester, Ill., January 27, 1864.
- Matanis, Samuel, died at Camp Butler, Ill., January 27, 1864.
- Nicholas, David, died near Corinth, Miss., June 2, 1862.
- Nutt, John, died June 3, 1863, of wounds.
- Napper, Wren, died near Vicksburg, October 2, 1862.
- Nicholson, George R., died at Pine Bluff, Ark., November 22, 1864.
- Nelson, Samuel, died at Memphis, Tenn., September 5, 1864.
- Newhart, Lawrence, died at Franklin, Tenn., March 30, 1863.
- Niman, John D., died at Eastport, Miss., May 13, 1865.
- Newberry, Leonidas, died at Eastport, Miss., April 19, 1865.
- Obiella, John, died in Andersonville prison, June 24, 1864.
- Oosten, Frank, died in Andersonville prison, June 15, 1864.
- O'Brien, James, died at Little Rock, Ark., November 8, 1863.
- O'Brien, Daniel, died Chattanooga, October 1, 1862.
- Owen, Napoleon, died at Farmington, Miss., July 12, 1862.
- Owens, Henry C., killed before Atlanta, August 6, 1864.
- O'Neill, James, killed at Stone River, December 31, 1862.
- Orr, William H., died at Memphis, Tenn., December 25, 1863.
- Osborn, John, died at Fort Henry, March 5, 1862.
- Phillips, or Phelps, D., killed in action near Tunnel Hill, Ga., May 12, 1864.
- Pettibone, Elias, died at Richmond, Va., March 13, 1864, while prisoner of war.
- Phillips, William H. S., Corporal, died in Andersonville prison, April 10, 1864.
- Pitman, James G., died at Little Rock, Ark., February 20, 1865.
- Porter, Ole, killed at Fort Donelson.
- Picott, Edmund, killed at Midlin, Tenn., October 1, 1865.
- Pitts, Francis G., died at Monterey, Tenn., June 14, 1862.
- Proctor, William, died January 12, 1863.
- Reddicord, Barney, killed at Liberty Gap, Tenn., June 26, 1863.
- Parker, John L., killed at Fort Donelson, February 15, 1863.
- Person, Silas C., died at Danville, Va., February 27, 1865.
- Price, James L., killed at Stone River, December 31, 1862.
- Patten, Samuel, died at Memphis, February 25, 1864.
- Parker, Charles L., First Sergeant, died in rebel prison at Cahawba, Ala., March 4, 1865.
- Parks, Henry, died at Chickasaw Bluff, May 28, 1863.
- Pernell, Edward, died at home, November 13, 1863.
- Penny, William H., died in Andersonville prison, February 26, 1865.
- Pointer, William A., died at Memphis, April 17, 1864.
- Proctor, Benjamin K., died at home, July 31, 1864.
- Palmer, James R., killed at Lexington, Mo., September 20, 1861.
- Plum, William B., died at Tullahoma, Tenn., March 10, 1865.
- Potter, Thomas G., died October 23, 1862.
- Rezeppa, John, died in Georgia about July, 1864.
- Rutson, Gilbert, died at Jefferson Barracks, March 22, 1862.
- Robinson, James, returned prisoner, died at Camp Butler, Ill., April 10, 1865.
- Rudd, Thaddeus, died in Andersonville prison, June 10, 1864.
- Rizzard, Nathaniel D., killed at Springfield, April 25, 1864.
- Ross, Joshua B., died March 16, 1863, of wounds.
- Ruby, John, killed at Stone River, December 31, 1862.
- Rinker, John, died at Vicksburg, September 13, 1863.
- Ross, John W., died at Vicksburg, May 29, 1863, of wounds.
- Rhodes, William, died at Memphis, March 19, 1863.
- Robbins, Samuel C., died at Nashville, Tenn., March 30, 1863.
- Robinson, Benjamin C., died at Nashville, Tenn., January 6, 1863.

- Rude, Alexander R., died at Memphis, August 8, 1863.
- Rumett, William, died at Memphis, November 15, 1862.
- Randall, George W., killed near Tupelo, Miss., July 15, 1864.
- Rutenberg, Frederick, died at Memphis, January 20, 1863.
- Rance, Henry J., killed at Vicksburg, May 22, 1863.
- Ross, Lyman, died at Memphis, March 5, 1864, of wounds.
- Reis, Peter, died in rebel prison.
- Roberts, Erastus, died at Auburn, Ill., December 1, 1863.
- Robertson, John H., killed at Little Rock, Ark., September 10, 1863.
- Schweikardt, Frederick, died at Knoxville, Tenn., July 8, 1864, of wounds.
- See, James, died at Point of Rocks, Va., March 3, 1865.
- Saunders, Richard, or David, died at Fort Donelson, May 4, 1864.
- Squires, Thomas B., died at Little Rock, Ark., November 16, 1865.
- Smith, William, died in Andersonville prison, August 3, 1864.
- Smith, Martin, died at Fort Henry, Tenn., February 9, 1862.
- Schweitz, Frederick, killed at Shiloh, April 7, 1862.
- Srenz, Stephen, died at Chattanooga, October 1, 1862.
- Regen, Adolph, died September 8, 1863.
- Simpson, Jackson B., died at Farmington, Miss., May 19, 1862.
- Scott, David R., died at Island Grove, Ill., May 18, 1862.
- Smith, William, died at Farmington, Miss., May 15, 1862.
- Shetters, Martin V., died August 3, 1864, of wounds.
- Swinck, William H., died at Vicksburg, September 6, 1863.
- Smith, Julius R., died January 5, 1863, of wounds.
- Shick, Amos A., died at Duckport, La., April 22, 1863.
- Stephens, John H., died in the rear of Vicksburg, May 20, 1865.
- Sinclair, John, died near Murrefreesboro, Tenn., February 20, 1863.
- Schmidt, Frederick G., killed at Guntown, June 10, 1863.
- Samuel H. Moses, died at Young's Point, April 14, 1863.
- Smith, William O., died at home, October 15, 1862.
- Sampson, John W., died at Florence, S. C., February 15, 1865, while a prisoner of war.
- Schreiner, Peter, died at Duckport, La., May 1, 1863.
- Seves, Benj. F., died February 26, 1865, of wounds.
- Simpson, William, died at Jackson, Tenn., February 25, 1863.
- Smith, Patrick, died in Andersonville prison, October 15, 1864.
- Shanks, Samuel, died at Oak Ridge, Miss., September 20, 1863.
- Shriver, Josiah, killed near Tupelo, Miss., July 13, 1864.
- Spencer, Daniel, killed at Guntown, Miss., June 12, 1864.
- Simmous, Levi, died at St. Louis, June 4, 1863.
- Snodgrass, Ambrose, died at Annapolis, Md., December 2, 1864, while a paroled prisoner of war.
- Scroggin, Jefferson T., killed at Nashville, Tenn., December 16, 1864.
- Strode, James B., killed at Chickamauga, September 20, 1863.
- Sell, L. D., died on the steamer Crescent City, July 9, 1863.
- Southwick, Adam, died at Rolla, Mo., May 6, 1862.
- Sullivan, Timothy, died on hospital boat, September 2, 1862.
- Spaulding, John, died near Old Town Landing, Ark., August 15, 1862.
- Seaman, George, died at St. Louis, November 4, 1862.
- Sharper, Isaac R., died June 5, 1862.
- Simmington, John S., died at Little Rock, Ark., October 9, 1863, of wounds.
- Swim, John, died at Quincy, May 15, 1865.
- Tribble, Allen B., died at St. Louis, November 25, 1862.
- Townbridge, Louis C., Corporal, died in Andersonville prison, April 6, 1864.
- Thorn, John L., killed at Jonesville, Va., January 3, 1864.
- Tober, Joseph, died in Tennessee, December 31, 1864.
- Titus, Alfred, died at Huntsville, Ala., August 9, 1865.
- Thompson, Andrew J., died at Benton Barracks, March, 1862.
- Tabor, Delonna B., drowned at Paducah, Ky., October 3, 1861.
- Tipton, Isaac H., died at Louisville, Ky., April 2, 1862.
- Taff, James W., died at Ironton, Mo., October 30, 1861.
- Tobin, Patrick, died January 17, 1863, of wounds.
- Taylor, Alvin, died in Louisiana, April 17, 1864.
- Thomas, C. Perry, died in rebel prison at Richmond, Va., January 21, 1864.
- Tyass, George, died at Nashville, Tenn., November 30, 1862.
- Turpin, William A., died at Nashville, Tenn., December 26, 1862.
- Thorp, Eleven C., died at Resaca, Ga., March 14, 1864, of wounds.
- Thornton, William L., died at Holly Springs, Miss., December 10, 1862.
- Tuffs, Charles C., died at Vicksburg, November 3, 1863.
- Tuttle, Sylvanus, Corporal, killed at Vicksburg, May 19, 1863.
- Trey, John F., died at Mound City, Ill., August 11, 1863.
- Tosh, David M., died at Jackson, Tenn., March 16, 1863.
- Trappe (or Taaffe), John, died at Little Rock, Ark., May 5, 1865.
- Trotter, William, died at Memphis, March 17, 1862.
- Ungles, Squire, died at Mound City, November 1, 1861.
- Valentine, Silas, died at Knoxville, Tenn., January 23, 1864.
- Vaughn, Isaac, died at Camp Butler, Ill., October 25, 1862.
- Venters, John H., died at Memphis, Tenn., May 21, 1865.
- VanBrunt, John, died November 27, 1863, of wounds.
- Vinson, Elias D., died at Mound City, April 20, 1863.
- Vaughn, Crawford, died at Mound City, January 15, 1862.
- Vermillion, Charles W., died at Nashville, October 15, 1864.
- Vaughn, Toney, died at St. Louis, March 11, 1864.
- Vrooman, Adam E., died at Cape Girardeau, Mo., September, 1861.
- Vigal, John F., killed while in action, July 15, 1864.
- Vierhona, John, died May 12, 1863, of wounds.
- Vira, John, died at St. Louis, October 5, 1863.
- Wright, William J., died at Camp Butler, Ill., January 22, 1864.
- Wilson, Cyrus A., died at New Orleans, August 12, 1864.
- Wall, Johnson C., died at Little Rock, Ark., April 24, 1865.
- Weiss, Otto, Corporal, died in Andersonville prison, August 3, 1865.
- Weaver, David, died in Andersonville prison, August 5, 1864.
- Watts, William W., died in Andersonville prison, July 16, 1864.
- Walsh, Thomas C., died April 10, 1863, of wounds.
- Williams, Reuben C., died at Farmington, Miss., May 15, 1862.
- Woolman, Elwood, killed at Stone River, December 31, 1862.



Oliver Whitmore



Wise, John T., killed at Stone River, December 31, 1862.
 Workman, Samuel M., died at Cairo, February 10, 1862.
 Weldon, Henry C., killed at Atlanta, Ga., July 22, 1864.
 Wackley, George, died at Vicksburg, May 27, 1863, of wounds.
 Westbrook, Barnet, died at Memphis, March 15, 1865.
 Williams, Joseph, killed at Kenesaw Mountain, June 27, 1864.
 Weir, James O., died at Chattanooga, October 7, 1863, of wounds.
 Wells, William, killed at Resaca, Ga., May 13, 1864.
 Wilcox, John F., died at Brownsville, Ark., August 20, 1864.
 Wood, Isaac, died at Memphis, June 10, 1864.
 Weber, John H., accidentally shot August 11, 1864, at Bayou Metre, Ark.
 Wilderfelt, Theodore L., died at Memphis, November 30, 1863.
 Willis, William T., died June 10, 1864, of wounds.
 Wilson, John W., died at home, October 14, 1862.
 Wills, Nathan, died in Sangamon County, Ill., November 14, 1862.
 Willis, John M., died at Duckport, La., March 5, 1863.
 Welsb, Josiah, died at Mobile, Ala., August 10, 1864.
 Workman, John W., died at Memphis, January 5, 1863.
 Woodson, Samuel, died at Keokuk, Iowa, January 20, 1863.
 Ward, William, died at St. Louis, October 27, 1863.
 Williams, Reason, died at Port Hudson, La., April 25, 1863.
 Wise, Charles, killed near Jackson, Miss., July 6, 1864.
 Wills, James D., died at Springfield, Mo., June 22, 1862.
 Wilkins, Andrew T., died at Springfield, Ill., February 15, 1864.
 Williams, Samuel, died at Brownsville, Ark., September 7, 1863.
 Young, Lyssander B., died at Young's Point, La., June 25, 1863.
 Yates, Simeon, died at Rolla, Mo., February 8, 1862.
 Yonger, Josiah, killed at Vicksburg, July 2, 1863.
 Yocum, Jesse J., died at Memphis, March 11, 1864.

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

The history of the Spanish-American War having been treated quite fully in Volume 1 of this work (*Historical Encyclopedia of Illinois*, pages 571 to 576), including a sketch of each individual regiment, it is not deemed necessary to repeat substantially the same matter in this connection. It is proper to state, however, that, in accordance with a special message addressed by Gov. John R. Tanner to the General Assembly on February 17, 1898, calling attention to the destruction of the battleship *Maine* in Havana Harbor and suggesting the possible necessity of military aid to the General Government, that body, on the same date, adopted a series of resolutions commending the action of the Governor, and authorizing him to "tender to the President of the United States all moral and material support that may be necessary in this emergency, to maintain the proper dignity of our republic and

the honor of the American flag." (For an explanation of the causes leading to the struggle of which this marked the beginning, see the section of the "Historical Encyclopedia" above referred to, on pages 571-572.)

From this action of the Governor and the General Assembly of Illinois, it will be seen that Illinois was the first State to tender its support to the General Government in anticipation of such a struggle, and when the actual call for troops came from the War Department in Washington on April 25th, based upon the proclamation of President McKinley two days previous, the State was prepared for the event. That the response was prompt is shown by the enrollment of six infantry regiments (the First to the Sixth) and one of cavalry, one day later, and that of the Seventh Regiment of Infantry on April 27th, and their immediate call to Springfield, where, within thirty-six hours after the issue of their call, they went into camp at the Fair Grounds under command of Brigadier General James H. Barkley, while a battery of Light Artillery was ready for enrollment and mustering in at Danville on April 30th. These several organizations were made up practically from the Illinois National Guard, as it already existed as an organization of the State Militia in different parts of the State, their enlistments, with few exceptions, taking place in solid bodies. The enrollment of the First and Second Regiments took place in Chicago; the Third came from northern counties outside of Cook; the Fourth from eastern and southern counties; the Fifth from central and western counties, including Sangamon; the Sixth from northwestern portions of the State, while the Seventh took on a special form as the "Hibernian Rifles." The cavalry was made up mostly from Chicago, with two troops from McLean, and one each from Sangamon, Logan, and the vicinity of Lacon, Ill. The order in time of the mustering of these several regiments into the United States service, for a period of two years, is shown by the following list (taken from the Adjutant General's Report) each organization retaining its rank as a part of the Illinois National Guard:

- (1) Fifth Infantry (I. N. G.), May 7, 1898.
- (2) Third Infantry (I. N. G.), May 7, 1898.
- (3) Sixth Infantry (I. N. G.), May 11, 1898.
- (4) Battery A (I. N. G.), May 12, 1898.
- (5) First Infantry (I. N. G.), May 13, 1898.
- (6) Second Infantry (I. N. G.), May 16, 1898.

(7) Seventh Infantry (I. N. G.), May 18, 1898.

(8) Fourth Infantry (I. N. G.), May 20, 1898.

(9) First Cavalry, May 21, 1898.

The Third and Fifth Regiments were the first to depart for the seat of war, leaving Springfield on May 14th, both going by way of Chickamauga to Newport News, where the former finally embarked for Porto Rico, and took part in the capture of Arroyo and Guayama, but having suffered severely from fever and other diseases, was ordered home, reaching Illinois by way of New York, November 11th, and being mustered out at Joliet, January 24, 1899. At Newport News the Fifth once boarded a transport for Porto Rico, but there already being an excess of troops in the field and the war practically over, on August 15th it started for home by way of Lexington, Ky., arriving at Springfield September 6th and being mustered out October 16, 1898. While the Fifth saw no active service in the field, it was made up of a sturdy class of patriotic citizens, who were greatly disappointed on this account and would have equaled any other regiment in the value of their services if the opportunity had been given them.

The First, Second and Sixth all left Springfield on the same day—May 17th—the first two for points in Florida, and the latter for Camp Alger, Va. The First took part in the capture of Santiago, but being depleted by sickness, in the latter part of August was ordered home by way of Montauk Point, L. I., reached Chicago September 10th, and was mustered out November 17th. The Second saw most of its service on police duty at Havana during the winter of 1898-99, and in the latter part of March, 1899, returning to Augusta, Ga., was there mustered out on April 26th. On July 5th the Sixth Regiment arrived at Charleston, S. C., on the way to Cuba, but later joined Gen. Miles' expedition in Porto Rico, in September returned home and was mustered out November 25th. The Seventh, under command of Col. Marcus Kavanaugh, on May 28th left for Camp Alger, Va., but on September 9th returned to Springfield, was furloughed for thirty days and mustered out October 20th. Like the Fifth, it saw no actual service in the field.

The Eighth Regiment, mustered in under President McKinley's second call, July 23, 1898, was composed wholly of Afro-Americans under

officers of their own race, with Col. John R. Marshall in command. Six companies (A to F) came from Chicago, the others being recruited chiefly from Bloomington, Springfield, Quincy, Litchfield, Metropolis, Mound City, Cairo and other points in Southern Illinois. It reached Santiago early in August and was assigned to duty in relief of the First Illinois, in which they rendered good service.

The Ninth, organized as a "Provisional Regiment" from counties in Southern Illinois, was mustered in under the President's second call, July 4-11, 1898, under command of Col. James R. Campbell. After some delay at Jacksonville, Fla., and Savannah, Ga., it reached Havana in December, 1898, where it remained until May, 1899, when it was mustered out at Augusta, Ga., May 20th.

The First Cavalry, consisting of seven companies 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 promptly for Camp Thomas, Ga., but without seeing active service, returned to Fort Sheridan, and was there mustered out October 11, 1898.

In the following is presented a complete roster of volunteers from Sangamon County who served in regiments organized for the Spanish-American War. Owing to transfers from one company to another during their period of enlistment, there are occasions when the same name appears more than once in different connections:

SECOND REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Musicians—William Loeb, Frank L. McConnell.

COMPANY E.

Privates—Andrews, Burt S.; Fonter, Paul B.; Jelinek, August F.; Kefferly, Louis; Lawton, George A.; Lucas, Charles E.; Sheehan, John J.; Wilder, William H.

COMPANY F.

Artificer—John B. Kievan.
Privates—Adams, James E.; Bell, Frank A.; Catlin, John; Duggan, William T.

COMPANY H.

Privates—Barclay, John C.; Belzer, Robert.

THIRD REGIMENT INFANTRY.

COMPANY M.

Private—Hallock, Charles N.

FOURTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Officers.

Colonel—Eben Swift.
Musicians—Leo J. Frey, Charles E. Nall, Joy Woodman.

COMPANY A.

Privates—Chester, Ernest K.; Ehlenschach, Hans C.; McCallister, Thomas; Miller, George W.; Parker, Chauncey J.; Walz, Charles A.; Woodman, Joy.

COMPANY D.

Private—McElhannon, Robert C.

COMPANY J.

Privates—Homan, Orville H.; Kavenaugh, Hugh K.

COMPANY K.

Private—Harden, William J.

FIFTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Officers.

Colonel—James S. Culver.
Adjutant—Stuart Brown.
Quartermaster—V. Lee Capps.
Sergeant Major—Robert Johnson.
Chief Musician—Charles M. Quaintance.
Hospital Steward—William N. Senn.
Band—Frank Buren, Bert A. Cratz.

COMPANY A.

Officer.

Sergeant—Charles R. Peel.

COMPANY B.

Privates—Leader, Otto A.; Denlinger, P. B.; Green, John G.; Weitzle, Guy H.

COMPANY C.

Officers.

Captain—Michael F. O'Brien.
First Lieutenant—Noble F. Banman.
Second Lieutenant—Charles T. Headenburgh.
First Sergeant—Charles A. Byers.
Sergeants—Frank R. Simmons, John W. Houtz.
Corporal—Perry Jagne.
Privates—Bashaw, Clarence A.; Booth, Alfred O.; Brooks, Andrew M., Jr.; Buck, Angelo; Bruene, William; Cartwright, Charles H.; Cincebeaux, Cyrus O.; Clark, Frank D.; Davis, Lloyd H.; Deewester, David C.; Dinkel, George L.; Duxey, Alvin S.; Eisinger, Frank A.; Fagan, James A.; Fairchild, John S.; Fowkes, Albert; Fortner, Philip; Gehlman, Louis W.; Gomes, George W.; Goulet, Joseph E.; Haynes, Harry J.; Keefner, Henry; Laklin, Charles W.; Lorch, Theodore A.; Marlowe, James S.; McCabe, William E.; Niedbal, Albert H.; Prouty, William H.; Reed, Tully S.; Samuels, Waldo B.; Saunders, Milton C.; Schindler, Charles E.; Schlikerbach, Frederick; Shipp, Clark B.; Shropshire, John H.; Sidner, Frederick E.; Smith, James B.; Steele, Robert O.; Streyckmans, Felix J.; Tonn, Rudolph M.; Van Arsdale, Charles T.; Whitmer, Merton R.; Withrow, Oliver L.; Woodruff, John; Bernstein, Harry; Hart, William C.; Merrick, William J.; Peel, Charles R.; Reynolds, Luke; Smith, Oscar M.; Schuler, Conrad; Whitney, John W.; Wolf, James A.; Wright, William G.; Wise, Gus M.; Crowder, George E.
Recruits—Craddock, Charles W.; Cartnyvels, George M.; Dodds, Joseph A.; Figueroa, Frank L.; Jordan, Harry; Kilday, William; Moody, Harry C.; Mayol, Alexander; McCormick, John W.; Maxwell, Edmar L.; Sams, Foster; Steele, Jules L.; Utt, John P.; Wochner, Frederick.

COMPANY D.

Privates—Bernstein, Harry; Hart, William C.; McNabb, John K.; Merrick, William J.; Moorhead, James C.; Peel, Charles R.; Schuler, Conrad; Whitney, John W.; Wise, Gus M.; Wolf, James A.; Wright, William G.; Dohles, Oscar J.; McManis, Hugh C.; Myers, William L.

COMPANY E.

Privates—Bell, Chadz B.; Campbell, William, Jr.; Casserleigh, Percy A.; Crandell, Oliver W.; Davis, Robert E.; Frabe, Edward L.; Flagler, Edward R.; Keeley, Henry A.; Leach, William J.; Morrell, Oliver O.; Moss, Zachariah W.; McCloud, Hal C.; McCarter, Frank; McCarter, Daniel; McCarter, James; Norris, Leon; Seymour, Ernest D.; Wenneburg, Otto H.; Wood, George C.; Buren, Frank F.; McNabb, John K.; Moorehead, James C.; Cain, Daniel P.
Recruit—Lewis, Edward C.

COMPANY F.

Privates—Cabanis, Rainey C.; Neal, Charles N.

COMPANY G.

Privates—Hatch, Frank L.; Neal, Charles.

COMPANY I.

Private—Hopkins, Charles R. E.

COMPANY K.

Privates—Cain, Daniel P.; Crowder, George E.; Denlinger, Phares E.; Green, John G.; Saffer, Fred L.

COMPANY M.

Recruit—Burke, James.

SIXTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Officers.

Regimental Band—Frank B. Henney, A. B. McCosker, Charles L. Owens, Henry Weinhold.

COMPANY B.

Privates—Dalbey, Charles N.; Zigler, Everet.

COMPANY H.

Recruits—Henney, Frank B.; McCosker, A. B.

COMPANY I.

Private—Baker, John.

COMPANY M.

Private—Owens, Charles L.

SEVENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Officer.

Major—Eben Swift (later appointed Lieutenant Colonel Ninth Illinois).

COMPANY A.

Privates—O'Brien, John F.; Stille, Benjamin F.; Walsh, Patrick J.

COMPANY F.

Private—Hayden, Frederick B.

COMPANY L.

Officer.

Second Lieutenant—Eben Swift, Jr.
Private—Hodge, Thomas H.

COMPANY M.

Privates—Auburn, George; Andrews, Edmund A.; Burke, John A.; Bogdin, John; Baumgardner, Ogden M.; Dawson, Martin; Dougherty, William J.; Fitz-Summs, James H.; Falck, Elmer; Hogle, Warren G.; Hilderbrand, Herman; Herz, Charles; Hornow, Tony; Huggins, Bart; Iditz, Michael; Keating, James W.; Keating, John; Klyre, John; Lietzan, John; LaPorte, George; Ludwig, Paul; McMahon, J. Edward; Martay, Adolph; Merrill, Arthur C.; Owens, Dennis; Olson, John O.; Peterson, Frank; Roszelle, Stephen G.; Rooks, Fred; Rogge, Henry; Russell, Henry A.; Sievers, Wilhelm; Ulrich, August; Weis, John; Wiley, Frank; Warwick, William H.; Yeley, William.

EIGHTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

COMPANY C.

Private—Dulf, Frederick.

COMPANY G.

Privates—Jackson, Lebert; Walker, Nelson.

COMPANY H.

Officers.

Captain—William D. Hodge.
 First Lieutenant—Richard C. Ross.
 First Sergeant—Oliver Curtis.
 Quartermaster Sergeant—Henry Williams.
 Sergeants—Abraham L. Morgan, Henry A. Broady, Joseph Richardson, Frank L. Lewis.
 Corporals—Joseph L. Morgan, Harry H. Ross, William H. Farmer, Elias S. King, George Burton, Edward H. Wormley, David F. Edwards, Charles Rose, Luther King, Frank Burns, George J. Beard, James C. Hatcher.

Musicians—Frederick J. Parker, Ira King.
 Privates—Alexander, George; Bland, Aubrey; Brown, Allen; Brown, Belton; Brown, Daniel; Burks, Walter S.; Burton, Mills, Jr.; Blakeman, Robert; Carter, Giles; Ricketts, Harry C.; Donigan, William K. H.; Edwards, Joseph H.; Ensaw, Charles W.; Farmer, John W., Jr.; Ford, Frank N.; Giles, David E.; Greenleaf, Elijah; Hall, Robert; Harris, George; Hicks, William; Hill, Henry Harris; Holman, Ralph; Hubbard, James A.; Johnson, Arthur D.; Jones, John; Kirby, Paul J.; Loomis, George; Loomis, William F.; Lucas, James M.; Mahr, David; Mahr, Major; Marshall, George W.; Marshall, Leonard; Miller, Henry; Mennard, Hardy W.; Payton, William; Pettitt, William; Pollard, William H.; Reden, Newman; Ricketts, Benjamin F.; Robinson, James; Ross, Charles E.; Smith, William T.; Vernon, Frank; Walton, James C.; Washington, Fred; Washington, Robert E.; Watkins, Charles G.; Webb, James L.; Williams, John; Williams, Noah W.; Williams, Reuben B.; Wright, Robert N.; York, William.

Recruits—Bennett, Robert; Hogan, Charles; Hatcher, Charles E.; Watts, Everett.

COMPANY I.

Privates—Gaskin, Simon; Maxwell, Charles; Thompson, William W.

COMPANY K.

Officers.

Corporal—Benjamin T. Curtis.
 Privates—Curtis, Joel; Eaves, George; Johnson, Albert W.

COMPANY L.

Wagoner—William Nobel.
 Privates—Henderson, Orees; McCurry, Soney; Park, Jay W.; Smith, John W.

COMPANY M.

Private—Combs, Delacey.

NINTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Officers.

Lieutenant Colonel—Eben Swift.
 Musician—Grant Timmerman (probably Zimmerman).

COMPANY F.

Privates—Dudley, Charles; Johnson, Emil C.

COMPANY G.

Privates—Johnson, James W.; Norris, Bunn; Saner, Fred F.
 Recruit—Williams, Walter C.

COMPANY H.

Corporals—Harry Dowling, John P. Kirby.
 Privates—Brunart, Charles A.; Carver, Charles V.; Glaven, Maurice; Gooch, James E.

COMPANY I.

Private—Ausmus, Philip.

COMPANY L.

Wagoner—Oscar C. Elliott.
 Recruit—Crouch, Cloyd C.

FIRST CAVALRY.

Officers.

Major—John S. Hurt.

TROOP C.

Officers.

Corporal—Jay G. Ragland.
 Blacksmith—Peter F. Eastwood.
 Privates—Bradrick, Melvin D.; Deyo, John; Hendrine, Thomas S.; Kerckoff, Theodore M.; Libby, George H.; Muller, Bernhard; Varty, Lester A.

TROOP D.

Officers.

Captain—William H. Roberts.
 First Lieutenant—John G. Talbot.
 Second Lieutenant—Henry Bunn.
 First Sergeant—Thomas B. Curran.
 Sergeants—John E. Dalbey, Samuel D. Scholes, Jr.; Frederick E. Whitmer.
 Corporals—Raney C. Cabanis, Herman P. Rankin, Jesse C. Pickrel.

Trumpeters—Vincent Y. Dalman, William R. Hay.
 Privates—Andrews, Otis H.; Arnold, George C.; Adams, Charles; Adams, Elisha B.; Ashcraft, Henry R.; Bryant, Harry S.; Broadway, James C.; Buckthorpe, Robert R.; Bullard, Robert A.; Colby, Charles P.; Cantrell, McDonald; Cloyd, Willis; Carter, John G.; Claffey, William L.; Davidson, Arthur H.; Elliott, Frank S.; Edwards, Harvey C.; Furrow, William P.; Foster, Harry P.; Frakes, Herschel; Gough, Charles R.; George, William E.; Gibson, John E.; Hitt, James B.; Hockenbuhl, Robert; Ingram, George; James, William D.; Jones, Clarence A.; Jacoby, George H.; Jones, George; Killion, Claud D.; Kirkpatrick, Jean P.; Keller, William J.; Levering, Paul C.; McWhorter, Joseph D.; McPherson, Herman E.; McLeod, Clarence P.; Moorhead, William C.; Mann, Frank S.; Neff, Rudolph H.; Neidergang, William H.; Nevins, Frederick R.; Odam, Charles H.; O'Leary, Thomas L.; Pride, Charles A.; Parks, William H.; Powers, Claud C.; Putman, Walter; Parsons, Charles P.; Ridgely, John A.; Sharpe, George A.; Spaulding, Robert B.; Seaman, Charles; Savage, Edwin J.; Smieding, George; Sparks, David A.; Songer, Arthur L.; Stewart, Ira L.; Stretch, Newton B.; Sammons, William H.; Trulson, Louis M.; Tanner, Thomas F.; Taylor, Oliver Guy; Tipton, John M.; Tillson, William O.; Thompson, Benjamin R.; Thomas, Clarence S.; Todd, Percy C.; Vorhees, John W.; Wilkin, George; Wing, Raymond C.; Young, William H.

Recruits—Conner, Will E.; Foster, William J.; Gowin, William H.; Holmes, James W.; Houston, Charles B.; Hoadley, Hilery E.; Hashman, George J.; Ingalls, Louis J.; Jess, Robert E.; Lichtig, Bernard; O'Connell, Henry J.; Wells, Lee C.; Womach, Henry L.

TROOP E.

Privates—McDuffee, Charles; May, Charles T.; Seydel, Louis V.

TROOP H.

Recruit—Mortimer, Charles.

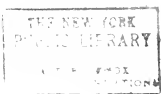
TROOP K.

Officers.

Second Lieutenant—Fred Boyer.
 First Sergeant—Frank N. Dalbey.
 Sergeants—Thomas W. Guinan, James C. Cooper.
 Recruits—Hiltington, John; Carver, James F.; Cherryholmes, Harry L.; Harris, Frank D.; Ingram, James F.; Jourdon, Horatio; Krimmel, George; Seybert, George; Siler, William O.; Wood, Elon.



Thomas BB Wilcox



TROOP L.

Privates—Bailey, Harry E.; Chambers, George; Gardiner, Gideon; Hyde, Warren H.; Hallam, Harry G.; Jennings, John W.; Jarvis, Burt M.; Krabbing, John; Rand, David W.; Smith, Frank L.; Stateiler, Cliff; Sullivan, John L.; Umbach, Henry.
Recruit—Smith, James T.

LIGHT ARTILLERY

BATTERY A.

Private—Stokes, Albert W.

CHAPTER XLIV.

THE LINCOLN CENTENNIAL

CELEBRATION OF THE ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN—SOME PRELIMINARY EXERCISES OF THE DAY—PLANTING OF THE LINCOLN GRAND ARMY TREE AND DEDICATION OF THE LAW OFFICE TABLET—RECEPTION AT THE GOVERNOR'S MANSION—SOME DISTINGUISHED GUESTS—REV. T. D. LOGAN'S ADDRESS IN THE OLD LINCOLN CHURCH—GATHERING AT THE LINCOLN MONUMENT—IMMENSE ASSEMBLAGE AT THE TABERNACLE—AMBASSADORS JUSSEURAND AND BRYCE, AND SENATOR DOLLIVER AND W. J. BRYAN THE SPEAKERS—EVENING BANQUET AND IMPOSING EXERCISES IN THE ARMORY BUILDING—MESSRS. JUSSEURAND, BRYCE, DOLLIVER AND BRYAN ORATORS ON THIS OCCASION—QUOTATIONS FROM THEIR ADDRESSES—THE LINCOLN MONUMENT—ITS HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION.

(By Judge J Otis Humpfrey.)

The General Assembly of Illinois, in special session at Springfield in October, 1907, adopted a series of resolutions in recognition of the propriety of the celebration by the State of Illinois, of the hundredth anniversary of the birth of "the greatest of all American statesmen," to be held in the city of Springfield on the 12th day of February, 1909, and authorized the Governor to appoint a commission consisting of fifteen representative citizens of the State "to have charge of all arrangements for the same." This commission, acting in cooperation with the Lin-

coln Centennial Association, an incorporated organization, made arrangements and issued a program for a series of exercises to be held, at the time mentioned, in honor of the memory of Abraham Lincoln. Each separate event was a distinct success and the numbers in attendance were limited in every instance by the capacity of the buildings in which the services were held.

SOME INTRODUCTORY EVENTS.—Taking these events in the order of their occurrence, was the planting, early in the morning of the 12th, by the veterans of Stephenson Post, G. A. R., of an elm tree in the court house square, dedicated to the memory of Lincoln and named, "The Lincoln Grand Army Tree," after which they marched in a body to the Lincoln Tomb, at Oak Ridge Cemetery.

At 9 o'clock the same morning a meeting was held in the court house square under the auspices of the Sons of the American Revolution, for the dedication of a bronze tablet, to mark the site of Lincoln's first law-office at No. 109 North Fifth Street, Springfield, opposite and west of the present court house, but originally the first State house. This tablet bore the inscription, "Site of the First Law Office of A. Lincoln, 1837-1839.—Springfield Chapter, Sons of American Revolution." Judges Cartwright of the Illinois Supreme Court, and Creighton, of the Circuit Court, Springfield, delivered the addresses on this occasion.

At 10 A. M. the guests of the Commission called at the Executive Mansion and had a brief reception by Governor and Mrs. Deneen. The guests included the only living member of the Lincoln family, Hon. Robert T. Lincoln; Ambassadors Jusserand and Bryce, representing France and England, the late Senator Dolliver of Iowa, and Hon. William J. Bryan of Nebraska, the speakers of the day.

Reference has already been made to the meeting of the veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic, at the Lincoln Tomb at Oak Ridge Cemetery, which followed the reception at the Executive Mansion. The veterans, accompanied by a military band, pitched their tents, built a camp fire, and served as Guard of Honor during the day. Many visitors, singly and in groups, found their way to the monument during the day.

At 10:30 A. M. religious exercises began in the St. John's Evangelical Church, formerly the First Presbyterian, which Mr. Lincoln was ac-

customed to attend from 1849 to 1861. The principal event of this occasion was an address by Rev. Thomas D. Logan, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, in response to and disproof of the claim that Mr. Lincoln, in his later and most important official life, was an "Infidel."

Just before noon, the guests of the Commission, together with the State and city officials, Justices of the Supreme Court, members of the State Commission and Centennial Association, with many citizens of Springfield and visitors from distant points, visited the tomb of Lincoln. Ambassadors Bryce and Jusserand were present on this occasion, but there were no formal ceremonies, the visitors, with uncovered and bowed heads, approaching the tomb and paying a silent tribute to the memory of the honored dead. This was one of the impressive events of the day as it showed the respect in which the name and memory of Abraham Lincoln were held, not only by his own countrymen, but by the representatives of principal foreign nations of the world.

MEETING AT THE TABERNACLE.—In the afternoon began the more imposing events of the day. The first of these was a meeting held in a temporary structure called "The Tabernacle," which was packed to its fullest capacity by eight to ten thousand people, while many others were unable to obtain admission for want of room. Gov. Deneen acted as President on this occasion, introducing successively as speakers, Ambassadors Jusserand and Bryce, with Senator Dolliver and Mr. Bryan. The chosen topics of the respective speakers were: "France's Esteem for Lincoln," by M. Jusserand; "Lincoln as One of the People," by Mr. Bryce; "Lincoln the Champion of Equal Rights," by Senator Dolliver, and "Lincoln as an Orator," by Mr. Bryan. Each speaker was listened to with profound interest and attention by the vast audience, and it is safe to say that no similar assemblage, in Illinois or elsewhere, was ever more deeply moved by the eloquence and true appreciation of character displayed than were the former friends and associates of Abraham Lincoln and his admirers of a later generation in his home city, as they listened on this occasion to the honors paid to his memory and his achievement as the perpetuator of freedom and preserver of the Union.

EVENING BANQUET AND ADDRESSES.—The central and most imposing feature of the day's cele-

bration came on the evening of the 12th, which began with a banquet in the large Armory Building, participated in by 850 members and guests of the Centennial Association, seated at seventy-one tables, while the galleries were filled with spectators and auditors, including a large representation of Daughters of the American Revolution and of families of veterans of the Civil War. The Armory hall was brilliantly illuminated, conspicuous among the decorations being the national colors of France and of England, mingled with those of the United States. Judge J. Otis Humphrey presided as toastmaster, the French and the British Ambassadors and Messrs. Dolliver and Bryan again being the speakers, as they had been at the Tabernacle in the afternoon, while letters of regret from Senator Cullom and Booker T. Washington were read with a poem ("Our Leader") by Mr. Charles Henry Butler. The addresses were all especially impressive, as were those of the afternoon.

After taking note of the close relationship between the names of Washington and Lincoln, and the value of what they wrought in connection with American history, Ambassador Jusserand, discussing the subject, "Abraham Lincoln as France Regarded Him," continued:

"No romance of adventure reads more like a romance than the true story of Lincoln's youth and of the wanderings of his family from Virginia to Kentucky, from Kentucky to Indiana, and from Indiana to the newly formed State of Illinois. . . . His instinct, his good sense, his personal disinterestedness, his warmth of heart for friend and foe, his high aims led him through the awful years of anguish and bloodshed, during which ceaselessly increased the fields decked with tombs, and no one knew whether there would be one powerful nation or two weaker ones, the odds were so great. They led him through the worst and through the best homes, and that of triumph found him none other than what he had ever been before, a man of duty, the devoted servant of his country with deeper furrows on his face and more melancholy in his heart. And so, after having saved the nation, he went to his doom and fell, as he had long foreseen, a victim to the cause for which he fought. . . . The memory of the great man whom we try to honor today, is as fresh in everybody's mind as if he had only just left us. 'It is,' says Plutarch, 'the fortune

of all good men that their virtue rises in glory after their death, and that the envy which any evil man may have conceived against them never survives the envious." Such was the fate of Abraham Lincoln."

Discussing as his theme, "The Character and Career of Lincoln," Mr. Bryce acknowledged the surprise which came to England, in his undergraduate days as a student in Oxford University, when the nomination of Lincoln for the Presidency was announced, instead of that of William H. Seward. "I recollect," said Mr. Bryce, "how it slowly dawned upon Europeans in 1862 and 1863, that the President could be no ordinary man, because he never seemed cast down by the reverses which befell his armies; because he never let himself be hurried into premature action nor feared to take so bold a step as the Emancipation Proclamation was when he saw that the time had arrived. And, above all, I remember the shock of awe and grief which thrilled all Britain when the news came that he had perished by the bullet of an assassin. There have been not a few murders of the heads of States in our time, but none smote us with such horror and such pity as the death of this great, strong and merciful man in the moment when his long and patient efforts had been crowned with victory, and peace had just begun to shed her rays over a land laid waste by the march of armies. . . . Both among you and with us his fame has continued to rise till he has now become one of the grandest figures whom America has given to the world's history, to be a glory first of this country, then also of mankind. . . .

"To you, men of Illinois, Lincoln is the most famous and worthy of all those who have adorned your commonwealth. To you, citizens of the United States, he is the President who carried you through a terrible conflict and saved the Union. To us in England he is one of the heroes of the race whence you and we spring. We honor his memory as you do, and it is fitting that one who is privileged here to represent the land from which his forefathers came, should bring on behalf of England a tribute of admiration for him and of thankfulness to the Providence which gave him to you in your hour of need. . . . Thus will the memory of Lincoln live and endure among you, gathering reverence from age to age, the memory of one who saved your republic by his wisdom,

his constancy, his faith in the people and in freedom—the memory of a plain, simple man, yet crowned with the knightly virtue of truthfulness, honor and courage."

In discussing "The Art of Government," Mr. Bryan expressed special recognition of Lincoln's "sense of responsibility," his "self-control," his "humility," and disregard for "self-made greatness," his "courage," "patience" and "fidelity," declaring that, "As the representative of the people, he acted for them, doing, as their representative, what they would have him do; but Lincoln's hold upon the people was due to the fact that he never assumed to think for them. He was content to think with them on the questions that affected the Government and their welfare." (In other words, it might be said, with at least equal accuracy, that the people thought with Lincoln, because they were influenced by his logical argument and sound judgment, without even the suggestion of any dictation on his part.)

Senator Dolliver, in his address, taking for his topic, "Our Heroic Age," took cognizance of two periods in American history when, in allusion to two groups in the audience, he remarked:

"There are two little groups of people whose coming into this chamber has touched my heart. One of them sits yonder in the balcony, the Daughters of the American Revolution. . . . We are here in our little way trying to preserve and helping perpetuate the memory of Abraham Lincoln. . . . These young women (the D. A. R.) are doing a finer thing even than that. They are perpetuating the unknown heroism, the unrecorded service of men who, in the foundation of our institutions, gave their lives, with willing hearts, to the defense of public liberty. . . . And yonder in the gallery sits a little group of veterans who, after all, made the services of Abraham Lincoln possible in the dark days of the Civil War."

Referring to the forecasts of disunion which threatened the nation before the days of Lincoln's most active official life, Mr. Dolliver said:

"Even our greatest statesmen were in the dark. Daniel Webster said, in his greatest speech, 'God grant that upon my vision that curtain may not rise.' . . . Said Henry Clay, 'I implore, as the best blessing that Heaven can bestow upon me on earth, that if the dire-

ful and sad event of the dissolution of the nation shall happen, I may not be spared to behold the heart-rending spectacle.'

"These men, great as they were in their day and time, did not dare to trust themselves to look into the future. It remained for a later and, in my judgment, a better generation, to view without despair the chaos of civil strife, to walk into it, to fight the way of the nation through it, to lift up a spotless flag above it and, in the midst of the flame and smoke of battle, to create the nation of America. That was our heroic age, and out of it came forth our ideal heroes, Lincoln and the statesmen that stood by his side; Grant and the great soldiers who obeyed his orders; and, behind them both, the countless hosts of the Grand Army of the Republic, through whose illustrious sacrifice of blood our weary and heavy laden centuries have been redeemed.

"You have built here a monument, strong and beautiful, which is to bear the name and perpetuate the service of Abraham Lincoln. . . . His centennial has put into the hearts and minds of unnumbered millions the fame which has grown in this half century, until it has become the chiefest possession of the American people and the most precious heritage that will be passed to the generations that are to come."

This practically closed the most impressive occasion ever witnessed in the city of Springfield since the funeral of the Martyred President on May 5, 1865, but its memory will live in the minds of thousands who witnessed it as has that of its predecessor forty-four years earlier.

OTHER EVENTS.—Some other preliminary events connected with the Centennial were an address delivered on the afternoon of February 11th, before the faculty and students of the Springfield High School, by Gen. George W. Noble of St. Louis, a veteran of the Civil War and Secretary of the Interior under President Harrison, and a meeting and reception on the evening of the same day in the rooms of the State Historical Society, in the State capitol, at which a number of brief addresses were delivered. The subject of Gen. Noble's address was, "The Relation of Springfield to Lincoln, and the character of the United States as impersonated in Lincoln."

On the afternoon of the 12th, following the exercises at the Tabernacle a meeting and reception were held by the Daughters of the

American Revolution at the Lincoln Home, a luncheon being later served at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association.

LINCOLN MONUMENT

(By Maj. Edward S. Johnson, Custodian.)

From "Illinois Blue Book," 1907

Upon the 11th day of May, 1865, one month after the assassination of President Lincoln, the Lincoln Monument Association was formed, its object being the construction of a National Lincoln Monument, to be erected in the city of Springfield, Ill., Mr. Lincoln's home.

The names of the members of the Lincoln Monument Association in 1865, were: Governor R. J. Oglesby, Orin H. Miner, John T. Stuart, Jesse K. Dubois, James C. Conkling, John Williams, Jacob Bunn, Sharon Tyndale, Thomas J. Dennis, Newton Bateman, S. H. Treat, O. M. Hatch, S. H. Melvin, James Beveridge and David L. Phillips.

Ground was broken on the site in Oak Ridge cemetery, September 10, 1869, and the monument was completed and dedicated October 15, 1874. The dedication was a solemn and memorable occasion, many thousands of distinguished people being present, including the President and Vice President of the United States. The oration, commemorative of the life and public services of the great Emancipator, was delivered by Richard J. Oglesby. President Grant spoke briefly at the tomb and an original poem was read by James Judson Lord.

The monument was built after the accepted designs of Larkin G. Meade, an American sculptor living in Florence, Italy, and stands upon an eminence in Oak Ridge Cemetery, the grounds occupying about nine acres. Its exterior is of Quincy (Mass.) granite; there is a square base $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet on each side, 15 feet 10 inches high. At the north side of the base is a semi-circular projection, the interior of which has a radius of 12 feet; it is the vestibule of the catacomb, containing the bodies of Mr. Lincoln's wife and sons. On the south side is another semi-circular projection of the same size, but this is continued into the base, producing a room of elliptical shape which is called Memorial Hall. The base measures, including the projections, $119\frac{1}{2}$ feet from north to south



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and 72½ feet from east to west. In the angles formed by the addition of these two projections, are handsome flights of stone steps, two on each end. These steps are protected by granite balustrades which extend completely around the top of the base, which forms a terrace. From the plane of this terrace rises the obelisk, which is 28 feet 4 inches high from the ground and tapered to 11 feet square at the top. At the angles of the obelisk are four circular pedestals 11 feet in diameter, rising 12½ feet above the plane of the terrace. This obelisk, including the area occupied by the pedestals, is 41 feet square, while from the obelisk rises the shaft to a height of 92 feet. Upon the four pedestals stand groups of statuary representing the four branches of service: Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery and Navy. Passing around the whole obelisk and pedestal, is a band or chain of shields, each representing a State, the name of which is carved upon it. At the south side of the obelisk is a square pedestal seven feet high, supporting the statue of Mr. Lincoln, the pedestal bearing the Coat of Arms of the United States.

The original cost of the monument was more than \$200,000. Of this sum \$27,000 came from soldiers and sailors of the Union, \$8,000 being contributed by colored soldiers. Sixty thousand Sunday school children contributed \$20,000. The State of Illinois appropriated \$77,000; the State of New York, \$10,000; Missouri, \$1,000; Nevada, \$500. The balance was made up by contributions from schools, churches, benevolent societies and individual citizens of all the States in the Union.

By Act of May 18, 1895, the General Assembly accepted the proposition of the Lincoln Monument Association for the transfer of the monument and grounds to the State. The Act of acceptance carried an appropriation of \$34,500; \$2,500 for the erection of a custodian's cottage upon the grounds, \$2,000 for the custodian's salary, and \$30,000 for "preserving, repairing and beautifying said grounds and monument and approaches thereto." The Act created a Board of Commissioners consisting of the Governor, the Superintendent of Public Instruction and the State Treasurer, to whom was committed the care and custody of the monument and grounds.

July 9th of that year, at a public meeting held in the Hall of Representatives, Hon. Richard

J. Oglesby, then the only surviving member of the Lincoln Monument Association (now deceased), made an eloquent address and transferred to Governor Altgeld, as the chief executive of the State, pledging it to the duty of guarding and caring for the last resting place of the illustrious dead.

At the time of its transfer to the State and for some years previous, the monument had shown alarming signs of disintegration, and in the spring of 1890 Governor Tanner, after receiving reports of experts sent to inspect the structure, addressed a message to the Forty-first General Assembly, calling attention to the condition of the monument and urging the necessity of an appropriation to repair or rebuild it. The foundation and walls of the terrace surrounding the shaft had settled materially and unequally and the floor of the terrace was found to be out of level, drawn apart and cracked, owing to unequal settlement of the walls. Governor Tanner recommended that the monument be taken down, the foundations removed and that the entire area covered by the structure be excavated to the solid rock. He commended its design and suggested that it be rebuilt in the same form and that the sum of \$100,000 be appropriated for this purpose. The entire recommendation was acted upon favorably by the Forty-first General Assembly. An appropriation of \$100,000 was made and the work of restoration began November 11, 1890. A temporary vault was built on the grounds, to which the caskets containing the remains of President Lincoln and his family were committed on the tenth of May, 1900.

Upon the completion of the catacomb April 24, 1901, the bodies of the family were taken from this temporary vault and placed in the crypts designed for their reception; the casket containing President Lincoln's body was placed in the marble sarcophagus in the center of the catacomb, which it occupied first in 1871. A large number of distinguished men, some of whom had known Mr. Lincoln in life, were present on this occasion. The work of rebuilding the monument was finished June 1, 1901.

At the suggestion, and under the direction of Hon. Robert T. Lincoln, the Board of Control had a cemented vault made beneath the floor of the catacomb, and in this vault the body of President Lincoln was placed September 26, 1901, there to remain forever in the

shelter of the stately pile of which Governor Richard Oglesby said at its dedication in 1874: "Under the gracious favor of Almighty God, I dedicate this memorial to the memory of the obscure boy, the honest man, the great liberator and the martyr President, Abraham Lincoln."

CHAPTER XLV.

PATRIOTIC ORGANIZATIONS

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC—ITS ORIGIN IDENTIFIED WITH SANGAMON COUNTY—DR. B. F. STEPHENSON ITS PRINCIPAL FOUNDER—OTHERS ASSOCIATED WITH ITS ORGANIZATION—G. A. R. POSTS IN THE COUNTY—NUMBER OF POSTS, MEMBERSHIP AND DEATH ROLL OF THE STATE IN 1910—ESTABLISHMENT OF MEMORIAL DAY BY GEN. JOHN A. LOGAN—AUXILIARY ORGANIZATIONS—DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION—SPRINGFIELD CHAPTER ORGANIZED IN 1894—ITS PATRIOTIC PURPOSES AND RESULTS—PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC SITES—THE FORT MASSAC MONUMENT—PAST AND PRESENT OFFICERS OF THE SPRINGFIELD CHAPTER—CELEBRATION OF THE SURRENDER OF CORNWALLIS—SOLDIERS OF THE REVOLUTION BURIED IN SANGAMON COUNTY—UNVEILING OF TABLET IN THEIR MEMORY—PROGRAM AND LIST OF HEROES HONORED.

Springfield and Sangamon County are intimately identified with the history of the Grand Army of the Republic, as it was here that was first conceived the idea of creating a charitable and patriotic association, consisting of men who had served in the Union Army or Navy during the Civil War and been honorably discharged therefrom. To Dr. Benjamin F. Stephenson, formerly of Menard County, but during a part of the war, Surgeon of the Fourteenth Illinois Infantry, and later for a time a citizen of Springfield, has been awarded the credit of suggesting such an organization, and in carrying the plan into effect he had the cooperation of a number of veterans of Sangamon and adjoining counties. Among these were Rev. William J. Rutledge (who had been Chaplain of the Regiment to

which Dr. Stephenson belonged, and was a man of strong character), Col. John M. Snyder, Maj. Robert M. Woods, Dr. James Hamilton, Col. Edward Prince (of the Seventh Illinois Cavalry and a participant in the famous Grierson raid of 1863), Capt. John A. Lightfoot, Maj. A. A. North, and others. After a number of conferences, a constitution, by-laws and ritual were adopted, and the first post finally incorporated at Decatur, Ill., April 6, 1866, consisting of twelve charter members, all of whom—with one exception—had been members of Illinois regiments. While this post went out of existence—or rather was reorganized, changing its number—it was recognized as the first post organized in the whole country, there being now a number of organized posts in every State in the Union, including the Southern States.

POSTS IN SANGAMON COUNTY.—According to the Report for the Grand Army Department of the State of Illinois, for the year 1911, there are now six Posts in Sangamon County, of which two are located in the city of Springfield, and four in other towns or villages. The names of each are here given, with number, location, date of charter and membership.

Stephenson Post, No. 30, Springfield; chartered August 24, 1878; members, 241.

Morgan Post, No. 208, Illiopolis; chartered March 21, 1883; members, 13.

J. W. Dodds Post, No. 370, Auburn; chartered November 24, 1883; members, 23.

A. J. Weber Post, No. 421, Pawnee; chartered May 4, 1884; members, 27.

Bross Post, No. 578, Springfield; (date of charter not given); members, 10.

J. Vierborne Post, No. 613, Buffalo; chartered January 14, 1887; members, 11.

The last Post organized in Illinois is the Thomas J. Henderson Post, No. 799, chartered January 18, 1911, in connection with the Soldiers' Home at Danville, thus marking the total number of Posts established in Illinois. According to the last report (1911) the total number of Posts still in operation in the Department of Illinois was 503—a reduction of four in the previous year—with a membership of 16,364. The loss by death and otherwise during the year had been 820.

Major James A. Connelly, of Stephenson Post, No. 30, of Springfield, was Commander of the Department of Illinois for the year June, 1910, to June, 1911.

MEMORIAL DAY.—The plan for the annual observance of Memorial Day, in honor of deceased soldiers of the Civil War, was established by Gen. John A. Logan, in 1870, while serving his third consecutive year (1868-70), as Commander-in-Chief of the order. Of this act Department Commander Connolly, in his address before the Forty-fifth Annual Encampment at Joliet, June 13, 1911, said:

"The touching custom appealed so strongly to the affections of the people, that it has crystallized into law, both National and State, whereby suspension of business is proclaimed and it has become the Patriot's Sabbath. Its observance for the purpose for which it was established is so well fortified by public opinion, and has become so general, that we may hope for its perpetuity; but while we live and the Grand Army exists, it becomes us to set our faces like flint against any and all efforts to lower its lofty purpose by consenting to its use for money making or business advertising purposes.

"Give it over to the honor of the sleeping dead who offered their lives for their country's welfare: thus may be kept in perpetual memory the story of what it cost to make this Republic the home of the free, and show to coming generations that the humble grave of the brave loyal soldier comes nearer the heart of the nation than the splendid mausoleum of the millionaire."

Farther on, in recognition of the service rendered by auxiliary organizations in the effort to prevent certain business organizations from obtruding into the proper observance of this solemn anniversary, Major Connolly says:

"In our stern resolve to preserve this day for its established purpose, we have the helpful assistance and encouragement of the Woman's Relief Corps, our valued auxiliary; the Ladies of the Grand Army; the Daughters of Veterans; the Sons of Veterans; the Spanish War Veterans, and all good citizens whose love of country is not swallowed up in their greed for gain."

AUXILIARY ORGANIZATIONS.—Of minor associations, which are regarded as auxiliary to the Grand Army, there are several in the city of Springfield, the most prominent being two organizations of the "Woman's Relief Corps," and a like number of the "Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic," the first group including

the Stephenson Woman's Relief Corps, No. 17, instituted in 1885, and the John R. Tanner Circle, No. 54; and the second group, the America Circle, No. 9, Ladies of the G. A. R., and the G. W. Reed Circle, No. 74.

Both of these organizations were represented at the Grand Encampment of the G. A. R. held at Joliet June 13-15, 1911, and in an address made by Mrs. Anna Patterson, President of the Woman's Relief Corps Department, she estimated the membership of that organization in the State at "12,138 earnest, patriotic women, whose one desire is to assist in caring for the Union veteran and his dependent ones, and to spread the gospel of patriotism throughout the land." Of the work having been accomplished by the Corps Mrs. Patterson furnished the following estimates.

Expended for Relief.....	\$ 3,266.76
Value of Relief, other than money...	5,605.28
Turned into treasuries of G. A. R.	
Posts	13,151.01
Total	\$22,623.05

Of the sum expended during the preceding year, a part went to the benefit of the Soldiers' Widows' Home at Wilmington, a part to the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Normal, and a small portion to the Soliders' and Sailors' Home at Quincy. Of 2,499 persons aided by these gifts, 536 were comrades, the rest going to the benefit of soldiers' families.

A committee of the Daughters of Veterans was also admitted to this Encampment and presented to the Commander \$100 for the benefit of the Department.

The Department Commander, in recognition of the aid rendered by these organizations, in his address said:

"Our splendid auxiliary, The Woman's Relief Corps, as ever, is entitled to our warmest thanks for their active, intelligent, increasing good work in aid of the Grand Army of the Republic. Undisturbed by factional jealousies in their own ranks, their whole time and effort is devoted to aiding the Grand Army, like the women in war time, who devoted their needles, their thoughts, their hopes and prayers to the boys in the field.

"Nor can we fail to remember and recognize the Ladies of the Grand Army and the Daughters of Veterans, who, each in their own way,

are so helpful and encouraging to the Grand Army, and whose presence at our Encampments serves so well to soften, brighten, cheer and encourage us."

SONS OF VETERANS.—There is one organization of the Sons of Veterans in the city of Springfield, viz.: McClelland Camp, No. 4, organized in 1909.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

(By Mrs. Edward S. Walker.)

The Springfield Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, was organized June 14, 1894, by Mrs. Charles V. Hickox, who had been appointed Chapter Regent, by Mrs. Samuel H. Kerfoot, of Chicago, State Regent of Illinois. The objects of the chapter are the same as those of the National Society, organized four years previously:

1st. To perpetuate the memory of the spirit of the men and women who achieved American Independence, by the acquisition and protection of historical spots, and the erection of monuments; by the encouragement of historical research in relation to the Revolution and the publication of its results; by the preservation of documents and relics, and of the records of the individual services of Revolutionary soldiers and patriots, and by the promotion of celebrations of all patriotic anniversaries.

2d. To promote, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge.

3d. To cherish, maintain, and extend the institutions of American freedom, to foster true patriotism and love of country, and to aid in securing for mankind all the blessings of liberty.

The charitable work of to-day, which stands among the absolutely good acts of the race, is largely carried on by women, and, in the hands of the women of America, patriotic undertakings have never failed. The Springfield Chapter took the initiative in raising funds for relief work during the Spanish-American war. Resulting from a Grand Military Concert, under the direction of Mrs. E. Huntington Henkle and Mrs. Hickox, and an alfresco entertainment at the home of Mrs. Henkle, nearly \$1,000 was given for this laudable object. The chapter has aided generously in the work of the Juvenile Court; the McKinley Monument Associa-

tion; the Lincoln Farm Association; the school at Rome, Ga., for the Southern mountaineers; and in the erection of the new Y. M. C. A. building. The proceeds from a Colonial, Revolutionary War, and Indian relics entertainment, netted over \$200 for this purpose. Memorial Continental Hall, situated in the heart of the National Capital City, stands as the first in the world to be constructed by women to commemorate a war—a crowning memorial to the men and women of the American Revolution, to the great leaders, Washington and Lafayette, as well as to the Continentals in ragged regiments. The Springfield chapter contributed over \$500 toward the erection of this building, which contains an Illinois room completely furnished by the D. A. R. of the State, the plan for which originated with the Springfield Chapter.

The chapter has, upon several occasions, given the program before the Woman's Club of the city, where in song and story, as well as in brilliant tableaux, the early days of our history have passed in review, thereby teaching lessons of patriotism. Illinois can claim but one spot in the State enriched by Revolutionary war history. Around old Fort Massac, situated on the Ohio River near the city of Metropolis, cluster historic memories heroic as those which enrich any page of our western annals. Fort Massac was built by the French Government in the latter part of the seventeenth century. During the short period that Spain was in possession of the Northwest Territory, Fort Massac was occupied by Spanish soldiers, but in 1765 was surrendered to the English. Here, in 1778, Gen. George Rogers Clark and his band of one hundred and sixty-four followers rested on their way to the capture of Kaskaskia; here the flag of the new Republic was first unfurled in Illinois.

Through an act of the State Legislature, this beautiful, historic place has become the property of the Commonwealth. It was fitting that the D. A. R. should take an active interest in building a monument at this place, which is now completed and will ever stand an object lesson to coming generations of Illinoisans, to remind them of what George Rogers Clark did for the nation—for Virginia, for Kentucky, for Illinois, and the whole Northwest. The Springfield Chapter rendered most efficient service in promoting the passage of the bill before the



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Legislature, and in contributing toward the erection of the monument, the work of the D. A. R. of Illinois. To Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, President General of the National Society, belongs the credit of having conceived and promoted the plan for a State park surrounding the monument.

During the past year the chapter has been working along the lines of patriotic philanthropy, having organized the Society of The Children of the Republic. Socially, the Springfield Chapter has ever been among the leaders of the clubs in the capital city. For many years the chapter has met annually at the Lincoln Home upon the anniversary of the birth of Lincoln, Springfield's most illustrious citizen. It was fitting that the centennial of the birth of Abraham Lincoln should be remembered by the D. A. R. of Springfield. The city was the Mecca for men and women from all parts of our country. Invitations had been issued to every national officer in our organization, and to every Chapter Regent in the State. The home of Lincoln was the scene of a memorable gathering. Many distinguished men and women from the State and nation were guests of the chapter. The guests were received by Mrs. A. S. Edwards, the hostess of the home; Mrs. Robert T. Lincoln, Mrs. Charles S. Deneen, Mrs. Donald McLean, Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, Mrs. C. V. Hickox, Mrs. W. J. Bryan, Mrs. Wallace Delafield, and Mrs. Samuel McKnight Green, and were presented by the Chapter Regent, Mrs. E. S. Walker. Greetings were extended from France and Great Britain by Ambassadors Jusserand and Bryce, and from the N. S. D. A. R. by Mrs. McLean. Many of the decorations in the dining room were once used by the Lincoln family; the ladies in charge were descendants from personal friends of Mr. Lincoln, several nieces of Mrs. Lincoln being among the number, making the room replete with historic interest. Following the reception a banquet was given by the chapter in the new Y. M. C. A. building. The decorations were most beautiful and were in keeping with the day; hundreds of carnations and lights from innumerable candles, with the brilliant costumes of the ladies, made a scene never to be forgotten. At the post-prandial ceremonies, Mrs. Walker served as mistress of toasts. Toasts were responded to as follows: "The State D. A. R.," by Mrs. C. V. Hickox; "Lincoln," by

Mrs. Scott; "Mary Todd Lincoln," by Mrs. Bryan; "The Soldiers of the Sixties," by Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber; "The Day We Celebrate," by Mrs. McLean.

Among the guests were Mrs. Richard J. Oglesby, wife of former Governor Oglesby; Mrs. John R. Tanner, also the wife of an ex-Governor; Mrs. B. H. Ferguson, granddaughter of Illinois' Territorial and second State Governor; Mrs. Rhoda Bissell Thomas and Mrs. Weber, daughters of former Governors of the State; Mrs. Arthur Huntington, granddaughter of Hon. Jesse K. Dubois, State Auditor in the days of Lincoln's public life.

Mrs. Charles V. Hickox, a member of the chapter, has served two terms as State Regent of the organization; Mrs. Edwin S. Walker two terms as State Vice-Regent, and two terms as State Historian. The Chapter Regents serving during the time have been: Mrs. C. V. Hickox, Mrs. Harriet R. Taylor, Mrs. Charles Ridgely, Mrs. Edwin S. Walker, Mrs. E. Huntington Henkle, with Mrs. Harriet Palmer Crabbe acting Regent, Mrs. Eleanor Washington Frazee, Mrs. George K. Hall, and Mrs. James H. Padlock the present Regent.

SOME REVOLUTIONARY REMINISCENCES.—The 19th of October, 1911, was the 130th anniversary of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis, which brought to a close the seven long years of war between England and the Colonies, and the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution of Springfield celebrated this day in a historic manner.

After diligent research it had been ascertained that twenty-four Revolutionary soldiers were buried in Sangamon County. It was at once fitting that the descendants of men and women who achieved American Independence should recall in honor the names of these Revolutionary patriots' names which otherwise would in time be forgotten. A bronze tablet was placed upon a stone column at the south entrance of the Court House, upon which was engraved the names of these twenty-four men who rendered efficient service in the war for Independence. Some had long slept in undistinguished graves beneath the roots of tangled weeds in country grave-yards, others where tottering slabs of slate still mark their last resting place, while other names are perpetuated by stately monuments erected by living descendants.

The unvelling ceremonies were held in the

Circuit Court Room surrounded by an atmosphere of the early days of the State, county, and city. About fifty direct descendants of these men were present from the aged men and women to a babe of eighteen months of age.

The following program was rendered:

PROGRAM.

Invocation—Rev. George C. Dunlop.
Song (Quartet)—America.
Introductory Remarks—Col. Charles F. Mills, President Sons of the American Revolution.
Greetings from the State of Illinois—Hon. Charles S. Denen, Governor of Illinois.
Greetings from Illinois Daughters of the American Revolution—Mrs. George A. Lawrence, State Regent.
Song—Quartet.
Historical Sketch of the Revolutionary Soldiers buried in Sangamon County—Mrs. Edwin S. Walker.
Song—"Freedom's Sons," words by Mrs. George Clinton Smith. Tune, "Illinois."
Dedictory Address—Hon. William A. Northcott.
Poem—Mrs. George Clinton Smith.
Presentation of the Tablet to Sangamon County—Mrs. James H. Paddock, Regent, Springfield Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution.
Unveiling of the Tablet, by Mary Lawrence Radcliff and Harold C. George—Descendants of Joel Maxey and Philip Crowder.
Acceptance of the Tablet on behalf of Sangamon County—B. L. Barber, Esq., Chairman of Board of Supervisors.

THE REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS BURIED IN SANGAMON COUNTY

Isaac Baker.
Moses Broadwell.
George Bryan.
John Burton.
Enos Campbell.
Christian Carver.
Michael Clifford.
Philip Crowder.
James Dingman.
Robert Fisk.
James Haggard.
Ezekiel Harrison.

John Lockridge.
Thomas Massie.
Joel Maxey.
Peter Millington.
Zachariah Nance.
John Overstreet.
William Penny.
John Purvins.
William Ralston.
Thomas Royal.
John Turley.
John White.

Thus another leaf has been turned in the history of Sangamon County.

CHAPTER XLVI.

PUBLIC CHARITIES

EARLY CHARITY ORGANIZATIONS IN SPRINGFIELD AND SANGAMON COUNTY—THE DORCAS SOCIETY—AID FOR DESTITUTE IMMIGRANTS—LATER ORGANIZATIONS—HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS—BUILDINGS AND MANAGING OFFICERS—GENEROUS GIFT OF COL. HENRY DAVIS—HOME FOR AGED WOMEN—NOW KNOWN AS THE "CARRIE POST KING'S

DAUGHTERS HOME"—ENDOWMENT AND METHODS OF SUPPORT—ST. JOSEPH'S HOME FOR THE AGED—LINCOLN HOME FOR OLD PEOPLE AND LINCOLN MANUAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR THE BENEFIT OF COLORED PEOPLE—PUBLIC CHARITIES ASSOCIATION—THE "RESCUE HOME" AND OTHER BENEVOLENT ENTERPRISES—SKETCH OF THE ST. JOSEPH'S HOME BY MOTHER SUPERIOR PHILOMINA, OF SISTERS OF ST. FRANCIS.

(By Mrs. John M. Palmer.)

Having been a resident of this city since my birth, and familiar with its growth, I have been asked to prepare an article upon its charities. It is a broad subject, to which justice can hardly be done within the limits assigned, I shall, therefore, mention in this connection only those not included within the scope of fraternal societies, which will doubtless receive notice in their proper place.

One of my earliest recollections is of the "Dorcas Society," composed of good women, members of the various churches (for denominational lines were then neither so many, nor so closely drawn as now), who combined their strength and labor for the benefit of others less fortunate. I recall distinctly how we children were taught to take all possible care of our clothing so that, when outgrown or from any cause laid aside, it might be in a condition to benefit others, and can recall the garments thus repaired or made over. Of course, destitution, such as now exists in large cities, was unknown, but occasionally the now-forgotten "prairie schooner," slowly propelled by jaded horses or faithful oxen on its way to the then Far West, was stranded because of the black richness of our fertile soil or the slender finances of the emigrant gave out, and many a poor woman or sick child was relieved and clothed, while the discouraged husband and father tarried long enough to earn a few dollars with which to begin anew the quest for home and riches. He was the "mover" whose restless ambition and wandering spirit characterized the pioneers of this new territory, and to whom we are indebted for present enjoyment and prosperity.

One of the oldest, largest and most ably conducted of our charities, whose Board of Managers is composed of representative citizens, is the "Home for the Friendless," a name, however, that conveys no thought of the cheery interior. May the writer be pardoned if a bit



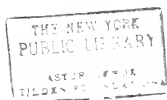
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ELON ELDRED



JANE S. ELDRED



of personal interest is related as connected with the inception of this particular charity?

One evening, during the early winter, a family group was gathered about a glowing fire in the home of my father, and impressed by a sense of thankfulness for shelter from the bleak north wind that shook doors and windows, seeking entrance through any chance crack or crevice, the sympathetic heart of my father, ever alive to the woes of others, yearned over those who might then be suffering from cold and hunger—"especially the women and children"—and his active brain sought for some method of furnishing relief. He said to my uncle, "let us, tonight, try to do something that shall be permanent; you, as a lawyer, can frame a bill to the Legislature about to convene." My uncle agreed, and to the writer of this paper was given the privilege of transcribing the first copy of a bill that, with a few unimportant changes, was passed by a special act of the Legislature of 1863.

"They builded better than they knew," for lying before me is the official report of the year 1910, and its statistics show that 6,500 women and children have found care and cheer within the sheltering walls of this institution during these years. There are now seventy children in the Home; its endowment fund amounts to \$43,671.67 which is loaned on good real estate securities in Sangamon County at fair interest. The Board of Supervisors of Sangamon County assist to some extent by paying the board bill of children sent there by the Juvenile Court for delinquent children. No fee is required for the admission of orphans entirely destitute, but from the living parent of a child entered temporarily, if able to do so, a nominal sum for board is exacted. Permanent homes are found for the children after careful inquiry has been made as to arrangements for their welfare and care, by the efficient committees to whom this duty is assigned. The main building of the Home is a square brick structure to which, within a few years, has been added a large and roomy annex also of brick—the gift of the President, Col. Henry Davis. The Board of Managers of the Home is large, as an annual donation of five dollars entitles one to membership, but its business is transacted by an Executive Committee consisting of its officers—a President, four Vice Presidents, a Secretary and Assistant Treasurer and Superintendent, also eight lady man-

agers. The building is situated on South Seventh Street, within a block of the city railway, with extensive grounds, and everything possible in the way of comfort and pleasure for childhood is provided.

The children soon outnumbered the adults and it was impossible to secure for the women the quiet restfulness so necessary for persons of advanced years, and in due process of time the Kings' Daughters of Sangamon County realized the need of such a Home for the aged, and in 1893 the "King's Daughters' Home for Women" was incorporated under the laws of the State, its "object being to charitably aid deserving women and to provide a "Home for aged women." This organization of King's Daughters had its beginning in Springfield, when ten devoted women received at the altar of Christ Church by the hands of its Rector, F. W. Clappett, the purple ribbon and silver cross of the order.

Within two years of incorporation the present site of the Home was purchased and its household started in October, 1895, with accommodations for but nine old ladies, two of whom were transferred from the "Home of the Friendless." On January 28, 1902, a fire occurred that caused a temporary change of quarters, but fortunately there was no loss of life or serious injury to any of the family, and with indomitable energy, the noble women who had already done so much at once set to work for the erection—rather the rebuilding—of a new and more extensive Home. Let me say a word here of this Order of Kings' Daughters, whose numbers had increased from ten to four hundred with sixteen Circles, each having a membership varying from ten to sixty. Each Circle meets once during each month, and a pledge for a certain sum is given for support of the Home for one year, varying in amount from twenty-five to one hundred and twenty-five dollars, each twenty-five thus given, entitling the Circle to representation on the Board of Directors, elected from its membership. Its officers consist of a President, two Vice Presidents, Treasurer, Secretary and Assistant. There is also an Advisory Board, consisting of one lawyer and two business men.

Within ten months of the disastrous fire the present building was completed, with increased accommodations for occupants, but it was accomplished only by the tireless energy of the Daughters, donations from our citizens, and the

valuable assistance of Mr. Charles W. Post, in the gift of \$10,000. In consideration of this, and the fact that the site of the institution had formerly been the Post family home, it was voted by the corporation to name the building "The Carrie Post King's Daughters' Home for Women"—a beautiful memorial for the mother of the donor, Mr. Post.

The pledges of Circles being inadequate to the support of the Home, all admission fees (which for several years were but one hundred dollars for each inmate) were afterward increased to two hundred and fifty dollars for residents of Sangamon County and five hundred for any one from an adjoining county, being placed in an endowment fund which now amounts to about fifteen thousand dollars. Within a short time a bequest of eight thousand has come into the possession of the Home by the will of a lady of Mechanicsburg, Ill. It has been the aim of the Board of Directors to infuse into its management a spirit of home life rather than the rigid rules of an institution, and to this end each occupant has a room, bright and cheery as possible, and furnished with rugs, bed, washstand, bureau and rocker, but the occupant is encouraged to place therein whatever she may desire to increase her comfort and contentment, and the various tastes are freely displayed. Several of the rooms are kept up as "memorials" by individuals or Circles. The "Carrie Post King's Daughters' Home," situated on Black Avenue, at the entrance to Lincoln Park, is one of our city's most attractive sights, and the twenty-two old lady occupants are always glad to receive their friends.

In a fine location on one of our most beautiful streets—South Sixth—may be seen what were at one time two of Springfield's handsome residences now connected by a foot bridge toward the rear of the buildings. It is owned by the Roman Catholic church and known as "St. Joseph's Home for the Aged," where provision is made for both male and female occupants. This Home was established October 7, 1903—the first building having been purchased through the zealous endeavor of the Very Rev. Monsignore Hickey, V. G., and Rev. Father Hluszen, the money with which it was purchased having been bequeathed for that purpose to Rt. Rev. James Ryan, Bishop of Alton, by Mr. Thomas Brady, a former resident of Springfield.

In May, 1908, the Workman residence, south

of the Home, was purchased, and is reserved for women. Admission to St. Joseph's Home is not confined to rich or poor, yet it is expected that those able to do so will contribute accordingly, but if unable to pay, are not excluded.

The institution is under the care of the Sisters of St. Francis, and is partly supported by donations. To those who enter as charity patients, the Society of the "Catholic Woman's Coterie" gives valuable assistance in time and money. While non-sectarian as to those received, the spiritual needs of members of the Home are looked after by the Fathers of the Roman Catholic Church. No restrictions are placed upon the inmates, but strict temperance is required and the use of all intoxicants is prohibited. From the opening of the Home until the present time one hundred and eight persons have been received, and there are now forty being cared for with eight sisters in charge.

Nor have our colored citizens been overlooked by the charitable spirit of Springfield, for on South Twelfth Street is situated the "Lincoln Home for Old People," ably managed by a board of some of the best women of the city where many colored people, male and female, realize that the closing days of their lives have been their best.

A comparatively new interest, now demanding the generous attention of the public is the "Lincoln Manual Training School" for young people of the colored race, now in its second year. Although to Bishop Osborne, of the Episcopal church, is due the establishment of this school, it is by no means sectarian, its management having been selected from the various denominations. There is also a committee of twelve ladies, who visit and look after the conduct of the school in its various departments, as well as a committee consisting of three representative colored men.

A large two-story brick building was bought and paid for by Eastern friends; a competent Superintendent and his wife, with one female teacher, comprise the instructors—all graduates of the school at Oberlin, Ohio. The course is very practical, including, for the boys, cleaning and pressing clothing, tailoring, shoemaking, carpentry, and painting, while the girls are instructed in plain sewing, dressmaking, laundry work, the art of making bread, and of wholesome cooking, waiting upon the table, and whatever goes to the rendering of excellent service,

thus tending to the solution of the race problem. During the first year a small tuition fee was required, but this is now free.

No sketch of our city would be complete without mention of the "Public Charities," an Association that has existed for several years and takes most efficient care of the poor and sick of the city. An effort is being made to secure a visiting nurse; that office being now temporarily looked after by the assistance of a nurse employed by the Society for the "Prevention of Tuberculosis."

In addition to these larger institutions, there are smaller societies, working quietly but no less efficiently, especially those of the Jewish women—two, I believe, and well supported; for it is conceded that the people of this faith are zealous in caring for their poor and sick.

There is also a "Rescue Home" most ably conducted by a Board of noble women, that has already done excellent and abiding work.

Time and space would not permit to give account of Church and Mission work along this line, but surely Springfield, the capital city of the great State of Illinois, has much in which to rejoice.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOME.

(By Mother Superior Philomina of Sisters of St. Francis.)

St. Joseph's Home was established October 7, 1902, through the zealous endeavors of Very Rev. Monsignor Hickey, V. G., and the late Rev. Father Louis Heussen. The Wabash Hospital was purchased with money bequeathed for that purpose to Rt. Rev. James Ryan, Bishop of Alton, by Mr. Thomas Brady, formerly of Springfield.

Aged men and women who are not able to care for themselves or their homes may find a quiet home with the Sisters, who labor for the temporal and, as far as possible, for the spiritual welfare of those committed to their care.

The Home is for the aged, whether they be rich or poor. If they have property or means they are asked to contribute accordingly. On the other hand, if they have nothing, nothing is asked of them.

The institution is under the care of the Sisters of St. Francis of the Immaculate Conception, with Mother Philomina as Superior, and is

supported through donations. The Catholic Women's Coterie is giving valuable aid towards the support of those inmates who enter without means.

The Home is non-sectarian. The religious services are Catholic but non-Catholic inmates are welcome, but not obliged to attend any services. There are no restrictions placed on inmates, those who can safely walk out may do so during the day. Under no consideration are persons addicted to intoxication admitted; and should any enter, they are dismissed immediately; this rule is rigorously observed. The condition of persons to be admitted is carefully examined and agreements are made accordingly.

From the time the Home was established until the following January sixteen inmates were received. From then until the present time one hundred and seven have been cared for in the Home. At present there are thirty-nine inmates and seven sisters in charge.

May 15, 1908, the Workman residence adjoining the Home on the south was purchased as an addition, and is used exclusively for women.

The Home is beautifully situated on South Sixth Street in what is probably the finest residence district in the city, and is a delightful place for old folks to spend the evening of their lives, ministered to by the assiduous and ever-watchful sisters.

There is a very nice chapel in the building. It is attended by priests from the church of the Immaculate Conception.

CHAPTER XLVII.

SOCIAL, LITERARY AND RELIGIOUS ASSOCIATIONS.

THE SPRINGFIELD WOMAN'S CLUB—ORGANIZED IN 1891 AS SUCCESSOR TO PHYSICAL CULTURE CLUB—ITS AIMS AND RESULTS IN EDUCATIONAL AND PHILANTHROPIC LINES—BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN AIDED—SUPPORT OF THE MOVEMENT FOR "CITY BEAUTIFUL"—LIBERAL CONTRIBUTION TO Y. M. C. A. BUILDING—HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS AND OFFICERS FROM 1894

TO 1910—YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—ITS EARLY HISTORY—MOVEMENT FOR THE ERECTION OF FIRST Y. M. C. A. BUILDING—SERVICE OF WILLIAM F. BISCHOFF—NEW BUILDING MOVEMENT IN 1907 AND ENTHUSIASM WHICH SECURED ITS ACCOMPLISHMENT—LIST OF ACTIVE SUPPORTERS AND PRINCIPAL DONATIONS—DESCRIPTION OF BUILDING—PRINCIPAL OFFICERS AND LINES OF WORK IN WHICH THE ASSOCIATION IS ENGAGED—YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

WOMAN'S CLUB.

(By Mrs. Maude G. Palmer.)

The motto of the Springfield Woman's Club, "there is no knowledge that is not power," has been the guiding principle of the organization ever since its earliest days. The knowledge that has been its possession has made the club a power for good in the philanthropic and civic life of the community, to say nothing of its broadening influence in art, literature and the home. The most prominent and influential women of Springfield have been members of the club from the beginning and they have always worked together as a unit for the good of the club and all that it stood for in the uplift of their town and State.

The present Woman's Club is the outgrowth of the old Physical Culture Club, which had grown too large and had become desirous of a wider field of usefulness. On May 26, 1894, a meeting was held at the Executive Mansion, and at this time the Springfield Woman's Club was organized, a constitution adopted and officers elected. The object was "mutual counsel and improvement, and general educational, literary and philanthropic work." For the better accomplishment of these objects, the club was divided into eight departments, each one fully officered and carrying out its own plan of work. The expenses for all departments were met by the general treasury of the club.

The departments at that time consisted of Education, Literature, Art, Music, Philanthropy, Physical Culture, Home and Domestic Science, and Social Life. The membership from the beginning was phenomenal and showed the interest that Springfield women took in all that pertained to their own improvement and in their wider usefulness to the community at large.

The aim of the organization has always been to raise the standard of life, intellectually, mor-

ally, socially and economically, and its watchword, "In essentials, unity; in non-essentials, liberty; in all things, charity," has been strictly adhered to. Absolute harmony has always pervaded the deliberations of the club, with an entire absence of rivalry between the different departments, each enjoying whatever of success has come to the others.

The Literature Department of the club in those early days was under the same leadership that it has been in 1909 and 1910, that of Mrs. Christopher C. Brown, who this year has had the able assistance of Miss Mary Humphrey. For the first three years of the club's life, Mrs. Brown was the efficient and delightful leader of this department. During one of those years, as during the present one, the different literary societies of the city took part in the program, either as a club or as represented by one of their members.

Mrs. E. S. Walker followed Mrs. Brown as Chairman, and took the department through phases of the Victorian era. This was Jubilee Year of Queen Victoria's reign, and the closing years of the nineteenth century offered a fruitful period for reviewing the past and making use of the lessons which the century had taught. The development of the newspaper, current literature and art were the subjects under discussion this year.

With Mrs. H. P. Shumway as the next chairman, the department studied the History of England most profitably. Mrs. Walker again took charge and gave an interesting year with the poets, which included a number of days with Springfield poets, artists and composers.

With Mrs. Shumway as leader a second time, and giving more attention to the art section of the department, the members enjoyed a most delightful year. In this connection a valuable collection of pictures, taken from the originals of Scribner's artists, was exhibited before the club, as also one of North American Indian handicraft. Other members who have served faithfully in this department are Mrs. L. M. Castle, Miss Octavia Roberts, Miss Mary Humphrey (in charge of the Art Section), and Miss Mary Johnston.

For only one year did the Art Department exist as an independent section of the club, and that was the first year of the organization, when Mrs. Susan Lawrence Dana acted as chairman and to her is the club indebted for their badge which she designed.



Harry M. Wilson

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It is interesting to note that the first chairman of the Educational Department is still Chairman of that department at the present time. Added to that work now, however, is that of "Clivics" which has come to mean so much in the last few years. More practical work has been accomplished in this department than in any other during the present year, and the members of the club are much indebted to Miss Wilcox and to Miss Edith Matheny. Miss Wilcox has been the leader of a most interested class of women who have been studying the needs of their own city, and doing faithful, practical work in the Juvenile Court. Miss Matheny has been a most excellent leader for the History Class, which has studied the "Colonial Expansion of Europe" this winter with much pleasure and profit. These two classes have met every alternate Wednesday during the club year.

Among the subjects which have been under discussion, at various times in this department, have been: The legal status of women in Illinois; Manual Training for Girls; Parliamentary Law; The Needs of the Public Schools; The Higher Education of women; and Illinois History. The last named branch has been studied at two different periods, once with Mrs. L. M. Castle, and later with Mrs. J. E. Bangs as leader and instructor. Mrs. Bangs prepared a most valuable and interesting program of study, which became famous throughout Illinois in club circles, and the lessons were sent to almost every club in the State. Mrs. L. M. Castle, later President of the club, was chairman of the Educational Department for several years. Mrs. Harriet Taylor, Mrs. Alfred Baylis, Mrs. E. S. Walker, Mrs. J. Edward Bangs, Miss Grace Freeman and Mrs. C. W. Prouty also served in this capacity at various times.

The present splendid organization of the Springfield Associated Charities grew out of the interest developed in the Philanthropic Department of the Woman's Club, and no club in the State, we venture to say, has done more for charity than the Springfield Woman's Club. The department has been presided over by various members in the capacity of chairman, but its object, as outlined at the first meeting, has never been changed. That object has been to make a study of sociology and to provide, as far as possible, suitable clothing for the children of the poor attending the public schools, and to forward any other philanthropic or char-

itable work. To this end each member of the club was asked to consider herself a member of the Philanthropic Department and to contribute two new garments annually. So every year since 1894 Donation Day in November has been a feature of the first club meeting, when hundreds of garments have been donated for the poor. A shoe-fund is also an established custom, all cash received on Donation Day going for this purpose.

The work of distribution, in the early days of the club, was done by the chairman, first by Mrs. M. B. Converse, and then by Mrs. M. J. Stadden, but afterwards through the Salvation Army and the Volunteers of America, in turn. The Associated Charities has since become the medium through which these donations have been made and the work has been eminently satisfactory.

For many years meetings were held at the various homes at which fancy articles were made for sale, sewing done for the Home for the Friendless, and any other work which would assist in carrying out the object of the department. From time to time entertainments have been given which have netted the club large sums for philanthropic work.

In addition to its regular work, the department has furnished and maintained a room at the Springfield Hospital; furnished a dormitory at the Home for the Friendless; contributed the first hundred dollars toward the endowment fund of the King's Daughters' Home for Aged Women; and given donations to the Colored Old Folks' Home; St. Joseph's Old Peoples' Home; the Orphanage of the Holy Child; the Ridgely Reading Room, and The Boys' Club. At the time of the erection of the new Y. M. C. A. building, the Woman's Club pledged \$2,700, every dollar of which was paid.

Large cash donations have been given to the Y. W. C. A. also. During the days of the Spanish War, 250 bedticks were made and sent to Company C of the Fifth Regiment, and when the soldier boys returned they were guests of honor at an open air dinner given them at Camp Lincoln by the Woman's Club.

At the time of the San Francisco earthquake the club contributed liberally to the relief of the sufferers, as they did in 1909 to the people of Cherry, Ill.

Part of the expense of paving Monument Avenue, the street connecting North Grand Avenue

with Oak Ridge, our beautiful cemetery, was borne by the Woman's Club.

Many smaller charities, not meaning a great deal individually but in the aggregate totaling a large sum, may be credited to the club. Mrs. M. B. Converse, Mrs. M. J. Stadden, Mrs. Charles R. Armstrong, Mrs. F. P. Ide, Mrs. Arthur Huntington and Mrs. H. A. McKeene are some of the women who have labored long and faithfully at the head of this department.

For two years Mrs. H. P. Shumway served as Chairman of the Home and Domestic Science Department, when the home with all its varied interests was studied, the mental, moral and physical welfare of the family considered, as also the architecture, illumination, heating and ventilating of the home.

With Mrs. E. A. Baxter the department studied household economics, scientific temperance and social purity. At this time the Physical Culture became a part of this section and the name was changed to Home and Physical Culture Department, but at the end of a year the Physical Culture was dropped and the section resumed its old name of Home and Domestic Science.

It seems queer to the younger members of the club that Physical Culture should have had an entire department given over exclusively to it sixteen years ago. The sane and rational methods of living at the present time, our increased enjoyment of outdoor life, both in our sleeping and waking hours, and our broader mental outlook, all tend to a general physical culture which each one may enjoy without instruction.

Under the leadership of Mrs. E. A. Hall, a series of cooking lessons was given by Mrs. S. T. Rohrer, netting the club a considerable sum of money, which was turned over to its charitable work.

For the next year or two, instead of having one chairman serve for the whole year, a different one was appointed for each department meeting, and many interesting programs were provided by this section, including lectures, demonstrations of cooking and teas.

In 1902 and 1903, Mrs. E. A. Hall again presided and since that time Mrs. Brewster Babcock, Mrs. W. E. Moore, Mrs. P. P. Powell and Miss Henriette Adams have been at the head of the department, the name of which, under

Miss Adams, has been changed to Home Economics.

The Department of Music had as its first chairman, Miss Eva Green. Under the leadership of Mrs. C. V. Hickox, Mrs. Louis Lehman, Mrs. Eugene Holcomb and Miss Katherine Palmer, the members studied many fine composers and heard much delightful music. For six years the department was presided over most faithfully and efficiently by Mrs. M. Berdan Tiffany, and since that time splendid service has been rendered by Miss Althea Gross and Mrs. John Prince. Mrs. Prince who presided in 1909 and 1910, appointed a committee, each of whom had charge of three meetings during the year, so that at every club meeting music of some character was provided, adding much to the enjoyment of the afternoon. In addition to this three excellent concerts were given.

Among the women who have presided with grace and tact over the social department, and made its teas and receptions a charming feature of club life, are Mrs. John C. Cook, Mrs. Alfred Orendorff, Mrs. N. B. Wiggins, Mrs. Harris Hickox, Mrs. James A. Rose, H. P. Shumway, Mrs. Henry Ahels and Mrs. Logan Coleman.

The University Extension lectures were inaugurated under the presidency of Mrs. C. V. Hickox, and the club has enjoyed this privilege almost every year since.

The Springfield Club was the second in the State to entertain the State Federation of Woman's Clubs and in May, 1910, it entertained for the third time the Federation of the Twenty-first District.

Early in the spring of 1907, a vigorous campaign was inaugurated by the Woman's Club toward a "City Beautiful." The city was divided into sections under the personal supervision of the club members. They investigated alleys and back yards, giving special attention to the school yards. Packages of seeds, at one penny each, were sold to the children and prizes awarded at the end of the summer. Three dollars was given for the best flower garden in each school district. A metal flag was placed on the southeast corner of the best kept block of each school district. These flags were placed for the first time June 15th, and reawarded in September. A commemoration tree was given the school district making the greatest improvement

before September. A flower show was held in the Arsenal during this month, when more prizes were awarded, and each child, who had done something toward making "Springfield Beautiful," was privileged to wear a badge.

The children responded splendidly to this appeal and to the interest manifested in their surroundings, and a keen rivalry showed itself, not only among the children, but among the parents, as to who would have the best looking yard and block. The work was taken up by the schools later, so it was no longer necessary, for the club as a body, to continue the movement, but we may feel that we gave the impetus to a far-reaching and lasting improvement, and inculcated ideas of order and beauty which will not soon be forgotten.

We can scarcely contemplate the past without a feeling of sadness and, in reviewing the history of our club, we realize how many dear faces and willing hands have been taken from us; how often the tolling bell has brought grief to our hearts. But such things must be, and we are grateful that so many of the women, prominent in the organization of the club, are still ranked among its wisest counsellors and most efficient members.

Mrs. J. W. Patton, our first President, is a member of the Philanthropic Department this year (1910) and has always been strongly identified with the club work. In addition to Mrs. Brown and Miss Wilcox, already mentioned, we must not forget Mrs. H. P. Shumway, at various times serving as chairman of the Home and Domestic Science, the Literature and Social Departments, and now first Vice-President of the Club—always helpful, always encouraging. The name of Mrs. E. S. Walker, Chairman of Literature and Education for several years, and President for three years, must always mean much to the Springfield Woman's Club, for she has always had the interest and welfare of the club at heart and has never failed it in its most trying moments. Mrs. E. S. Johnson, Mrs. C. V. Hickox and Mrs. L. M. Castle, are Ex-Presidents but now members of the club.

Among the early officers who are still connected with the club are Mrs. Susan Lawrence Dana, first Chairman of the Art Department; Mrs. James H. Paddock, second Vice-President; Miss Effie French, Recording Secretary; Mrs. J. M. Adair, Treasurer; and Mrs. C. L. Conkling, one of the first Directors.

Unfortunately the club has never had a home of its own, the officers deeming it wiser to keep the dues low, admitting all to membership who were eligible and cared to join, and not burdening the club with a debt which it might take years to pay. At various times the club has met in Grace Lutheran Church, the First Congregational, Arion Hall, and now for several years we have found a home at the Central Baptist church.

OFFICERS, 1894-1910.—The officers, and the years in which they served, are as follows:

1894-96.—Francine E. Lanphier Patton, President; Frances A. Bourne Hall, Vice President; Mary Crawford Paddock, Second Vice President; Effie French, Recording Secretary; Mary Kimball, Corresponding Secretary; Rebecca Halderman Adair, Treasurer.

1896-97.—Francine E. Lanphier Patton, President; Louise Williams Black, Vice-President; Kate Hay Brown, Second Vice-President; Louise Hef Enos, Corresponding Secretary; Olive A. Eggleston, Recording Secretary and Treasurer.

1897-98.—Francine E. Lanphier Patton, President; Laura Clinton Johnson, Vice-President; Caroline Owsley Brown, Second Vice-President; Mary Glover Mitchell, Recording Secretary; Maud Whitley, Corresponding Secretary; Lillie Erminia Burkhardt, Treasurer.

1898-99.—Francine E. Lanphier Patton, President; Laura Clinton Johnson, Vice-President; Kate J. Chatterton Hickox, Second Vice-President; Marie E. Brown, Recording Secretary; Alice E. Orendorff, Corresponding Secretary; Lillie E. Burkhardt, Treasurer.

1899-1900.—Mrs. James W. Patton, President; Mrs. Charles V. Hickox, Vice-President; Mrs. Richard G. Hobbs, Second Vice-President; Miss Eloise Pauline Langeman, Recording Secretary; Miss Alice E. Orendorff, Corresponding Secretary; Miss Lillie E. Burkhardt, Treasurer.

1900-01.—Mrs. James W. Patton, President; Mrs. Charles V. Hickox, Vice-President; Mrs. James H. Matheny, Second Vice-President; Miss Velma Shumway, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Richard N. Dods, Corresponding Secretary; Miss Cordelia Stanton, Treasurer.

1901-02.—Mrs. Charles V. Hickox, President; Mrs. Alfred Orendorff, Vice-President; Mrs. Edward S. Johnson, Second Vice-President; Miss Olive Sattley, Recording Secretary; Miss

Effie Sanders, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. J. M. Adair, Treasurer.

1902-03.—Mrs. Edward S. Johnson, President; Mrs. Alfred Orendorff, Vice-President; Mrs. E. E. Hagler, Second Vice-President; Miss Emma Jones, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Howard Brown, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Wm. Starne, Treasurer.

1903-04.—Mrs. Edward S. Johnson, President; Mrs. O. B. Babcock, Vice-President; Mrs. J. M. Adair, Second Vice-President; Miss Emma Jones, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Howard Brown, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Wm. A. Starne, Treasurer.

1904-05.—Mrs. Edwin S. Walker, President; Mrs. J. E. Bangs, Vice-President; Mrs. E. A. Snively, Second Vice-President; Miss Ada Creighton, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Harmon Brown, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Wm. Starne, Treasurer.

1905-06.—Mrs. Edwin S. Walker, President; Mrs. J. E. Bangs, Vice-President; Mrs. Wm. Eaton Moore, Second Vice-President; Mrs. Charles A. Armstrong, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Archibald L. Bowen, Asst. Rec. Secretary; Mrs. Roland D. Berry, Cor. Secretary; Mrs. Wm. A. Starne, Treasurer.

1906-07.—Mrs. Edwin S. Walker, President; Mrs. Alfred Orendorff, Vice-President; Mrs. Wm. Eaton Moore, Second Vice-President; Mrs. Charles A. Armstrong, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Archibald L. Bowen, Asst. Rec. Secretary; Mrs. Roland D. Berry, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Wm. A. Starne, Treasurer.

1907-08.—Mrs. Lucius M. Castle, President; Mrs. Wm. Eaton Moore, Vice-President; Mrs. Clinton L. Conkling, Second Vice-President; Miss Elda Smith, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Chas. G. Gray, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Wm. A. Starne, Treasurer; Mrs. Roland D. Berry, Asst. Treasurer; Mrs. Charles S. Deneen, Honorary Vice-President.

1908-09.—Mrs. Lucius M. Castle, President; Mrs. E. B. Rogers, Vice-President; Mrs. C. D. Klipp, Second Vice-President; Mrs. Frank Godley, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Charles G. Gray, Corresponding Secretary; Miss Elda Smith, Treasurer; Mrs. Roland D. Berry, Asst. Treasurer; Mrs. Charles S. Deneen, Honorary Vice-President.

1909-10.—Mrs. George Thomas Palmer, President; Mrs. H. P. Shunaway, Vice-President; Mrs. Wm. R. Vredenburg, Second Vice-Presi-

dent; Miss Mary Hudson, Recording Secretary; Mrs. George E. Keys, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. James H. Matheny, Treasurer; Miss Louise Lawrence, Asst. Treasurer; Mrs. Charles S. Deneen, Hon. Vice-President.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

(By Edwin L. Chapin.)

The purposes of those great bodies known as Young Men's Christian Associations are for the development of Christian character and Christian activity among their members, to promote evangelical religion, to cultivate Christian sympathy and to improve the spiritual, intellectual and social conditions of young men.

With these objects in view the Young Men's Christian Association of Springfield, Ill., was organized almost immediately after the great revival of 1866. It at once opened reading rooms and in various ways undertook to carry out the purposes of its creation. But a Young Men's Christian Association is very much like many other religious bodies.

A church member who was a little slow in coming up with his contribution was reminded of that fact by the official collector. He replied, "I owe so much I must get even first." The official replied, "But remember that you are also indebted to God." "Yes," came the reply, "but he don't crowd me like my other creditors."

And so the parties, who more than forty years ago were deeply interested in the new project, suddenly lost all interest when they discovered that while salvation is free, it costs money to run a Y. M. C. A., and one by one the members faded away until, in 1872, the rooms were closed and all that remained, as a reminder of what might have been, with a little grit and cash, was an old tin sign swinging at the foot of the stairway, which bore the legend, "Young Men's Christian Association Rooms." Just why it was not removed cannot now be told, but in the Providence of God it remained to tell all passersby that the Christian manhood of Springfield was untrue to itself.

Rich old men passed it daily and said, "fifty years ago when we were young fellows, it would not have been allowed to have gone to pieces," when the truth was that those same

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old men never gave a cent of money or a moment of time to any Christian work and their souls had withered until they were sunken to the size of that of a flea.

Church deacons, elders and stewards also passed by on the other side of the street, and sighed as each one thought of the fifty cents or, perhaps the even dollar that, in the years gone by they had reluctantly placed in the hands of the Y. M. C. A. authorities and wondered why the management could have been so wasteful.

Now and then some kindly disposed persons would talk over the matter and suggest that the rooms ought to be reopened—of course at somebody else's expense—and when the somebody else did not agree they were called stingy, mean, harsh, all of which were probably true. But there the matter rested and still the sign swung from the foot of the stairs and, as it creaked back and forth in the morning breeze, it seemed to say, "Shame! shame! shame! to the people of Springfield."

It was a cold, cold night in January of 1874, when a dozen boys were sauntering down the street wondering where they would go to spend an hour together. All the churches were closed (as they usually are on week days), respectable business houses had no place to entertain boys, but the saloons were wide open (they usually are), yet there was something that admonished these boys against entering any of these places, and so they moved along wondering what to do next, when the creak of the old sign reached their ears and one of them said, "Fellows, do you remember how we used to belong to the junior department of the Y. M. C. A.?" All did remember and all resolved, then and there, that the Young Men's Christian Association of Springfield should be something more than a name, and that name painted on an old tin sign. They had no money but they had grit and grace, and they knew how to get after those who had the greenbacks, they not only knew, but they acted accordingly, and on March 24, 1874, these boys with their helpers reorganized the Association, which today is one of the leading factors in religious work in this city.

Do you know what the good people of 1874 said? It was this: "It will fizzle out in a few months;" and, if these good people had had their way, it would.

For many years the Association had no per-

manent home except in the hearts of its loyal members. Consequently the headquarters were moved from place to place as circumstances compelled. The first place of meeting after the reorganization was in the Cook building on Monroe Street, and about the first religious work that was done was to organize and maintain a prayer meeting at the Home of the Friendless.

Professor Stephen Bogardus offered the Association the use of his hall for public meetings, and, during the summer of 1874, the Springfield public passing near the Commercial College, of which Professor Bogardus was president, knew that the Y. M. C. A. was a going concern. The Association maintained an office in the Cook building for two years and then moved to the Freeman building on Washington Street, where it remained for two years and then to the building on the north side of Sixth Street opposite the postoffice, from there to the east side of Fifth Street between Adams and Monroe Streets where on July 1, 1877, William F. Bischoff was made General Secretary, and the Y. M. C. A. of Springfield was on its feet, its head erect, its hand outstretched, and its face to the front.

Who is there, in the years that followed 1877, who does not remember Bischoff?—noble grand, imperial, a lover of mankind and loved by all who knew him, a winner of young men, and a herald of the cross. Many years have passed since he was laid to rest, but his noble spirit has inspired every association meeting since. The Springfield Y. M. C. A. will never die so long as the memory of W. F. Bischoff remains. It was in his administration—for in all Y. M. C. A.'s the secretary is the guiding star—that the thought of having a building which should be the permanent home of the Association was first broached. And the lot on the corner of Fifth Street and Capitol Avenue was purchased and the building now known as the Unity Building was erected thereon. This property was owned by the Association until nearly the time the new building was ready for use when it was sold and the Association moved to the magnificent new Y. M. C. A. building. And after paying off the mortgage, there was enough left to pay the rent for two small rooms while the Association was erecting the magnificent building now its home, and which is the pride of every Christian worker in the city of Springfield.

The history of the new building reads like a novel. Up to the year of 1906 the work of the Association had been a drag and no money to pay for it; interest to pay and no money to pay it; work to be done and no money to pay the worker; a secretary to be employed and no money to meet his demands. It was in such straits as this that about September 1, 1907, the Board of Directors met and with nothing left except faith in an over-ruling Providence extended a call to Henry N. Hansen to become Association Secretary. This call was accepted and things took an upward movement. The work of the Association had come under the hand of a master and, without a moment of hesitation, the new Secretary proclaimed—a proclamation that echoed and re-echoed through every home and business house of the city—that the Young Men's Christian Association must have a home large enough for its work, equipped with everything that was necessary, modern in every way, and without a dollar of mortgage indebtedness. To the timid soul his words seemed like a tale that was told, and those more brave questioned his judgment; but his own enthusiasm spread with his every word, and the great canvass of 1907 was opened with a business banquet February 18, 1908. Arion Hall was filled to its utmost capacity, and at the speakers' table sat such representative men as Governor Charles S. Deneen, Hon. E. A. Halsey, Ex-City Controller of Chicago; Dr. Edmund James, President of the University of Illinois, and I. E. Brown, State Secretary. And as each one addressed the gathering, the business men present began to feel that after all it was possible for Springfield to do what was asked.

Two days later the great campaign began. The slogan was for seventy-five thousand dollars in thirty days. And it was arranged that as each thousand dollars was subscribed, the great clock fixed to the Court House for the occasion would move up a notch and at the same time whistles would blow from Ide's Foundry, the Aetna Foundry, the McGrue Planing Mill, the Radne-Sattley Plow Company Works, the Springfield Mattress Company, and in fact, wherever a whistle could be found.

It was at 11:15 of that day when, from the headquarters on Monroe Street, was heard "the first thousand dollars is subscribed." The great clock struck one and at the same moment the ears of the citizens were assailed by the clang-

ing of bells, the toot of whistles, the yells of men and the hand-clapping of women. Offices were closed, business houses deserted, homes locked, and men, women and children rushed out to assist in the movement. The following composed the members of the citizens committee of one hundred and forty-four:

Henry B. McVeigh, Benjamin Knudson, R. Haas, John Maldaner, S. J. Haines, J. M. Kimble, J. C. Pierik, C. J. Giblin, W. H. Conkling, E. L. Chapin, Henry Thoma, I. N. Ransom, J. B. Desnoyers, B. H. Luers, Robert E. Woodmansee, General Alfred Orendorff, J. W. Patton, James M. Graham, Alfred O. Peterson, W. S. Fagan, W. J. Aurelius, M. M. Hazlett, Davis S. Griffiths, M. D. Schaff, A. J. Barnes, Frank Simmons, Jr., Orville P. Bassett, Howard T. Hicks, Louis Miller, A. W. Sicking, W. E. Shutt, Colonel J. S. Culver, General J. H. Barkley, Hon. Thomas Rees, R. F. Ruth, Edward F. Hartmann, Col. Charles F. Mills, Louis H. Miner, Stephen T. Littler, I. R. Diller, Victor E. Georg, W. E. Savage, A. B. Carswell, L. J. Coe, George A. Bates, R. H. Patton, T. C. Baker, Sr., G. A. Lochman, Emil G. Schmidt, Hon. J. A. Rose, former Governor Richard Yates, W. S. Troxell, J. F. Cadwallader, Peter Vredenburg, Hon. W. A. Northcott, Major Bluford Wilson, Hon. J. Otis Humphrey, Dr. B. B. Griffith, Dr. G. N. Kreider, Dr. V. T. Lindsay, Wm. A. Pavey, Henry Ables, J. H. Sikes, R. N. Baker, Stuart Brown, George Pasfield, Jr., J. L. Hudson, H. M. Snape, A. C. Brown, John W. Bunn, Dr. A. L. Converse, H. K. Weber, G. A. Hulett, Judge C. P. Kane, J. H. Holbrook, Jerome Leland, Lewis N. Wiggins, Samuel J. Stout, E. E. Staley, Hon. John A. Barber, Burke Vancil, R. R. Ide, R. F. Herndon, R. N. Dodds, Ira B. Blackstock, J. E. Hemmick, George E. Day, John Lutz, Charles Bressner, Charles Hungerford, R. C. Fleming, N. J. Neher, John T. Todd, James A. Easley, James H. Matheny, P. E. Hatch, B. A. Lange, W. A. Edwards, John A. McLellan, Fred Buck, Frank H. Rode, Albert Myers, Nelson N. Allyn, Frank T. Kuhl, C. H. Rottger, Dr. H. B. Buck, Dr. Walter Ryan, Dr. L. C. Taylor, M. A. Jones, A. M. Fitzgerald, George S. Connelly, George E. Keys, John E. Melick, Hon. L. E. Wheeler, J. F. Prather, William G. Brown, H. F. Fullenwider, E. S. Scott, Dr. Arthur Prince, Colonel H. M. Merriman, Frank H. Littlefield, W. J. Horn, Hon. G. A. Sanders, John H. Brinkerhoff, John S. Vredenburg, Mayor H. H. Devereux.

C. E. Wiesenmeyer, D. G. Campbell, J. H. Lord, J. H. Neher, Dr. E. S. Spindle, Dr. Samuel Mendenhall, Benjamin Rich, Judge J. A. Creighton, Sheriff Charles Werner, George E. Coe, W. L. Hodde, D. A. DeVares, Prof. Edward Anderson, Prof. L. M. Castle, Prof. J. H. Collins, W. H. Abels, Warren E. Bowls and J. B. Barnes.

These were aided by the business men's committee composed of the following: S. E. Prather, J. H. Neher, Oscar Ansell, Stuart Broadwell, Fred Bengel, George J. Bellersheim, Charles T. Bisch, R. M. Dockum, George Becker, Nicholas R. Roberts, Walter Eden, E. B. Elder, J. H. Feltham, J. E. Gard, Arthur Hughes, Frank L. Hatch, Dr. E. A. Knodel, Edward Metcalf, Charles Robinson, Dr. O. H. Sego, D. T. Williams.

But it was not the male citizens and business men of Springfield alone who did the work. The Woman's Club, three hundred strong, with Mrs. E. S. Walker at their head, worked day in and day out and without their help the efforts made would have proved a failure. These Club members gave out of their pin money twenty-five hundred dollars and by their enthusiasm induced others to give ten times that amount.

In a great campaign of this kind much is due to the small donor and justice would demand, if space permitted, the record of the name of every one who donated time and money to the good work from little Elsie Williams, who sold a dollar's worth of eggs and laid down four bright quarters as her contribution, to those who wrote their check for thousands, but in the rush of the world a donation must reach far above the pile of the ordinary person before the name of the donor will appear in print.

On March 22d the campaign closed and the record appears as follows:

Amounts previously received	\$63,390.00
Citizens' Committee	3,262.00
Young Men's Committee	6,930.00
Traveling Men's Committee	65.00
High School Team	85.00
Mrs. Samuel Mendenhall	5,000.00
Springfield Consolidated R. R. Co.....	5,000.00
Springfield Woman's Club	2,500.00
Watch Factory Employees	1,692.00
Mrs. B. H. Ferguson	1,000.00
Colonel Henry Davis, Jr.....	1,000.00
The Johnston Hatcher Company.....	1,000.00

Dr. George Pasfield	1,000.00
Louis H. Coleman	1,000.00
Mrs. Mary J. Dunn	1,000.00
The John Bressner Company	1,000.00
J. E. Melick	1,000.00

Making a grand total of.....\$95,774.00

And so the building was paid for inch by inch, foot by foot it arose before the people who had taken so much interest in the work fairly realized it, the Young Men's Christian Association's building was a fact.

The great swimming pool in the basement is a mighty attraction to the boys who else would spend their time loafing on the streets, and a clean body tends to a clean mind.

The gymnasium is filled to the full with not only the younger generation, but with boys grown tall, and, from the grind and active business life, men come here and go away refreshed.

On the same floor, also, is Ferguson Hall, the gift of Mrs. Benjamin H. Ferguson, in memory of her deceased husband, a man who in life was held in highest esteem by everybody who loved manhood. And in this hall, where meetings are held week after week, those who enter ever think of the donor and her loved and lost. "Being dead, he yet speaketh," and his name and the name of his devoted companion will ever be kept green in the hearts of the hundreds who visit the Y. M. C. A.!

On the second floor are the offices and a large dining room with kitchen attachments, where meals can be served to two hundred or more at a time.

The fourth floor, not yet fully fitted up, will be used as a dormitory where young men may find, at reasonable rates, pleasant rooms away from the noise and dirt of the city, and, better still, with the advantage of Christian surroundings.

Charles W. Zumbrook is the active and energetic President of the organization and Harry Pride is the Business Manager. There is a board of fifteen Directors chosen annually and, to be sure that nothing will go amiss, each Director names two persons, making thirty in all, who are called the council and all important matters are submitted to these forty-five.

The work of the Association is divided into the following classes: religious, social and educational, physical, boys' department, finance, mem-

bership, house and property. And the work is under the direction of the following committees; Religious Work—I. R. Diller, Dr. Grafton Munroe and John H. Neher; Social and Educational Work—John A. Barber and John Maldaner; Physical Work—Warren E. Lewis, Colburn F. Buck; Boys' Department—Charles W. Zumbrook; Finance—George E. Coe, James H. Matheny and John E. George; Membership—William A. Bradford, John H. Ruckel and John H. Neher; House and Property—Dr. Don W. Deal, Charles T. Bisch and Warren W. Lewis.

In closing this short sketch it may be well to add that much time has been given to looking for old records of the Association, which would at the present time be of interest; but that it now transpires that some years ago the Secretary in charge, in cleaning up the building, consigned them all to the flames and so the history of these years can be picked up only from the memory of those grown old in the service.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

A Young Women's Christian Association was organized in Springfield in 1909, about the time of William Sunday's evangelistic campaign in that city, and during the next two years it met with encouraging success in the increase of its membership and the extension of its influence among the class for whose benefit it was established. A large proportion of leading ladies of the city, in social, educational and domestic life, as well as those most closely connected with church affairs, took a deep interest in the movement and managed its affairs with marked success.

In the latter part of the year 1911 a movement was started for the erection of a building as a home for the society for business purposes, with rooming and board accommodations for regular members and visitors. It was estimated that there were approximately 5,000 self-supporting women and girls in the city of Springfield, of whom 350 were engaged in teaching and other professions, a like number employed as clerks in stores, 1,000 as stenographers, book-keepers and office-workers, besides others employed in households, hotels, restaurants, manufacturing and other lines of work, but many of them without private homes, and it was for the accommodation and protection of this class that

the plan for the erection of a commodious building, under the management of the Society, was projected. Within a period of a little more than two years, during which the society had been in existence and prosecuting its work under restricted conditions and in rented quarters, it had received nearly \$33,500 from memberships, lunch room, gymnasium and educational accommodations, of which nearly \$2,500 was in surplus over expenses, and this amount was promptly contributed in furtherance of the scheme for a new building.

During the first part of the month of November, 1911, the plan for raising the desired fund of \$100,000 was inaugurated. The work was taken up with great enthusiasm, and at a meeting held a day or two before the actual canvass began, the sum of nearly \$20,000 was subscribed to the enterprise, and within the ten days between November 8th and 18th, by vigorous and systematic canvassing on the part of members of the Association and its friends among the business men of Springfield, this sum was increased to over \$64,000. Later subscriptions have added to the fund until, at the present writing (December, 1911), it amounts to more than \$66,700—or more than two-thirds the sum originally proposed. While the movement has not been attended with the complete success hoped for, there is an evident purpose on the part of the zealous members of the Association and numerous friends in the city of Springfield, to prosecute it to the end, in the belief that it will be finally successful in establishing one of the most important and influential benevolences in that city.

The success of the Young Women's Christian Association in Springfield is shown by the fact that, according to its annual report for 1909-10, its membership aggregated 1,884, which it is believed has since been well sustained, making it the strongest Society of its kind in the State of Illinois.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

FRATERNITIES—MUTUAL BENEFIT SOCIETIES

EXTRAORDINARY GROWTH OF FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES—ESTIMATED



JOHN R. WOODCOCK



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ANNUAL INCREASE OF MASONIC FRATERNITIES—
INTRODUCTION OF ODD FELLOWSHIP IN SANGAMON
COUNTY—LODGES AND MEMBERSHIP—ORDER OF
REBEKAHS—KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS AND AUXILIARIES—IMPROVED ORDER OF RED MEN—HIBERNIANS AND FORESTERS—ORDER OF ELKS—EARLY HISTORY OF MASONRY IN SANGAMON COUNTY—MODERN WOODMEN—KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS—COURT OF HONOR—ROYAL BENEFIT SOCIETY—ENABRITH—OTHER FRATERNAL AND SOCIAL ORDERS IN SPRINGFIELD.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

(By Gen. Alfred Orendorff and Miss Alice E. Orendorff.)

Few among the six million members of nearly three hundred secret societies, fraternities and sisterhoods in the United States are familiar with the origin, history or function of these several organizations. The extent of the influence of these fraternities may be inferred when we read that 30,000 members are annually added to the rolls of Masonic lodges in the United States, quite as many join the Odd Fellows and one-half as many join the Knights of Pythias, and more than 150,000 join other secret societies.

ODD FELLOWS.—Odd Fellowship originated in the eighteenth century. The first permanent lodge was instituted in the United States in 1819, the objects of the order in this country are to visit the sick, relieve the distressed, bury the dead, educate the orphan, and to improve and elevate the character of the man. In the lodge proper the degree work is based upon the legends of the patriarchal period of Hebrew history.

The advance of the Order has been marked by a series of evolutions out of which have grown the encampment branch, the Chevaliers of the Patriarchs Militant, and the Rebekah Lodges. Sovereign Grand Lodge met in Springfield in September, 1897, and the iron arches at the four corners of the Court House square were erected at this time.

Sangamon Lodge.—The first Odd Fellows Lodge in Springfield was Sangamon Lodge, No. 6, instituted on the 19th of May, 1840, by James E. Starr, P. G. Eleven men, who were interested in having the Lodge, fitted up a hall, sent to Jacksonville for help and three brothers came to institute the new lodge, and they, with two living in Springfield, made five charter members. From St. Louis they obtained some necessary specialties, and the initiation consumed two days

and evenings, thirty-five members constituting the Sangamon Lodge. The first officers chosen were: Samuel Clark, Noble Grand; B. F. Jewett, Vice Grand; and W. T. Holtzman, Secretary. At the fiftieth anniversary celebration in 1890, Past Grand Master Starr was present and told the story of the trip from Alton to Springfield to install the Lodge. The present membership is 529.

Teutonia Lodge, No. 106, was instituted as a German lodge, February 7, 1855, with nine charter members, viz.: T. W. Church, Thomas V. Owens, J. F. Pritchard, Sidney Lamphier, Theo. Marcuse, Conrad Loch, Christ Link, William Busher, and John Hahn. The first four-named members withdrew the same night to join the Mother Lodge, No. 6, again.

The officers were: Theo. Marcuse, N. G.; Conrad Loch, V. G.; John Hahn, Sec.; G. Hartman, Treas. New members for the first year were 27; for the second year, 27; and third year, 18. Four members joined the army during the Civil War. January 24, 1866, the lodge bought one-half interest in the present property owned on Fourth Street, paying therefor \$1,800. July 1, 1867, it exchanged two lots in Hutchinson Cemetery and paid \$177 for six lots in Oak Ridge Cemetery.

October 8, 1902, the lodge changed from German to English. At present it has a membership of 131. The present officers are: W. S. Crowder, N. G.; T. J. Clifford, V. G.; Emil Heintze, Sec.; Fred E. Wilde, Treas. Mr. Heintze was installed as Secretary for the first time in July, 1886, and has served ever since, with the exception of three terms.

The Prairie State Encampment was instituted in 1857. The present membership is 235.

Springfield Lodge, No. 465, was instituted October 4, 1871. Its membership is 302.

Mr. William Rekenyer, Noah Dixelbiss and Col. J. D. Roper, members of the I. O. O. F. of Springfield, have been presented with the honorary veteran jewel signifying fifty years continuous membership.

Three Representatives to the Sovereign Grand Lodge have been members of Springfield Lodge, No. 465, namely: James R. Miller, Gen. Alfred Orendorff, and Judge J. Otis Humphrey.

I. O. O. F. LODGES IN SANGAMON COUNTY.—Following is a list of I. O. O. F. Lodges in Sangamon County, with location, year of organization and membership:

Sangamon, No. 6, Springfield. Instituted, 1840. Membership, 538.

Tentonia, No. 166, Springfield. Instituted, 1855. Membership, 131.

Barry, No. 26, Custer. Instituted, 1891. Membership, 26.

Divernon, No. 200, Divernon. Instituted, 1900. Membership, 94.

Rochester, No. 268, Rochester. Instituted, 1869. Membership, 37.

Globe, No. 323, Mechanicsburg. Instituted, 1866. Membership, 71.

Williamsville, No. 363, Williamsville. Instituted, 1891. Membership, 32.

Pawnee, No. 441, Pawnee. Instituted, 1892. Membership, 52.

Clear Lake, No. 445, Riverton. Membership, 54.

Springfield, No. 465, Springfield. Membership, 282.

Auburn, No. 543, Auburn. Instituted, 1874. Membership, 137.

Industrial, No. 550, Barclay. Membership, 83.

Welcome, No. 770, Pleasant Plains. Instituted, 1890. Membership, 56.

New Berlin, No. 881, New Berlin. Membership, 64.

Sampson, No. 885, Dawson. Instituted, 1899. Membership, 70.

Loami, No. 901. Instituted, 1903. Membership, 119.

Illipolis, No. 912, Illipolis. Instituted, 1904. Membership, 58.

America, No. 920, Sherman. Membership, 82.

Curran, No. 960, Curran. Membership, 28.

REBEKAH LODGES.—The Rebekah Order is auxiliary to the Odd Fellows and its members are largely composed of wives and daughters of Odd Fellows. Odd Fellows are eligible to membership in this order and many of them belong to it. The objects of the two orders are very similar and the Rebekahs work for the interests of the Old Folks' and Orphans' Homes, and in other ways, further the benevolent movements of the Odd Fellows, the two organizations helping each other in numerous ways.

Lilla Lodge, Rebekah, was instituted April 24, 1873, with ten charter members. They have a sewing circle which meets once each week to sew for the I. O. O. F. Home at Lincoln, Ill., where they have furnished and maintain a dormitory for sixteen boys. They also send

help to the Old Folks' Home at Mattoon. The present membership is 250.

The Triple Link Lodge was instituted December 11, 1902, with twenty charter members. They also help support the Odd Fellows Orphans' Home at Lincoln and the Old Folks' Home at Mattoon.

LIST OF LODGES IN THE COUNTY.—The following is a complete list of the Rebekah Lodges in Sangamon County, with location and membership:

Lilla, No. 63, Springfield. Membership, 219.

Moreland, No. 573, Rochester. Membership,

24.

Helena, No. 221, Mechanicsburg. Membership,

41.

Triple Link, No. 577, Springfield. Member-

ship, 222.

Manila, No. 531, Auburn. Membership, 116.

Mary B., No. 267, Divernon. Membership, 62.

New Berlin, No. 135, New Berlin. Member-

ship, 19.

Primrose, No. 537, Dawson. Membership, 50.

Lois, No. 605, Loami. Membership, 53.

Mayflower, No. 641, Sherman. Membership,

19.

ODD FELLOWS' BUILDINGS.—Sangamon Lodge, No. 6, in conjunction with Tentonia Lodge, No. 166, built the Odd Fellows Temple, located on Fourth Street. The cornerstone of the building was laid July 20, 1899. The building was built under the direction of Trustees of these two Lodges, known as the Joint Board of Trustees.

The I. O. O. F. building on Monroe Street was built by a corporation composed largely of Odd Fellows.

The "Odd Fellows Herald," published in this building by John H. Sikes, Grand Secretary, and Mrs. Mary P. Miller, is the official organ of the order. It has a circulation of about 7,000.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.—The Knights of Pythias is a fraternal benevolent order with two branches—the Endowment Rank and the Uniform Rank. It is one of the best known of the secret fraternal orders. The principles of the Pythians are Friendship, Charity and Benevolence. The order claims that "the sun shines on the Pythian banner somewhere in the Supreme Domain every hour in the day."

The Endowment Rank was founded as a branch of the Knights of Pythias in 1877, and has about 5,400 local sections.

The Order of Rathbone Sisters was named for Justus H. Rathbone, the founder of the Knights of Pythias, and was instituted in 1894.

There are thirteen Lodges of Knights of Pythias in Sangamon County, three of which are in Springfield, viz.: Capitol Lodge, No. 14, with a membership of 144; Navarre Lodge, No. 142, with a membership of 202; and Percival Lodge, No. 262, whose membership is 175.

Election of officers takes place every six months—in the Endowment Rank.

Springfield is also the headquarters of the Illinois Brigade, Uniform Rank K. of P. with Brigadier General James H. Barkley, Commanding and Col. Charles G. Averill, Assistant Adjutant General. Eugene E. Bone, Grand Chancellor of the Endowment Rank, also resides in Springfield.

HISTORY OF THE UNIFORM RANK K. OF P.—The Uniform Rank, or Military Department, Knights of Pythias, in its present form, was conceived and organized, with the co-operation of the Supreme Lodge, by Major-General James R. Carnahan, now deceased, of Indiana. General Carnahan was in active service in the Union army throughout the Civil War, and subsequently was Adjutant-General of the State of Indiana. Intensely loyal in thought and action.

There had previously been detached uniformed bodies, or drill corps, as have many other secret societies, organized solely for fancy drill and display, in which a genuine military education is not a factor. Under the energetic direction of General Carnahan these bodies were organized and others recruited into a Pythian army of brigades, regiments, battalions and companies, under the command of a Major-General, modeled on the lines of the United States army and using the army drill regulations exclusively, with the view of creating and maintaining a strictly military organization which would be an important auxiliary, in case of national necessity, to the regular army, and next in importance to the National Guard of the several States of the Union. It has been recognized by and received favors from the War Department on numerous occasions. Its members are sworn to loyalty to country and support of the Government and its laws. During the Spanish-American War it was offered, as a body, to the Government and it furnished several general officers, many field and line

officers, and about 7,000 enlisted men to the volunteer army.

The Major-General of the Uniform Rank has now under his command, brigades in twenty-six States of the Union, besides detached companies in other States and Territories, the Province of Manitoba and the British Maritime Provinces, comprising in all about 30,000 men. As the expenses of the organization, local, State and general, are borne by the individual members, few of whom are wealthy, the stringency of the times and labor troubles have reduced its membership somewhat during the last two or three years. The local company, Lincoln Company, No. 15, has twenty-five members. Its officers are: Captain, John S. Dempsey, commanding; First Lieutenant, Adam H. Bogardus, Jr.; Second Lieutenant, William M. Chiles.

IMPROVED ORDER OF RED MEN.—This is the oldest charitable and benevolent secret society of American origin. Founded on aboriginal American traditions and customs, it has received the name, Improved Order of Red Men. Its claim to be the oldest secret society having had its beginning in the United States, rests on having been a virtual continuation of the "Sons of Liberty," founded prior to the War of the Revolution. The local organizations are designated as Tribes, these being subordinate to the Great State Councils, and the latter to the Great Council of the United States which is the Supreme body.

A candidate for admission to membership in the Improved Order of Red Men must be a white citizen of the United States twenty-one years of age, of good moral character and have a belief in the existence of a Great Spirit, in whom all power exists. North American Indians are not eligible to membership.

The Order now numbers over 500,000, including Councils of the Degree of Pocahontas, the woman's branch of the order. The last report showed an average membership of ninety in each tribe.

Springfield has two Tribes of the Order: The Pawnee Tribe, No. 66, was instituted November 29, 1887. It has a membership in good standing of 230. The present officers are: J. A. Beechler, Sachem; M. J. Kelly, Senior Sagamore; H. B. Harris, Junior Sagamore; R. H. Tierman, Prophet; James S. Sutton, Chief of Records; B. H. Rupert, Collector of Wampum; ——— Withey, Keeper of the Wampum; G. H.

Coffman, Guard of the Wigwam; Thos. McGlennon, Guard of the Forest.

Illini Tribe, No. 117, was instituted in September, 1898. Its members in good standing number 65. Its officers are: G. H. Trimble, Sachem; Wm. Withey, Senior Sagamore; Thos. Banereiss, Junior Sagamore; Bert Faltling, Prophet; R. W. Chiles, Chief of Records; G. H. Duncan, Keeper of Wampum; Roscoe Taylor, Collector of Wampum.

Other places in Sangamon County having Tribes of Red Men are: Auburn, Chatham, Divernon, Illiopolis, Sherman, Pawnee, Barclay, Loanil, Spaulding, Riverton and Williamsville.

ORDER OF HIBERNIANS.—The Hibernians are a secret, or semi-secret, patriotic, religious and beneficiary society, to which men of Irish birth or descent, and who are Catholics, are eligible.

It was founded in Ireland in the year 1536, and the Order was introduced into the United States at New York City in 1836. Its motto is "Friendship, Unity and True Christian Charity," the emblems include the clasped hands, the harp and the shamrock. The Ancient Order of Hibernians was organized in Springfield about sixty years ago and has a membership of 150. There are several organizations in the county, in all numbering about 250 members. Yearly entertainments are given on March 17th and November 27th.

ORDER OF FORESTERS.—The Ancient Order of Foresters in the United States is the lineal descendant of the English Order, the first Court in the United States being established in Philadelphia in 1832. It is primarily a sick and funeral benefit society, but while an endowment benefit is authorized, this is strictly optional.

The Independent Order of Foresters of Illinois was organized in Chicago in 1879 and started with 2,500 members, its Courts all being in the State of Illinois. It increased nearly ninefold in the first thirteen years, but since then the membership has declined. In 1883 it suffered from the secession of some of its members of the Roman Catholic faith, who organized the Catholic Order of Foresters. In Springfield the latter number between 600 and 700, composing ten Courts of which four are of Lady Foresters.

ORDER OF ELKS.—The business and object of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks is, as the name implies, benevolence, to aid and

protect its members and their families, and to promote friendship and social intercourse, and the subordinate lodges accumulate funds for these purposes.

The credit of founding the order is given to Charles Algernon Vivian, an Englishman, an actor and the son of a clergyman of the established church. It was started in New York City in 1866 by a few actors, but the idea that the order is made up almost exclusively of members of the theatrical profession is erroneous. While many are actors, the order contains members from all the leading walks of business and professional life.

The rule of the order permits only one lodge of Elks in a city, and no place with a population less than 5,000 can organize a lodge.

The Lodge in Springfield was established on January 15, 1902, with 176 charter members. The present membership is 485. For the last three years they have occupied fine club rooms in the Majestic Theatre building, furnished at a cost of \$6,000. Their quarters are as fine as any in the State, and the lodge is in good financial condition, having given more to charity than any other lodge in the State.

The officers of the Springfield lodge are: Dr. Percy L. Taylor, Exalted Ruler; Mr. John S. Stuart, Esteemed Leading Knight; W. H. Clum, Esteemed Loyal Knight; Peter Collins, Esteemed Lecturing Knight; Thomas C. Sharp, Secretary; Fred F. Whip, Treasurer.

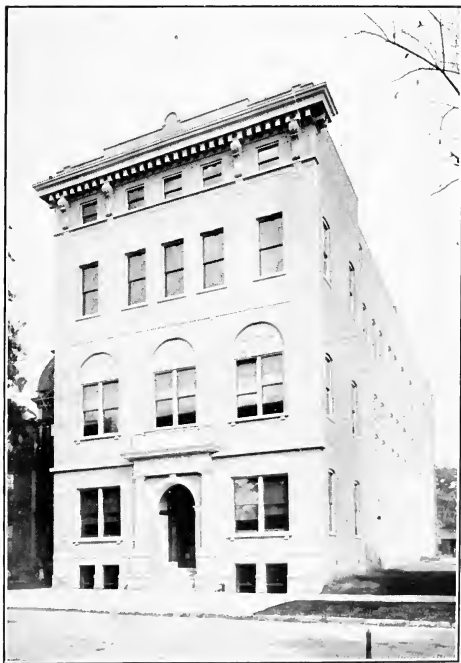
The Exalted Rulers of the Springfield lodge: 1st year, Mr. F. A. Farinham; 2nd year, Mr. Roy Reece; 3rd year, Mr. Alonzo Hoff; 4th year, Mr. W. A. Conthway; 5th year, Mr. Thomas M. Dolan; 6th year, Mr. Clark B. Ship; 7th year, Mr. Burke Vangil; 8th (present) year, Dr. Percy L. Taylor.

The colors of the order are white and purple; the flower is the forget-me-not and the emblem is antlers. The watchwords are: Charity, Justice, Brotherly Love and Fidelity, and the keynote is Humanity.

THE MASONIC FRATERNITY.

(By Edward R. Branson.)

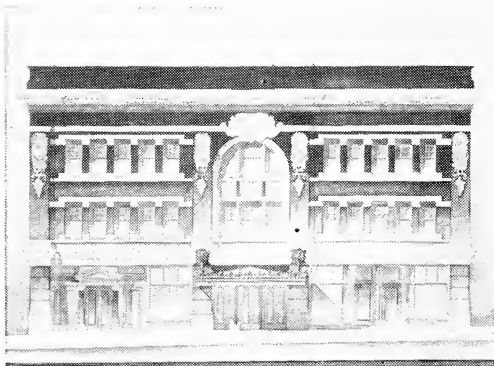
For almost a century Free Masonry has existed in Sangamon County. While its efforts to secure a foothold were at first feeble, the order has steadily gained in strength and has



MASONIC TEMPLE, SPRINGFIELD



V. M. C. A. BUILDING, SPRINGFIELD



MAJESTIC THEATRE AND ELKS' CLUB ROOMS, SPRINGFIELD

numbered among its members many of the representative and most progressive men of the county.

As early as the year 1822, Sangamon Lodge, No. 29, was organized, marking the advent of Free Masonry in the county. The charter was derived from the Grand Lodge of Missouri. Within a comparatively short time before—in the year 1805—the first attempt was made to introduce Masonry in Illinois, and Western Star Lodge, No. 107, was chartered at Kaskaskia in June, 1806.

The organization of Sangamon Lodge, No. 29, was due to the enthusiasm and the determination of eight prominent residents of the county. They were Stephen Phelps, James Latham, Gershom Jayne, Stephen Stillman, Charles Wright, Thomas Constant, John More and Orlando Clark. The Grand Lodge of Illinois had not, at that time, been formed, and the master Masons of Sangamon County accordingly petitioned the Grand Lodge of Missouri. A dispensation was granted and the charter was conferred October 25, 1822. The first Worshipful Master was Stephen Stillman.

Although the Grand Lodge of Illinois was formed on December 9th of the same year, Sangamon Lodge was not affiliated with the State organization, but remained identified with the Missouri Grand Lodge. The career of this Lodge was somewhat erratic and uncertain and it was finally disbanded.

Seven years after the organization of Sangamon Lodge, the second lodge of Masonry was chartered in the county. This was Springfield Lodge, No. 26, the dispensation for which was again issued by the Grand Lodge in Missouri. The charter was received February 25, 1839. After the present Grand Lodge of Illinois was organized in 1840, Springfield Lodge, No. 26, returned its charter and became affiliated with the Illinois Grand Lodge. It was then chartered as Springfield Lodge, No. 4, with Dr. Meredith Helm as its first Worshipful Master. Included in its membership were such men as Stephen A. Douglas, Samuel H. Treat and James Shields.

What is now known as Central Lodge, No. 71, was chartered October 4, 1849; Tyrian Lodge, No. 333, sprang into being October 2, 1860, and St. Paul's Lodge, No. 500, was given birth October 3, 1866. The four organizations constitute at the present time the Blue Lodges of Springfield. P. A. Dorwin, Orlin H. Miner and

Nicholas Strott were the first Worshipful Masters of Central Lodge, No. 71, Tyrian Lodge, No. 333, and St. Paul's Lodge, No. 500, respectively.

Within the last ten years Masonry has doubled itself, numerically, in Sangamon county, there being now twelve lodges in the county outside of Springfield. Two of these—the lodges at Mechanicsburg and Buffalo—have been chartered within the last two years. The lodges outside of Springfield are: Rochester Lodge, No. 635, at Rochester; Lively Lodge, No. 203, Williamsville; Ark and Anchor Lodge, No. 354, Auburn; Loami Lodge, No. 450, Loami; Carlock Lodge, No. 904, Mechanicsburg; Chatham Lodge, No. 523, Chatham; Riverton Union Lodge, No. 786, Riverton; Pawnee Lodge, No. 675, Pawnee; Pleasant Plains, No. 700, Pleasant Plains; Illiopolis Lodge, No. 521, Illiopolis; Dawson Lodge, No. 556, Dawson; Buffalo Lodge, U. D., Buffalo.

In Springfield there is a handsome Masonic Hall, erected within recent years, and there is a strong and growing membership in all the lodges.

The Worshipful Masters of the Blue Lodges of Springfield at the present time are: Springfield Lodge, No. 4, Theron J. Kinear; Central Lodge, No. 71, Joseph O. Holland; Tyrian Lodge, No. 333, J. Orville Taylor; St. Paul's Lodge, No. 500, Harvey M. Solenberger.

Following are the Past Masters of the Springfield Lodges, with the year of their service:

Springfield Lodge No. 4—James Adams, 1839; Meredith Helm, 1840-41; James Shepherd, 1842; Francis A. McNeil, 1843; James Swisler, 1844; William Lively, 1844-47; William A. Dickey, 1848; Z. A. Cabanis, 1849; James W. Keyes, 1850; James Matheny, 1851-52; Grover Ayers, 1853-55; Orson N. Stafford, 1856; Peter V. Von Nostrand, 1857; William Lively, 1858-63; Benjamin C. McQuestion, 1864; Orson N. Stafford, 1865; John L. Davis, 1866-67; William Lively, 1868-69; Ralph J. Coats, 1870-71; Henson Robinson, 1872-73; L. F. Dyson, 1874-76; Peter Von Nostrand, 1877; Frederick Trapp, 1878; Allen R. Latham, 1879-80; Thomas S. Mather, 1881-82; Allen R. Latham, 1883; Robert H. Moon, 1884; Henry H. Biggs, 1885-88; Rufus L. Berry, 1889-90; William B. Reid, 1891; D. L. Phillips, 1892; John B. Inman, 1893; Louis M. Myers, 1894; Albert T. Hey, 1895-96; Richard Lathrop, 1897; Jacob Frisch, 1898; George C. Wilkinson, 1899-1900; L. K. Cleveland, 1901-02; Louis L.

Mutter, 1903; A. Traugott, 1904; L. L. Bacchus, 1905-06; M. R. McDonough, 1907-08; Louis M. Myers, 1909; James A. Reynolds, 1910.

Central Lodge No. 71—W. A. Dickey, U. D.; P. A. Dorwin, 1850-51; I. R. Diller, 1852; Charles Fisher, 1853; R. W. Diller, 1854; L. R. Kimball, 1855; P. A. Dorwin, 1856-58; Charles Fisher, 1859-62; N. Bateman, 1863-64; Z. A. Enos, 1865; P. A. Dorwin, 1866; C. H. Flower, 1867; N. Bateman, 1868; C. H. Flower, 1869-70; Charles Fisher, 1871-72; Z. A. Enos, 1873-74; C. C. Cromwell, 1875-77; Charles Fisher, 1878; T. C. Jewell, 1879; Z. A. Enos, 1880; A. M. Brooks, 1881; R. W. Diller, 1882; Z. A. Enos, 1883; B. F. Cleverly, 1884; R. F. Williams, 1885; A. J. Smith, 1886; L. W. Reed, 1887; A. H. Saunders, 1888-89; Allen Enos, 1890; B. F. Talbott, 1891-92; C. C. Cromwell, 1893; A. Huntington, 1894-95; R. Beet, 1896-97; G. J. Barrett, 1898-99; J. I. Rinaker, Jr., 1900-01; R. R. Greer, 1902; G. D. Parkin, 1903-94; J. M. Tipton, 1905-06; J. W. Withey, 1907; H. S. Bedaine, 1908; George B. Weakley, 1909; J. R. B. VanCleve, by affil.; W. I. Lowry, by affil.; William D. McKinney, 1910.

Tyrian Lodge No. 333—Orlin H. Miner, 1860-65; John H. Van Deren, 1867; Orlin H. Miner, 1868; John C. Reynolds, 1869-71; Orlin H. Miner, 1872; Samuel H. Claspill, 1873; Frank Hudson, 1874-75; R. D. Lawrence, 1876; H. B. Davidson, 1877-78; Jesse K. Dubois, Jr., 1879; H. B. Davidson, 1880-81; P. A. Weaver, 1882; Joseph D. Myers, 1883; Charles W. Prouty, 1884-85; Ernst H. Helmle, 1886-87; Charles W. Prouty, 1888; Frank Hudson, 1889-91; George M. O'Hara, 1892-93; Jonas T. Townsley, 1894; Charles W. Prouty, 1895; William Bewsher, 1896; M. Ashton Jones, 1897-98-99; Charles W. Prouty, 1900-02; H. B. Davidson, 1903; John P. Springer, 1904-05; D. C. Frederick, 1907; James L. Taylor, 1908-09; O. L. Caldwell, by affil.; F. Ruyter, 1910.

St. Paul's Lodge No. 500—Nicholas Strott, 1866; Sharon Tyndale, 1867; G. H. Harlow, 1868; Nicholas Strott, 1869; G. H. Harlow, 1870; L. H. Bradley, 1871-73; James F. McNeill, 1874; L. H. Bradley, 1875-76; M. B. Converse, 1877; James F. McNeill, 1878-79; Charles P. Kane, 1880; L. W. Shepherd, 1881; Lewis Dorlan, 1882; Henry B. Kane, 1883; J. M. Grout, 1884; Lewis Dorlan, 1885; P. J. Slenker, 1886; G. S. Fullenwider, 1887; I. K. Bradley, 1888; J. M. Grout, 1889-90; John J. Crowder, 1891; Charles E.

Opel, 1892; J. L. Hargitt, 1893; P. J. Slenker, 1894; Charles F. Hawk, 1895; J. M. Grout, 1896-97-98-99-1900; Edwin L. Chapin, 1901-02; Sidney S. Breese, 1903-04; George L. Crocker, 1905; Edward F. Irwin, 1906; Harry L. Smith, 1907; John W. Cobbs, 1908; George Taylor, Jr., 1909; F. R. Smedley, by affil.; H. J. Bennett, by affil.; Henry G. Bengel, 1910.

MODERN WOODMEN OF AMERICA.

(By Hon. W. A. Northcott.)

The Modern Woodmen of America have about five thousand members in Sangamon County, about two thousand five hundred of these being associated with lodges in the city of Springfield. The first camp was chartered on the 7th day of September, A. D., 1885. There are now six camps in the city and thirty-four in the county of Sangamon, with a total membership of 4,878.

A fraternal benefit association, it has a representative government and a lodge system, and it furnishes payments to the beneficiaries of deceased members. The first of these societies to be organized, was the Ancient Order of United Workmen, which was organized by Father Upchurch, and the first lodge was founded in October, 1868. Since that time hundreds of these societies have been organized, and over \$100,000,000 have been paid out in benefits to widows and orphans. Since that date, nearly ten millions of men have joined these different societies. It is nearly impossible to estimate the substantial good that has been done. You can no more measure fraternal benefits than you can weigh a mother's love.

Desolate places have been made glad; the tears have been wiped from the cheeks of widows; homes have been held together; little children have been fed and clothed and sent to school. Outside of the insurance feature, the great charity done, has been one of the most wonderful things in modern civilization.

The Modern Woodmen of America have two hundred thousand members in Illinois, and over twelve thousand in the United States. It is the largest beneficiary society in the world. There is no stronger county in Woodcraft than Sangamon. The society is most closely connected historically with the county, as it was in the great Head Camp held here in 1890, that

steps were taken which saved the Modern Woodmen from ruin. It was here that the society was reorganized and started upon a new career of greatness which has had no parallel in history.

LIST OF CAMPS.—The following table gives the name, location, year of organization and membership of the thirty-four camps in Sangamon County:

Springfield No. 114, Springfield. Chartered 1885. Charter members, 18. Members, 1911, 148.

Auburn No. 119, Auburn. Chartered 1885. Charter Members, 17. Members, 1911, 136.

Plains No. 139, Pleasant Plains. Chartered 1888. Charter members, 5. Members, 1911, 150.

Illipolis, No. 265, Illipolis. Chartered 1886. Charter members, 12. Members, 1911, 239.

Capital No. 333, Springfield. Chartered 1887. Charter members, 41. Members, 1911, 241.

Chatham No. 342, Chatham. Chartered 1887. Charter members, 10. Members, 1911, 85.

Court No. 454, Springfield. Chartered 1888. Charter members, 9. Members, 1911, 252.

Rochester No. 510, Rochester. Chartered 1888. Charter members, 9. Members, 1911, 119.

Divernon No. 512, Divernon. Chartered 1888. Charter members, 10. Members, 1911, 192.

Pawnee No. 518, Pawnee. Chartered 1888. Charter members, 14. Members, 1911, 134.

New Berlin No. 531, New Berlin. Chartered 1888. Charter members, 10. Members, 1911, 115.

Buckthorn No. 570, Mechanicsburg. Chartered 1888. Charter members, 15. Members, 1911, 79.

Silver Fern No. 591, Williamsville. Chartered, 1888. Charter members, 15. Members, 1911, 108.

New City No. 619, New City. Chartered 1888. Charter members, 8. Members, 1911, 57.

Mud Lake No. 629, Riverton. Chartered 1888. Charter members, 18. Members, 1911, 139.

Sangamon No. 642, Custer. Chartered 1888. Charter members, 4. Members, 1911, 26.

Barclay No. 692, Barclay. Chartered 1888. Charter members, 12. Members, 1911, 33.

Dawson No. 712, Dawson. Chartered 1888. Charter members, 15. Members, 1911, 62.

Sugar Creek No. 808, Glenmar. Chartered

1889. Charter members, 12. Members, 1911, 51.

Loami No. 848, Loami. Chartered 1889. Charter members, 10. Members, 1911, 176.

Central Ill. No. 872, Springfield. Chartered 1889. Charter members, 10. Members, 1911, 537.

Buffalo No. 896, Buffalo. Chartered 1889. Charter members, 9. Members, 1911, 106.

Lynnora No. 920, Zenobia. Chartered 1889. Charter members, 18. Members, 1911, 84.

Curran No. 1290, Curran. Chartered 1890. Charter members, 9. Members, 1911, 76.

Boutin No. 1418, Springfield. Chartered 1890. Charter members, 51. Members, 1911, 642.

White Oak No. 1517, Cantrall. Chartered 1890. Charter members, 15. Members, 1911, 52. Lanesville No. 1522, Lanesville. Chartered 1890. Charter members, 10. Members, 1911, 72.

Liberty No. 1534, Springfield. Chartered 1891. Charter members 25. Members, 1911, 489.

Hawes No. 2162, Sherman. Chartered 1894. Charter members, 11. Members, 1911, 38.

Island Grove No. 2637, Berlin. Chartered 1894. Charter members, 15. Members, 1911, 27.

Best No. 3375, Breckenridge. Chartered 1895. Charter members, 15. Members, 1911, 53.

Lowder No. 3414, Lowder. Chartered 1895. Charter members, 15. Members, 1911, 83.

Buffalo Hart No. 4935, Buffalo Hart. Chartered 1898. Charter members, 15. Members, 1911, 26.

Salisbury No. 6635, Salisbury. Chartered 1899. Charter members, 15. Members, 1911, 51.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS. The following presents a list of the principal officers (Consul and Clerk) of each Camp of the order for the year 1911:

Springfield Camp, No. 114—C. A. Beyers, Consul; E. D. Sherwood, Clerk.

Auburn Camp, No. 119—T. T. Prickett, Consul; E. L. Landon, Clerk.

Plains Camp, No. 139—A. L. Cogdall, Consul; C. Becker, Clerk.

Illipolis Camp, No. 265—Ed Simpson, Consul; J. H. Pickel, Clerk.

Capital Camp, No. 333—Julius C. Skoog, Consul; Joseph Fernandes, Clerk.

Chatham Camp, No. 342—T. H. Maddex, Consul; J. C. McCully, Clerk.

Court Camp, No. 454—A. O. Haselmayer, Consul; William Booth, Clerk.

Rochester Camp, No. 510—J. T. Dunn, Consul; H. D. Parker, Clerk.

Divernon Camp, No. 512—N. L. McTaggart, Consul; William R. Abel, Clerk.

Pawnee Camp, No. 518; W. K. McWilliams, Consul; A. M. Sanders, Clerk.

New Berlin Camp, No. 531—John Eisele, Consul; C. B. Warren, Clerk.

Buckthorn Camp, No. 570—D. P. Isaacs, Consul; G. E. Armstrong, Clerk.

Silver Fern Camp, No. 591—I. M. Pancake, Consul; W. E. Convey, Clerk.

New City Camp, No. 619—J. F. Kussman, Consul; B. F. Young, Clerk.

Mud Lake Camp, No. 629—A. B. Cowgill, Consul; D. W. Wright, Clerk.

Sangamon Camp, No. 642—A. W. Robinson, Consul; J. R. Smedley, Clerk.

Barclay Camp, No. 692—A. S. Bice, Consul; D. A. Riddle, Clerk.

Dawson Camp, No. 712—W. E. Garrett, Consul; Henry Rentschler, Clerk.

Sugar Creek Camp, No. 808—G. H. Burtle, Consul; W. H. Jackson, Clerk.

Loami Camp, No. 848—L. F. Walker, Consul; H. A. Dewese, Clerk.

Central Illinois Camp, No. 872—Thomas James, Consul; W. C. Kikendall, Clerk.

Buffalo Camp, No. 896—H. S. Wiley, Consul; J. E. McCann, Clerk.

Lyndora Camp, No. 929—Marcus Warren, Consul; C. S. Rich, Clerk.

Curran Camp, No. 1230—E. D. Search, Consul; D. J. Riordan, Clerk.

Boutin Camp, No. 1418—R. C. Heizer, Consul; A. P. Lewis, Clerk.

White Oak Camp, No. 1517—(Roster 1911 not in). Joe J. Keely, Clerk.

Lanesville Camp, No. 1522—Charles Scott, Consul; A. H. Willinborg, Clerk.

Liberty Camp, No. 1534—L. A. Chaffer, Consul; Fred J. Bengel, Clerk.

Hawes Camp, No. 2162—Albert Flagg, Consul; Frank Roberts, Clerk.

Island Grove Camp, No. 2637—J. A. Davenport, Consul; W. B. Robertson, Clerk.

Best Camp, No. 3375—T. J. Boyd, Consul; Leslie Green, Clerk.

Lowder Camp, No. 3414—O. B. Mouree, Consul; George E. Jones, Clerk.

Buffalo Hart Camp, No. 4935—C. F. Cass, Consul; J. A. Enos, Clerk.

Salisbury Camp, No. 6635—Paul Batterton, Consul; Frank Davis, Clerk.

STATE CAMP OF 1911—The State Camp of the Modern Woodmen of America, held in Springfield on May 3, 1911, was a great gathering, consisting of some four hundred and forty delegates, and they were royally entertained by the local Woodmen. The great boast of the Modern Woodmen of America is that it has the freest and most representative form of government of any known organization. Each local camp selects a delegate to the County Camp, the county camp to the State Camp and the State Camp to the Head Camp; and when the delegates assemble in national session, the voice of the humblest member of the body can be heard through these delegates as to the great questions of making laws and selecting officers.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS.

(By Hon. James M. Graham.)

Springfield Council No. 364, Knights of Columbus, was instituted March 19, 1899, by Patrick L. McArdle, State Deputy, and Staff of Chicago. This being the first Council instituted in the West, outside of the city of Chicago, little was known of the Order, except in a general way.

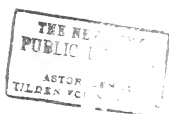
The first class numbered sixty-five representative Catholics of the city. Joseph J. Sheehan was first Grand Knight of the Council, and Thos. J. Condon was the first Deputy Grand Knight. Shortly after the Council got in working order, and during the following July, a class of fifty candidates were added and permanent quarters were secured in the Rooth and McCosker building at Sixth and Monroe Streets.

This Council during the three years following its institution was instrumental in locating Councils in Peoria, Alton, Decatur, Jacksonville, Beardstown, Carlinville, Quincy, Kansas City, and, in fact, carried the banner of Columbus wherever it was possible to locate a council of the Order. Every year a large class is initiated and after the conferring of degrees a banquet is usually served.

The total membership at the present time is 550, and the Lodge hall and club rooms are now located on the third floor of the Kane building, 206-208 South Sixth Street, where splendid club rooms are maintained, supplied with a fine library and current literature of all kinds. The



CORNELIUS WOODRUFF



emblem of the order is an eight-cornered cross, ornamented with a compass, dagger and a ship having reference to the voyage of Columbus in 1492.

The Order is Catholic throughout, and has (although not a church society) the sanction of the clergy and Bishop of the Diocese. It has an excellent ceremonial equal to any and inferior to none. It is not a secret organization in the sense of being objectionable to the church. Its membership is composed of the rich and poor, yet the choice of the Catholic population regardless of nationality.

On the roster of the Springfield Council will be found the names of officials of the Nation, State and City, men of letters, journalists, physicians, clergymen, lawyers, manufacturers, merchants, mechanics, laborers, etc. The value of being a member, from a moral and social point of view, far outweighs its pecuniary cost or advantages.

It has brought the Catholic people of Springfield together for merciful and commendable purposes; it has given scope and encouragement for the exalting influence of social life, and has proved a valuable auxiliary to the Church, and making more exemplary, those within the fold.

The present officers of the Springfield No. 364 are: James J. Graham, Grand Knight; Frank Ryan, Financial Secretary; Nicholas Amrhein, Treasurer; Dr. H. A. Aschauer, Medical Examiner; E. L. O'Brien, Recorder; Frank L. Trutter, Deputy G. K.; Gerhardt Elshof, Warden; Ed R. Armstrong, Lecturer; Dr. B. L. Kirby, Chancellor; Very Rev. T. Hickey, Chaplain; William J. Crowley, Inside Guard; Vincent F. Barbaro, Outside Guard; Charles J. Wettler, C. A. Power and D. M. Walsh, Trustees.

ROYAL BENEFIT SOCIETY.

The Royal Benefit Society, a mutual insurance association, was organized in 1897 under the Laws of the United States for the District of Columbia. It continues its Home Office and principal part of its work in Washington, D. C. It has a Branch Office at Springfield, Ill., which is the headquarters for all work west of the state of Ohio, about one-fourth of the business is conducted at the branch office.

Its income during the first years of its existence (1897) was \$651.87; its business has increased every year, and has never gone back-

wards even in years of business depression. At the end of five years the income was \$65,000 per year, and at the present time its total income is more than one-third of a million dollars. The Company is working in more than fifteen States.

For several years after its organization Dr. D. F. Pennington was National President and J. McKenny Berry, National Secretary. At present Thomas W. Wilson of Springfield, Ill., is National President and M. B. Garber of Washington, D. C., is National Secretary, and S. S. McElvain of Auburn, Ill., National Treasurer. For some time past Mr. Thomas W. Wilson has been National President, residing in Springfield, Ill., but he divides his time between the Home Office in Washington and the Branch Office in Springfield. Mr. Garber resides in Washington, and devotes all his time to the Home Office.

This order has the following subordinate divisions in Springfield: Lincoln Circle, No. 106; Central Circle, No. 4; Independent Circle, No. 30; Dewey Circle, No. 5; and Abe Lincoln Lodge, No. 5.

COURT OF HONOR

(By Charles J. Riefler.)

The Court of Honor is a fraternal beneficiary society, with an insurance feature. It was organized at Springfield, Illinois, July 23, 1895, and occupies commodious quarters in the home of the late United States Senator John M. Palmer, which property the society acquired by purchase and which it remodeled to suit its business convenience.

The Court of Honor has been a successful venture from the beginning. Since its organization fifteen years ago, it has expanded its business field into twenty States and Territories, having established prosperous District Courts as far west as California. The membership of the society embraces both men and women, approximating a total of 75,000.

The annual volume of business transacted by the Court of Honor exceeds \$1,250,000, and it has available an emergency fund of \$1,500,000, invested in government and municipal bonds and first mortgage loans, on deposit with the insurance department of Illinois. The society has disbursed \$7,000,000 to the widows and orphans of its deceased members, in benefits alone.

The principal officers of the society, who are

directly associated with the business management of the society are as follows: A. L. Hereford, Supreme Chancellor; W. E. Robinson, Supreme Recorder; B. F. Workman, Supreme Treasurer; Dr. J. E. White, Supreme Medical Director.

The membership of the Court of Honor embraces many men and women who enjoy wide renown as leaders in their respective spheres, a few of whom may be mentioned here, as follows: Ex-Gov. Richard Yates; Hon. W. A. Northcott, U. S. District Attorney; M. P. Berry, of Carthage, late Grand Master I. O. O. F.; Cicero J. Lindly, of Greenville, P. G. R., I. O. O. F.; Hon. John J. Brown, of Vandalia; E. A. Snively, Illinois Board of Pardons; Congressman Jas. M. Graham; McCan Davis, Clerk of the Supreme Court; Hon. John H. Sikes, Grand Secretary I. O. O. F.; and a multitude of others who are prominent workers in the field of fraternal effort.

Early in its career the Court of Honor established itself upon a firm and safe foundation by adopting, as a standard, the National Fraternal Congress experience table, thus insuring the perpetuity of the society and making its insurance contracts safe.

There are five subordinate divisions of this order in Springfield, viz.: Sangamon District Court No. 15, organized August 5, 1895; Capital District Court No. 20, organized August 1, 1895; Springfield District Court No. 25, organized July 31, 1895; Flower City District Court No. 267, organized February 11, 1897; and Central District Court No. 481, organized 1897.

ORDER OF BNAI BRITH

The order of Bnai Brith (a Jewish order) was organized in Springfield in 1866. The present local members of the lodge, known as Emes Lodge No. 67, I. O. B. B., has 55 members. The total membership of the order is about 35,000. Its purpose is to assist Brethren and their widows and improve the condition of the Israelites in general.

Brith Sholm Congregation, whose temple on North Fifth Street was built in 1876, has a membership of about 50. The present officers are:

S. Benjamin, President; Albert Salzenstein,

Vice President; Charles Stern, Secretary; B. A. Lange, Treasurer; Dr. A. J. Messing, Jr., Rabbi.

The present officers (1911) of the local lodge are:

B. A. Lange, President; M. Eckstein, Vice President, Julius Meyers, Mentor; S. Benjamin, Recording Secretary; C. H. Seamon, Financial Secretary; A. J. Friedman, Treasurer; D. Seligman, Warden.

OTHER FRATERNITIES AND SORORITIES

DAUGHTERS OF LIBERTY.—There are three organizations of the Daughters of Liberty in Springfield, Nos. 1, 2 and 12.

ORDER OF EAGLES.—Illinois Aerie No. 437 is the only branch of the Fraternal Order of Eagles in the city.

PYTHIAN SISTERS.—This society has one organization, Tekoa Temple No. 99, in Springfield.

ANCIENT ORDER UNITED WORKMEN.—Has three lodges in Springfield, viz.: Capital City Lodge No. 38, instituted February 8, 1877; Good Will Lodge No. 39, instituted 1877; Mozart Lodge No. 106, instituted 1878.

Degree of Honor, Sangamon Lodge No. 33, appears to be a related organization.

FRATERNAL MYSTIC CIRCLE.—This order has two organizations in the city—Excelsior Ruling No. 214, instituted in 1890, and Illinois Ruling No. 248, instituted March 17, 1891.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.—The following labor societies have organizations in Springfield: Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, No. 460; two International Brotherhoods of Electrical Workers; and Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen.

ORDER OF MACCABEES.—This order has two organizations in Springfield, viz.: Capital Tent No. 1, instituted in 1886, and German Tent No. 10, instituted 1891, besides Capital Hive No. 3, Ladies of Maccabees. There is also Sangamo Tent No. 1138, K. O. T. M. Maccabees, instituted in 1903.

LOYAL AMERICANS OF THE REPUBLIC.—This order, incorporated November 7, 1896, has headquarters in Springfield with ten subordinate organizations or assemblies, viz.: Springfield Assemblies, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 33, 501, 502, 503 and 541.

MODERN BROTHERHOOD OF AMERICA has one organization, Flower Lodge, No. 1603.

ORDER OF OWLS.—Springfield Nest No. 1191.

PATRIOTIC ORDER OF AMERICANS.—This order has three organizations—Nos. 3, 6 and 9.

ROYAL NEIGHBORS OF AMERICA.—Has two organizations—Capital City Camp No. 113, instituted 1895, and Independence Camp No. 431, instituted July 3, 1890.

KNIGHTS AND LADIES OF SECURITY is a social order with two independent organizations, viz.: Springfield Council No. 435, instituted 1893, and Badner Council No. 1315, instituted 1903.

TRIBE OF BEN HUR.—This order has two organizations in Springfield, viz.: Damascus Court, No. 41, and Guiding Star Court, No. 271.

CHAPTER XLIX.

PHENOMENAL EVENTS

THE DEEP SNOW OF 1830-31—HARDSHIPS ENDURED BY THE PIONEER SETTLERS—DESTRUCTION OF BIRD AND ANIMAL LIFE—THE SHOOTING STARS—SUDDEN FREEZE OF 1836—A SNOW BLOCKADE AND VIOLENT GALE—DESTRUCTIVE RAIN STORMS—THE TORNADOES OF 1858 AND 1859—DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY NEAR WILLIAMSVILLE AND ROCHESTER—SLEET STORM OF 1883—THE TORNADO OF SEPTEMBER, 1911.

[A considerable portion of this story of the "Deep Snow" of 1830-31 is taken from an article by Rev. J. G. Bergen, read before the Sangamon County Old Settlers' Association at its first meeting in 1859.]

THE DEEP SNOW.—"The autumn of 1830 was wet, and the weather prevallingly mild until the close of December. Christmas Eve the snow began to fall. That night it fell about a foot deep. It found the earth soft, grass green, and some green peach leaves on the trees. The day was mild. The snow contributed greatly to the amusement of the boys and called forth the hilarity of all who had sleighs or sleds, or who could rig a 'jumper' with a store-box or a crate. Bells of any description, if not in the cutter, were hung on the horses by ropes or twine. The straps of bells we brought from New Jer-

sey were, I believe, the first and only straps here at the time. They were freely at the service of Drs. Todd and Jayne, who were famous for fast horses if not good sleighs. They were famous horsemen, hardy and hard drivers.

"As the snow fell, night after night, these implements, if they lost in novelty, gained in utility. Several preparations were made by increasing the size and strength of the sleighs and doubling teams, to break the way to mill and woods, for household bread, fuel, corn and provender. Mr. Enos, one of the wealthiest men of the place and Receiver of Public Moneys in the Land Office, turned out with a great sled and two yoke of oxen, to haul wood to the destitute. With wolf-skin cap on head, with Yankee frock, buttoned up close to the neck behind, reaching below his knees, belted over a great coat beneath, with legging protectors and ox-goad in hand, he rolled up the bodies and limbs of trees, some of them more than fifty feet long, to the door of the writer, for which he and his family shall receive our thanks while life shall last. The same kind act he did to many others. His timber was nearest to the town. Woodmen felled the trees, rolled them on the sled, and the benevolent veteran left them at our doors.

"Snow succeeded snow, interchanged with sleet and fine hail, which glazed and hardened the surface. Nine long weeks witnessed this coming deep snow, until in all these parts its depth averaged from four to five feet. Woe was the day when sleds met on the single beaten track, with plunging of horses, overturning of loads—not to speak of the screams of the belles within, the laughs of young America, or the wrath of the teamsters. Many were the joyous rides the two doctors, with four horses to their sleighs, gave the young people. Though the description of these rides, as given at the time, is vivid in my recollection, I shall leave them to the imagination of the reader, with the rough, roomy sleighs, covered with buffalo robes, filled to overflowing with hale, happy companions, behind four fiery horses, champing the bits in their mouths, ready for a plunge.

"During the long nine weeks the thermometer ranged close to zero; a few times it went twenty below, and the water dropped from the eaves only two days, so intense was the continuous cold. When the snow fell there was no frost in the ground; the sap of the trees had not

been forced by the cold to the roots. The consequence was the peach trees were invariably killed; apple trees and nurseries mostly shared the same fate. The summer before I had seen wagon loads of peaches in some orchards. Such a sight has never greeted our eyes since in these parts.

"Great hardships were endured that winter by men and beasts. When the snow came it found most of the corn standing on the stalks. The fall had been so warm and wet that the farmers had a better reason than common to indulge the careless habit of leaving their corn in the field, to be gathered in winter when they wanted it. The snow became so deep, the cold so intense, the crust at times so hard, and the people so unprepared for such an extreme season, that it became almost impossible, in many parts of the country, to obtain bread for family use, though amid stacks of wheat and fields of corn. Water-mills, scarce and small as they were, were frozen and stopped a considerable portion of the time. If the one-horse 'corn-cracker' for 'dodger' or the inclined wheel of the ox-mill could go, it was with great difficulty; and many lived so far from these that it was impossible to go to them. Many had no road and no ability to make one through the depths of snow; and those who had, were compelled to make them over and over again, in consequence of the drift filling the track, or a new supply from the clouds.

"Hundreds of hogs and fowls perished. Horses and cattle were in many instances turned into the cornfields. Prairie chickens, whose habit, as is well known, is to roost on the ground, perished that winter in such number we feared that the race of this fine bird would become extinct. When their time of roost came they would light upon the snow, if the crust would bear them, or if its bosom was soft, plunge into it, and spend the night as on the earth; but if a heavy fall of snow came that night, especially if it were coated with a crust of ice, as often happened, the poor imprisoned things were locked in, and thousands and thousands perished."

The term "deep snow" is used relatively, for snow much deeper falls in New York, the New England States and Canada, but the long continued period of cold and snow above described was not before known in Sangamon County and has not been since. Several persons were lost

in the snow and met death as a result. Deer, turkey, and other wild game, deprived of the food upon which they were accustomed to subsist, were almost exterminated. As the deer runs in successive leaps, the faster they ran the more they were imprisoned by the snow, as their sharp hoofs broke through the crust and their bodies lay on the snow, at the mercy of the of the hunter or his dogs. At the same time a dog or wolf would not break through this crust, as its feet were soft and padded. At this time the more thoughtful people abstained from shooting them, especially as they soon became too lean for venison, being shut off from food. There were others who thought only of sport and killed them when they could. The dogs and wolves, finding the deer were soon at their mercy, destroyed great numbers of them, so that they were nearly exterminated and never afterward became so plentiful. There was a tradition among the Indians that there had been a very deep snow about the year 1800, and it was said by some of the early settlers that, on the highest points of land, buffalo bones were found in large quantities, as late as 1818, the coming of the first white settlers. It was supposed the buffalo collected on the high points because the snow was thinnest there, and perished from cold and hunger.

THE SHOOTING STARS.—Many people believed that the "shooting stars," observed on the night of November 12, 1833, were the fulfillment of the prophecy of Christ that "the stars should fall from Heaven before that great and notable day of the Lord's coming," and the sight was never forgotten by those who witnessed it. The air was calm and there were no clouds in the sky, so that the scene was one of such brilliance as to cause great excitement, admiration and wonder. The appearance was compared by observers to a shower of fire falling from the sky. This wonderful occurrence took place at three A. M., so that it was witnessed by comparatively few persons. Articles quoted from New York and Philadelphia papers in the "Sangamo Journal" showed that the phenomenon had been witnessed in other parts of the country and was not local in character.

THE MILD WINTERS OF 1832-33.—The winter of 1832-33 was as mild in comparison as the winter two years previous was severe, and an article in the "Sangamo Journal" of January 5, 1833, remarks on the fact that for several



Yon friend
Rich. L. L.



days past there had been no frost and that the weather was as mild as could be expected in April. The following is an extract: "We hear the 'mellifluous' notes of frogs; the grass has started in many parts of the prairies; in the bottoms, the May apple has sprouted from one to three inches; and most kinds of cattle do well without feeding. Plowing is going on in the vicinity of the town. We have some fear the warm weather will cause the wheat to 'joint.' . . . No doubt the citizens who left for Arkansas last summer are congratulating themselves on the fine climate of that country, while they suppose the Illinoisans are buried in snow and suffering from cold weather. Joy remain with them."

THE SUDDEN FREEZE OF 1836.—The remarkably sudden change which occurred on December 20, 1836, made a deep impression upon the minds of all who experienced it. There were several inches of snow upon the ground and the weather was mild. Rain began falling early in the morning and the snow was turned to slush. It is related of Washington Crowder that he left his home, about four miles southwest of the city, sometime before noon, intending to go to the city for a marriage license, and that he carried an umbrella to protect himself from the rain and wore a very long overcoat. When he had traveled over about half the distance, he saw a dark cloud in the northwest, which traveled toward him and was accompanied by a great noise, so he thought it wise to close his umbrella before the wind struck it. He had put it under his arm when the cold wave reached him. Water was dripping from everything about him, but by the time he could pick up the reins again and draw them tight, the ice rattled from them. Running water on the slopes was turned to ice in the way molten lead would harden and form in ridges if poured on the ground. Mr. Crowder said it was but a few minutes before his horse was able to walk on top of the frozen snow and water, so sudden was the transition. When he reached the city and tried to dismount in front of a store, he was unable to move, as his overcoat had been frozen to his saddle so that he was unable to get loose from it. He called for help, but two men were unable to loosen him, so they ungirthed his saddle and lifted it off the horse with him, then took the two to the fire to be melted apart. Mr. Crowder, nothing daunted, went to the County Clerk's

office and procured his license, with which he returned home, driving his horse before him. On the next morning he started out on horseback, but the way was so difficult to travel that he dismounted and proceeded on foot to the home of his promised wife. Other stories are told graphically illustrating the suddenness and severity of the cold blast which struck the region, and one man gave it as his opinion that it traveled at the rate of about seventy miles per hour and that the thermometer, which he thinks must have registered as high as 40 degrees, would have been brought by the first blast down to zero in a second of time.

A VIOLENT GALE.—On the evening of December 23, 1871, a thunder storm passed over Springfield, and considerable rain fell. The weather cleared before morning and the sun shone out, but about nine o'clock clouds came up, the wind began to blow a gale, and within an hour had risen so that roofs were taken off buildings and many chimneys and signs were blown down. The rink, which had been erected about four years previous, at a cost of \$12,000, was leveled, and the Rolling Mill and the round house of the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad Company was destroyed. Although no lives were lost the damage to property amounted to many thousands of dollars.

UNUSUAL RAIN STORMS.—At eight o'clock on the evening of June 1, 1872, a severe thunder-storm swept over the city of Springfield, accompanied by torrents of rain. The pouring rain continued until three o'clock the following morning, and the oldest inhabitants admitted that they had never seen the equal of the storm for the amount of water which fell. The streets were soon full of running water which the over-charged sewers could not hold, and cellars began to fill with water. In some cases people were even driven from their sleeping apartments by the water which poured in. The main sewer of the city, which was large enough to admit the passage of a double team and wagon, was soon discharging a volume of water, ponds that had not held water for several years were filled, and the Sangamon River was, for the time being, a rushing, roaring river.

Another storm, which caused considerable damage, occurred August 3, 1860. This storm was accompanied by heavy thunder and sharp lightning, and the wind blow with such fury as to unroof houses, blow down some buildings,

uproot trees, and batter down grain and shrubbery.

TORNADO STORM NEAR WILLIAMSVILLE.—On May 14, 1858, a heavy storm occurred in the vicinity of Williamsville, its greatest force being spent about a mile and a half north of the village, where it struck the residence of Evans Britton. Of the persons who were sleeping in the second story at the time, Mr. Britton was seriously injured, his wife badly hurt also, his child hurt slightly and his hired man suffered severe injuries, although no one was instantly killed. The foundation timbers of the house of solid oak, eight inches square and thirty feet long, were carried about one hundred fifty yards from the place where the house had stood. A falling of hail destroyed most of the windows in the neighborhood and most of the bridges were carried away by the deluge of rain.

TORNADO ON SUGAR CREEK.—A tornado passed along Sugar Creek in the vicinity of Rochester, on May 26, 1859, its course being in a north-easterly direction. The two-story residence of James Bell was demolished, the roof torn from Ranny & Bell's mill, and in the latter two men were badly hurt. Mr. Patterson's house was blown down but no one there was injured, and the home of Mr. Higgins was also destroyed in like manner. A barn belonging to Mr. Highman was also blown down, Mr. Inslee's orchard destroyed, and the log house of the latter—a story-and-a-half dwelling—was demolished, leaving nothing but the foundation logs. Hickory trees, two feet in diameter, were blown down, but notwithstanding the fury of the storm, no lives were lost. Mr. Peddicord's barn was destroyed, and although two boys who were in it were blown some distance, they received no injuries.

THE SNOW BLOCKADE.—The worst storm in many years occurred on Wednesday evening, December 30, 1863, when snow fell all night and throughout a larger portion of the following day. Railroads were blocked and no long distance travel could be made for several days, during which time there was but one mail from the West and one from the East received in the city of Springfield.

A NOTABLE SLEET STORM.—A sleet storm of unprecedented severity visited Springfield on the night of February 2, 1883. Rain fell during much of the night, but froze as it reached the ground and the limbs of trees. By morning

the earth was covered with a layer of ice, the limbs of trees broken down and communication by telegraph and telephone cut off by the breaking of wires. Streets were obstructed in some places for several days by fallen trees or broken branches, as the weather continued cold, presenting a scene not unlike that of an Arctic landscape. The storm covered a radius of some thirty to fifty miles, with Springfield apparently as its center.

TORNADO OF 1911.—On the morning of September 13, 1911, Springfield was the center of one of the most violent windstorms of which history has furnished any report for that locality. In fact, this was made up of three different hurricanes or tornadoes, occurring between the hours of two and five o'clock A. M., each of the latter ones proving more violent than its predecessor. Some houses were unroofed and partly demolished, trees blown down or their branches torn off, telegraph and telephone wires broken and electric lights cut off, and as a consequence many dwellings and other buildings were left in darkness, while later the movement of street-car lines was obstructed. The most serious damage was done to the dome of the State capitol, by the tearing away of a portion of the metal roof, and as the wind was accompanied by rain, considerable injury was caused to inner portions of the building, as also to some business buildings and private residences. The damage to the capitol building was estimated at \$50,000 and to the whole city at some \$200,000. Considerable loss was also incurred by the destruction of barns and other buildings, and the prostration of corn and other growing crops in the country districts. The force of the storm was felt as far north as Bloomington, but the most serious results were manifest in Springfield and vicinity.

CHAPTER I.

CASUALTIES—CRIME RECORD.

A SERIES OF FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENTS—DEATH
OF FORMER MAYOR J. W. SMITH—DISASTROUS

EXPLOSION IN SPRINGFIELD IRON COMPANY WORKS—A SECOND RAILROAD ACCIDENT—BOILER EXPLOSIONS—CHILDREN KILLED BY LIGHTNING—SANGAMON COUNTY CRIME RECORD—FIRST MURDER AND PROMPT PUNISHMENT OF THE MURDERER—OTHER NOTED MURDERS—THE ANDERSON MYSTERY—MECHANICSBURG AND CHATHAM KILLINGS—CAMP BUTLER TRAGEDIES—A YOUNG DESPERADO'S TRAGIC END—THE SHARON TYNDALE MURDER—THE SLATER SALOON AFFAIR—AN ILLINOIS RIOT—A PAIR OF DOUBLE TRAGEDIES—THE SPRINGFIELD RACE RIOT AND LYNCHINGS OF 1908.

A RAILROAD CALAMITY.—A passenger train and a coal train, on the Chicago & Alton Railroad collided near Lemont, on Saturday night, August 16, 1873, the engines of both trains exploding and fatally scalding or otherwise injuring sixty persons, four of them citizens of Sangamon County. Of these four, John W. Smith died in Chicago two days after the accident, J. R. Fleury a few hours after Smith, and Noah Divelbiss, Jr., and William Little soon after. The remains of all were brought to Springfield and funeral services were held in the rotunda of the State House, business of all kinds being suspended during the funeral hours. Mr. Smith had been for forty years a citizen of Springfield, having come to the county in 1833, at the age of thirteen years; was a member of the Legislature in 1852, Sheriff in 1860, in 1863 was first elected Mayor of Springfield, and being re-elected in 1871 and again the following year. He had held the office of Collector of Internal Revenue under President Lincoln, in 1865 was appointed State House Commissioner by Gov. Oglesby and shortly before his death (May, 1873), had been appointed Warden of the Penitentiary by Governor Beveridge, filling the office but two or three months before his untimely death.

THE IRON WORKS CATASTROPHE.—A terrible explosion took place at the mills of the Springfield Iron Company on Friday morning, November 29, 1872. The mills had been running night and day in order to keep up with the orders on hand, and at four o'clock, just at the time the gangs were relieving each other, the explosion took place, shattering the engine house and turning the boilers upside down and end for end, and instantly killing Thomas Robinson, who had special charge of seven boilers, each of them

twenty-eight feet long and forty-two inches in diameter, in which steam was generated for a half-dozen engines located in various parts of the plant. At the same time J. C. Miller was terribly scalded. The cause of the accident was lack of proper attention to the condition of water in the boilers.

A SECOND RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—On Thursday, April 12, 1860, an express train going north on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, and running at the rate of about twenty-five miles an hour, had reached the bridge about three miles north of Springfield, when the timber of the structure gave way and the train was thrown into the stream bed some twenty or thirty feet below. The bridge, which was built upon trestle-work, was broken down about one-half its length of 200 feet. The locomotive had reached a point about half way across and went down there, the tender being beneath it and the baggage car thrown up against it. Although all the cars went down the embankment and were badly smashed, but two persons were killed, although several were badly injured.

A STEAM BOILER EXPLOSION.—On March 5, 1856, both flues of the boiler in Huntington's planing mill exploded, throwing a part of the boiler about one hundred twenty yards away, and destroying the smoke-stack and the shed over the boiler. Two persons were seriously injured by the accident.

ANOTHER MILL ACCIDENT.—As Mr. and Mrs. S. W. West were making a visit to Howlett's flouring mill, to observe the operation of its machinery, on Sunday, May 12, 1867, Mrs. West's dress caught in the large driving gear, and although her husband caught her and tried to draw her out, she was drawn from his hold and crushed among the wheels, being instantly killed.

ANOTHER EXPLOSION.—An accident which destroyed considerable property, but in which no lives were lost, occurred September 5, 1867, when the boiler of the City Mill, owned by E. R. Hickox, exploded. The mill and office were completely demolished and the air in the vicinity was filled with timbers, boards, shingles and fragments of the boiler. Buildings and windows for several blocks around were shaken as by an earthquake, but that no one was killed seemed marvelous in view of the fact that, on the morning of this calamity, five persons were in the mill. The property loss was about \$15,000.

CHILDREN KILLED BY LIGHTNING.—During a rain and hail storm, which occurred at Springfield on the night of February 16, 1870, four children of George Brent, pastor of the African Baptist Church, were lying on the floor asleep, between the stove and the wall, the lightning ran down the flue and struck two of the children, who were instantly killed. The other two children and three older persons, who were in the room at the time, were stunned but were not injured.

SANGAMON COUNTY CRIME RECORD.

The first murder recorded in Sangamon County was that of Mrs. Nathaniel VanNoy, who was killed by her husband in a fit of drunkenness on the morning of August 27, 1826. This crime was the cause of much indignation among the early settlers. Mr. VanNoy was arrested the same night and sent to jail, and Judge Sawyer, who had been notified, called a special session of the Circuit Court. A Grand Jury was impaneled and sworn, who found a true bill of indictment against the prisoner, the bill was presented to the court, a petit jury was called and sworn, and the trial began on the 28th, the day after the murder. A verdict of guilty was rendered on the 29th, and thus, within a period of three days after the crime was committed the trial was held, the murderer sentenced and condemned to be hung. The execution took place on the spot where the State House was later erected, and a large number of persons were present to witness the event.

KILLING OF DR. EARLY.—The murder of Dr. Jacob M. Early was the outcome of political differences. While Dr. Early was sitting in a room at Spottswood Hotel on Wednesday evening, March 14, 1838, Henry B. Truett entered the room and took a seat nearly opposite, keeping his eye fixed on the doctor, who seemed oblivious of his presence. Several men left the room, leaving only Dr. Early, Mr. Truett and one other, when Mr. Truett rose and asked the doctor, in a threatening manner, if he were the author of a resolution passed at a convention held in Peoria disapproving of his (Truett's) nomination as Register of the Land Office at Galena, as he said he had been informed. The doctor refused to say whether or not he was the author and asked who was Truett's informant.

Truett, with an oath, called the doctor a liar and a scoundrel, and upon the latter's saying he would not listen to his abuse and saying he wanted no difficulty, Truett repeated his remarks and added the names of coward and hypocrite. Dr. Early took up a chair, but Mr. Truett passed around him to the opposite side of the room, drew a rifle pistol, fired at the doctor, and then let the pistol drop to the floor, making his immediate escape from the house. The ball entered Dr. Early's left side and passed through the lower part of his stomach and liver, being taken out on the right side, nearly opposite the point where it had entered the body. The doctor died of his wound Saturday night following. Truett was arrested and his trial took place at the October term of the same year, when the jury brought in a verdict of "not guilty," and the prisoner was discharged.

A QUARREL RESULTING FATALLY.—On the evening of Monday, October 3, 1853, Delos W. Brown and John Glascock, the former of Springfield, and the latter of Menard County, both having been drinking, got into a quarrel at the Springfield Coffee House. Mr. Glascock threatened to whip Mr. Brown, and shook his fist in the latter's face. Brown retreated a little and the proprietor tried to interfere, but Glascock caught him and pulled him into the room. In the confusion which followed Glascock received severe cuts from a knife which Mr. Brown was holding; fell to the floor and died within ten minutes. Brown was arrested and a preliminary meeting held, he being bound over to the Circuit Court on a charge of manslaughter, his bail being fixed at two thousand dollars. He ran away, forfeiting his bond, and his property was sold to discharge his recognizance.

A MURDER MYSTERY.—George Anderson was found dead near his home, with a wound upon the back of his head, on the night of May 15, 1856, and great excitement followed, as it was thought by many that his death was the result of poison administered by his wife instead of being caused by the blow. She and Thomas Anderson, also thought to be connected with the murder, were arrested, and a few days later, a preliminary examination of Mrs. Anderson was held before Justices Adams and King. She was prosecuted by A. McWilliams and defended by Antrim Campbell and B. S. Edwards, the speech of the latter on this case being especially able. The Justices were convinced by the testimony

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offered that the death was the result of a blow and not by poison, and Mrs. Anderson was acquitted. When the Circuit Court convened in the following June Mrs. Anderson and Thomas Anderson were indicted by the Grand Jury, but subsequently both were tried and acquitted.

A MECHANICSBURG MURDER.—Two Germans, giving their names as Rudolph and Henry, were employed in cutting corn near Mechanicsburg in October, 1856, and on Monday, October 20th, both went to a drinking resort, where they remained until Wednesday, when on the morning of that day they started out together to hunt, but a few hours later Rudolph returned to the house alone, saying his companion had tired and stopped to rest. Henry's body was found the following Saturday, in the timber, partly eaten by the hogs, and with his head broken in. A coroner's jury passed upon the evidence offered and gave its verdict that the deceased came to his death by injuries inflicted by some person unknown. It was stated that Henry had considerable money with him, and it was thought that this caused Rudolph to commit the murder.

AN INFANT MURDERED.—In March, 1856, an infant was found dead near the roadside some distance from Springfield, with a handkerchief tied over its mouth, showing death to have been caused by smothering. Maria House was arrested for the crime, but after a full hearing before Judge Rice, the jury brought in a verdict of "not guilty," and she was discharged.

A MURDER IN CHATHAM.—A dance was held at the house of Joseph Newland, on Lick Creek, Chatham Township, on the night of Tuesday, January 18, 1860, and George S. Pulliam, Mr. Newland and one other person were discussing a fight which was to take place the following day. Mr. Pulliam offering to bet a sum of money on his favorite, Richard R. Whitehead came into the room at this time and a dispute occurred between him and Mr. Pulliam, one calling the other a liar, and they came to blows, Whitehead striking with his fist and his opponent with a bowie knife. Mr. Whitehead was struck twice on the head and once on the breast, the last stroke causing his death a few moments later. Pulliam was arrested, lodged in jail, and on Thursday, May 10, 1860, arraigned for trial. J. B. White, Prosecuting Attorney, and W. H. Herndon and J. E. Rosette appeared for the people, while Stephen T. Logan and Matheny & Shutt appeared for the defence. After the

case had been ably argued on both sides, the jury were absent two hours, then brought in a verdict of manslaughter, after which Pulliam was sentenced to States Prison for seven years, but he was subsequently pardoned by Gov. Yates.

HOMICIDE NEAR CAMP BUTLER.—On October, 1861, six soldiers from Camp Butler went to the house of a German living near their camp, four remaining on the outside, while two of them entered the house and, it was alleged, then attacked the person of his thirteen year old daughter, when the father seized a billet of wood and beat them back, killing one outright and injuring another badly. An inquest was held by Coroner Hopper and a verdict was returned of justifiable homicide.

FATAL QUARREL AT CAMP BUTLER.—On May 3, 1862, two rebel prisoners, who were held at Camp Butler, named Dawson and Kendrick, engaged in a quarrel, and the latter struck Dawson a heavy blow with a large stick, from the effects of which he died about two hours later. Kendrick was tried by the civil authorities of the county, but the jury disagreed and the case was afterwards *nolle prosequi*.

SPRINGFIELD CITIZEN FOUND DEAD.—A man was found dead on the sidewalk on North Sixth Street on the morning of July 4, 1862, his face being terribly mangled. An unloaded single barrel pistol was found near the body and at first it was thought he had committed suicide. It was shown at the inquest that he was a German named Charles Kensey, and he was buried, but later disinterred and a more thorough examination held, upon which the coroner's jury returned a verdict that he came to his death by the hands of some person unknown.

ANOTHER CAMP BUTLER TRAGEDY.—On November 4, 1862, Thomas Vines, who had been engaged in hauling baggage from the camp to the railroad, and who was employed by the United States Quartermaster Department, was killed at Camp Butler. As officer had ordered his arrest on some pretext, and his team, becoming frightened, began running through the camp, and an order was given to fire upon Mr. Vines. Fifteen or twenty shots were fired and one of them took effect in the neck, killing him instantly.

KILLING OF WESLEY PILCHER.—On Tuesday, March 17, 1863, Lieut. Emery P. Dustin, a friend being with him, was conducting two deserters to Camp Butler, and when he neared the St.

Nicholas Hotel in Springfield, he saw Wesley Pilcher unmercifully beating a man by the name of O'Hara, who was calling for the police. Lieut. Dustin interfered and Pilcher turned to him and began beating him, but Dustin backed out, warning Pilcher to cease his attacks or he would be tempted to injure him. Pilcher followed him for some distance, then Dustin drew a revolver and shot him with fatal effect. Dustin was arrested and taken before Esquires Adams and Hickman, who bound him over to the courts. The military authorities interfered, however, and Dustin was removed and tried by court martial, being then acquitted.

A SOLDIER SHOT.—While his company was camped at Camp Butler, William Kelly, of Company K, Tenth Illinois, in company with a companion, created a disturbance in the boarding house of Mrs. Horry, on North Fifth Street, and had broken a window, when the provost guard came and arrested them. While on the north side of the square on their way to headquarters, Kelly, who had been drinking, drew his revolver and fired twice at one of the guards, one shot cutting the hair on the side of his head. Two guards fired immediately killing Kelly instantly, as one ball passed through his breast and the other through his hips.

PAWNEE ROBBERY AND MURDER.—On Tuesday evening, March 7, 1865, a man called at the house of James Bodge, a merchant at Pawnee, saying he wished to make some purchases. While Mr. Bodge was doing up the articles John Saunders came in, purchased a can of oysters, and soon departed. He was followed by the man in the store, who spoke to his horse as if fearing it might get away. At this another man stepped into the store and pointed a pistol at Mr. Bodge, telling him to surrender, receiving the reply, "I will surrender, but don't shoot me." Upon this the man took Mr. Bodge's pocketbook, which contained five hundred dollars, and departed, mounted his horse, and in company with another man, rode away. As they left the store one of them shot and instantly killed Mr. Saunders. While several persons were gathered around Mr. Saunders, the man who had first come into the store came near and, inquiring who did it, mounted his horse and rode after the others. A few months later a man named Barney Vanarsdale was arrested in Iowa and confessed to shooting Mr. Saunders, after which he was brought to Springfield and accused

Nathan Taylor and Hezekiah Sampley of being accomplices. The two latter were bound over to the Circuit Court for \$2,000 each. James Lemon was afterwards arrested for the same crime and he and Vanarsdale were arraigned for trial at the May term, 1866, of the circuit court. Milton Hay was assigned to defend Lemon, by the court, and James H. Matheny employed by his friends to defend Vanarsdale, but in spite of the efforts of their able counsel, they were found guilty by their own confessions, and sentenced to death. On Friday, June 1, Judge Rice sentenced them to be hung on Friday, June 22, 1866, but later Lieut. Gov. Bross, in the absence of Gov. Oglesby, granted them a reprieve until Friday, July 20, 1866, and the Sheriff made his preparations with the hope that the Governor would commute the sentence to imprisonment for life, but that officer did not see fit to interfere with the action of the court and the execution took place on the day last mentioned.

MAN FOUND DEAD.—Two boys playing near the northeast part of the city on Sunday, January 21, 1866, found a man's pocket-book and a coat covered with blood. Their father and a friend repaired to the spot, after hearing the story of the children, and found a dog standing over a man's body which was face downward, half buried in the snow, showing it had met foul play. The man was frozen and had been killed a couple of days. Upon examination by the Coroner it was found that a ball from a navy revolver had passed through his neck, severing the jugular vein, while another had entered his back and come out through his right breast, either of which would have killed him. Three other bullets had entered his body below his right shoulder, besides which six knife stabs were found in his back, one on his right arm, two in his breast and another in the back of his head. The wounds showed that several must have taken part in the murder, as he must have been attacked in both front and rear at the same time. It was ascertained that the murdered man was Henry Abolst, a member of the Second Illinois Cavalry, but his murderers were never known.

KILLED IN A DRUNKEN QUARREL.—On November 26, 1867, Joseph Ward got into a quarrel with Fritz Trieber, the barkeeper of a saloon on Jefferson Street. Ward having been drinking and being much excited, drew a knife but did

not attempt to use it. Upon hearing that Ward had drawn a knife, Trierer took up a club and beat him over the head so that he died from the effects the next morning and Trierer was arrested for the crime.

WILLIAM MORTAR MURDERED.—On August 1, 1868, Zachariah Brock, who had been drinking, came to the shop of William Mortar and began a quarrel. Mortar picked up a wagon spoke, but on second thought threw it down again and tried to pacify Mr. Brock. The latter then took up the spoke and struck Mr. Mortar on the head so severely that he died within a few days.

A YOUNG DESPERADO AND HIS TRAGIC END.—In 1870, when the Northwestern Railroad Company was surveying a route through Springfield, Coburn Bancroft became greatly excited at the idea that his mother's property would be taken for railroad purposes, and on May 27th he fired a revolver at the surveyor two or three times, but without effect, and a warrant was issued for his arrest. He was found, but backed into a corner of the room and swore to kill the first man who attempted his arrest. Re-enforcements were secured but the young man stood his ground, and not wishing to injure him the police retired, hoping to effect his arrest without injury to anyone. The next morning Louis Souther, editor of the Register at that time, went to the house to talk with Bancroft and secure a statement from him, but the young man threatened to kill him if he did not leave, and Mr. Souther retreated, but was followed and wounded by a shot in the left arm. Bancroft then went out and on the street, met Alonzo McClure and asked if he was the one who swore out the warrant; and having ascertained that such was the case, picked up the lead of a brick-layer's plumb, and threw it at Mr. McClure, who then fired five shots at Bancroft, but without any of them taking effect. Bancroft then fired at McClure and two of the shots took effect, after which he returned home and to his room, where he loaded his pistol. A crowd gathered and the young man sat playing a violin in front of a window, defying them all. After the Sheriff and several police officers had tried to induce him to surrender peaceably, D. C. Robbins, Chief of Police of Springfield, fired, and young Bancroft died within fifteen minutes from the shot. Captain Robbins was exonerated from blame, but the Grand Jury indicted him and he was later tried and acquitted.

THE SHARON TYNDALE MURDER.—On April 29, 1871, Sharon Tyndale, ex-Secretary of State, who lived on Adams between First and Second Streets, had risen about one o'clock A. M. to take a train for St. Louis, which fact was probably known by those who laid in wait for him, and murdered him for the sake of the few dollars which he had upon his person. When his body was found later in the morning, there was a deep wound upon the left side of his head which seemed to have been made with a heavy club, and on the back of his head behind the right ear, was another wound, made by a large caliber pistol. As no traces of blood were found anywhere except on the earth underneath the wound on his head, it was supposed that death must have been instantaneous.

KILLING OF WILLIAM KELLY AT PLEASANT PLAINS.—While Mrs. Rhoda Elmore, Anderson Harris and William Kelly were eating supper on the evening of September 25, 1871, a knock was heard at the door and Peter L. Harrison walked in and commenced firing upon Kelly. The latter rose from the table, picked up a chair and started after Harrison, and getting him outside locked the door. He then started toward the next room and, upon reaching the door, fell down and soon afterward expired. Harrison was arrested and indicted by the Grand Jury, but a change of venue was taken to Christian County, where he was tried and acquitted.

HENRY STAY KILLED.—Henry Stay called at the saloon of Edwin Slater on Monroe Street, Springfield, about eleven o'clock on the evening of March 23, 1872, asking the latter, who had retired for the night, to come down, as he wished to pay him some money. Slater did so and after Mr. Stay had paid him the money gave him something to drink. As Stay turned to leave the place Edward Duffy, an acquaintance of his, came in and the two talked pleasantly for a time, after which Stay took hold of his friend in a joking way and the two began scuffling, during which Mr. Duffy was thrown to the floor rather roughly. Mr. Slater then suggested to Stay that he should not handle Duffy so roughly as he was an older man than himself, and Stay then helped his friend to his feet. Duffy appeared to be angry, and drawing a revolver, turned it on his friend, who told him he had better put it up, as if he did not think Duffy intended to use the weapon. But Duffy stepped back and fired, striking the other in the left

side near the heart. His victim fell to the floor and Duffy then fired at Slater, making a flesh wound in the latter's right shoulder. The saloon-keeper then asked Duffy to shoot no more, and after saying he would not, the murderer fled. A coroner's inquest was held and a charge of murder rendered.

A RIOT AT ILLIOPOLIS.—As Taylor Dickerson was walking home with a young lady on July 6, 1872, some one threw a bunch of firecrackers behind the couple, and upon learning the next day that Carlyle Cantrall was the perpetrator of the act, Mr. Dickerson started in to thrash him. A terrible fight followed, during which the friends of both became participants, and both Cantrall and his friends were badly whipped. Personal friends took sides and the fight was the talk of the village for some time. On July 20th Cantrall brought several friends to the village, two of whom were named Kendall. The village was the scene of rioting all the afternoon and evening, and when the Kendalls and a cousin of theirs started for home late in the evening, Dr. J. M. Burch tried to arrest them. They tried to get away on their horses, but Dr. Burch ordered them to halt or he would shoot, repeating the command three times with no effect, then fired, the shot taking two fingers from the hand of Kendall's cousin and striking Kendall in the left side near the spine, and causing the latter's death a few days later. Dr. Burch was arrested but on final trial acquitted.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.—Milburn Sutherland Tayleur, a man of negro and Indian blood, on June 14, 1873, shot and killed a colored man by the name of William Brown, with whom he had quarreled. Coroner Bierce was notified and tried to arrest Tayleur, whom he saw in a field and ordered to surrender, but the latter placed his gun against his own breast, and leaning forward fired a shot into his body near the heart. He survived long enough to make a statement acknowledging that he had killed Brown.

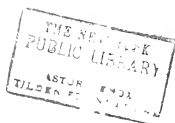
ANOTHER DOUBLE TRAGEDY.—A couple living in Loami Township, John H. Hudson and wife, who had been married about a year and were supposed to be living peaceably together, were both well known and had many friends. The former, who was supposed to be a quiet man, was a bachelor at the time of his marriage; his wife being a widow with considerable property, while he was comparatively a poor man. They

had retired for the night one evening during the latter part of October, 1881, when Mr. Hudson's sister and a servant heard the crack of a revolver. They hurried to the assistance of Mrs. Hudson and succeeded in getting the revolver away from the enraged husband, but he wrenched himself from their grasp and dragging his wife some distance from the house, took up a spade and struck her several times on the head, leaving the blood flowing from three terrible wounds in her skull, then ran to his brother's home, where he related what he had done. The latter hurried to the scene and after attending to the dying woman's needs as best he could, returned to find the murderer had disappeared, but the next morning his lifeless body was found hanging to an apple tree in the orchard, where it was believed he had ended his life overcome by the thought of his terrible crime. He had borrowed a revolver of a neighbor the day before the murder, saying he was taking money with him to buy cattle and wanted the weapon for protection. The real cause of the crime was never discovered.

RACE RIOTS AND LYNCHINGS AT SPRINGFIELD.—On August 12, 1908, a white woman was assaulted in Springfield by a negro, and shortly before this time a white man had defended his daughter from a similar attack by a colored man—the two circumstances causing bitter race feeling. A mob of white men prepared to lynch George Richardson and Joe James, who were under arrest for these crimes, and the Sheriff, assisted by Mr. Loper, a restaurant keeper, took them from the jail in an automobile and carried them to Bloomington. The mob, upon learning what had been done, demolished Mr. Loper's restaurant, burned his automobile and then rushed to the quarter of the city occupied by the colored population, where they sacked a number of stores and burned nearly twenty-five houses. Negroes were chased and attacked on the streets and one of them, Scott Burton, who was said to have fired at the rioters, was beaten and then hanged to a tree. Another, George Donigan, eighty years of age, and a friend of Abraham Lincoln, and for fifty years a respected citizen of the city, although guilty of no offense, was also beaten and hanged to a tree. Although he was cut down before life was extinct, he died in a hospital the following day. During this time many persons were struck by bullets fired by the mob, by the negroes who were trying



MR. AND MRS. HENRY ZIECKSWERTLI



to defend themselves and their property, or by the soldiers who had been called out by Gov. Deneen to preserve order. It was unsafe for the negroes to venture out of their homes until 3,500 troops had been sent from Chicago and other points, and it was estimated that about 2,000 of them left for other cities. The Grand Jury returned 107 indictments against rioters and severely condemned the police force for their cowardice and inefficiency. The rioting took place August 14th and 15th and during this time four persons were killed, besides the two negroes who were lynched, sixty persons were injured, twenty-five negro homes had been burned, and considerable other property destroyed or damaged. The value of property destroyed has been estimated at \$100,000, for which judgments have been rendered against the city aggregating about \$39,000.

CHAPTER LI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TEMPERANCE ORGANIZATIONS—FIRST TEMPERANCE SOCIETY IN CENTRAL ILLINOIS ORGANIZED IN SPRINGFIELD IN 1829—THE WASHINGTONIANS—FIRST OFFICERS AND PROMOTERS OF THE MOVEMENT—ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S SPEECH OF 1842—SONS OF TEMPERANCE AND WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION—OTHER TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES—THE LONG NINE—THE ILL-FATED REED AND DONNER PARTY OF 1846—DISASTROUS EXPERIENCE OF EARLY EMIGRANTS TO CALIFORNIA—TWELVE FORMER CITIZENS OF SANGAMON COUNTY PERISH FROM EXPOSURE AND STARVATION—A MORMON SETTLEMENT—GOLD SEEKERS OF 1849—A FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE—THE PORTUGUESE COLONY—ITS COMING TO THE UNITED STATES IN 1849—SETTLEMENTS ESTABLISHED AT SPRINGFIELD, JACKSONVILLE AND WAVERLY.

The first Temperance Society in Central Illinois, if not in the entire State, was organized in Springfield in the year 1829. During that summer Dr. Gershom Jayne called the attention of Rev. J. G. Bergen to the six sermons of Dr. Lyman Beecher on Intemperance, and Mr. Bergen

read one each Sunday, for six successive Sundays, to the people assembled to hear them. The constitution of a temperance society was then prepared by Mr. Bergen and eleven names were at once signed to the pledge. Before long there were over fifteen hundred signers in the county.

The Springfield Temperance Society was in existence in 1834, its pledge being "to abstain from the use, and use all lawful means to put a stop to vending and drinking distilled ardent spirits." A juvenile society was also formed, for the purpose of teaching the children and preventing youths from forming habits of intemperance.

About the same time a society known as the Sangamon County Temperance Society was formed, having branches in the various townships and villages in the county. The local papers of the period failed to record the proceedings until the year 1837, when an annual meeting of the society was held in the city of Springfield, on February 28th.

THE WASHINGTONIANS.—This pioneer society established a branch in Springfield in December, 1841, the organizers coming from the city of Alton, and the reform movement having originated the previous year in the city of Baltimore, Md. The meetings were packed and, in a very short time, the society had gained three hundred and fifty members in the city of Springfield. The effect was very noticeable in the quiet and orderly manner in which nearly all spent the season of Christmas holiday. One of the primary objects of this organization was to reach the intemperate class and in this it was especially successful, some of its most zealous advocates coming from the class who had been accustomed to indulge freely in the use of intoxicating liquors. The movement also spread to the townships and villages outside Springfield, and was there also very successful.

The meeting for organization was held on the afternoon of December 12, 1841, when the following officers were elected: President, William H. Herndon; Vice Presidents, Gould Butler, W. W. Watson and Jesse B. Thomas; Secretary, William W. Pease. The very simple pledge of the society was this: "The undersigned, being desirous of carrying out the principles of temperance, do pledge our honor that we will abstain from all intoxicating drinks." The high purpose of the society, and the fact that it was helpful and charitable to those who were unable

to keep their pledge on their first effort, doing their best to restore the weaker brothers to their desire to keep their obligations, was a great help to the morals and general well-being of the community.

LINCOLN'S WASHINGTONIAN SPEECH.—It was on February 22, 1842, on occasion of the celebration of the one hundred and tenth anniversary of the birth of George Washington, that Mr. Lincoln, then himself just past thirty-three years of age, delivered before the Washingtonian Society of Springfield, one of the most impressive addresses of his life, which went far to establish his reputation for true eloquence. Of the progress being made in the cause of temperance, as illustrated in the Washingtonian movement, he declared, it "seems suddenly transformed from a cold abstract theory to a living, breathing, active and powerful chieftain, going forth 'conquering and to conquer.' The citadels of his great adversary (intemperance) are being stormed and dismantled; his temple and his altars, where the rites of his idolatrous worship have long been performed, and where human sacrifices have long been wont to be made, are daily desecrated and deserted. . . . For this new and splendid success we heartily rejoice."

In earnest approval of the charitable and sympathetic methods adopted by the Washingtonians in their efforts to reach the victims of what he called the "demon of intemperance," he continued: "When one who has long been known as the victim of intemperance, bursts the fetters that have bound him and appears 'clothed and in his right mind,' a redeemed specimen of long lost humanity, and stands up with tears of joy trembling in his eyes, to tell the miseries endured, now to be endured no more forever; of his once naked and starving children, now clad and fed comfortably; of a wife long weighed down with woe, weeping and broken-hearted, now restored to health, happiness and renewed affection, and how easily it is done—how simple his language—there is a logic and an eloquence in it that few with human feelings can resist. . . . Nor can his sincerity in any way be doubted, or his sympathy for those he would persuade to imitate his example be denied."

Then, after referring to the political revolution of '76 as something of which "we all are justly proud," in his peroration he took this optimistic view of the future:

"Turn now to the temperance revolution. In

it we shall find a stronger bondage broken, a viler slavery manumitted, a greater tyrant deposed; in it, more of want supplied, more disease healed, more sorrow assuaged. Even the dram-maker and the dramseller will have glided into other occupations so gradually as never to have felt the change, and will stand ready to join all others in the song of gladness. And what a noble triumph this to the cause of political freedom!

"And when the victory shall be complete—when there shall be neither a slave nor a drunkard on the earth—how proud the title of that land which may truly claim to be the birthplace and the cradle of both these revolutions, that shall have ended that victory! How nobly distinguished that people who shall have planted and nurtured to maturity both the political and moral freedom of their species."

Then referring to the one hundred and tenth anniversary of Washington's birth they were celebrating, he added: "Washington is the mightiest name on earth—long since mightiest in the cause of civil liberty; still mightiest in the cause of moral reformation. . . . In solemn awe we pronounce the name, and in its naked, deathless splendor, it is shining on."

While his brilliant and optimistic eloquence undoubtedly thrilled an enraptured audience, it is safe to say that no one then even dreamed of the part which the orator was destined to play in wiping away the stain of slavery and preserving the Union; yet by unanimous judgment the name of Abraham Lincoln, to-day, stands beside that of Washington—representing the two noblest characters in the history of this or any other nation.

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS.—Later societies which flourished and did much good in Sangamon County, were the Sons of Temperance and the Daughters of Temperance, whose motto was "Love, Purity and Fidelity," and whose first society was organized in 1848, continuing many years; the Temple of Honor, who advocated temperance and also combined with that cause benevolent features such as the Masons and Odd Fellows afforded their members; the Independent Order of Good Templars, organized about 1851, the first lodge in Sangamon County being instituted about 1855; the organizations which grew out of the "Women's Temperance Crusade;" the Red and Blue Ribbon movements; the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, which

had been established several years and whose recent work has been of such benefit and importance in the county.

THE LONG NINE.—Two Senators and seven Members of the House of Representatives from Sangamon County served in the Tenth General Assembly, which met at Vandalia in December, 1836, continuing their session until March, 1837. These were regarded as a remarkable body of men from the fact that all of them were taller than usual, the combined height of the nine being exactly fifty-four feet. Archer G. Herndon and Job Fletcher were the two Senators, while Abraham Lincoln, Ninian W. Edwards, John Dawson, Andrew McCormack, Dan Stone, William F. Elkin and Robert L. Wilson were the Representatives. One or two were tall as Lincoln, but none taller. A clause was inserted in the law which located the capital at Vandalia in 1819, that it should remain there for twenty years, and before the expiration of that time it was generally thought the location should be further north, in order that it might be nearer the center of population. This matter was brought up during the session of 1836-37, and although the "Long Nine" asked very little for their section in the way of internal improvements (for which an act was passed during this session, appropriating \$10,200,000), they never lost an opportunity to make a vote for the removal of the capital to Springfield. There were seven cities contesting for the location, and on the first ballot Springfield received thirty-five of the one hundred and twenty-one votes cast, gaining on each successive ballot until she received on the fourth ballot, seventy-three of the one hundred and eight ballots cast. This ballot decided the question; Springfield became the new location, and from that time the delegation from Sangamon County were known as the "Long Nine," it being largely due to their energetic efforts that the city received the majority vote on the fourth and last ballot.

THE ILL-FATED REED AND DONNER PARTY OF 1846.—What has generally been known in Sangamon County as the "Reed and Donner emigrant party" was organized near Springfield, Ill., and left that city for California and the Pacific Coast, April 14, 1846, this being about two years before the discovery of gold. There were thirty-four persons in the party, and at its head were James F. Reed, George Donner and Jacob Donner, with their respective families. With Mr.

Reed were his wife, Mrs. Margaret W. Reed, their four children and Mrs. Reed's mother, Mrs. Sarah Keyes. George Donner was accompanied by his wife, Mrs. Tamsen Donner, and their five children, and with Jacob Donner were his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Donner, their five children, also William and Solomon Hook, Mrs. Jacob Donner's children by a former marriage. Among others of the party were Milford (or Mil-ton) Elliott, James Smith, John Denton, Eliza and Bayliss Williams, Walter Herron and Hiram O. Miller.

The party left Springfield for Independence, Mo., where they were to make final preparations for crossing the plains, and where they were joined by parties from Lacon and Belleville, Ill.; from Iowa and Tennessee; from St. Louis, Mo.; from Germany, and from Springfield, Ohio, until it consisted of eighty-one persons. At Independence Mr. Reed loaded eight wagons with provisions and other supplies, while the Donners and others did likewise. In starting on a journey of this kind it was necessary for emigrants to travel in numbers in order to safeguard against Indians, and they had to wait until the grass had a good start in order to insure grazing for their cattle. The start was made from Independence early in May and they made good progress until they came to the Big Blue River, at the point where the city of Manhattan, Kan., now stands, when they found the stream so full it was necessary to begin building boats and rafts for crossing, thus causing considerable delay. Just before reaching there Mrs. Keyes, mother of Mrs. Reed, having already shown signs of failing health, grew much worse, and while in camp, her death occurred on the morning of May 29th. She was buried with religious ceremonies in the midst of the wilderness and an inscription was cut on the trunk of a tree at the head of her grave.

Between Independence and Blue River the Reed and Donner party fell in with Col. W. H. Russell and company, who had left Independence a few days before them, and after leaving Blue River, they traveled together until they came to the Sandy River, when a separation took place, the majority of the company starting for Oregon with Col. Russell, who became the head of the party. A day later George Donner was elected Captain of the Reed and Donner party, which thereafter was known as the "Donner party." They continued along the

Platte Valley, past Fort Laramie, and crossed the Rocky Mountains to Fort Bridger, the journey thus far having consumed the entire summer. They remained four days at the fort, where letters had reached Mr. Vasques (then a temporary resident there), addressed to him and Mr. Reed, from others who had made the journey before and knew the Donner party were coming, advising them by no means to take what was known as the Hastings cut-off, but to go by the Fort Hall route, which was well known, although it required a detour to the northwest. The former route passed through Webster Canon to the south end of Salt Lake, passing through what is now the site of Salt Lake City, and made the way about three hundred miles shorter, which seemed a great inducement to the weary travelers. Mr. Vasques, the partner of Mr. Bridger (for whom the fort was named) withheld the letters from Mr. Reed, as he was interested in having the party take the Hastings cut-off route, and Mr. Reed never knew about them until he had reached California. Near the mouth of Webster Canon they found a letter sticking to the top of a sage brush, which proved to be from Mr. Hastings (who was piloting a party through), proposing to the Donner party that if they would send for him he would return and show them a better way than the one given them. Mr. Reed, with two others of the party, went to find Hastings, who rode part of the way back with them, and gave Mr. Reed directions which would lead them along the new route, then left him about where Salt Lake City now stands, and returned to the party he was piloting. Mr. Reed came back to his party and all hands were set to work opening a road passing to the south end of the lake, across its outlet, later called the River Jordan. Then, passing to the northwest around the lake, they were detained by the death of a member of the party from consumption. Traveling a few days farther they reached the Springs, where they were to provide themselves with water and grass for the journey across what was known as Hastings' desert, an alkaline region without water or vegetation. They had been led to believe it was but fifty miles across, but found it to be nearly eighty. They traveled as they had been directed, day and night, stopping only to feed and water the cattle, and when about two-thirds of the way across, the stock showed such signs of exhaustion that the company asked

Mr. Reed to go on until he could find water, which he did, reaching it about twenty miles farther on. Returning, he met his teamsters about eleven o'clock at night, driving the cattle, but having left the wagons behind. Directing them on their way, he returned to his family and the remainder of the company. Soon after he had left the teamsters a horse sunk down in the road, and while they were trying to raise it the cattle scented the water and scattered, and nine yoke of them were never recovered, leaving only one ox and a cow.

Mr. Reed was thus left with his wagons and his family, with their supplies, on a desert hundreds of miles from a human habitation, with winter closing in. The fault was that of the teamsters in leaving the wagons so soon, and this mistake would not have been made had he been with them. The Donners and other members of the company drove their teams much farther before leaving their wagons, and some of them reached the water without unhitching. Mr. Reed reached his family about daylight and waited all day for his men to return and haul them to water. Not receiving any information, he started on foot with his family, carrying the youngest child in his arms. The children becoming exhausted, they spread a blanket on the ground for a bed, but in the morning moved on, soon coming to a wagon belonging to Jacob Donner. When Mr. Donner returned from the water with his cattle he hauled his own family and Mr. Reed's to water and they remained about a week in camp there, looking for Mr. Reed's cattle, which they never found. Mr. Reed then divided his provisions except what he could haul in one wagon, borrowed a yoke of oxen and leaving his seven wagons in the desert, proceeded with the company. A few days later he was obliged to return the yoke of oxen to the owner, then borrowing a yoke from another neighbor. A few days further on, it was found provisions were running low and an estimate being made of the amount necessary for each family, Mr. Reed suggested that if two men would go on to Captain Sutter's in California, he would write a letter asking for the whole amount, becoming personally responsible for the pay. After volunteering a Mr. McCutcheon and Mr. Stanton were dispatched, but their progress was slow, weeks passing by without word from them. Mr. Reed was then asked to go in advance to meet them and hurry up the supplies, and soon caught

up with the two Donner families, who were in advance of the others. Mr. Herron, with the latter detachment of the party, went on with Mr. Reed and they proceeded with but one horse, riding by turns. They were obliged to go several days without food, but finally descended into Bear Valley, where they found some emigrants in wagons, who gave them some food, and there they met Mr. Stanton and two Indians sent by Captain Sutter to help carry provisions. They continued on their journey the next day, October 23rd. Mr. Reed going on to Captain Sutter's where he secured thirty horses, one mule and two Indians to help him bring on the sufferers, and was joined by McCutcheon, who had been unable to return with Stanton on account of sickness. After spending weeks trying to make the return journey they had to go back, as men and horses sank out of sight in the snow, and nothing could be done until spring, as the mountaineers were absent fighting the Mexicans.

Snow began falling in the latter part of October and caught the entire party scattered along the route, the foremost being about a day's journey ahead of those in the rear. One of the sufferers kept a journal from October 31, 1846, until March 1, 1847, describing the most terrible sufferings. They had made several attempts to cross the mountains, but were unable to do so on account of snow, and fell back to a shanty on Truckey's Lake, Stanton having joined them. The account records the death of many of the party, the difficulty of procuring wood, the time when they had nothing left to eat but hides, and the gradual deepening of the snow by successive storms until it buried the shanty when almost no wood could be procured. Many of the survivors became crazed and some were reduced to the necessity of eating the flesh of persons who had died in camp. On February 29th ten men arrived from Bear Valley with provisions and started back with seventeen of the surviving sufferers, but after going some fifteen miles a snow-storm came on and they left fourteen of the party, taking three children with them. When they had reached their destination Lieut. Woodworth started to the assistance of those left behind, but before he reached them they had eaten three of their number who had died of hunger. Mr. Woodworth brought in the remainder, and in April, 1847, the last one was brought to Captain Sutter's fort. Those who had been caught in the mountains died,

one by one, until thirty-six of the eighty-one who left Independence had literally starved to death, while all who survived had endured terrible suffering. Twelve of those who died were from Sangamon County, namely: George Donner and wife; Jacob Donner and wife, her son William Hook, and their three sons, Isaac, Lewis and Samuel Donner; and four unmarried men, Bayless Williams, Milford Elliott, James Smith and John Denton. Several among the survivors became prosperous citizens of California, where gold was discovered soon after the close of the Mexican War.

The diary of one of the members of this party, covering a period of more than three months (December, January and February, 1846-47), and giving a pitiable description of the horrible suffering endured from cold, hunger and absolute starvation, while confined in the mountains, was published in the "Illinois State Journal" of September, 1847. One of those whose death was most deplored was C. T. Stanton, who, although having no relatives in the party, imperiled and finally sacrificed his own life for the benefit of others.

When Mr. Reed had found himself unable to make his way to his family and the rest of the party, he was advised to go to Yerba Buena, now San Francisco, and make his case known to the naval officer in command there, and on his way joined a company of volunteers and took part in the battle of Santa Clara, which opened the way to San Francisco. By voluntary contributions he raised the sum of one thousand dollars in the town and three hundred dollars from the sailors in the port, with which he purchased supplies, placed them on board a schooner and had them taken to the mouth of the Feather River, where he procured men and horses to carry relief to the emigrants. On their way to the camp they met a party coming out with women and children, among them Mrs. Reed and two children, the other two having been left in camp with a Mr. Glover, of the rescuing party, and eventually all the members of the family were reunited, Mr. Reed's being the only family from Sangamon County that reached its destination with all its members, which they did without being reduced to the necessity of eating human flesh.

EMIGRANTS TO CALIFORNIA.—The discovery of gold having aroused a deep interest in Illinois, as well as in other portions of the country,

the "Illinois and California Mining Mutual Insurance Company" was organized in Springfield and left that city on Tuesday, March 27, 1849, for the gold fields. The company was composed of the following persons:

B. A. Watson,	T. Billson,
C. E. White,	Lewis Johnson,
Albert Sattley,	John Rodham,
Benjamin F. Taylor,	Richard Hodge,
E. Fuller,	Jacob Uhler,
William B. Broadwell,	B. R. Biddle,
W. P. Smith,	J. B. Weber,
B. D. Reeves,	John B. Watson,
William Odenheimer,	F. S. Dean,
Henry Dorand,	T. J. Whitehurst,
E. T. Cabaniss,	

A MORMON SETTLEMENT.—A number of the Mormons or Latter-Day Saints, settled in Sangamon County after their expulsion from Missouri, and they had a church organization in the city of Springfield, one of these being a young man named James C. Brewster, who in 1842 published what he claimed to be one of the last books of the Bible. The newspaper published in Nauvoo under the supervision of Joseph Smith, claimed this work to be a humbug, saying only Smith could be inspired, but in 1845 the Springfield church seceded from the one at Nauvoo and chose Brewster as their prophet. He prophesied the death of Joseph and Hiram Smith, which was fulfilled, and also issued what he claimed was the lost book of Esdeas, in which the destruction of Nauvoo was prophesied.

A FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE.—The courts of the Northern States often contested the application of the Fugitive Slave Law, and a case illustrative of the proceedings in such an instance was tried in Springfield in February, 1860, before United States Commissioner Cornean, the applicant being George M. Dickinson, for the delivery of a fugitive slave whom he claimed as his property. W. H. Herndon, one of the counsel for the slave, moved a few days' postponement, claiming he expected papers which would prove the negro to be a free man, also giving the negro's affidavit, as well as his own, to the facts he expected to prove, but the Commissioner refused to receive it and overruled the motion. Mr. Dickinson produced two witnesses who swore the negro was his property and that he ran away during the fall of 1857. Several witnesses were called by the defense, but they were unable to

prove that the negro had lived in Springfield prior to the time it was alleged he ran away from Missouri, and the counsel for the claimant asked that he be delivered to Mr. Dickinson by the Commissioner. Mr. Herndon then contested that no proof had been offered of the existence of slavery in the State of Missouri, and that the Commissioner had no right to presume from historical knowledge that Missouri was a slave State. John E. Rosette followed with a speech in behalf of the negro, claiming that clear proof was necessary showing Missouri to be a slave-holding State, and also quoting from the Fugitive Slave Law in support of his position in the matter. Mr. Rosette was followed by George F. Pearson, counsel for the claimant, and after his speech the Commissioner decided to deliver the negro to Mr. Dickinson.

COMING OF THE PORTUGUESE.—Quite a colony of Portuguese exiles settled in Springfield about 1849, finding employment and becoming in the main worthy and respected citizens. The story is well known how a Portuguese ship, with Goncalves Zarco in command, while making a voyage of discovery, was caught in a storm and its passengers almost gave up hope of surviving. An island suddenly appeared on which they landed, which was afterward named Porto Santo ("Holy Haven"), and there a Portuguese settlement was formed. At first they were afraid to go on the larger island of Madeira, but Goncalves persisted in his efforts to persuade them to make a visit to that beautiful place, and a Portuguese settlement was made there. They cleared the land by setting fire to the forests, the fire burning for seven years and leaving hardly a tree. A few slips of grape were brought from the Isle of Cyprus and planted there, and thus began the celebrated vineyards from which the island has since derived most of its wealth. Here the Catholic religion prevailed, the people looking unkindly upon such readers of the Bible as had come among them as missionaries. Few of the inhabitants could read, and Christians from the United States, who had sent them missionaries, took a deep interest in the schools thus established. A time came when the vineyards began to fail and a famine was brought on. The main body of the inhabitants began to persecute the Protestants and Bible readers, so that the converts had to flee for their lives, as well as the missionaries who had labored among them, going to other countries where they could

worship according to their consciences. Many were taken to Trinidad, one of the West India Islands, as a temporary place of refuge, and in the early part of 1847 there were about five hundred Portuguese exiles on that island, facing the problem of how they were to be supported in a strange land, and unfamiliar with the language of their benefactors. Several of them had been wealthy and were not possessed of any skill to labor with their hands, and the only employment offered was working on the sugar estates of the planters. Their two missionaries, feeling responsibility for the well being of their charges, sent appeals for help to other lands, and the American Protestant Society sent Rev. G. Gonsalves to Trinidad to inquire regarding their condition, his return soon being followed by the coming to the United States of a Mr. De Silva, who was a native of the island of Madeira and who had been converted to the Protestant faith, but died about one month after his coming, January 10, 1849, before he had completed arrangements for the coming of his flock. An-

other efficient laborer in their behalf was Robert B. Kalley, who as a young physician from Scotland started for China in 1838, intending to enter missionary work, but on account of the illness of his wife, had been compelled to stop at Madeira. He thus became interested in the welfare of the Portuguese and finally accompanied the exiles to the United States, and was an influential agent in securing their satisfactory settlement at Springfield, Jacksonville and Waverly, Ill. On October 19, 1849, nearly three hundred left New York and on their arrival in their new homes found a hospitable welcome. They were not accustomed to the severe weather which began soon after they reached Illinois, but those who came to Springfield were well cared for, as were those who came to Jacksonville and Waverly, and they soon found employment in various lines, where their habits of industry and good principles were appreciated, and where they have generally become thrifty and useful citizens.



